Form 1040
U. S. Internal Revenue
(Auditor's Stamp)

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

FOR NET INCOMES FROM SALARIES OR WAGES OF MORE THAN $5,000

OR INCOMES, REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT, FROM BUSINESS, PROFESSION, RENTS, OR SALE OF PROPERTY

For Calendar Year 1927

File This Return With the Collector of Internal Revenue for Your District on or Before March 15, 1928

(PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY BELOW)

(Name)

(Street and number, or rural route)

(Post office) (County) (State)

Occupation, Profession, or Business

Do Not Write in These Spaces

File Code

Serial Number

(Cashier's Stamp)

Cash Check M. O. Cert. of Ind.

First Payment

$

Carded

As

1. Are you a citizen or resident of the United States?
2. If you filed a return for 1926, to what Collector's office was it sent?
3. Is this a joint return of husband and wife?
5. Were you married and living with husband or wife on the last day of your taxable year?
6. If not, were you on the last day of your taxable year supporting one or more persons living in your household who are closely related to you?
7. If your status in respect to questions 5 and 6 changed during the year, state date and nature of change

5. Rents and Royalties. (From Schedule B)
6. Profit from Sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, etc. (From Schedule C)
7. Dividends on Stock of Domestic Corporations
8. Taxable Interest on Liberty Bonds, etc. (From Schedule E)
9. Other Income (including dividends received on stock of foreign corporations). (State nature of income)
   (a)
   (b)
10. Total Income in Items 1 to 9 $

DEDUCTIONS

11. Interest Paid $
12. Taxes Paid. (Explain in Schedule F)
13. Losses by Fire, Storm, etc. (Explain in Table on page 2)
14. Bad Debts. (Explain in Schedule F)
15. Contributions. (Explain in Schedule F)
16. Other Deductions Authorized by Law. (Explain in Schedule F)
17. Total Deductions in Items 11 to 16 $
18. Net Income (Item 10 minus Item 17) $

COMPUTATION OF TAX (See Instruction 21)

19. Earned Net Income (not over $20,000) $
20. Less Personal Exemption and Credit for Dependents (see Instruction 20)
21. Balance (Item 19 minus 20) $
22. Amount taxable at 1½% (not over the first $4,000 of Item 21) $
23. Amount taxable at 3% (not over the second $4,000 of Item 21)
24. Amount taxable at 5% (balance over $8,000 of Item 21)
25. Normal Tax (1½% of Item 22) $
26. Normal Tax (3% of Item 23)
27. Normal Tax (5% of Item 24)
28. Surtax on Item 19 (see Instruction 21)
29. Tax on Earned Net Income (total of Items 25, 26, 27, and 28) $
30. Credit of 25% of Item 29 (not over 25% of Items 28, 42, 43, and 44) $
31. Net Income (Item 18 above) $
32. Less Dividends (Item 7 above) $
33. Interest on Liberty Bonds, etc. (Item 8)
34. Personal Exemption
35. Credit for Dependents
36. Total of Items 32, 33, 34, and 35
37. Balance (Item 31 minus 36) $
38. Amount taxable at 1½% (not over the first $4,000 of Item 37)
39. Balance (Item 37 minus 38) $
40. Amount taxable at 3% (not over the second $4,000 of Item 37)
41. Amount taxable at 5% (balance over $8,000 of Item 37) $
42. Normal Tax (1½% of Item 38) $
43. Normal Tax (3% of Item 40)
44. Normal Tax (5% of Item 41)
45. Surtax on Item 18 (see Instruction 21)
46. Tax on Net Income (total of Items 42, 43, 44, and 45) $
47. Less Credit of 25% of Tax on Earned Net Income (Item 30)
48. Balance (Item 46 minus 47) $
49. Adjustment for Capital Gain or Loss (12½% of Column 9, Schedule D)
50. Total Tax (total of or difference between Items 48 and 49) $
51. Less Income Tax Paid at Source
52. Income and Profits Taxes paid to a foreign country or U. S. possession
53. Balance of Tax (Item 50 minus Items 51 and 52) $

AFFIDAVIT

I swear (or affirm) that this return, including the accompanying schedules and statements (if any), has been examined by me, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a true and complete return made in good faith for the taxable year as stated, pursuant to the Revenue Act of 1926, and the Regulations issued under authority thereof.

