

Table with 15 columns and 2 rows (2nd EXAMPLE, 1st EXAMPLE). Columns include Name and Surname, Number, Religion, Education, Age, Sex, Birth, Irish Language, and others. It provides examples of how to fill out the form for a family.

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.



FAMILY RETURN.—FORM A.

Prepared in pursuance of the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11.

Form A: County, Poor Law Union, District Electoral Division, Barony, Parish, Townland, City, Borough, Division, Urban District, Town or Village, Street, &c., with No. of House, Name of Head of Family, No. on Form B.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

HEADS OF FAMILIES are requested to insert the particulars specified on the other side, in compliance with the Census (Ireland) Act, 1910, 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., c. 11. If a House be let or sublet to Separate Families, or to Lodgers (not Boarders), each HEAD OF A FAMILY OR LODGER must make a return for his portion of the house upon a SEPARATE FORM. Hotel and Lodging-house Keepers, and Stewards of Clubs, are to give a Return of all Persons who arrive at their Establishments on Monday, the 3rd of April, and who had not been Enumerated elsewhere. This Paper will be CALLED FOR ON Monday, April 3rd, or as soon after as possible, between the hours of half-past eight in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, by the appointed Enumerator, and it is desirable that the required particulars be written in the proper columns by the Morning of that Day, in order that his progress may not be delayed. The Enumerator will assist such Persons as may not be able to fill the Form themselves. No question shall be put by the Enumerator for the purpose of obtaining information other than the information required by the Forms and instructions issued under the authority of the Census Act. The facts will be published in General Abstracts only, and strict care will be taken that the Returns are not used for the gratification of curiosity, or for any other object than that of rendering the Census as complete as possible. If any person employed in taking the Census communicates without lawful authority any information acquired in the course of his employment, he is liable to punishment under the Official Secrets Act, 1889. Attention is directed to the Extracts from the Census Act printed on this Form; and also to the Directions at head of each column.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, Registrar-General, EDWARD O'FARRELL, DANIEL S. DOYLE, Commissioners. Approved, J. B. DOUGHERTY, Dublin Castle, 8th December, 1910.

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INSTRUCTIONS

FOR FILLING UP THE COLUMN HEADED "RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION."

A person following more Distinct Occupations than one, should insert each of them in the order of their importance.

- 1. The Titles of PEERS and other PERSONS OF RANK to be inserted as well as any important office they may hold.
- 2. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, MAGISTRATES, ALDERMEN, and other important public Officers, to state their profession or occupation, if any, after their official rank or title.
- 3. All persons serving in the ARMY AND NAVY to state their rank, and the branch of the service to which they belong. Officers to state whether on the Active or the Retired List; Pensioners from the Army and Navy to state the service to which they belong.
- 4. All persons in the CIVIL SERVICE to state their rank, and the department or branch to which they belong; those retired or superannuated to be distinguished.
- 5. MINISTERS OF RELIGION.—Clergymen of every religious denomination are requested to describe themselves according to their clerical rank or position, and to state distinctly the Religious Body to which they belong.
- 6. LEGAL PROFESSION.—Barristers to state whether they are in actual practice. The designation Solicitor to be confined to those whose names are actually on the Roll. Clerks in Solicitors' offices should state whether they are Solicitor's Managing, Articled or General Clerk. Officers of any Court to state the name of the Office, and the name of the Court.
- 7. Members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION to state whether they practise as Physician, Surgeon, Dentist, General Practitioner, Apothecary, Medical Assistant, &c., or are "not practising." They should also state the University or other Society of which they are Graduates, Fellows, or Licentiates.
- 8. PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, PUBLIC WRITERS, AUTHORS, and SCIENTIFIC MEN, to state the particular branch of Science or Literature which they follow: Artists, the art which they cultivate. Graduates should enter their degrees in this column.
- 9. STUDENTS of Theology, Law, or Medicine, and Undergraduates of any University, to be so returned.
- 10. SCHOLARS.—Children or young persons attending a School or receiving regular instruction at home to be returned as Scholars.
- 11. FARMERS.—This term is to be applied only to the occupiers of land. Sons or Daughters employed at home or on the farm may be returned—"Farmer's Son," "Farmer's Daughter." Persons employed on the farm and sleeping in the Farmer's house should be described as Farm Servants.
- 12. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, SHEPHERDS, and others employed on Farms, but not living in the Farmer's house, should be described as Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, &c.
- 13. PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE as Merchants, Brokers, Agents, &c., to state in all cases the particular branch of Commerce in which they are engaged, or the commodity in which they chiefly deal.—Examples: "Corn Merchant," "Member of — Stock Exchange," "Tea Agent."

