

**PIEDMONT THEN AND NOW:
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY'S POPULATION,
1910 AND 2000**

Martha Jones
Piedmont, California

Campbell Gibson
Alexandria, Virginia



For presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Piedmont Historical Society
Piedmont, California, October 15, 2006

Published by the Piedmont Historical Society ©

Acknowledgments

We thank the members of the Board of Directors of the Piedmont Historical Society for the opportunity to present the results of this study at the Society's annual meeting and for their interest in making historical information about Piedmont more widely available. Our thanks also to Ann Swift, City Clerk, for providing us with the historical photos of Piedmont residents and buildings. We are grateful for the assistance we obtained for this project from several others. Lemlem Shewakena obtained the 1910 census data for Piedmont residents from microfilm archived at the Sutro Library in San Francisco and the Mormon Temple in Oakland. She then keyed the data into the computer. Trina Dangberg provided excellent editing, formatting and production support. Vaughan Jones provided technical support. Gail Lombardi provided helpful comments on an earlier draft of this booklet.

Authors

Campbell Gibson retired from the U.S. Census Bureau at the end of 2005 after a 35-year career, most recently as Senior Demographer. In addition to various positions at the Census Bureau, he served as Demographic Statistics Advisor to the Saudi-American Joint Economic Commission in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1979-1981 and 1993-1995. His publications include numerous Census Bureau reports and journal articles, including several on historical demographic trends in the United States. In addition, he designed the statistical content of several publications from the 1990 and 2000 censuses and of several 2000 census data sets on the Census Bureau's Internet site. He graduated from Piedmont High School in 1959 and received a bachelor's degree in history from Stanford University and a Ph.D. in demography from the University of California, Berkeley.

Martha Jones is an economist in the Workers' Compensation Research Unit, California Department of Industrial Relations. Previous employment includes positions at the California State Library, the California Department of Finance, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the United Nations (Economic Commission for Europe). She has taught economics and statistics at colleges and universities in the Bay Area and in Geneva, Switzerland. Her interest in census issues extends back to 1990 when she worked as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Commerce, studying whether the 1990 census enumeration should be statistically adjusted for the estimated net undercount. For Census 2000, she participated in the census outreach program of the California Department of Finance, providing demographic research support to the California Complete Count Committee. She holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley and a Masters in Public Affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University. She has lived in Piedmont for more than 20 years.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO THE CENSUS OF POPULATION	1
Information Published from the 1910 Census	1
Figure 1. Population of Piedmont: 1910 to 2000.....	2
Figure 2. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area: 1910 and 2000	3
Figure 3. Population of Cities and Towns in Alameda County: 1910	4
THE 1910 CENSUS SCHEDULES	5
Compiling Information on 1910 Population Characteristics for Piedmont.....	5
Figure 4. Example of a 1910 Census Schedule for Piedmont	6
Figure 5. Plat Map for the City of Piedmont: 1908.....	8
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	11
Figure 6. Population and Households in Piedmont by Census Tract: 1910 and 2000.....	12
Figure 7. Households in Piedmont by Street Name: 1910	13
Figure 8. Households by Size for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000	14
Figure 9. Households by Type for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000.....	15
Figure 10. Married-Couple Households by Detailed Type for Piedmont: 1910	16
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP	17
Figure 11. Relationship to Householder for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000.....	18
Figure 12. Detailed Relationship to Householder for Piedmont: 1910.....	19
Figure 13. Household Employees by Occupation and Sex for Piedmont: 1910.....	20
AGE, SEX AND RACE	21
Figure 14. Age-Sex Composition for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000.....	22
Figure 15. Population Pyramid for Piedmont: 1910	23
Figure 16. Population Pyramid for Piedmont: 2000	24
Figure 17. Population Pyramid Showing Non-Relatives for Piedmont: 1910.....	25
Figure 18. Race and Hispanic Origin for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000.....	26
MARRIAGE	27
Figure 19. Marital Status by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000.....	28
CHILDREN	29
Figure 20. Children Born to Women in Piedmont: 1910 and 1990	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	31
Figure 21. School Enrollment for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000	32

NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.....	33
Figure 22. Place of Birth of the Population for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000	34
Figure 23. State of Birth of the U.S.-Born Population for Piedmont: 1910	35
Figure 24. Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population for Piedmont: 1910	36
Figure 25. Region of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000	37
Figure 26. Nativity and Parentage of the Population for Piedmont: 1910	38
Figure 27. Mother Tongue of the Foreign-Born Population for Piedmont: 1910.....	39
EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION.....	41
Figure 28. Employment Status by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000	42
Figure 29. Employment Status of Married Couples for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000.....	43
Figure 30. Major Occupation Group for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000.....	44
Figure 31. Major Occupation Group by Sex for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000	45
Figure 32. Professional Occupations by Sex for Piedmont: 1910	46
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	47
Figure 33. Housing Tenure and Mortgage Status for Piedmont: 1910 and 2000	48
APPENDIX	49
Source and Reliability of the Data	49
Figure A1. Data Source For Figures	50
Figure A2. Data Items in the 1910 Census Population Schedule	51

PIEDMONT THEN AND NOW: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY'S POPULATION, 1910 AND 2000

INTRODUCTION TO THE CENSUS OF POPULATION

The source of the information in this booklet on the characteristics of the population in Piedmont is the decennial census. The first national census was taken in 1790, reflecting the requirement in Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution for an enumeration of the population to determine the number of representatives each state is entitled to in Congress.

