

MINNESOTA STATE ARCHIVES
Series Summary Sheet

Record Group: Health Department
Subgroup:
Series: Death record cards,
Dates: 1900-1907.
Quantity: 62 microfilm reels; 16 mm.
Location: [filed with the death certificates]

Arrangement: Arranged by year of death; within each year alphabetically by county, followed by the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth (in that order); and within each county and above-named city alphabetically by surname and given name. Ojibwe and Dakota names are filed by the first portion of the name. Cards for decedents with unknown surnames generally are at the beginning of the cards for each county or above-named city.

Summary: Cards and, occasionally, other documents containing information on deaths that occurred in Minnesota during the years 1900-1907, transcribed from certified copies of death reports sent to the state Board of Health and Vital Statistics (Health Department) by local officials and health officers. These are not the official death certificates; as of 1999 the official records were held by county registrars of vital statistics.

Each card gives some or all of the following information: date of death; place of death (local jurisdiction and county); primary cause of death, contributing cause of death, and duration of each condition; the decedent's name, age (years, months, and/or days), sex, color, birthplace (state or country), and occupation; father's name and birthplace; mother's full maiden name and birthplace; names and addresses of the undertaker and attending physician; place of burial and burial permit number; and name and address of the person who reported the death.

Related materials: See also the following records of the Health Department (cataloged separately): Registers of deaths, 1899; Death certificates, 1908-1955, 1956-2001; Delayed death certificates, 1887-1954 (bulk 1908-1915); and Native American death certificates, 1900, 1918-1947 (bulk 1928-1947).

Finding aids: A reel list and an expanded description for the death record cards are available in the repository; filed under Health Department.

Acc. No(s). 2000-14
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Subject and author headings

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ROLL LIST

1900

- Roll 1. Aitkin County - Carlton County.
- Roll 2. Carver County - Faribault County.
- Roll 3. Fillmore County - Itasca County.
- Roll 4. Jackson County - Meeker County.
- Roll 5. Mille Lacs County - Olmsted County.
- Roll 6. Otter Tail County - Redwood County.
- Roll 7. Renville County - Sibley County.
- Roll 8. Stearns County - Waseca County.
- Roll 9. Washington County - Yellow Medicine County.
- Roll 10. Minneapolis, A-J.
- Roll 11. Minneapolis, K-Z.
- Roll 12. St. Paul, A-R.
- Roll 13. St. Paul, S-Z; Duluth.

1901

- Roll 14. Aitkin County - Fillmore County.
- Roll 15. Freeborn County - Morrison County.
- Roll 16. Mower County - Rice County.
- Roll 17. Rock County - Wilkin County.
- Roll 18. Winona County - Yellow Medicine County; Minneapolis, A-O.
- Roll 19. Minneapolis, P-Z; St. Paul.
- Roll 20. Duluth.

1902

- Roll 20-A. Aitkin County - Crow Wing County.
- Roll. 21. Dakota County - Marshall County.
- Roll 22. Martin County - Renville County.
- Roll 23. Rice County - Wilkin County.
- Roll 24. Winona County - Yellow Medicine County; Minneapolis, A-S.
- Roll 25. Minneapolis, T-Z; St. Paul; Duluth.

1903

- Roll 26. Aitkin County - Fillmore County.
- Roll 27. Freeborn County - Mower County.
- Roll 28. Murray County - Roseau County.
- Roll 29. St. Louis County - Winona County.
- Roll 30. Wright County - Yellow Medicine County; Minneapolis.
- Roll 31. St. Paul; Duluth.

1904

- Roll 32. Aitkin County - Douglas County.
- Roll 33. Faribault County - Mahnommen County.
- Roll 34. Marshall County - Pipestone County.
- Roll 35. Polk County - Stearns County.
- Roll 36. Steele County - Yellow Medicine County; Minneapolis, A-B.
- Roll 37. Minneapolis, C-Z; St. Paul, A-G.
- Roll 38. St. Paul, H-Z; Duluth.