- 14. In TRADES, MANUFACTURES, or other Business, Masters should, in all cases, be distinguished.—Example: "Carpenter—Master."
- 15. WORKERS in MANUFACTURES, and generally in the Mechanical Arts, should distinctly state the particular BRANCH OF WORK, and the MATERIAL, if they are not implied in the names, as in Brass-founder, Iron-moulder. Where the trade is much sub-divided, both TRADE and BRANCH are to be returned thus—"Watchmaker—Finisher"; "Printer—Compositor."
- 16. MINERS should state the description of Mine in which they work.—Examples: "Coal Miner," "Lead Miner," "Copper Miner," &c. The term Miner should never be used alone.
- 17. ENGINEERS.—Civil Engineers, and Mining Engineers, to be so described. Workmen employed in works or factories are to be distinctly described.—Examples: "Engine Smith at Factory," "Engine Fitter at Works." Engine Drivers, Stokers, and Firemen to be described in connection with the manufactory, railway, steam-vessel, &c., in which they are employed.—Examples: "Railway Engine Driver," "Stoker in Linen Factory." "Engineer" alone is not to be used.
- 18. ARTISANS and MECHANICS should invariably state the particular branch of mechanical art or business in which they are employed.
- 19. WEAVER.—"Silk," "Wool," "Worsted," "Cotton," &c., should always be written before this general term, so as to express distinctly the material which he weaves; thus, "Cotton Weaver."
- 20. DOMESTIC SERVANTS should be described according to the nature of their service, adding in all cases "Domestic Servant."—Examples: "Coachman—Domestic Servant," "Gardener—Domestic Servant," "Cook—Domestic Servant."
- 21. LABOURERS, PORTERS, to be described according to the nature of their employment. Examples: "Railway Porter," "Bricklayer's Labourer," "Labourer in Iron Works," "General Labourer,"—see also Instruction No. 12. The term Labourer should never be used alone.
- 22. Persons ordinarily engaged in some industry, but OUT OF EMPLOYMENT at the time of the Census, should be so described; as "Bricklayer, unemployed"; "Carpenter, unemployed."
- 23. PERSONS FOLLOWING NO PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING, and holding no public office, but deriving their incomes chiefly from land, houses, dividends, interest of money, annuities, &c., should describe themselves accordingly. The indefinite terms Gentleman, Esquire, are not to be used. Persons who have RETIRED FROM BUSINESS to be entered thus—"Retired Farmer," "Retired Grocer."
- 24. WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The occupation of those who are regularly employed from home, or who follow any business at home, is to be distinctly recorded, but no entry should be made in the case of those solely engaged in domestic duties at home. See also Instruction No. 10.

NOTE.—For Examples of the mode of filling up this Return see Pattern Tables on another part of this Form.

Extracts from the Census (Ireland) Act, 1910, 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11.

Sec. 2. (5.) "Every Enumerator may ask all such questions of all persons within his district, respecting themselves or the persons constituting their respective families, and respecting such further particulars as may be necessary for the purpose of taking the said accounts."

Sec. 7. (2.) "If any person refuses to answer or wilfully gives a

false answer to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be obtained under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts to a fine not exceeding five pounds: Provided that no person shall be subject to any such penalty for refusing to state his religious profession."