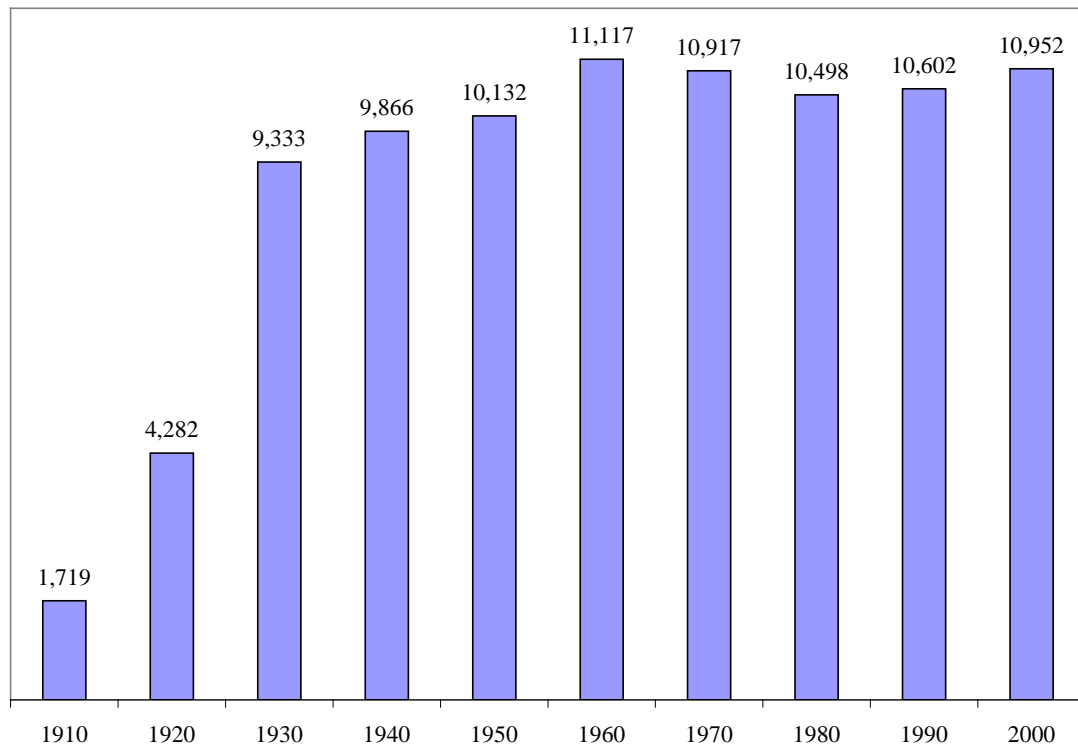
In addition to information on geographic location, the first census collected information on age, sex, and race. However, it was soon recognized by government leaders and scholars that additional information important for planning purposes and scholarly study could be collected in the census. As a result, the number of items included on the census schedules increased considerably during the 19th century.

By 1910, the items in the census of population included – in addition to age, sex, and race – numerous social and economic characteristics, such as household relationship, marital status, state or foreign country of birth, mother tongue (for foreign-born persons), occupation, and housing tenure (owner or renter).

INFORMATION PUBLISHED FROM THE 1910 CENSUS

In contrast to detailed data available from the 2000 census on the characteristics of the population for all places (such as cities and towns), data from the 1910 census on the characteristics of the population were not published by the Census Bureau for places with a population less than 2,500. Thus, the only information published for Piedmont, which was incorporated as a city in 1907, was its total population size of 1,719. Population trends for Piedmont and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area are shown in Figures 1 to 3.

FIGURE 1. POPULATION OF PIEDMONT: 1910 TO 2000



- The population of Piedmont grew rapidly from 1,719 persons in 1910 to 9,333 persons in 1930.
- Piedmont's population then grew more slowly to 11,117 in 1960.
- Since 1960, Piedmont's population has fluctuated in a narrow range and was 10,952 in 2000.
- In 1890 when unincorporated places were identified in the census (for the last time until 1940), the unincorporated “town” of Piedmont had a population of 634.
- Unfortunately, the census schedules for 1890 were destroyed by fire in 1921, and thus it is not possible to retrieve any information about the characteristics of Piedmont's population in 1890 from census schedules.

FIGURE 2. THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: 1910 AND 2000

(Population in counties and central cities)

	<u>1910</u>	<u>2000</u>
Five-County Bay Area	746,416	4,123,740
San Francisco County	416,912	776,733
Alameda County	246,131	1,443,741
Contra Costa County	31,674	948,816
San Mateo County	26,585	707,161
Marin County	25,114	247,289
Central Cities:	567,086	1,176,217
San Francisco City	416,912	776,733
Oakland City	150,174	399,484
Outside Central Cities	179,330	2,947,523

- In 1910, the five-county Bay Area had a population of 746,416. This population was concentrated in San Francisco and Oakland, which together accounted for 76 percent of the population.
- In 2000, the same five counties had a population of 4.1 million. San Francisco and Oakland together accounted for only 29 percent of the population of this five-county area in 2000.
- Numerically, the largest growth between 1910 and 2000 occurred in Alameda County, which had a population increase of 1.2 million.
- Proportionately, the most rapid growth between 1910 and 2000 occurred in Contra Costa County and San Mateo County, which had populations more than 25 times as large in 2000 as in 1910.

FIGURE 3. POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY: 1910

In urbanized core	219,131	Other cities & towns	9,501
Oakland city	150,174	San Leandro city	3,471
Berkeley city	40,434	Hayward town	2,746
Alameda city	23,383	Livermore town	2,030
Emeryville town	2,613	Pleasanton town	1,254
<i>Piedmont city</i>	1,719		
Albany city	808	Unincorporated area	17,499

- In 1910, the population of Alameda County was concentrated in its urbanized core, consisting of the six contiguous incorporated cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Emeryville (town), Piedmont, and Albany.
- This urbanized core had a population of 219,131, which represented 89 percent of Alameda County's population of 246,131 in 1910.
- The remaining 11 percent of Alameda County's population in 1910 lived in four small cities and towns and in the unincorporated area.
- In 2000, the six core cities of 1910 had a population of 608,764, representing just 42 percent of Alameda County's population.
- In 2000, Alameda had nine cities with 50,000 or more population, including the three older cities of Oakland (399,484), Berkeley (102,743), and Alameda (72,259), and the six newer cities of Fremont (203,413), Hayward (140,030), San Leandro (79,452), Livermore (73,345), Union City (66,869), and Pleasanton (63,654).

THE 1910 CENSUS SCHEDULES

In censuses from 1790 through 1950, census enumerators went door-to-door in their assigned enumeration districts to collect information from respondents and then entered this information on a set of census schedules. In 1910, these census schedules were large sheets of paper (23 inches across and 16 inches long) with lined columns for the various items for which information was collected and lined rows to permit entering information for 50 individuals per page. In Piedmont, all schedules were written in the same handwriting, which indicates that the same enumerator interviewed all Piedmonters. An example of a 1910 census schedule for Piedmont is shown in Figure 4. Data items available from the 1910 schedules are listed in the Appendix.