1905

- Roll 38-A. Aitkin County - Big Stone County.
- Roll 39. Blue Earth County - Goodhue County.
- Roll 40. Grant County - Murray County.
- Roll 41. Nicollet County - Roseau County.
- Roll 42. St. Louis County - Winona County.
- Roll 43. Wright County - Yellow Medicine County; Minneapolis, A-T.
- Roll 44. Minneapolis, U-Z; St. Paul; Duluth, A-L.
- Roll 45. Duluth, M-Z.

1906

- Roll 45-A. Aitkin County - Dakota County.
- Roll 46. Dodge County - Lyon County.
- Roll 47. Mahnomen County - Ramsey County.
- Roll 48. Red Lake County - Todd County.
- Roll 49. Traverse County - Yellow Medicine County; Minneapolis, A-H.
- Roll 50. Minneapolis, I-Z; St. Paul, A-M.
- Roll 51. St. Paul, N-Z; Duluth.

1907

- Roll 51-A. Aitkin County - Brown County.
- Roll 52. Carlton County - Grant County.
- Roll 53. Hennepin County - Murray County.
- Roll 54. Nicollet County - Rock County.
- Roll 55. Roseau County - Watonwan County.
- Roll 56. Wilkin County - Yellow Medicine County; Minneapolis, A-M.
- Roll 57. Minneapolis, N-Z; St. Paul, A-K.
- Roll 58. St. Paul, L-Z; Duluth.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEATH RECORD CARDS

This microfilm reproduces 3" x 5" cards and, occasionally, other documents containing information on deaths that occurred in Minnesota during the years 1900-1907. The information was transcribed from certified copies of death reports that were sent to the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics by township clerks and by village, borough, and city health officers. These local officials were required by state law (*General Laws*: 1870, chapter 25; 1871, chapter 49; 1887, chapter 114; and 1889, chapter 337¹) to maintain birth and death registries for their jurisdictions and to submit certified copies of the registries to the state board. Because the cards contain transcribed data, they are not the "official" death certificates for these years; those records currently (1998) are held by the county registrars of vital statistics. The Minnesota Historical Records Survey Project, which operated under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration (WPA), counted 440,431 cards for 1900-1907 when it conducted its survey of Minnesota's vital records during the Great Depression (*Guide to the Public Vital Statistics Records in Minnesota*, Saint Paul: 1941, p. 26).

The cards are arranged by year of death, thereunder alphabetically by county, and thereunder alphabetically by decedent's surname and given name. Cards for the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth (in this order) follow the cards for Yellow Medicine County at the end of the county sequence for each year. The cards for each of these cities also are filed in alphabetical order by surname and given name. American Indian names in the Ojibwa and Dakota languages are filed alphabetically beginning with the first letter of the first portion of the name. Cards for decedents whose surnames were not known are filed at the beginning of the cards for each county or city, immediately preceding the alphabetical sequence. The cards within each county and city were not checked for precise alphabetical order prior to microfilming. Researchers who do not find a card with the name they are looking for in the expected alphabetical sequence should search the microfilm further.

¹ The compiled texts of these laws are available in the Minnesota Historical Society library.

Not all of Minnesota's 87 counties were established by 1900. Clearwater County was formed from Beltrami County in 1902. In 1906 Koochiching County was formed from Itasca County and Mahnomen County was formed from Norman County. Pennington County was formed from Red Lake County in 1910, and Lake of the Woods County was formed from Beltrami County in 1922. Researchers should consult cards filed under the "parent" counties for death records that precede the establishment of the more recently organized counties.

Each card contains some or all of the following information: date of death (year, month, and day); place of death (local jurisdiction and county); primary cause of death, contributing cause of death, and the duration of each condition; the decedent's name, age, sex, color, marital status, birthplace (state or country), and occupation; father's name and birthplace; mother's maiden name and birthplace; names and addresses of the undertaker and attending physician; place of burial and burial permit number; and name and address of the person who reported the death.²

Information on deaths that occurred in 1900-1904 was recorded on forms that were pre-printed on the cards; there are no pre-printed forms identifying data elements on the cards for 1905-1907, but information appears in the same relative position on the later cards that it did on the earlier cards.³ The names and addresses of attending physicians and reporters were recorded on the backs of the cards for 1900; other notations occasionally were made on the backs of cards for other years. The back of a card with information on it appears on the microfilm immediately following the front of the card; backs of cards were not filmed if they contained no filled-in information (1900) or were blank. There may be more than one card or document relating to a

² See Appendix A (p. 4) for explanations of cause of death abbreviations used on the cards, Appendix B (p. 6) for archaic terms for many medical conditions and diseases and their modern names or definitions, and Appendix C (p.14) for explanations of non-medical abbreviations used on the cards.

