

1910 QUESTIONNAIRE—GENERAL POPULATION

(23" X 16", printed on two sides, space for 50 entries on each side, reverse side identical except for line numbers). After the schedules were printed, a question was added

concerning the "mother tongue" of the foreign born. The responses were to be entered, as appropriate, in columns 12, 13, and 14. See instructions under "Nativity and Mother Tongue."

LOCATION.				NAME	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.						
Street, Avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities or towns).	Number of dwelling units in order of visitation.	Number of family in order of visitation.	of each person whose place of abode on April 15, 1910, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on April 15, 1910. Omit children born since April 15, 1910.	Relationship of this person to the head of the family.	Sex.	Color or race.	Age at last birthday.	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Number of years of present marriage.	Mother of how many children.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1												
2												
3												

NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.		Whether able to speak English; or, if not, give language spoken.
Place of birth of this Person.	Place of birth of Father of this person.	Place of birth of Mother of this person.	Year of immigration to the United States.	Whether naturalized or alien.	
12	13	14	15	16	17

1910 Questionnaire

OCCUPATION.					EDUCATION.			OWNERSHIP OF HOME.				Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy.	Whether blind (both eyes).	Whether deaf and dumb.
Trade or profession of, or particular kind of work done by this person, as <i>spinster, salesman, laborer, etc.</i>	General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which this person works, as <i>cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc.</i>	Whether an employer, employee, or working on own account.	If an employee—Whether or out of work on April 15, 1910.	Number of weeks out of work during year 1909.	Whether able to read.	Whether able to write.	Attended school any time since September 1, 1909.	Owned or rented.	Owned free or mortgaged.	Farm or house.	Number of farm schedule.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

1
2
3

Tribe of this Indian.	Tribe of Father of this Indian.	Tribe of Mother of this Indian.	PROPORTIONS OF INDIAN AND OTHER BLOOD.			Number of times married.	Whether now living in polygamy.	If living in polygamy, whether the wives are sisters.
			Indian.	White.	Negro.			
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41

1
2
3

GRADUATED FROM WHAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.	Is this Indian taxed?	If Indian has received allotment, give year of allotment.	RESIDENCE AND DWELLING.	
			Residing on his own lands.	Living in civilized or aboriginal dwelling.
42	43	44	45	46

Instructions to Enumerators

92. Column 1.—Number of dwelling house in order of visitation. In this column the first dwelling house you visit should be numbered as “1,” the second as “2,” and so on until the enumeration of your district is completed. The number should always be *entered opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each dwelling house*, and should not be repeated for other persons or other families living in the same house.
93. Dwelling house defined.—A dwelling house, for census purposes, is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a room in a factory, store, or office building, a loft over a stable, a boat, a tent, a freight car, or the like. A building like a tenement or apartment house counts as only one dwelling house, no matter how many persons or families live in it. A building with a partition wall through it and a front door for each of the two parts, however, counts as two dwelling houses. But a two-apartment house with one apartment over the other and a separate front door for each apartment counts as only one dwelling house.
94. Column 2. Number of family in order of visitation.—In this column number the families in your district in the order in which they are enumerated, entering the number *opposite the name of the head of EACH family*. Thus the first family you visit should be numbered as “1,” the second as “2,” and so on, until the enumeration of your district is completed.
95. Family defined.—The word “family,” for census purposes, has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a *group of persons living together in the same dwelling place*. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms at another should be returned as a member of the family at the place where he lodges or rooms.
96. It should be noted, however, that two or more families may occupy the same dwelling house without *living together*. If they occupy separate portions of the dwelling house and their housekeeping is entirely separate, they should be returned as separate families.
97. Boarding-house families.—All the occupants and employees of a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, make up, for census purposes, a single family. But in an apartment or tenement house, there will usually be as many families as there are separate occupied apartments or tenements, even though use may be made of a common cafe or restaurant.
98. Institutional families.—The officials and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or group of buildings form one family. But any officers or employees who sleep in detached houses or separate dwelling places containing no inmates should be returned as separate families.
99. Persons living alone.—The census family may likewise consist of a single person. Thus a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is to be returned as a family and the store as his dwelling place.