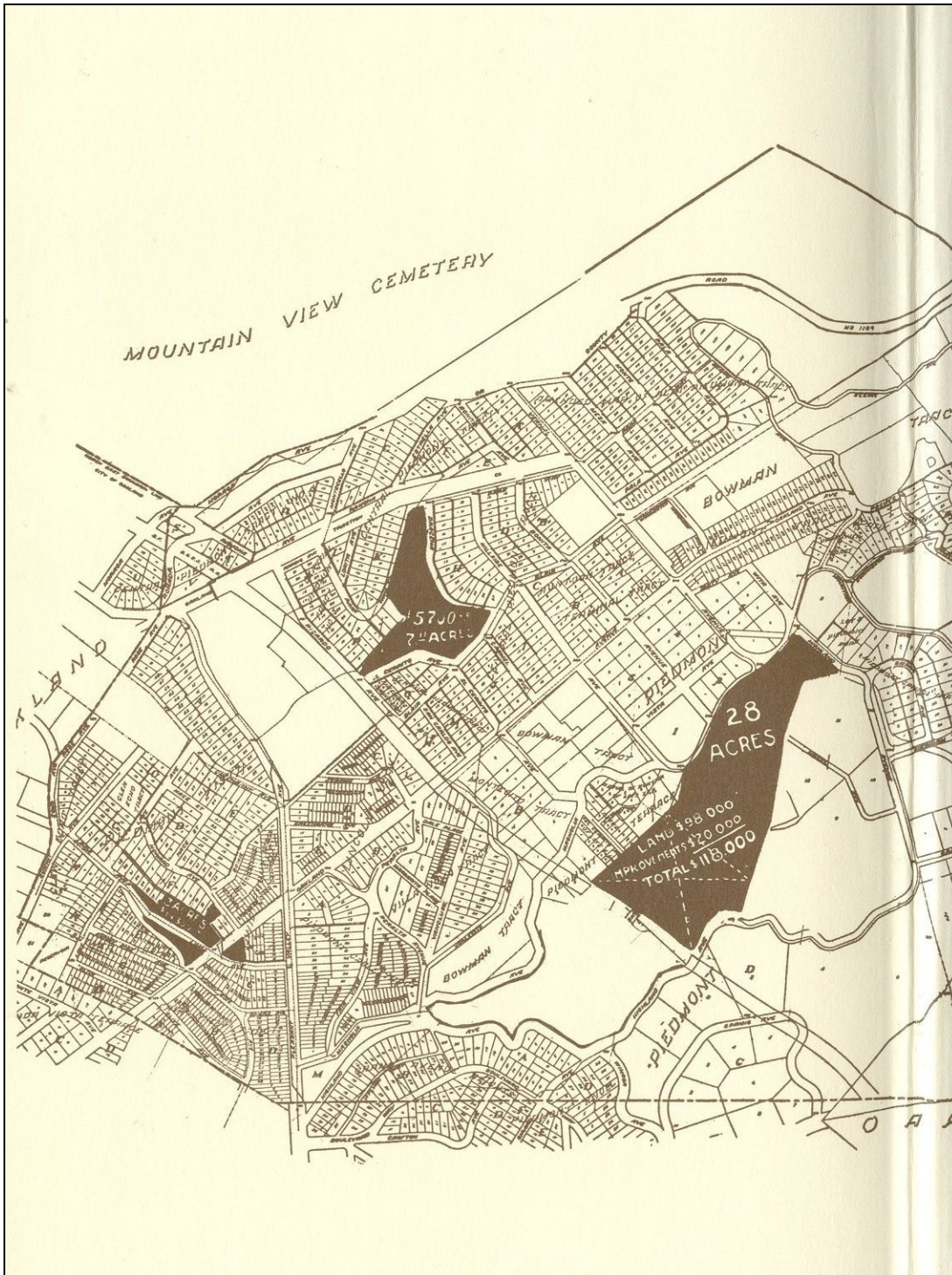
The 1910 census, like several preceding and all subsequent censuses, was taken under a legal requirement of confidentiality. Enumerators were forbidden to provide information that they collected to anyone except sworn census officials, and data published in census publications were limited to aggregated statistical data that did not permit the identification of any individual.

In 1952, a 72-year waiting period was established for the release of census schedules for public use, including genealogical and historical research. Thus, the 1910 census schedules were made publicly available (on microfilm) starting in 1982 at the National Archives and its regional offices and at numerous reference libraries throughout the nation. Locally, 1910 census schedules are available at both the Sutro Library in San Francisco and the Mormon Temple in Oakland.

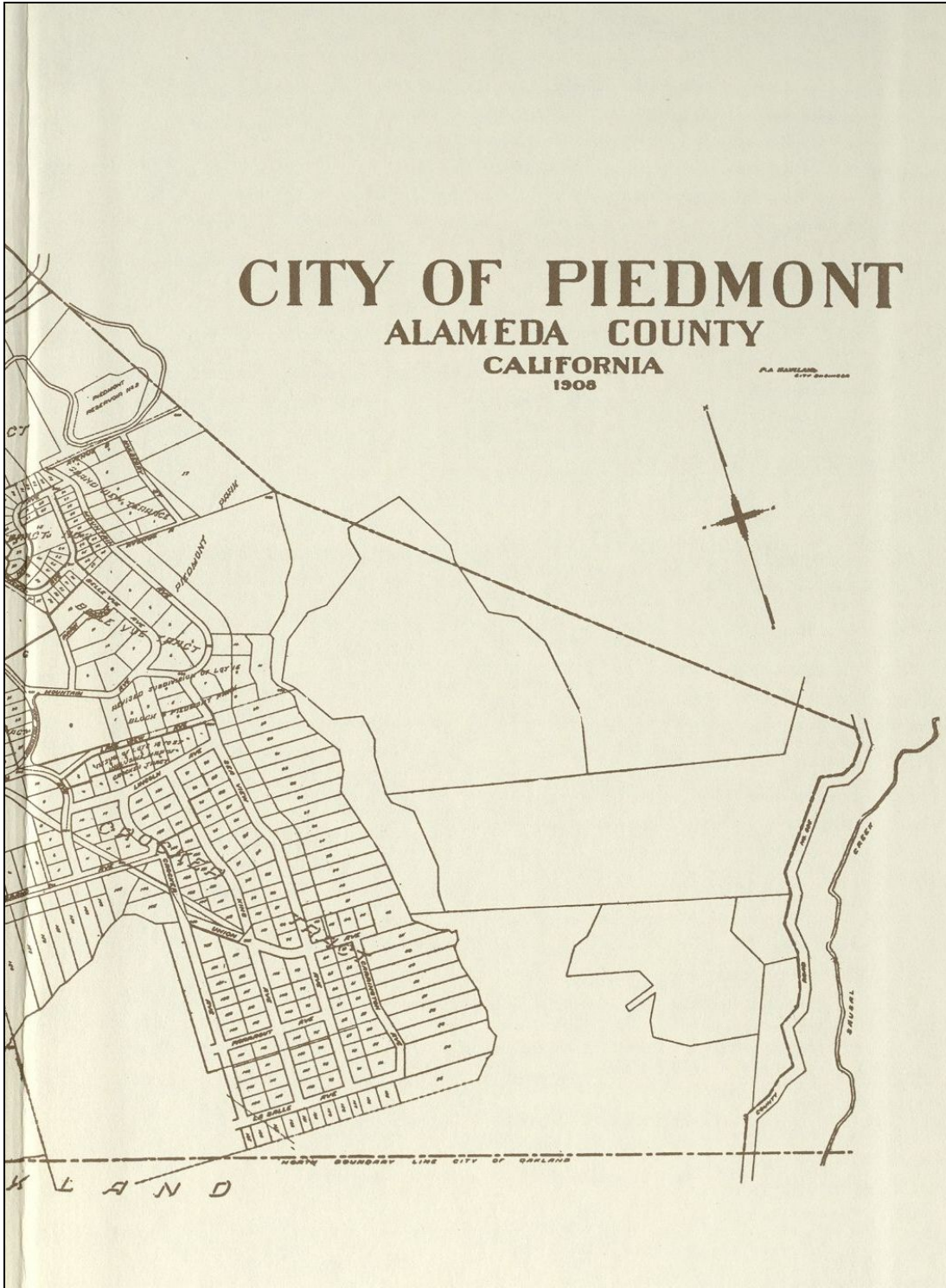
COMPILING INFORMATION ON 1910 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR PIEDMONT