(If return is made by agent, the reason therefor must be stated on this line)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ..... day of ....., 1928.

(Signature of individual or agent)

NOTARIAL SEAL

(Signature of officer administering oath) (Title)

(Address of agent)

An amended return must be marked "Amended" at top of return

Checks and drafts will be accepted only if payable at par

2—14446

SCHEDULE A—INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (See Instruction 2)

1. Total receipts from business or profession (state kind of business) ..... $

Cost of Goods Sold		
2. Labor	$	
3. Material and supplies		
4. Merchandise bought for sale		
5. Other costs (itemize below or on separate sheet)		
6. Plus inventory at beginning of year		
7. Total (Lines 2 to 6, inclusive)	$	
8. Less inventory at end of year		
9. Net Cost of Goods Sold (Line 7 minus Line 8)	$	

Note.—Do not deduct here or elsewhere compensation for your services.

Other Business Deductions		
10. Salaries, exclusive of "Labor," reported on Line 2, and exclusive of compensation for your services	$	
11. Interest on business indebtedness to others		
12. Taxes on business and business property		
13. Losses by fire, storm, etc. (explain in table provided therefor at foot of page)		
14. Bad debts arising from sales or services		
15. Depreciation, obsolescence, and depletion (explain in table provided therefor at foot of page)		
16. Rent, repairs, and other expenses (itemized below or on separate sheet)		
17. Total (Lines 10 to 16, inclusive)	$	

18. Total Deductions (Line 9 plus Line 17) ..... $

19. Net Profit (Line 1 minus Line 18) (Enter as Item 2) ..... $

Explanation of deductions claimed on Lines 5 and 16

SCHEDULE B—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES (See Instruction 5)

1. Kind of Property	2. Amount Received	3. Cost	4. Value as of March 1, 1913	5. Depreciation (Explain in table at foot of page)	6. Repairs	7. Other Expenses (Itemize below)	8. Net Profit (Enter as Item 5)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$

Explanation of deductions claimed in Column 7

SCHEDULE C—PROFIT FROM SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, ETC. (See Instruction 6)

1. Kind of Property	2. Date Acquired	3. Amount Received	4. Depreciation Allowable Since Acquisition	5. Cost	6. Value as of March 1, 1913	7. Subsequent Improvements	8. Net Profit (Enter as Item 6)
		$	$	$	$	$	$

State how property was acquired

SCHEDULE D—CAPITAL NET GAIN OR LOSS FROM SALE OF ASSETS HELD MORE THAN TWO YEARS (See Instruction 6a)

1. Kind of Property	2. Date Acquired	3. Date Sold	4. Amount Received	5. Depreciation Allowable Since Acquisition	6. Cost	7. Value as of March 1, 1913	8. Subsequent Improvements, and Capital Deductions	9. Net Gain or Loss (Enter 12½% as Item 49)
	Mo. Day Year	*Mo. Day Year*	$	$	$	$	$	$

State how property was acquired

SCHEDULE E—INTEREST ON LIBERTY BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OR SECURITIES (See Instruction 8)

1. Obligations or Securities	2. Interest Received or Accrued	3. Amount Owned	4. Principal Amount Exempt From Taxation	5. Amount Owned in Excess of Exemption	6. Interest on Amount in Excess of Exemption (Enter as Item 8)
(*a*) Obligations of a State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia	$	$	All	x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x
(*b*) Securities issued under Federal Farm Loan Act, or under such Act as Amended			All	x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x
(*c*) Liberty 3½% Bonds and other obligations of United States issued on or before September 1, 1917, and obligations of possessions of the United States			All	x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x
(*d*) Liberty 4% and 4¼% Bonds, Treasury 3⅜%, 3¾%, 4%, and 4¼% Bonds, Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury (War) Savings Certificates			$5,000	$	$
(*e*) Treasury Notes			None		

SCHEDULE F—EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTIONS CLAIMED IN ITEMS 1, 12, 14, 15, AND 16

EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B

1. Kind of Property (If buildings, state material of which constructed)	2. Date Acquired	3. Age When Acquired	4. Probable Life After Acquirement	5. Cost (Exclusive of Land)	6. Value as of March 1, 1913 (Exclusive of Land)	Amount of Depreciation Charged Off: 7. Previous years	8. This year
				$	$	$	$

EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR LOSSES BY FIRE, STORM, ETC., CLAIMED IN SCHEDULE A, AND IN ITEM 13

1. Kind of Property	2. Date Acquired	3. Cost	4. Value as of March 1, 1913	5. Subsequent Improvements	6. Depreciation Allowable Since Acquisition	7. Insurance and Salvage Value	8. Deductible Loss
		$	$	$	$	$	$

INSTRUCTIONS

The Instruction Numbers on this Page Correspond with the Item Numbers on the First Page of the Return

1. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Enter as Item 1 on page 1 of the return, all salaries or other compensation credited by or received from outside sources. Use a separate line for each entry, giving the information requested.

Any amount claimed as a deduction for necessary expenses against salaries, etc., such as traveling expenses, while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business, should be fully explained in Schedule F on page 2 of the return, or on an attached statement. Traveling expenses ordinarily include expenditures for railroad fares, meals, and lodging.

2. INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION

If you owned a business, or practiced a profession on your own account, fill in Schedule A on page 2 of the return, and enter the net income (or loss) as Item 2 on page 1 of the return.

This schedule should include income derived from the following sources: (*a*) Sale of merchandise or products of manufacturing, mining, construction, and agriculture; (*b*) Business service, such as amusements, hotel and restaurant service, livery and garage service, laundering, storage, transportation, etc.; and (*c*) Professional service, such as dentistry, law, or medicine. In general, report any income in the earning of which you incurred expenses for material, labor, supplies, etc.

Farmer's income schedule.—If you are a farmer or rent your farm out on shares and keep no books of account, or keep books on a cash basis, obtain from the Collector, and attach to this return Form 1040 F, Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses, and enter the net farm income as Item 2 on page 1 of this return. If your farm books of account are kept on an accrual basis, the filing of Form 1040 F is optional. Income from salaries, interest, rents, and sales of property, should be included in Items 1, 3, 5, and 6, respectively, on this return.

Installment sales.—If you have used the installment method in computing income from installment sales, you must attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 the following information: (*a*) Gross sales; (*b*) Cost of goods sold; (*c*) Gross profits; (*d*) Percentage of profits to gross sales; (*e*) Amount collected; and (*f*) Gross profit on amount collected.

Kind of business.—Describe the business or profession in the space provided at the top of page 1, as "grocery," "retail clothing," "drug store," "laundry," "doctor," "lawyer," "farmer," etc.

Total receipts from business or profession.—Enter on Line 1 of Schedule A the total receipts from sales or services, less any discounts or allowances from the sale price or service charge.

Inventories.—If engaged in a trade or business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income-producing factor, secure from the Collector of Internal Revenue and file as a part of this return a *Certificate of Inventory, Form 1126*.

Salaries.—Enter on Line 10 all salaries and wages not included as "Labor" on Line 2; except compensation for your services or the services of your dependent minor children, or husband or wife if a joint return is filed, which is not deductible.

Interest.—Enter on Line 11 interest on business indebtedness to others. Do not include interest to yourself on capital invested in or advanced to the business.

Taxes.—Enter on Line 12 taxes on business property or for carrying on business. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, as for paving, sewers, etc., nor Federal income taxes.

Losses by fire, storm, etc.—Enter on Line 13 losses of business property arising from fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft, if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise and not made good by repairs claimed as a deduction. Explain this deduction in the table provided therefor at the foot of page 2, giving the information requested.

Bad debts.—Enter on Line 14 debts, or portions thereof, arising from sales or services that have been reflected in income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless and have been charged off within the year, or such reasonable amount as has been added to a reserve for bad debts within the year.

A debt previously charged off as bad, if subsequently collected, must be returned as income for the year in which collected.

Depreciation, obsolescence, and depletion.—Enter on Line 15 the amount claimed as depreciation by reason of exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, or as obsolescence or depletion, and explain in the table at the foot of page 2 how this amount was determined by giving the information requested. If obsolescence is claimed, explain why the useful life is less than the actual life.