NAME AND RELATION

100. Column 3. Name of each person enumerated.—Enter the name of every person whose usual place of abode on April 15, 1910, was with the family or in the dwelling place for which the enumeration is being made. In determining who is to be included with the family, follow instructions in paragraphs 95 to 99.
101. Order of entering names.—Enter the member of each family in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then children (whether sons or daughters) in the order of their ages, and lastly, all other persons living with the family, whether relatives, boarders, lodgers, or servants.
102. How names are to be written.—Enter first the last name or surname, then the given name in full, and the initial of the middle name, if any. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line do not repeat the name, but draw a horizontal line (____) under the name above.
103. Column 4. Relationship to head of family.—Designate the head of the family, whether husband or father, widow, or unmarried person of either sex, by the word “*Head*,” for other members of a family write *wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, boarder, lodger, servant*, etc., according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the family.
104. Occupants of an institution or school, living under a common roof, should be designated as *officer, inmate, pupil, patient, prisoner*, etc.; and in the case of the *chief* officer his title should be used, as *warden, principal, superintendent*, etc., instead of the word “Head.”

105. If two or more persons share a common abode as partners, write *head* for one and *partner* for the other or others.
106. In the case of a hotel or boarding or lodging house family (see paragraph 97), the *head* of the family is the manager or the person who keeps the hotel or boarding or lodging house.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

107. Column 5. Sex.—Write “M” for male and “F” for female.
108. Column 6. Color or race.—Write “W” for white; “B” for black; “Mu” for mulatto; “Ch” for Chinese; “Jp” for Japanese; “In” for Indian. For all persons not falling within one of these classes, write “Ot” (for other), and write on the left-hand margin of the schedule the race of the person so indicated.
109. For census purposes, the term “black” (B) includes all persons who are evidently fullblooded negroes, while the term “mulatto” (Mu) includes all other persons having some proportion or perceptible trace of negro blood.
110. Column 7. Age at last birthday.—This question calls for the age in completed years at last birthday. Remember, however, that the age question, like all other questions on the schedule, relates to April 15, 1910. Thus a person whose exact age on April 15, the census day, is 17 years, 11 months, and 25 days should be returned simply as 17, because that is his age at last birthday prior to April 15, although at the time of your visit he may have completed 18 years.
111. Age in round numbers.—In many cases persons will report the age in round numbers, like 30 or 45, or “about 30” or “about 45,” when that is not the exact age. Therefore, when an age ending in 0 or 5 is reported, you should ascertain whether it is the exact age. If, however, it is impossible to get the exact age, enter the approximate age rather than return the age as unknown.
112. Ages of children.—Take particular pains to get the exact ages of children. In the case of a child not 2 years old, the age should be given in *completed months*, expressed as twelfths of a year. Thus the age of a child 3 months old should be entered as 3/12, a child 7 months old as 7/12, a child 1 year and 3 months old as 1 3/12, etc. If a child is not yet a month old, enter the age as 0/12. But note again that this question should be answered with reference to April 15. For instance, a child who is just a year old on the 17th of April, 1910, should nevertheless be returned as 11/12, because that is its age in completed months on April 15.

113. Column 8. Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced. Write “S” for single or unmarried persons; “Wd” for widowed (man or woman); “D” for divorced; for married persons, inquire whether they have been married before, and if this is the first marriage, write “M1,” but if this is the second or subsequent marriage, write “M2” (meaning married more than once).
114. Persons who were single on April 15 should be so reported, even though they may have married between that date and the day of your visit; and, similarly, persons who become widowed or divorced after April 15 should be returned as married if that was their condition on that date.
115. Column 9. Number of years of present marriage.—This question applies only to persons reported as married, and the answer should give the number of years married to the present husband or wife. Thus a woman who may have been married for 10 years to a former husband, but has been married only 3 years to her present husband, should be returned as married 3 years. For instance, a person who on April 15, the census day, has been married 3 years and 11 months should be returned as married 3 years. For a person married less than 1 year, write “0” (meaning less than 1 year).
116. Column 10. Number of children born.—This question applies to women who are now married, or who are widowed, or divorced. The answer should give the total number of children that each such woman has had during her lifetime. It should include, therefore, the children by any former marriage as well as by her present marriage. It should not include the children which her present husband may have had by a former wife, even though they are members of her present family. Stillborn children should not be included. If the woman has never had any children, write “0” in this column and also in column 11.
117. Column 11. Number of children now living.—This refers again only to the children which the woman herself has had. Include all of these children that are living, no matter whether they are living in your district or somewhere else. If all the children are dead, write “0.”

NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE

118. Column 12. Place of birth of this person. If the person was born in the United States, give the state or territory (not county, city, or town) in which born. The words “United States” are not sufficiently definite. A person born in what is now West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Oklahoma

- should be reported as so born, although at the time of his birth the particular region may have had a different name. Do not abbreviate the names of states and territories.
119. If the person was born outside the United States, enter the country (not city or district) in which born.
 120. Instead of Great Britain, write *Ireland, England, Scotland, or Wales*.
 121. For persons born in the double Kingdom of Austria-Hungary, be sure to distinguish Austria from Hungary. For person born in Finland, write *Finland* and not "Russia." For persons born in Turkey, be sure to distinguish *Turkey in Europe* from *Turkey in Asia*.
 122. Do not rely upon the language spoken to determine birthplace. This is especially true of Germans, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German. In the case of persons speaking German, therefore, inquire carefully whether the birthplace was *Germany, Switzerland, Austria, or elsewhere*.
 123. If the person was born abroad, but of American parents, write in column 12 both the birthplace and *Am. cit.*—that is, American citizen. If the person was born at sea, write *At sea*.
 124. Mother tongue.—The question "What is your mother tongue or native language?" should be asked of all persons who were born in any foreign country, and the answer should be written in column 12, after the name of the country of birth. In order to save space, the abbreviations (indicated on separate "List of foreign countries") should be used for the country of birth, but the *language given as the mother tongue should be written out in full*. In returning the mother tongue observe the rules laid down in paragraphs 134 to 143.
 125. For example, if a person reports that he was born in Russia and that his mother tongue is Lithuanian, write in column 12 *Russ.—Lithuanian*; or if a person reports that he was born in Switzerland and that his mother tongue is German, write *Switz.—German*.
 126. Note that the name of the mother tongue must be given even when it is the same as the language of the country in which the person was born. Thus, if a person reports that he was born in England and that his mother tongue is English, write *Eng.—English*; or if a person reports that he was born in Germany and that his mother tongue is German, write *Ger.—German*. This is necessary to distinguish such persons from others born in the same country but having a different mother tongue.
 127. The question of mother tongue should not be asked of any person born in the United States.
 128. Columns 13 and 14. Place of birth of father and mother.—Enter in columns 13 and 14 the birthplace of the father and of the mother of the person whose own birthplace was entered in column 12. In designating the birthplace of the father and mother, follow the same instructions as for the person himself. In case, however, a person does not know the state or territory of birth of his father or mother but knows that he or she was born in the United States, write United States rather than "unknown."
 129. Mother tongue of father and mother. Ask for the mother tongue of any parent born abroad and write down the answer in columns 13 and 14, following the instructions given for reporting the mother tongue of persons enumerated in column 12.
 130. In short, *whenever a person gives a foreign country as a birthplace of himself or either of his parents, before writing down that country ask for the mother tongue and write the answer to both questions in columns 12, 13, or 14, as the case may be, in the manner herein indicated.*

CITIZENSHIP

131. Column 15. Year of immigration to the United States.—This question applies to all foreign-born persons, male and female, of whatever age. It should be answered, therefore, for every person whose birthplace as reported in column 12 was in a foreign country. Enter the year in which the person came to the United States. If he has been in the United States more than once, give the year of his first arrival.
132. Column 16. Whether naturalized or alien.—This question applies only to foreign-born males 21 years of age and over. It does not apply to females, to foreign-born minors, or to any male born in the United States. If the person was born abroad, but has become a full citizen, either by taking out a second or final papers of naturalization or through the naturalization of his parents while he was under the age of 21 years, write "Na" (for naturalized). If he has declared his intention to become an American citizen and has taken out his "first papers," write "Pa" (for papers). If he has taken no steps toward becoming an American citizen, write "Al" (for alien).

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

133. Column 17. Whether able to speak English; or, if not, give language spoken.—This question applies to all persons 10 years of age and over. If such a person is able to speak English, write *English*. If he is not able to speak English—and in such cases only—write the name of the language which he does speak, as *French, German, Italian*. If he speaks

more than one language, but does not speak English, write the name of that language which is his native language or mother tongue. For persons under 10 years of age, leave the column blank.