In order to compile this information, paper copy was printed from the microfilm of the 1910 census schedules for Piedmont. The data were then entered manually into a large spreadsheet in order to be able to create an electronic database. The data-entry work was very time-consuming because the microfilm printout was not easy to read on some of the schedules. The resulting database has 1,719 data rows (one row for each person enumerated in Piedmont in 1910) and about 40 data columns. Tabulations from these data are the source of the information on population characteristics in 1910 for Piedmont that are shown in this booklet.

FIGURE 5. PLAT MAP FOR THE CITY OF PIEDMONT: 1908



Source: Pattiani, Evelyn Craig. *Queen of the Hills*. Oakland: Yosemite-Di Maggio, 1982.



HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

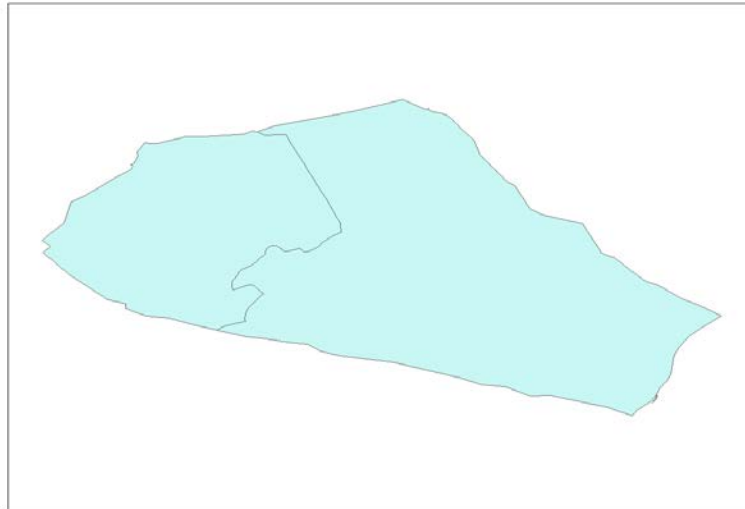


Lombard family photograph in the dining room of 62 Farragut (c. 1916). Albert Lombard, at the head of the table, was the son of James Lombard, who built the house.



Bowman family children and household staff at the old Blair homestead on Vernal, now Highland, Avenue (c. 1880).

FIGURE 6. POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS IN PIEDMONT BY CENSUS TRACT: 1910 AND 2000



West census tract
(0.55 square miles)

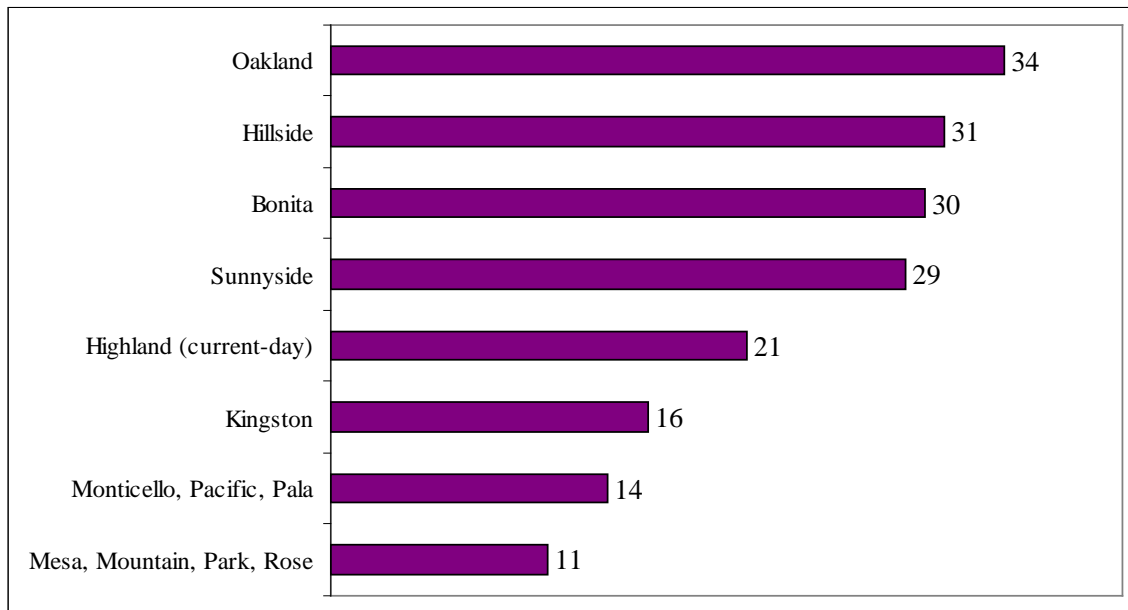
East census tract
(1.14 square miles)

<u>1910</u>				<u>2000</u>		
<u>Total</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>East</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>East</u>
1,719	1,171	548	Population	10,952	4,826	6,126
397	284	113	Households	3,804	1,665	2,139

- Information for census tracts (first used by the Census Bureau in 1940 for showing data for subdivisions of cities) can be used to show the changing distribution of population within Piedmont between 1910 and 2000.
- Piedmont is divided into two census tracts, with Highland Avenue and Magnolia Avenue representing most of the boundary between them.
- In 1910, more than two-thirds of Piedmont's population and households were located in the western census tract, even though its land area (0.55 sq. miles) represented only about one-third of the City's total land area (1.69 sq. miles).
- The concentration of population in the western census tract in 1910 reflected proximity to streetcar lines.
- By 2000, less than one-half of Piedmont's population and households were located in the western census tract, reflecting extensive residential development in areas in the eastern census tract.