The amount of depreciation on property acquired by purchase should be determined upon the basis of the original cost (not replacement cost) of the property and the probable number of years remaining of its useful life, except if the property was purchased prior to March 1, 1913, it will be computed on the fair market value of such property as of that date or its original cost, whichever is greater. If the property was acquired in any other manner than by purchase, see Articles 1591 to 1602 of Regulations 69.

In case a deduction is claimed on account of depletion of mines, oil or gas wells, or timber, see Articles 201 to 237 of Regulations 69.

Do not claim any deduction for depreciation in the value of a building occupied by you as a dwelling, or of other property held for personal use, nor for land (exclusive of improvements thereon), nor on stocks, bonds, and like securities.

Rent, repairs, and other expenses.—Enter on Line 16 rent on business property in which you have no equity, ordinary repairs to keep the property in a usable condition, and other necessary business expenses not classified above, such as heat, light, and fire insurance. Do not include rent for a dwelling occupied by you for residential purposes, the cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for replacements, or for permanent improvements to property, nor personal, living, or family expenses.

Deficit.—If the amount to be entered on Line 19 shows a deficit, such amount should be preceded by a minus sign or written with red ink.

3. INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS, ETC.

Enter as Item 3 all interest received or credited to your account during the taxable year on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, and corporation bonds, except interest on bonds upon which a tax was paid at the source. Interest on bonds is considered income when due and payable.

3a. INTEREST ON TAX-FREE COVENANT BONDS

Enter as Item 3(*a*) interest upon bonds upon which a tax was paid at the source. If the balance of your net income reported as Item 37 exceeds $4,000, Form 1000 should be filed with your interest coupons, and the tax of 2 per cent paid at the source on such interest claimed as a credit in Item 51. In case the net income reported as Item 37 does not exceed $4,000, Form 1000A should be filed with your coupons, and the tax of 1½ per cent paid at source claimed as a credit in Item 51 on the return.

4. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS AND FIDUCIARIES

Enter as Item 4 your share (whether received or not) in the profits of a partnership, and as Item 4 (*a*) income of an estate or trust, except (*a*) where the tax or reduction on account of the share of net gain or loss derived from the sale of capital assets is computed as provided in Instruction 6a, such net gain or loss shall be reported separately in Schedule D, and (*b*) the share of the profits which consisted of dividends on stock of domestic corporations, and the taxable interest on obligations of the United States, shall be included in Items 7 and 8, respectively, on page 1. Include in Items 51 and 52, respectively, credits claimed for tax paid at source, and foreign taxes.

If the taxable year on the basis of which you file your return fails to coincide with the annual accounting period of the partnership or fiduciary, then you should include in your return your distributive share of the net profits for such accounting period ending within your taxable year.

5. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES

Fill in Schedule B, giving the information requested.

If you received property or crops in lieu of cash rent, report the income as though the rent had been received in cash. Crops received as rent on a crop-share basis should be reported as income for the year in which disposed of (unless your return shows income accrued).

Enter as depreciation the amount of wear and tear, obsolescence, or depletion sustained during the taxable year 1927, and explain in the table at the foot of page 2.

Other expenses, such as interest, taxes, fire insurance, fuel, light, labor, and other necessary expenses of this character should be itemized.

6. PROFIT FROM SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BONDS, ETC.

Describe the property briefly in Schedule C, and state the actual price received, or the fair market value of the property received in exchange. Expenses connected with the sale may be deducted in computing the profit or loss.

Enter the original cost of the property, and if it was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value as of that date. Attach statement explaining how the value as of March 1, 1913, was determined. If the property was acquired in any other manner than by purchase, see Articles 1591 to 1602 of Regulations 69.

Enter as depreciation the amount of wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, or depletion which has been allowable in respect of such property since date of acquisition, or since March 1, 1913, if the property was acquired before that date. In addition, if the property was acquired before March 1, 1913, and if the cost of such property is greater than its fair market value as of that date, the cost shall be reduced by the depreciation actually sustained before that date.

Subsequent improvements include expenditures for additions, improvements, and repairs made to restore the property or prolong its useful life.

No loss shall be recognized in any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or securities where you have acquired substantially identical property within 30 days before or after the date of such sale, unless you are a dealer in stock or securities.