³ Appendix D (p. 15) gives an example of a pre-printed card. Appendix E (p. 16) shows an example of a non-pre-printed card with annotations identifying the data elements.

particular death. Therefore, researchers should examine the film frames adjacent to any frame containing an item relevant to their search.

The information on some cards may be difficult to read on the microfilm due to handwritten entries in faint and/or smudged pencil and/or ink, typed entries made with a worn typewriter ribbon, and stamped entries made with a worn, lightly-inked stamp, especially when recorded on cream or tan cards that darkened over time and dark-colored cards that were used for deaths caused by certain diseases. These conditions produce especially poor contrast between the color of the text and the color of the paper, making legible photographic reproduction especially difficult. In an effort to increase the legibility of these cards on the microfilm, some cards may be filmed more than once at different camera settings, with a target identifying the intentional duplicate exposure.

The cards for each year, each county, and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth are preceded on the microfilm by an introductory target. A target also precedes the cards for a group of letters or each letter of the alphabet in the cards for the three cities. A running target at the top of each film frame gives the microfilm frame number.

APPENDIX A:
CAUSE OF DEATH ABBREVIATIONS
USED ON THE CARDS

Abs	abscess
Ac	acute
Accid	accident, accidental
Calc	calcification
Capy	capillary [as in capillary bronchitis]
Cereb	cerebral
Chol	cholera
Chol Inf	cholera infantum
Chol Morb	cholera morbus
Chr	chronic
Cong	congestion [e.g. of the brain]
Cong	congenital [deformity of heart]
Convuls	convulsions
Degen	degeneration [e.g. fatty degeneration of the heart]
Del	delivery [of child]
Del	delirium [as in tremens]
Dil	dilation [e.g. of the heart]
Dis	disease
Ent	enteritis
Ent Col	entero-colitis
Exh	exhaustion
Exh folg opr	exhaustion following operation
Folg	following
Frac	fractured
Gen'l	general [as in general debility]
Hem	hemorrhageHt heart
Inf	infection
Inf	infantile [as in infantile convulsions]

Inf	infantum [e.g. cholera infantum]
Inflam	inflammation
Inj	injury
Insuf	insufficiency
Interst	interstitial [as in interstitial nephritis]
Memb	membranous [e.g. membranous croup]
Mel	Mellitus [as in diabetes mellitus]
Mil	miliary [as in miliary tuberculosis]
Obs	obstruction [of the bowel]
Org	organic [e.g. organic disease of the heart]
Prem	premature
Prem B	premature birth
Prob	probable, probably
Prog	progressive [as in progressive anemia]
Puerp	puerperal [as in puerperal eclampsia]
Pul	pulmonary
Pulm	pulmonary
Rheum	rheumatic; rheumatism
R.R.	railroad [accident]
Rupt	rupture
Soft	softening [e.g. of the brain]
Sp'l	spinal
Strang	strangulation; strangulated
Tuberc	tuberculosis
Un	unknown
Unk	unknown
Val	valvular
Valv Dis	valvular disease [of the heart]
Whoop	whooping [as in whooping cough]

APPENDIX B:

Modern Names or Definitions of Illnesses of Our Ancestors

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Name of Condition or Disease	Today's Name or Definition
Ablepsy	Blindness
Ague	Malarial Fever
American Plague	Yellow Fever
Anasarca	Generalized massive edema
Aphonia	Laryngitis
Aptha	The infant disease "thrush"
Apoplexy	Paralysis due to stroke
Asphicsia	Cyanotic and lack of oxygen
Asphyxia	Cyanotic and lack of oxygen
Atrophy	Wasting away or diminishing in size.
Bad Blood	Syphilis
Bilious fever	Typhoid, malaria, hepatitis or elevated temperature and bile emesis
Biliousness	Jaundice associated with liver disease
Black plague	Bubonic plague
Black fever	Acute infection with high temperature and dark red skin lesions and high mortality rate
Black pox	Black Small pox
Black vomit	Vomiting old black blood due to ulcers or yellow fever
Blackwater fever	Dark urine associated with high temperature
Bladder in throat	Diphtheria (Seen on death certificates)
Blood poisoning	Bacterial infection; septicemia
Bloody flux	Bloody stools
Bloody sweat	Sweating sickness
Bone shave	Sciatica
Brain fever	Meningitis
Breakbone	Dengue fever