FIGURE 7. HOUSEHOLDS IN PIEDMONT BY STREET NAME: 1910

(Number of households on streets with 10 or more households)

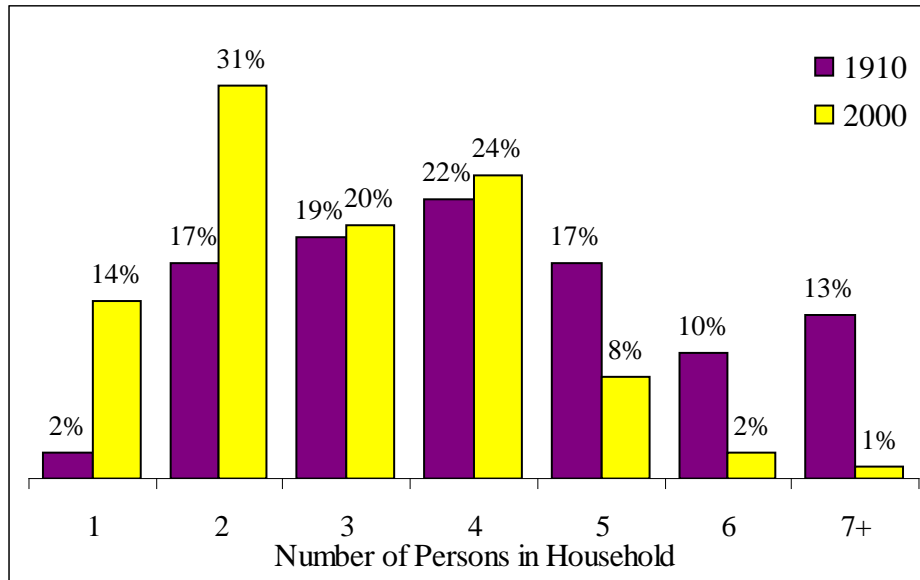


- In the 1910 census schedules for Piedmont, 55 different street names were listed for the 397 households.
- The 13 streets with 10 or more households accounted for 247 households, or 62 percent of the 397 households in Piedmont.
- Current-day Highland Avenue includes the portion that in 1910 was named Vernal Avenue, which had 16 households.
- The four streets with the most households (Oakland, Hillside, Bonita, and Sunnyside) are primarily below current-day Highland Avenue.
- The small area of Piedmont that is west of Grand Avenue had three of the 13 streets with 10 or more households: Sunnyside, Kingston, and Rose.
- The remaining 41 streets with less than 10 households each had a total of 150 households.

FIGURE 8. HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Average Household Size</u>
1910	397	4.3
2000	3,804	2.9

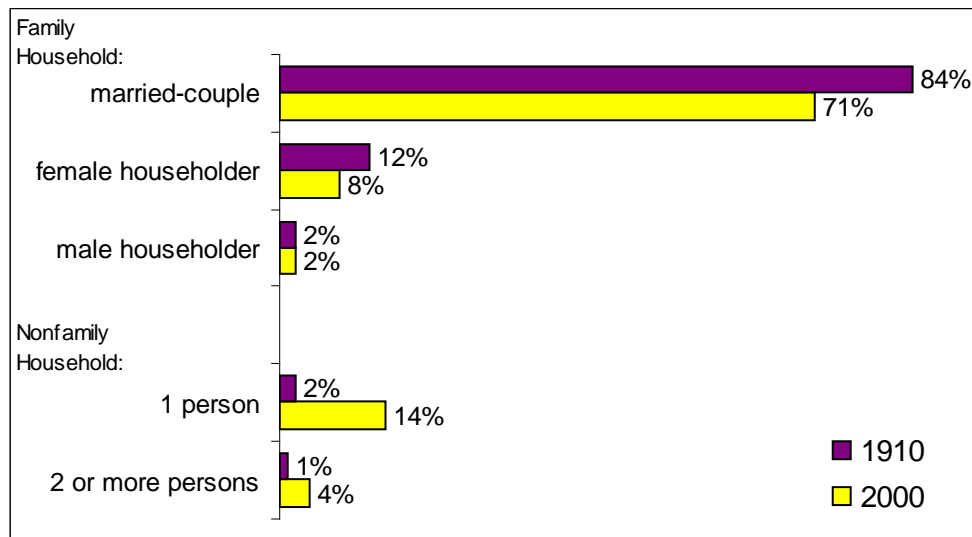
(Percent distribution of households by size)



- The number of households in Piedmont increased from 397 in 1910 to 3,804 in 2000.
- Average household size (the average number of persons per household) declined from 4.3 persons in 1910 to 2.9 persons in 2000. (This change reflects national trends.)
- The distribution of households by size in Piedmont changed dramatically between 1910 and 2000.
 - The proportion of households with one person living alone increased from 2 percent in 1910 to 14 percent in 2000. The change in the proportion of households with seven or more persons was the opposite, dropping from 13 percent in 1910 to 1 percent in 2000.
 - The most frequent household size in 1910 was four persons (22 percent of households) while the most frequent household size in 2000 was two persons (31 percent of households).

FIGURE 9. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

(Percent distribution of households by type)



- The Census Bureau classifies households into two major categories: family households (which have at least two persons, including at least one person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), and nonfamily households (which thus include all one-persons households). Family households are further divided into three categories: those maintained by a married couple and those maintained by a male or a female with no spouse present.
- In Piedmont, the proportion of households maintained by a married couple declined from 84 percent in 1910 to 71 percent in 2000.
- The proportion of households that were family households maintained by a woman dropped from 12 percent to 8 percent between 1910 and 2000.
- The proportion of households that were nonfamily households with two or more persons increased from just 1 percent in 1910 to 4 percent in 2000. In 2000, over three-quarters of these households were classified as unmarried-partner households.

**FIGURE 10. MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY DETAILED TYPE FOR
PIEDMONT: 1910**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total married-couple households	334	100%
Nuclear family only	144	43%
Husband and wife only	51	15%
With children	93	28%
Extended family only	45	13%
With children and other relatives	31	9%
With other relatives only	14	4%
With non-relatives	145	43%
With children, other relatives, and non-relatives	18	5%
With children and non-relatives only	92	28%
With other relatives and non-relatives only	9	3%
With non-relatives only	26	8%

- Of the 334 married-couple households in Piedmont in 1910, 144 (or 43 percent) were nuclear families only (composed of husband and wife, with or without children).
- An additional 45 married-couple households were extended families only (with other relatives, but without any non-relatives).
- The remaining 145 married-couple households included non-relatives, such as household employees, boarders, or friends.
- There were 18 married-couple families that had at least one child, at least one other relative, and at least one non-relative.