In case the amount to be entered in Column 8 is a deductible loss, such amount should be preceded by a minus sign or written with red ink.

6a. CAPITAL NET GAIN OR LOSS

If desired, the capital net gain derived from the sale or exchange of capital assets may be computed separately and a tax of 12½ per cent paid on such income in lieu of the regular normal tax and surtax. The term "capital net gain" means the excess of the total amount of capital gain over the sum of (*a*) the capital deductions and capital losses, plus (*b*) the amount, if any, by which the ordinary deductions exceed the gross income computed without capital gain.

In case a capital net loss is sustained from the sale or exchange of capital assets, the total normal tax and surtax computed on the basis of the ordinary net income shall be reduced by 12½ per cent of such capital net loss; but in no case shall the tax computed in this manner be less than the total normal tax and surtax that would be imposed without the benefit of this provision. The term "capital net loss" means the excess of the sum of the capital losses plus the capital deductions over the total amount of capital gain.

The term "capital assets" means property held by you for more than two years (whether or not connected with your trade or business), but does not include your stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properly be included in your inventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by you primarily for sale in the course of your trade or business.

Fill in Schedule D in accordance with Instruction 6 for Schedule C, if the tax is computed under this provision, and enter 12½ per cent of the capital net gain or loss as Item 49 on page 1 of the return. In case of a capital net loss, the amount of such loss and the credit claimed should be preceded by a minus sign or written with red ink. See Articles 1651 to 1654 of Regulations 69.

7. DIVIDENDS

Report as Item 7 the amount received as dividends (*a*) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of Section 262 of the Revenue Act of 1926 and other than a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, or (*b*) from a foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that more than 50 per cent of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States, including your share of such dividends received on stock owned by a partnership, or an estate or trust.

8. INTEREST ON LIBERTY BONDS, ETC.

Schedule E should be filled in if you own any of the obligations or securities enumerated in Column 1. Enter in Column 2 all interest received or credited to your account during the year on these obligations, including your share of such interest received from a partnership, or an estate or trust, and enter in Column 3 the principal amounts of the various obligations owned.

Interest on all coupons falling due within the taxable year will be considered as income for the year, where the books are kept on a cash receipts and disbursements basis. If the books are kept on an accrual basis, report the actual amount of interest accrued on the obligations owned during the taxable year.

If the obligations enumerated on Line (*d*) are owned in excess of the exemption of $5,000, or any on Line (*f*) are owned, Columns 5 and 6 should be filled in, and the total of the interest reported on Lines (*d*) and (*e*), Column 6, entered as Item 8 on page 1 of the return.

9. OTHER INCOME

Enter all other taxable income for which no place is provided elsewhere on page 1 of the return, together with any dividends specifically excluded from Item 7.

10. TOTAL INCOME

Enter the net amount of Items 1 to 9, inclusive, after deducting any expenses reported in Item 1, and losses in Items 2, 4, 5, and 6.

11. INTEREST PAID

Enter as Item 11 interest paid on personal indebtedness as distinguished from business indebtedness (which should be deducted under Schedules A or B). Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation.

12. TAXES PAID

Enter as Item 12 personal taxes and all taxes on property not used in your business or profession, paid during the year, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed. Do not include taxes imposed by Section 600 of the Act upon sales by the manufacturer, Federal income taxes, taxes imposed upon your interest as shareholder of a corporation, which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from you, nor income and profits taxes claimed as a credit in Item 52 on page 1 of the return.

Any deduction on account of taxes should be fully explained in Schedule F.

13. LOSSES BY FIRE, STORM, ETC.

Enter as Item 13 losses of property not connected with your business or profession, sustained during the year if arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, and if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. See Section 214 (*a*) 6 of the Revenue Act of 1926, and Article 141 of Regulations 69.

Explain losses claimed in the table provided therefor on page 2 of the return.

14. BAD DEBTS

Enter as Item 14 all bad debts other than those claimed as a deduction in items above. State in Schedule F, (*a*) of what the debts consisted, (*b*) when they were created, (*c*) when they became due, (*d*) what efforts were made to collect, and (*e*) how they were actually determined to be worthless.