134. The following is a list of principal foreign languages spoken in the United States. Avoid giving other names when one in this list can be applied to the language spoken. With the exception of certain languages of eastern Russia, the list gives a name for every European language in the proper sense of the word.

Albanian	Italian	Scotch
Armenian	Japanese	Servian or
Basque	Lappish	Croatian
Bohemian	Lettish	(including Bosnian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, and Montenegrin)
Breton	Little Russian	Slovak
Bulgarian	Lithuanian	Slovenian
Chinese	Magyar	Spanish
Danish	Moravian	Swedish
Dutch	Norwegian	Syrian
Finnish	Polish	Turkish
Flemish	Portuguese	Welsh
French	Rhaeto-Romanish (including Ladin and Frilulan)	Wendish
Greek	Roumanian	Yiddish
Gypsy	Russian	
Irish	Ruthenian	

135. Do not write "Austrian," but write *German*, *Bohemian*, *Ruthenian*, *Roumanian*, *Slovenian*, *Slovak*, or such other term as correctly defines the language spoken.
136. Do not write "Slavic" or "Slavonian," but write *Slovak*, *Slovenian*, *Russian*, etc., as the case may be.
137. Do not write "Macedonian," but write *Bulgarian*, *Turkish*, *Greek*, *Servian*, or *Roumanian*, as the case may be.
138. Do not write "Czech," but write *Bohemian*, *Moravian*, or *Slovak*, as the case may be.
139. Write *Magyar* instead of "Hungarian."

140. Write *Croatian* instead of "Hervat."
141. Write *Little Russian* instead of "Ukrainian."
142. Write *Ruthenian* instead of "Rosniak" or "Russine."
143. Write *Roumanian* instead of "Moldavian," "Wallachian," "Tsintsar," or "Kutzo-Vlach."

OCCUPATION

144. Column 18. Trade or profession.—An entry should be made in this column for every person enumerated. The occupation, if any, followed by a child, of any age, or by a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation followed by a man. Therefore it must never be taken for granted, without inquiry, that a woman, or child, has no occupation.
145. The entry in column 18 should be either (1) the occupation pursued—that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the person enumerated earns money or a money equivalent, as *physician*, *carpenter*, *dressmaker*, *night watchman*, *laborer*, *newsboy*; or (2) *own income*; or (3) *none* (that is, no occupation).
146. The entry *own income* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no specific occupations but have an independent income upon which they are living.
147. The entry *none* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no occupation and who do not fall within the class to be reported as *own income*.
148. Persons retired or temporarily unemployed.—Care should be taken in making the return for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or otherwise are no longer following an occupation. Such persons may desire to return the occupations formerly followed, which would be incorrect. If living on their own income the return should be *own income*. If they are supported by other persons or institutions, the return should be *none*. On the other hand, persons out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but merely happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the return should be the occupation followed when the person is employed.
149. Persons having two occupations.—If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, return the one at which he spends the more time. For example: Return a man

as *farmer* if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but return him as a *clergyman* if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

150. Column 19. Industry.—An entry should be made in this column in all cases where the entry in column 18 has been that of an occupation. But where the entry in column 18 is own income or none, leave this column blank. The entry, when made, should consist of the word or words which most accurately describe the branch of industry, kind of business or establishment, line of work, or place in which this person works, as *cotton mill, general farm, dry-goods store, insurance office, bank*.
151. The purpose of columns 18 and 19 is thus to bring out, on the one hand, in column 18, the specific occupation or work performed, if any, by each person enumerated, and on the other, in column 19, the character of the industry or place in which such work is performed.
152. Farm workers. Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter, or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or a salary should be reported as a farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as a manager, tenant, or cropper, should be reported as a farm laborer.
153. Women doing housework.—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 18 should be none. But a woman working at *housework for wages* should be returned in column 18 as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 19 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding house*. Or, if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, *regularly* earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in columns 18 and 19. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress* or *washerwoman*, followed in column 19 by *at home*.
154. Women doing farm work.—A woman working regularly at outdoor farm work, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages, should be returned in column 18 as a *farm laborer*. Distinguish, however, such women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home, by writing in column 19 either *home farm* or *working out*, as the case may require. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm should be reported as a *farmer*, and not as a “farm laborer.”
155. Children on farms.—In the case of children who work for their own parents on a farm, the entry in column 18 should be *farm laborer* and in column 19 *home farm*; but for children who work as farm laborers for others, the entry in column 19 should be *working out*.
156. Children working for parents.—Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work, should be reported as having no occupation. Those, however, who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work should be reported as having an occupation.
157. Keeping boarders.—Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case the return should be *keeper—boarding house* or *keeper—lodging house*. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing or eking out the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.
158. Officers, employees, and inmates of institutions or homes.—For an *officer* or *regular employee* of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, convict camp, state farm worked by convicts, etc., return the occupation followed in the institution. For an *inmate* of such institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc.; but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has not specific duties or work to perform, write *none* in column 18.
159. Avoid general or indefinite terms.—Give the occupation and industry precisely. For example, return a worker in a coal mine as a *miner—coal mine, laborer—coal mine, driver—coal mine*, etc., as the case may be.
160. The term “laborer” should be avoided if any more precise definition of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as *weaver, roller, puddler*, etc. Where the term “laborer” is used, be careful to define accurately the industry in column 19.