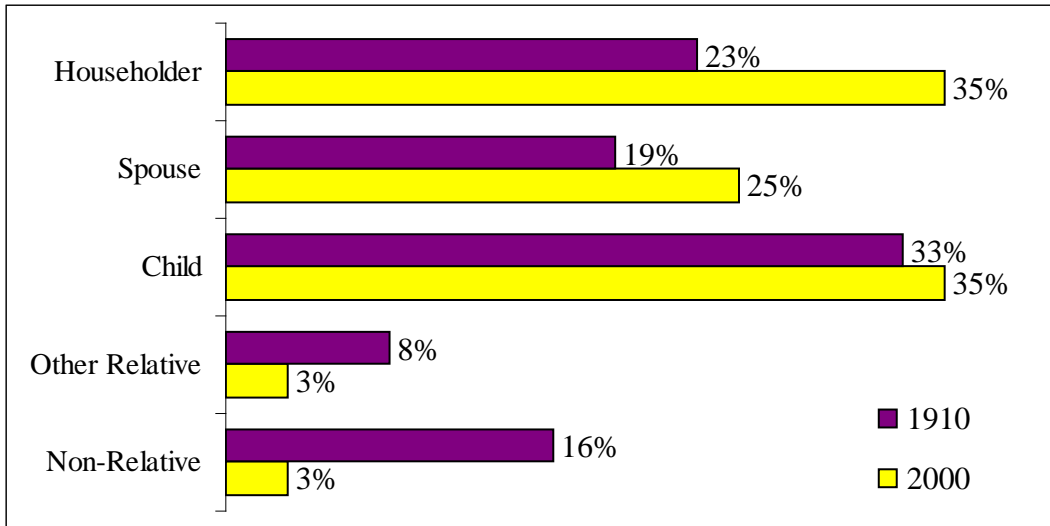
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP



The C. A. Hooper family and household staff (c. 1912). C.A. Hooper is at the center rear with his white cat. Daughter Idolene and her husband Winfield Hale are at the left. Daughter Isabel and her husband Wigginton Creed are at the right.

FIGURE 11. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

(Percent distribution of household members by relationship to householder)



- The Census Bureau classifies household members by their relationship to the householder. The most frequent relationship categories are spouse or child (of any age). Other relatives of householder include many relationships, including, for example, sibling, parent, grandchild, niece, nephew, stepchild, in-laws, and cousins. Non-relatives of householder are those household members not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.
- In 1910 in Piedmont, 75 percent of household members were a householder or a spouse or child of a householder and 25 percent were other relatives or non-relatives of the householder.
- By 2000, living arrangements were very different. In sharp contrast to the situation in 1910, the large majority of household members in Piedmont in 2000 – 94 percent – were either the householder or the spouse or child of the householder. Only 6 percent were other relatives or non-relatives of the householder.

FIGURE 12. DETAILED RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

Total Population: 1,719			
Householder: 397			
Total Relatives of Householder: 1,044			
Wife	334	Cousin	4
Son	251	Son in-law	10
Daughter	315	Daughter in-law	2
Brother	8	Brother in-law	11
Sister	14	Sister in-law	10
Father	3	Father in-law	5
Mother	13	Mother in-law	28
Grandmother	1	Stepmother	1
Grandson	8	Stepfather	0
Granddaughter	5	Stepdaughter	1
Nephew	4	Uncle	0
Niece	14	Aunt	2
Total Non-Relatives: 278			
Household Employee	214		
Boarder	61		
Friend	3		

- In the 1910 census, reflecting the custom of the time, it was assumed the husband was the head of the household (now referred to as the householder) in a married-couple household.
- As a result, the relationship category of “wife” was reported 334 times in the 1910 census of Piedmont (reflecting the 334 married-couple households) while the relationship category of “husband” was not used.
- There were 66 persons who were an in-law of the householder, including 28 who were the mother-in-law of the householder.
- Among the 278 persons who were non-relatives of the householder, the large majority (214) were household employees.

FIGURE 13. HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION AND SEX FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

Total Household Employees = 214			
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governess	1		1
Housemaid	1		1
Teacher	1		1
Waitress/Waiter	1		1
Choreman		1	1
Dairyman		1	1
Helper		1	1
Stableman		1	1
Housekeeper	2		2
Butler		2	2
Carpenter		2	2
Coachman		2	2
Laundress/Laundryman	2	3	5
Chauffeur		6	6
Nurse	15		15
Cook	11	5	16
Maid	16		16
Gardener		16	16
Servant	96	28	124
Total	146	68	214

- There were 214 live-in household employees in Piedmont in 1910, representing 12 percent of the city's population.
- The majority of household employees were reported by respondents to the census as servants (124).
- While most household employees had occupations usually associated with domestic service (such as servant, maid or housekeeper), some of these employees had other occupations, such as nurse, cook or gardener.
- Of the 397 households in Piedmont in 1910, 135 households, or 34 percent, had one or more live-in household employees.
- Of these 135 households, 96 had one household employee, 23 had two, 8 had three, 3 had four, and 5 had five or more household employees.
- Of the 214 household employees, about two-thirds were female (146) and two-thirds of these women were classified as servants (96).
- Among household employees, the occupations with both males and females represented were servant, cook and laundress/laundryman.

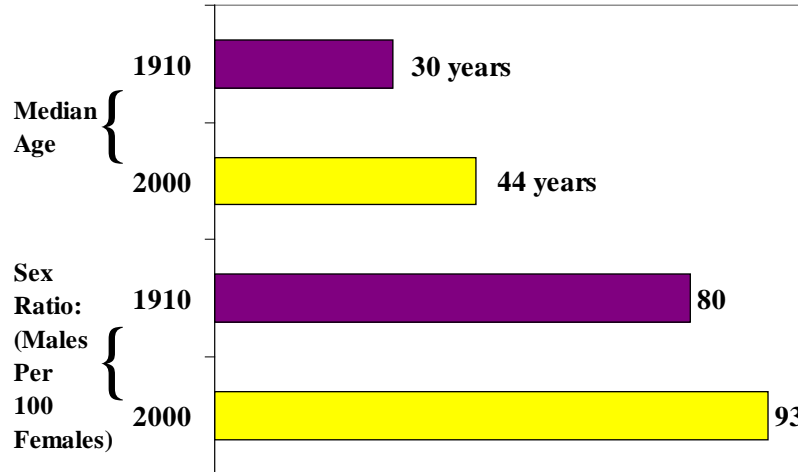
AGE, SEX AND RACE



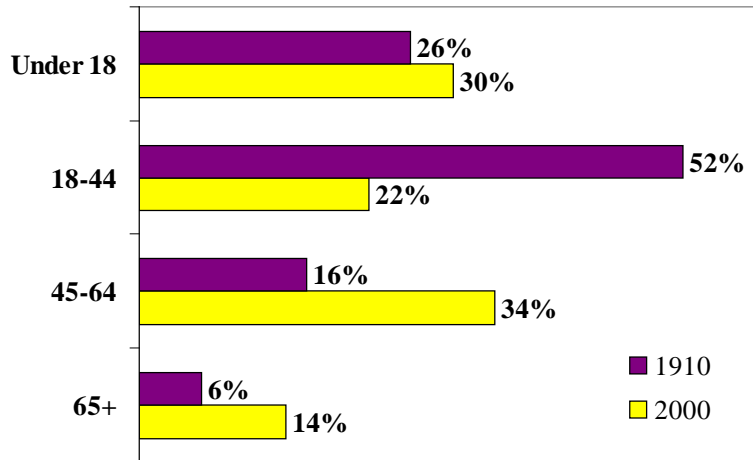
Requa family portrait (c. 1890). In the center are Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Requa. To the left are daughter Amy, her husband Colonel Oscar Long, and their two daughters, Amy and Sally. To the right are son Mark Requa, his wife Florence, and their children, Lawrence and Amy.