15. CONTRIBUTIONS

Enter as Item 15 contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to any corporation, or trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. The amount claimed shall not exceed 15 per cent of your net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

A fiduciary filing the return for an estate in process of administration may claim, in lieu of this deduction, that provided in Section 219 (*b*) 1 of the Act.

List names of organizations and amounts contributed to each in Schedule F.

16. OTHER AUTHORIZED DEDUCTIONS

Enter any other authorized deductions for which no place is provided elsewhere on page 1 of the return. Do not deduct losses incurred in transactions which were neither connected with your trade or business, nor entered into for profit.

If the return is filed for an estate in process of administration, there may be deducted the amount of any income properly paid or credited to a beneficiary.

Any deduction claimed should be explained in Schedule F.

17. TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

Enter as Item 17 the total of Items 11 to 16, inclusive. This amount should not include any deduction claimed in Schedule A.

18. NET INCOME

Enter as Item 18 the net income, which is obtained by deducting Item 17 from Item 10. The net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxable year in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping your books, unless such method does not clearly reflect your income.

19. PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE A RETURN OF INCOME

An income tax return must be filed by every citizen of the United States whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States though not a citizen thereof, whose gross income for the taxable year 1927 amounted to $5,000, or whose net income amounted to—

(*a*) $1,500 if single or if married and not living with husband or wife;
(*b*) $3,500 if married and living with husband or wife; or
(*c*) Regardless of amount if the net income exceeds the personal exemption.

If an individual is single and the net income, including that of dependent minors, if any, is $1,500 or over, or if the gross income is $5,000 or over, a return must be filed. If the combined net income of husband and wife, and dependent minor children, if any, is $3,500 or over, or if their combined gross income is $5,000 or over, all such income must be reported on a joint return, or on separate returns of husband and wife. In case the husband and wife elect to file separate returns and their combined net income is $5,000 or over, each shall make a return on Form 1040, even though the net income on one of the returns is less than $5,000.

If the net income of a decedent from the beginning of the taxable year to the date of his death was $1,500 or over, if unmarried, or $3,500 or over, if married and living with husband or wife, or if his gross income for the period was $5,000 or over, the executor or administrator shall make a return for him on Form 1040 or 1040A.

Under each of the above conditions, a return must be filed even if no tax is due.

Income of (*a*) estates of decedents before final settlement, (*b*) trusts, whether created by will or deed, for unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests; or income held under the terms of the will or trust for future distribution, is taxed to the fiduciary as a single person, except that from the income of a decedent's estate there may be deducted any amount properly paid or credited to a beneficiary.

20. PERSONAL EXEMPTION AND CREDIT FOR DEPENDENTS

A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may claim a personal exemption of $1,500. A person who, during the entire taxable year, was the head of a family or was married and living with husband or wife, may claim an exemption of $3,500. If husband and wife file separate returns, the personal exemption may be taken by either or divided between them.

A "head of a family" is an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation.

In addition to the personal exemption, a credit of $400 may be claimed for each person (other than husband or wife) under eighteen years of age, or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, who was receiving his or her chief support from the taxpayer on the last day of the taxable year. This credit can be claimed only by the person who furnishes the chief support, and can not be divided between two individuals.

In case the status of a taxpayer changes during the taxable year, the personal exemption shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to $1,500 as the number of months during which the taxpayer was single bears to twelve months, plus an amount which bears the same ratio to $3,500 as the number of months during which the taxpayer was married and living with husband or wife, or was the head of a family, bears to twelve months. For this purpose a fractional part of a month shall be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it shall be considered as a full month. The amount of personal exemption shall not exceed $3,500 where the head of a family is married during the taxable year.

In the case of an individual who dies during the taxable year, the credits for personal exemption and dependents shall be determined by his or her status at the time of death. Full credits shall also be allowed to the surviving spouse according to his or her status at the close of the taxable year.

Where a return is filed on Form 1040 for an estate in process of administration, or with respect to income held in trust, an exemption of $1,500 may be claimed.

21. COMPUTATION OF TAX

Earned income.—In computing the tax on your net income you may claim against such tax a credit of 25 per cent of the tax on your earned net income.