Bright's disease	Chronic disease of kidneys
Bronze John	Yellow fever
Bule	Boil, tumor or swelling
Cachexy	Malnutrition
Cacogastric	Upset stomach
Cacospysy	Irregular pulse
Caduceus	Subject to falling sickness or epilepsy
Camp fever	Typhus; aka Camp diarrhea
Canine madness	Rabies, hydrophobia
Canker	Ulceration of mouth or lips or herpes simplex
Catalepsy	Seizures / trances
Catarrhal	Nose and throat discharge from cold or allergy
Cerebritis	Inflammation of cerebrum or lead poisoning
Chilblain	Swelling of extremities caused by exposure to cold
Child bed fever	Infection following birth of a child
Chin cough	Whooping cough
Chlorosis	Iron deficiency anemia
Cholera	Acute severe contagious diarrhea with intestinal lining sloughing
Cholera morbus	Characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevated temperature, etc. Could be appendicitis
Cholecystitis	Inflammation of the gall bladder
Cholelithiasis	Gall stones
Chorea	Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing
Cold plague	Ague which is characterized by chills
Colic	An abdominal pain and cramping
Congestive chills	Malaria
Consumption	Tuberculosis
Congestion	Any collection of fluid in an organ, like the lungs
Congestive chills	Malaria with diarrhea
Congestive fever	Malaria
Corruption	Infection
Coryza	A cold
Costiveness	Constipation
Cramp colic	Appendicitis
Crop sickness	Overextended stomach
Croup	Laryngitis, diphtheria, or strep throat
Cyanosis	Dark skin color from lack of oxygen in blood

Cynanche	Diseases of throat
Cystitis	Inflammation of the bladder
Day fever	Fever lasting one day; sweating sickness
Debility	Lack of movement or staying in bed
Decrepitude	Feebleness due to old age
Delirium tremens	Hallucinations due to alcoholism
Dengue	Infectious fever endemic to East Africa
Dentition	Cutting of teeth
Deplumation	Tumor of the eyelids which causes hair loss
Diary fever	A fever that lasts one day
Diphtheria	Contagious disease of the throat
Distemper	Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose and throat, anorexia
Dock fever	Yellow fever
Dropsy	Edema (swelling), often caused by kidney or heart disease
Dropsy of the Brain	Encephalitis
Dry Bellyache	Lead poisoning
Dyscrasy	An abnormal body condition
Dysentery	Inflammation of colon with frequent passage of mucous and blood
Dysorexy	Reduced appetite
Dyspepsia	Indigestion and heartburn. Heart attack symptoms
Dysury	Difficulty in urination
Eclampsy	Symptoms of epilepsy, convulsions during labor
Ecstasy	A form of catalepsy characterized by loss of reason
Edema	Nephrosis; swelling of tissues
Edema of lungs	Congestive heart failure, a form of dropsy
Eel thing	Erysipelas
Elephantiasis	A form of leprosy
Encephalitis	Swelling of brain; aka sleeping sickness
Enteric fever	Typhoid fever
Enterocolitis	Inflammation of the intestines
Enteritis	Inflations of the bowels
Epitaxis	Nose bleed
Erysipelas	Contagious skin disease, due to Streptococci with vesiculas and bulbous lesions
Extravasted blood	Rupture of a blood vessel
Falling sickness	Epilepsy