FIGURE 14. AGE-SEX COMPOSITION FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
1910	764	955	1,719
2000	5,270	5,682	10,952



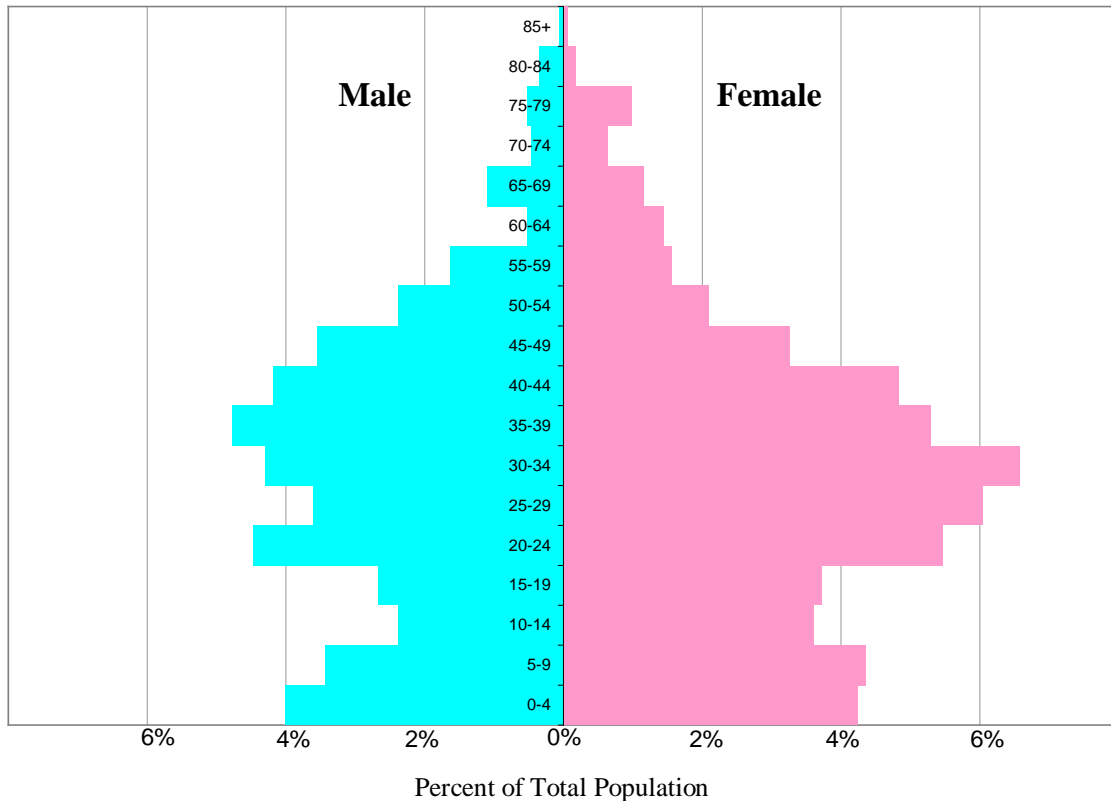
Percent Distribution by Broad Age Group:



- The median age (the age which divides the population in half) was much lower in 1910 (30 years) than in 2000 (44 years), due to the large proportion in the young adult ages in 1910.
- The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) was much lower in 1910 than in 2000: 80 compared with 93. The low sex ratio in 1910 reflects the large number of household employees, most of whom were female.
- The proportion of the population under age 18 in Piedmont was about the same in 1910 (26 percent) as it was in 2000 (30 percent).
- However, the proportion in the young adult ages (18 to 44) was much higher in 1910 than in 2000, and the proportions in the middle adult ages (45 to 64) and the older adult ages (65 and over) were much lower in 1910 than in 2000.

FIGURE 15. POPULATION PYRAMID FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

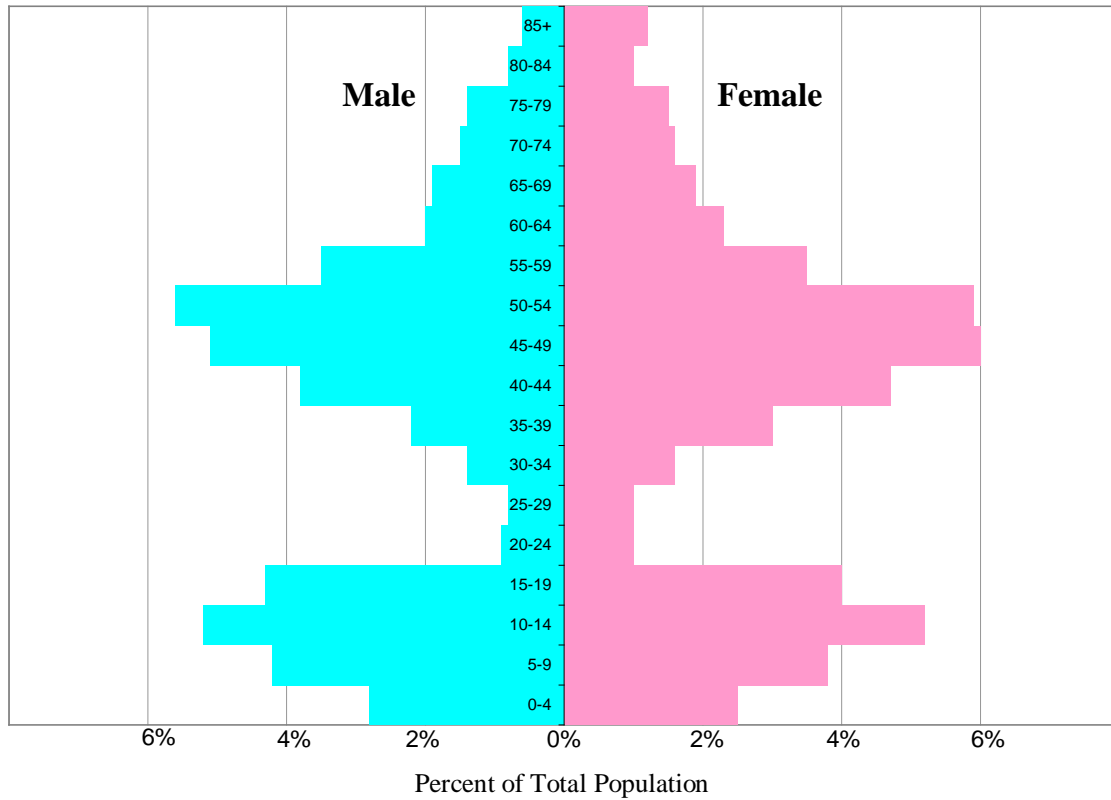
(Each age-sex group shown as a percentage of total population)



- A population pyramid shows the distribution of a population by age (usually with five-year age groups) and sex.
- In 1910 in Piedmont, there were more females than males in nearly every age group.
- In the childhood ages, there were many more children under age 5 than in the 10-14 age group.
- The relatively high proportions of persons in their twenties and thirties, especially among females, reflect a sizable proportion of household employees in the population.
- In 1910, there were very few persons age 70 and older (born 1840 or earlier), and the majority of them were female.