To determine this credit, your earned net income should be entered as Item 19, and after deducting your personal exemption and credit for dependents, if any, in Item 20, the tax on the balance in Item 21 should be computed in Items 22 to 28 and entered as Item 29. The credit to be entered as Items 30 and 49 will be 25 per cent of Item 29, or 25 per cent of the sum of Items 28, 42, 43, and 44, whichever amount is the smaller.

Earned income may consist of amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, or an amount not in excess of 20 per cent of the net profits derived by you from a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income-producing factors.

If your net income is not more than $5,000, the entire amount shall be considered as earned net income, or if your net income is more than $5,000, the earned net income shall not be considered to be less than $5,000. In no case shall the earned net income be more than $20,000.

Income from a partnership or fiduciary computed on a fiscal year basis.—The tax on income received from a partnership or fiduciary making a return for a fiscal year ended in 1927 shall be computed as if such income were for the calendar year 1927.

Income and profits taxes paid to a foreign country or U. S. possession.—If a credit is claimed in Item 52 for income and profits taxes already paid to a foreign country or a possession of the United States, submit Form 1116 with your return with the receipt for each such tax payment. In case credit is sought for taxes accrued the form must have attached to it a copy of the return on which each such accrued tax was based, and the Commissioner may require a bond on Form 1117 for the payment of any taxes found due if the taxes when paid differ from the credit claimed.

Surtax.—The surtax for any amount of net income not shown in the table below is computed by adding to the surtax for the largest amount shown which is less than the income, the surtax upon the excess over that amount at the rate indicated in the table.

In the case of bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, the surtax on the profit shall not exceed 16 per cent of the selling price. See Section 211(*b*) of the Revenue Act of 1926, and Article 13 of Regulations 69.

The surtax upon the net income of $14,875 would be $57.50, computed as follows:

1. ITEMS	Example for Net Income of $14,875		Computation of Surtax on Item 18, Page 1 of the Return	
	2. Net Income	3. Surtax	4. Net Income	5. Surtax
Surtax from table on	$14,000.00	$40.00	$	$
Surtax at 2 per cent on	875.00	17.50		
Total	$14,875.00	$57.50	$	$

SURTAX RATES FOR 1927

Amount of net income	Rate per cent	Surtax	Total surtax on each amount	Amount of net income	Rate per cent	Surtax	Total surtax on each amount
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
$10,000				$44,000	11	$440	$2,240
14,000	1	$40	$40	48,000	12	480	2,720
16,000	2	40	80	52,000	13	520	3,240
18,000	3	60	140	56,000	14	560	3,800
20,000	4	80	220	60,000	15	600	4,400
22,000	5	100	320	64,000	16	640	5,040
24,000	6	120	440	70,000	17	1,020	6,060
28,000	7	280	720	80,000	18	1,800	7,860
32,000	8	320	1,040	100,000	19	3,800	11,660
36,000	9	360	1,400	100,000+	20		
40,000	10	400	1,800				

22. ITEMS EXEMPT FROM TAX

The following items are exempt from Federal income tax and should not be reported, unless it is desired to establish a net loss, in which case see Section 206 of the Revenue Act of 1926:

(*a*) Amounts received under a life insurance contract paid by reason of the death of the insured, whether in a single sum or in installments (but if such amounts are held by the insurer under an agreement to pay interest thereon, the interest payments shall be included in gross income);

(*b*) Amounts received (other than amounts paid by reason of the death of the insured and interest payments on such amounts) under a life insurance, endowment, or annuity contract, but if such amounts (when added to amounts received before the taxable year under such contract) exceed the aggregate premiums or consideration paid (whether or not paid during the taxable year) then the excess shall be included in gross income. In the case of a transfer for a valuable consideration, by assignment or otherwise, of a life insurance, endowment, or annuity contract, or any interest therein, only the actual value of such consideration and the amount of the premiums and other sums subsequently paid by the transferee shall be exempt from taxation under paragraph (*a*) above or this paragraph;

(*c*) Gifts (not made as a consideration for service rendered), and money and property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance (but the income derived from such property is taxable and must be reported);