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161. Avoid in all cases the use of the word “mechanic,” but give the exact occupation, as *carpenter*, *painter*, *machinist*, etc.
 162. Distinguish carefully the different kinds of “agents” by stating in column 19 the line of business followed.
 163. Distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants, as *retail merchant—dry-goods*; *wholesale merchant—dry-goods*.
 164. Avoid the use of the word “clerk” wherever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store, often called a clerk, who is wholly or principally engaged in selling goods should be called a *salesman*. A *stenographer*, *typewriter*, *accountant*, *bookkeeper*, or *cashier*, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.
 165. Distinguish a traveling salesman from a salesman in a store; the former preferably should be reported as a *commercial traveler*.
 166. If any person in answer to the occupation question says that he is “in business,” you must find out what branch of business and what kind of work he does or what position he holds.
 167. Illustrations of occupations.—The following examples, in addition to the occupations given in the illustrative schedule, will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations and industries; they will also suggest to you distinctions which you should make in other cases:

Column 18	Column 19	Column 18	Column 19
farm laborer	working out	commercial traveler	dry goods
farm laborer	home farm	salesman	department store
laborer	odd jobs	bookkeeper	department store
laborer	street work	cash girl	department store
laborer	garden	cashier	department store
laborer	nursery	cashier	bank
laborer	railroad	conductor	steam railroad
brakeman	railroad	conductor	street car
weaver	cotton mill	farmer	general farm
laborer	cotton mill	farmer	truck farm
doffer	cotton mill	gardener	private estates
engineer	locomotive	lawyer	general practice
engineer	lumber mill	manager	general farm
fireman	lumber mill	overseer	truck farm
fireman	fire department	president	life insurance co.
civil engineer	general practice	president	bank
electrical engineer	street railway	superintendent steel works	
carpenter	car factory	foreman	cotton mill
carpenter	ship yard	newsboy	street
carpenter	house	newsdealer	store
blacksmith	carriage factory	wagon driver	groceries
blacksmith	own shop	wagon driver	express
agent	real estate	chauffeur	express wagon
agent	insurance	chauffeur	private family
cook	hotel	miner	coal miner
servant	private family	laborer	coal mine
retail merchant	groceries	quarryman	marble
wholesale merchant	leather	janitor	house

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, OR WORKING ON OWN ACCOUNT

168. Column 20. Whether employer, employee, or working on own account. For one employing persons, other than domestic servants, in transacting his own business, write "Emp" (for employer). For a person who works for wages or a salary, write "W" (for wage-earner). For a gainful worker who is neither an employer nor an employee, write "OA" (for own account). For all persons returned as having no occupation, leave the column blank.
169. Employer. An employer is one who employs helpers, other than domestic servants, in transacting his *own* business. The term *employer* does not include the superintendent, agent, manager, or other person *employed* to manage an establishment or business; and it does not include the foreman of a room, the boss of a gang, or the coal miner who hires his helper. All such should be returned as employees, for, while any one of these may employ persons, none of

them does so in transacting his *own* business. Thus no individual working for a corporation either as an officer or otherwise should be returned as an employer.