Fatty Liver	Cirrhosis of liver
Fits	Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity
Flux	An excessive flow or discharge of fluid like hemorrhage or diarrhea
Flux of humour	Circulation
French pox	Syphilis
Gathering	A collection of pus
Glandular fever	Mononucleosis
Great pox	Syphilis
Green fever	Anemia
Grippe/grip	Influenza like symptoms
Grocer's itch	Skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour
Heart sickness	Condition caused by loss of salt from body
Heat stroke	Body temperature elevates because of surrounding environment temperature and body does not perspire to reduce temperature.
Hectical complaint	Recurrent fever
Hematemesis	Vomiting blood
Hematuria	Bloody urine
Hemiplegy	Paralysis of one side of body
Hip gout	Osteomyelitis
Horrors	Delirium tremens
Hydrocephalus	Enlarged head, water on the brain
Hydropericardium	Heart dropsy
Hydrophobia	Rabies
Hydrothroax	Dropsy in chest
Hypertrophic	Enlargement of organ, like the heart
Impetigo	Contagious skin disease characterized by pustules
Inanition	Physical condition resulting from lack of food
Infantile paralysis	Polio
Intestinal colic	Abdominal pain due to improper diet
Jail fever	Typhus
Jaundice	Condition caused by blockage of intestines
King's evil	Tuberculosis of neck and lymph glands
Kruchhusten	Whooping cough

Name of Condition or Disease	Today's Name or Definition
Lagrippe	Influenza
Lockjaw	Tetanus or infectious disease affecting the muscles of the neck and jaw. Untreated, it is fatal in 8 days
Long sickness	Tuberculosis
Lues disease	Syphilis
Lues venera	Venereal disease
Lumbago	Back pain
Lung fever	Pneumonia
Lung sickness	Tuberculosis
Lying in	Time of delivery of infant
Malignant sore throat	Diphtheria
Mania	Insanity
Marasmus	Progressive wasting away of body, like malnutrition
Membranous Croup	Diphtheria
Meningitis	Inflations of brain or spinal cord
Metritis	Inflammation of uterus or purulent vaginal discharge
Miasma	Poisonous vapors thought to infect the air
Milk fever	Disease from drinking contaminated milk, like undulant fever or brucellosis
Milk leg	Post partum thrombophlebitis
Milk sickness	Disease from milk of cattle which had eaten poisonous weeds
Mormal	Gangrene
Morphew	Scurvy blisters on the body
Mortification	Gangrene of necrotic tissue
Myelitis	Inflammation of the spine
Myocarditis	Inflammation of heart muscles
Necrosis	Mortification of bones or tissue
Nephrosis	Kidney degeneration
Nepritis	Inflammation of kidneys
Nervous prostration	Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical and mental activities

Neuralgia	Described as discomfort, such as "Headache" was neuralgia in head
Nostalgia	Homesickness
Palsy	Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of controlled muscles.
Paroxysm	Convulsion
Pemphigus	Skin disease of watery blisters
Pericarditis	Inflammation of heart
Peripneumonia	Inflammation of lungs
Peritonitis	Inflammation of abdominal area
Petechial Fever	Fever characterized by skin spotting
Phthiriasis	Lice infestation
Phthisis	Chronic wasting away or a name for tuberculosis
Plague	An acute febrile highly infectious disease with a high fatality rate
Pleurisy	Any pain in the chest area with each breath
Podagra	Gout
Poliomyelitis	PolioPotter's asthma
Pott's disease	Tuberculosis of spine
Puerperal exhaustion	Death due to childbirth
Puerperal fever	Elevated temperature after giving birth to an infant
Puking fever	Milk sickness
Putrid fever	Diphtheria.
Quinsy	Tonsillitis
Remitting fever	Malaria
Rheumatism	Any disorder associated with pain in joints
Rickets	Disease of skeletal system
Rose cold	Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy
Rotanny fever	(Child's disease) ???
Rubeola	German measles
Sanguineous crust	Scab
Scarlatina	Scarlet fever
Scarlet fever	A disease characterized by red rash
Scarlet rash	Roseola
Sciatica	Rheumatism in the hips
Scirrhus	Cancerous tumors
Scotomy	Dizziness, nausea and dimness of sight
Scrivener's palsy	Writer's cramp
Screws	Rheumatism