(*d*) Interest upon (1) the obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or (2) securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act or under such Act as amended; or (3) the obligations of the United States or its possessions. In the case of obligations of the United States issued after September 1, 1917 (other than postal savings certificates of deposit), the interest is exempt only if and to the extent provided in the respective acts authorizing the issue thereof, as amended and supplemented, and should be excluded from gross income only if and to the extent it is wholly exempt to the taxpayer from income tax (see Instruction 8);

(*e*) Amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, as compensation for perso nal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received, whether by suit or agreement, on account of such injuries or sickness;

(*f*) Amounts received as compensation, family allotments and allowances under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance and the Vocational Rehabilitation Acts or the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, or as pensions from the United States for service of the beneficiary or another in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war, or as a State pension for services rendered by the beneficiary or another for which the State is paying a pension;

(*g*) Amounts received by an individual during the taxable year as dividends or interest, not exceeding $300, from domestic building and loan associations, substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members;

(*h*) The rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation;

(*i*) Compensation paid by a State or political subdivision thereof to its officers or employees.

(*j*) Amounts received as earned income from sources without the United States by an individual citizen of the United States who is a bona fide nonresident for more than six months during the taxable year. The taxpayer in such a case may not deduct from his gross income any amount properly allocable to or chargeable against the amount so excluded from his gross income.

23. ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME

If your books of account are kept on an accrual basis, report all income accrued, even though it has not been actually received or entered on the books, and expenses incurred instead of expenses paid.

If your books do not show income accrued and expenses incurred, report all income received or constructively received, such as bank interest credited to your account, and expenses paid.

24. PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN

Your return for the calendar year 1927 shall be made on Form 1040. If the return is for a fiscal year ending on the last day of any month, other than December, in 1927 Form 1040FY should be used.

The accounting period established must be adhered to for subsequent years, unless permission was received from the Commissioner to make a change.

An application for a change in the accounting period shall be made on Form 1128 and forwarded to the Collector at least thirty days before the close of the proposed period for which a return would be required to effect the change.

25. AFFIDAVIT

The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported unless he is a minor or incompetent, or unless he is ill, absent from the country, or otherwise incapacitated, in which case the legal representative or agent may execute the affidavit. A minor, however, making his own return must execute the affidavit.

The oath will be administered without charge by any collector, deputy collector, or internal revenue agent. If an internal revenue officer is not available, the return should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

26. WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN MUST BE FILED

The return must be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which you live or have your principal place of business, so as to reach the Collector's office on or before March 15, 1928.

In case you have no legal residence or place of business in the United States, the return should be forwarded to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

27. WHEN AND TO WHOM THE TAX MUST BE PAID

The tax should be paid, if possible, by sending or bringing with the return a check or money order drawn to the order of "Collector of Internal Revenue at (insert city and State)."

Do not send cash through the mail, nor pay it in person, except at the Collector's office.

The tax may be paid when the return is filed, or in four equal installments, as follows:

The first installment shall be paid on or before March 15, 1928, the second installment shall be paid on or before June 15, 1928, the third installment on or before September 15, 1928, and the fourth installment on or before December 15, 1928.

If any installment is not paid on the date fixed for its payment the whole amount of the tax unpaid shall be paid upon notice and demand by the Collector.

28. PENALTIES

For willful failure to make and file a return on time.—Not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and, in addition, 25 per cent of the amount of the tax.

For willfully making a false or fraudulent return.—Not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and, in addition, 50 per cent of the amount of the tax.

For deficiency in tax.—Interest on deficiency at 6 per cent per annum to the date the deficiency is assessed, or to the thirtieth day after the filing of a waiver of the right to file a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals, whichever date is the earlier, and, in addition 5 per cent of the amount of the deficiency if due to negligence or intentional disregard of rules and regulations without intent to defraud, or 50 per cent of amount of deficiency if due to fraud.

29. INFORMATION AT SOURCE

Every person making payments of salaries, wages, interest, rents, commissions, or other fixed or determinable income of $1,500 or more during the calendar year, to a single person, a partnership, or a fiduciary, or $3,500 or more to a married person, is required to make a true and accurate return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the amount of such payments and the name and address of the recipient. Forms 1096 and 1099, for reporting such information, will be furnished by any collector of internal revenue upon request. Such returns of information covering the calendar year 1927 must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sorting Section, Washington, D. C., in time to be received not later than March 15, 1928.

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