170. A person employing domestic servants in his own home but not employing any helpers in his business *should not be* returned as an employer. But, on the other hand, a person who is the proprietor of a hotel or boarding or lodging house and employs servants in running that hotel or boarding or lodging house *should be* returned as an employer, because he employs these servants in his business.
171. Employee.—Any person who works for wages or a salary and is subject to the control and direction of an employer, is an employee, whether he be president of a large corporation or only a day laborer, whether he be paid in money or in kind, and whether he be employed by his own parent or by another. The term *employee* does not include lawyers, doctors, and others who render professional services for fees,

and who, in their work, are not subject to the control and direction of those whom they serve. It does include actors, professors, and others who are engaged to render professional services for wages or salaries. A domestic servant should always be returned as an employee even though, as previously explained, the person employing a domestic servant is not always returned as an employer.

172. Working on own account.—Persons who have a gainful occupation and are neither employers nor employees are considered to be working on their own account. They are the independent workers. They neither pay nor receive salaries or regular wages. Examples of this class are: Farmers and the owners of small establishments who do not employ helpers; professional men who work for *fees* and employ no helpers; and, generally speaking, hucksters, peddlers, newsboys, boot-blacks, etc., although it not infrequently happens that persons in these pursuits are employed by others and are working for wages, and in such case should, of course, be returned as employees.
173. Illustrative examples.—In many occupations a man may be either an employer, or an employee, or working on own account. For example, a physician is working on his *own account* if, as explained above, he works for fees solely and employs no helpers; if, however, he employs an assistant in his office he becomes an *employer*; but if he works for a salary, say in a hospital or institution, he is an *employee*. It may happen, however, that he receives a salary and also works for fees, in which case he should be classed with respect to his principal source of income.
174. A dressmaker who works out by the day for day wages should be returned as an *employee*; but a dressmaker who works at home or in her own shop should be returned as working on *own account*, unless she employs helpers, in which case she becomes an *employer*.
175. Similarly, a washerwoman or laundress who works out by the day is an *employee*, but a washerwoman or laundress who takes in washing is either working on *own account*, or, it may be, is an *employer*.
176. Case of wife working for husband or child working for parents.—When, in accordance with the preceding instructions, a wife working for her husband or a child working for its parents is returned as having an occupation, the wife or child should be returned as an *employee*, even though not receiving wages. The husband or parent in such case should be returned as an *employer*, unless, as may happen, he is working for wages, in which case he, as well as the wife or child, should be classed as an *employee*.

UNEMPLOYMENT

177. What is meant by “out of work.”—The purpose of inquiries 21 and 22 is to ascertain the amount of enforced unemployment—the extent to which persons *want work and can not find it*. Do not, therefore, include with those “out of work” those who are *on a strike*, those who are *voluntarily idle*, those who are *incapacitated for any work*, or those who are *on sick leave or on a vacation*. School-teachers, artists, and music teachers are often unemployed during a portion of the year, but should not be considered as “out of work,” in the sense in which the term is used for the purposes of the census.
178. Column 21. If an employee, whether out of work on April 15, 1910.—If a person reported as an employee (W) in column 20 was out of work on April 15, 1910, write “Yes,” but if such person had work on that date, write “No.” For persons other than employees, leave the column blank.
179. Column 22. If an employee, number of weeks out of work during year 1909.—If a person reported as an employee (W) in column 20 was out of work during any part of the year 1909, enter the number of weeks out of work; but if such person was not out of work at all during the year, *do not leave the column blank*, but write “0.” For persons other than employees, leave the column blank.
180. Person not employed at his principal or usual occupation but engaged in some side or temporary work is not to be considered as unemployed, the intent of this question being to find out the number of weeks during which the person was *unable to secure any employment*.

EDUCATION

181. Column 23. Whether able to read.—Write “Yes” for all persons 10 years of age and over who can *read any* language, whether English or some other, and “No” for all such persons who can not read *any* language. For persons under 10 years of age, leave the column blank.
182. For a person reported as “blind” (column 31), write “Yes” if he could read any language before becoming blind or, if born blind, if he has been taught to read any language.
183. Column 24. Whether able to write.—Write “Yes” for all persons 10 years of age and over who can write any language, whether English or some other, and “No” for all such persons who can not write *any* language. For persons under 10 years of age, leave the column blank.

184. For a person reported as “blind” (column 31), write “Yes” if he could write any language before becoming blind or, if born blind, if he has been taught to write any language.
185. Column 25. Attended school any time since September 1, 1909.—Write “Yes” for any person who attended school, college, or any educational institution at any time since September 1, 1909, and “No” for any person of school age—5 to 21 years—who has not attended school since that date. For persons below or above school age, leave the column blank, unless they actually attended school.