Scrofula	Tuberculosis of neck lymph glands. Progresses slowly with abscesses and pustulas develop. Young person's disease
Scrumpox	Skin disease, impetigo
Scurvy	Lack of vitamin C. Symptoms of weakness, spongy gums and hemorrhages under skin
Septicemia	Blood poisoning
Shakes	Delirium tremens
Shaking	Chills, ague
Shingles	Viral disease with skin blisters
Ship fever	Typhus
Siriasis	Inflammation of the brain due to sun exposure
Sloes	Milk sickness
Small pox	Contagious disease with fever and blisters
Softing of brain	Result of stroke or hemorrhage in the brain, with an end result of the tissue softening in that area
Sore throat distemper	Diphtheria or quinsy
Spanish influenza	Epidemic influenza
Spasms	Sudden involuntary contraction of muscle or group of muscle, like a convulsion
Spina bifida	Deformity of spine
Spotted fever	Either typhus or meningitis
Sprue	Tropical disease characterized by intestinal disorders and sore throat
St. Anthony's fire	Also erysipelas, but named so because of affected skin areas are bright red in appearance
St. Vitas dance	Ceaseless occurrence of rapid complex jerking movements performed involuntary
Stomatitis	Inflammation of the mouth
Stranger's fever	Yellow fever
Strangery	Rupture
Sudor anglicus	Sweating sickness
Summer complaint	Diarrhea, usually in infants caused by spoiled milk
Sunstroke	Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature due to environment heat. Lack of sodium in the body is a predisposing cause
Swamp sickness	Could be malaria, typhoid or encephalitis
Sweating sickness	Infectious and fatal disease common to UK in 15th century
Tetanus	Infectious fever characterized by high fever, headache and dizziness
Thrombosis	Blood clot inside blood vessel

Thrush	Childhood disease characterized by spots on mouth, lips and throat
Tick fever	Rocky mountain spotted fever
Toxemia of pregnancy	Eclampsia
Trench mouth	Painful ulcers found along gum line, Caused by poor nutrition and poor hygiene
Tussis convulsiva	Whooping cough
Typhus	Infectious fever characterized high fever, headache, and dizziness
Variola	Smallpox
Venesection	Bleeding
Viper's dance	St. Vitus Dance
Water on brain	Enlarged head
White swelling	Tuberculosis of the bone
Winter fever	Pneumonia
Womb fever	Infection of the uterus.
Worm fit	Convulsions associated with teething, worms, elevated temperature or diarrhea
Yellowjacket.	Yellow fever

APPENDIX C:
NON-MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS
USED ON THE CARDS

c	city
C.E.	census enumerator
Cor	coroner
H.O.	health officer [of city or village]
M.D.	medical doctor
Sg.	single
t	township
tp	township
T.C.	town clerk
U.	undertaker
U.T.	undertaker
v	village
Wid	widowed

APPENDIX D:
EXAMPLE OF A PRE-PRINTED CARD
(1900-1904)

DIED ^{YR.} 1900 ^{MO.} JAN ^{D.} 4 at ^(TOWN, VILLAGE, CITY) Alexandria ^{COUNTY} vs. Douglas

Cause of Death: Primary, Bright's dis- Duration,
Contributing, Rheum Fever

Name, Euphemia B. Franklin Residence,
^{YR.} ^{MO.} ^{D.}
Color, Sex, Age, 57 11 14 Married,

When Born, N. Y. Occupation, Farmer's Wife

Father: Name, David Burdick Birthplace, N. Y.

Mother: Maiden Name, Louis Stillman Birthplace, "

Undertaker: Name, Anderson Burial: Place, Alexandria

Residence, Alexandria 97 No. of Permit.

Attending Physician, E. A. Kessel of Alexandria

Reported by, F. Plake of "

Received for record on the MAR 15 1900 Disease contracted at

day of _____ 19 _____

Reverse of
above,
usually only
for 1900.

APPENDIX E:
EXAMPLE OF A NON-PRE-PRINTED CARD
(1905-1907)

date of death ——— State Insane Hosp.

cause of death ——— 1907 Died Feb 6 Fergus Falls *city, village, township of death* **c** Otter Tail *city [v = village t = township]* *County of death*

decedent's name ——— Paresis

sex, race, marital status ——— Cecilla Sullivan

parents' name { Paul Moore
Mary
A F Sherman **U.** *undertaker*
De Etta Brownell **M D** *medical doctor*
J G Vigen **H O.** *health officer [of city/village]*

44 yrs. — *age*
U S — *birthplace*
Ireland } *parents' birthplaces*

[T.C. = town clerk]