OWNERSHIP OF HOME

186. Column 26. Home owned or rented.—This question is to be answered only opposite the name of the head of each family. If a dwelling is occupied by more than one family it is the home of each of them, and the question should be answered with reference to each family in the dwelling. If the home is *owned*, write opposite the name of the head of the family “O.” If the home is *rented*, write “R.” Make no entries in this column for the other members of the family.
187. Owned homes.—A home is to be classed as *owned* if it is owned wholly or in part by the head of the family living in the home, or by the wife of the head, or by a son, or a daughter, or other *relative* living in the same house with the head of the family. It is not necessary that full payment for the property should have been made or that the family should be the sole owner.
188. Rented homes.—Every home not owned, either wholly or in part, by the family living in it should be classed as *rented*, whether rent is actually paid or not.
189. Column 27. Home owned free or mortgaged.—This question applies only to those homes classed in column 26 as owned homes and not to rented homes. Write “M” for mortgaged and “F” for owned free. These entries should be made opposite the name of the head of the family. All owned homes which are not fully paid for, or upon which there is any encumbrance in the form either of a mortgage or of a lien upon which judgment has been had in a court, are to be reported as mortgaged.
190. Column 28. Farm or house.— This column is intended merely to distinguish farm homes from other homes. If the home is a farm home, write “F” (for farm) opposite the name of the head of the family. If it is not a farm home, write “H” (for house). A farm home is a home located on a farm, for which a farm schedule should be secured. Any other home is to be reported simply as a house.
191. Column 29. Number of farm schedule.—This question applies only to farm homes. If the home is a farm home, enter in this column simply the number of the agricultural schedule filled out for this farm. Make this entry opposite the name of the member of the family operating the farm. Usually this will be the head of the family.

SURVIVORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

192. Column 30. Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy.—This question should be asked as to all males over 50 years of age who were born in the United States and all foreign born males who immigrated to this country before 1865. Write “UA” if a survivor of the Union Army; “UN” if a survivor of the Union Navy; “CA” if a survivor of the Confederate Army; and “CN” if a survivor of the Confederate Navy. For all other persons leave the column blank.

BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS

193. Column 31. Whether blind (both eyes).—If a person is either totally or partially blind, in both eyes, so as not to be able to read even with the help of glasses, write “Bl.” For all other persons leave the column blank.
194. Columns 32. Whether deaf and dumb.—If a person is *both* deaf and dumb, write “DD.” For all other persons leave the column blank. Persons who are deaf but not dumb, or persons who are dumb but not deaf, are not to be reported.

SPECIAL INDIAN SCHEDULE

195. When to be used.—This schedule (Form 8 1857) is a modified form of the general population schedule; it is to be used principally for the enumeration of Indians living on reservations or in tribal relations, and also by the enumerators in certain counties containing a considerable number of Indians.
196. If any copies of this schedule are enclosed in the portfolio for your district, you are required to enumerate thereon all Indian families living in your district, in accordance with the instructions printed upon the schedule itself.

1910 QUESTIONNAIRE—INDIAN POPULATION

(23" X 16", printed on two sides, space for 20 entries on each side, reverse side contained continuation of instructions. The top of the questionnaire contained questions 1-28 which were identical with those on the general schedule.)

INSTRUCTION FOR ENUMERATORS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING THIS SCHEDULE

This modified form of the general schedule for population is to be used in making the enumeration of Indians, both those on reservations and those living in family groups outside of reservations.

Detached Indians living either in white or negro families outside of reservations should be enumerated on the general population schedule (Form 8-1589) as members of the families in which they are found; but detached whites or negroes living in Indian families should be enumerated on this special Indian schedule as members of the Indian families in which they are found. In other words, every family composed mainly of Indians should be reported *entirely* on this special schedule, and every family composed mainly of persons not Indians should be reported *entirely* on the general population schedule.

Spaces are provided for entries for 20 persons on each side (A and B) of the sheet, the entries for each person running twice to the page. Columns 1 to 46 are to be filled for each individual case, if applicable, according to the instructions.

Columns 1 to 32.—These columns are identical with those on the general population schedule. Fill each column, so far as the inquiry applies, in accordance with the instructions for filling the corresponding column in the general population schedule, but note the following additional instructions in relation to filling columns 1 and 2, column 7, and columns 18 and 19.

Columns 1 and 2. Visitation numbers.—If, in canvassing a given territory, you are using both the general population schedule (Form 8-1589) and this schedule for Indian population, make two independent series of numbers for these columns, one series in each kind of schedule, so that the last number in column 1 on this schedule added to the last number in column 1 on the general population schedule will give the whole number of dwellings visited, and, likewise, the last number in column 2 on this schedule added to the last number in column 2 on the general population schedule will give the whole number of families visited and enumerated in your district.

Column 7. Age at last birthday.—Some difficulty may be met in ascertaining the exact ages of Indians, as they frequently reckon their ages from notable events occurring in the history of the respective tribes. Endeavor to ascertain the years in which these notable events occurred, and with a little calculation on your part you should be able to ascertain the exact age of each Indian.

Columns 18 and 19. Occupation. If the Indian is wholly self-supporting, enter his or her occupation in columns 18 and 19 in accordance with the general instructions for returning occupations. If the Indian—man, woman, or child—has no occupation and is wholly dependent on the Government for support, write “Ration Indian” in column

18. If the Indian is partly self-supporting and partly dependent up the Government, write the occupation in columns 18 and 19, and then the letter “R” (for ration).

INSTRUCTIONS CONTINUED ON “B” SIDE OF SHEET INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THIS SCHEDULE CONTINUED FROM “A” SIDE OF SHEET

The following instructions apply to columns 33 to 46:

Columns 33, 34, and 35. Tribal relations. If the Indian was born in this country answers should be obtained, if possible, to inquiries 12, 13, and 14, relating to the state or territory of birth of the person and of his or her parents. In any event, take particular pains to secure the name of the tribe with which the person is connected and the name of the tribe of each of his or her parents, and enter the same in columns 33, 34, and 35.

Columns 36, 37, and 38. Proportions of Indian and other blood.—If the Indian is a full-blood, write “full” in column 36, and leave columns 37 and 38 blank. If the Indian is of mixed blood, write in column 36, 37, and 38 the fractions which show the proportions of Indian and other blood, as (column 36, Indian) $\frac{3}{4}$, (column 37, white) $\frac{1}{4}$, and (column 38, negro) 0. For Indians of mixed blood all three columns should be filled, and the sum, in each case, should equal 1, as $\frac{1}{2}$, 0, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 0; $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$; etc. Wherever possible, the statement that an Indian is of full blood should be verified by inquiry of the older men of the tribe, as an Indian is sometimes of mixed blood without knowing it.

Column 39. Number of times married.—If the Indian is married, enter in this column the number of times he or she has been married.

Column 40. Whether now living in polygamy.—If the Indian man is living with more than one wife, write “Yes” in this column; otherwise, write “No.”

Column 41. If living in polygamy, whether the wives are sisters.—If the Indian man is living with more than one wife, and if his wives are sisters, write “Yes” in this column. If his wives are not sisters, write “No.”

Column 42. Graduated from what educational institution.—If the Indian is a graduate of any educational institution, give the name and location of such institution.

Column 43. Is this Indian taxed?—An Indian is to be considered “taxed” if he or she is detached from his or her tribe and is living among white people as an individual, and as such is subject to taxation (whether he or she actually pays taxes or not); or if he or she is living with his or her tribe but has received an allotment of land, and thereby has acquired citizenship. In either of these two cases write “Yes” in this column.

An Indian on a reservation, without an allotment, or roaming over unsettled territory, is considered “not taxed,” and for such Indians the answer to this inquiry is “No.”

Column 44. If Indian has received allotment, give year of allotment.—If the Indian has received an allotment of land, enter, in column 44, the year in which the allotment was made.

Column 45. Residing on his own lands.—If the Indian lives on his or her own land, write “Yes” in this column; if the Indian lives elsewhere, write “No.”

Column 46. Living in civilized or aboriginal dwelling.—If the Indian is living in a house of civilized designs, as a log, frame, brick, or stone house, write “Civ.” (for civilized) in this column; but if the Indian is living in a dwelling of aboriginal design, as a tent, tepee, cliff dwelling, etc., write “Abor.” (for aboriginal).