FIGURE 16. POPULATION PYRAMID FOR PIEDMONT: 2000

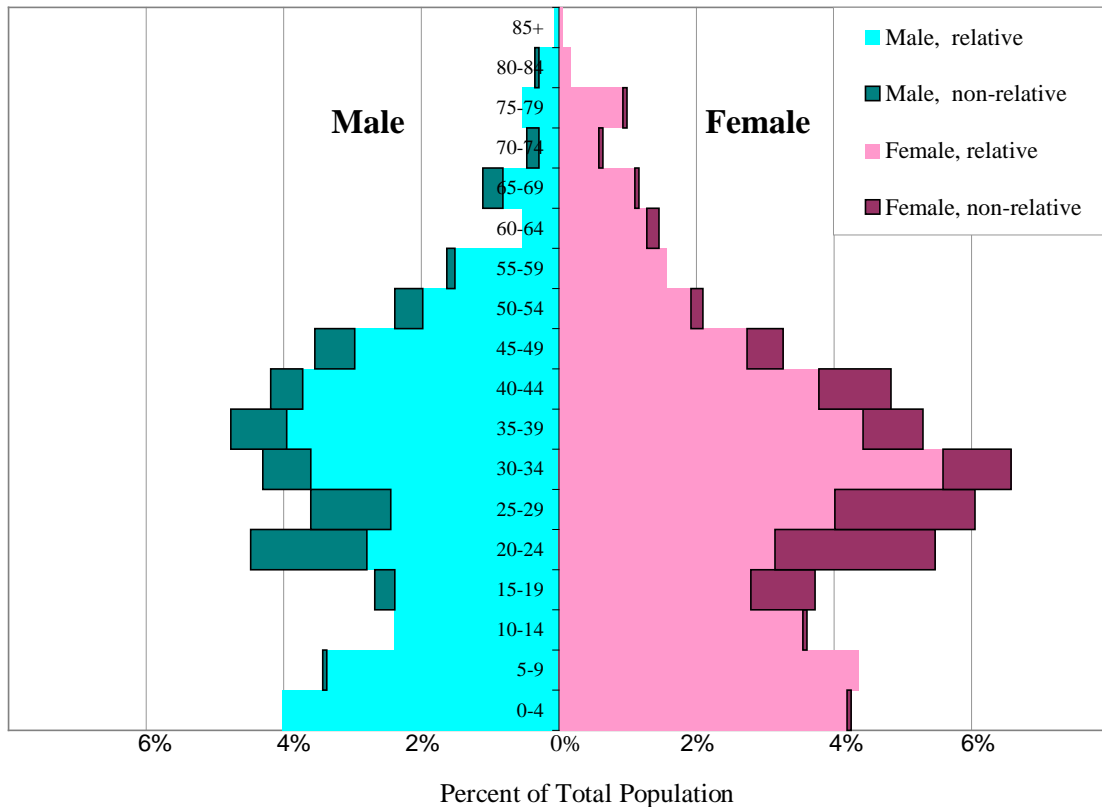
(Each age-sex group shown as a percentage of total population)



- In 2000 in Piedmont, there were many more children in the 10-14 age group than under age 5. This is the opposite of the situation in 1910.
- A very small proportion of Piedmont's population in 2000 was in their twenties, in contrast with the situation in 1910.
- The largest populations by five-year age group in 2000 were 50-54 for males and 45-49 for females. These two age groups represent persons born 1945 to 1955, which corresponds closely to the first half of the post World-War II “baby-boom,” usually defined as persons born from 1946 to 1964.
- In 2000, there were slightly more boys than girls in the childhood ages, but more women than men in the adult ages.

FIGURE 17. POPULATION PYRAMID SHOWING NON-RELATIVES FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

(Each age-sex group shown as a percentage of total population)



- This population pyramid for Piedmont for 1910 starts with the population pyramid in Figure 15, but shows non-relatives of householder separately. As noted earlier, most of these non-relatives were household employees (214 out of 278).
- The non-relatives of householder were most numerous in the 20-29 age group for both males and females and were concentrated in the 15-49 age span.
- Among both males and females in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups, non-relatives accounted for one-third or more of the population.
- The relatively larger number of non-relatives in 1910 accounts for some, but not all, of the pronounced differences in age structure in the population of Piedmont between 1910 and 2000.

FIGURE 18. RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

1910		2000		(Maximum)*
Total	1,719	Total	10,952	
White	1,668	White	8,607	(8,938)
Non-Hispanic	1,655	Non-Hispanic	8,408	(8,691)
Black	3	Black	136	(197)
Asian	48	Asian	1,754	(2,002)
Chinese	20	Chinese	1,242	(1,378)
Japanese	28	Japanese	145	(253)
		American Indian	12	(62)
		Pacific Islander	4	(33)
		Some Other Race	69	(132)
		Two or More Races	370	
Hispanic (of any race)	13	Hispanic (of any race)	325	

* Race alone or in combination with one or more other races. Includes persons of multiple races. In the 2000 census, respondents for the first time could report more than one race. The data in the column labeled as "maximum" are for persons who were reported of one race or in combination with one or more other races.

	<u>1910</u>	<u>2000</u>
White	97%	79%
Black	0.2%	1%
Asian	3%	16%
Other	-	4%
Total	100%	100%

	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
White	944	724
Black	3	0
Asian	8	40
Other	-	-
Total	955	764

- In 1910, 51 persons (3 percent of Piedmont's population) were of a race other than White. Based on the racial categories used in the 1910 census, this included 28 Japanese, 20 Chinese, and 3 Blacks. All were household employees except for three of the Chinese, who were reported as boarders.
- The Hispanic origin concept was not used in the census until 1970; however, based on information on country of birth and mother tongue, it appears that in 1910, 13 persons were Hispanic, including 2 who were householders.
- In 2000, 18 percent of the population were persons of a single race other than White, including 16 percent who were Asian. Persons of two or more races and Hispanics (who may be of any race) each represented 3 percent of the population.

MARRIAGE



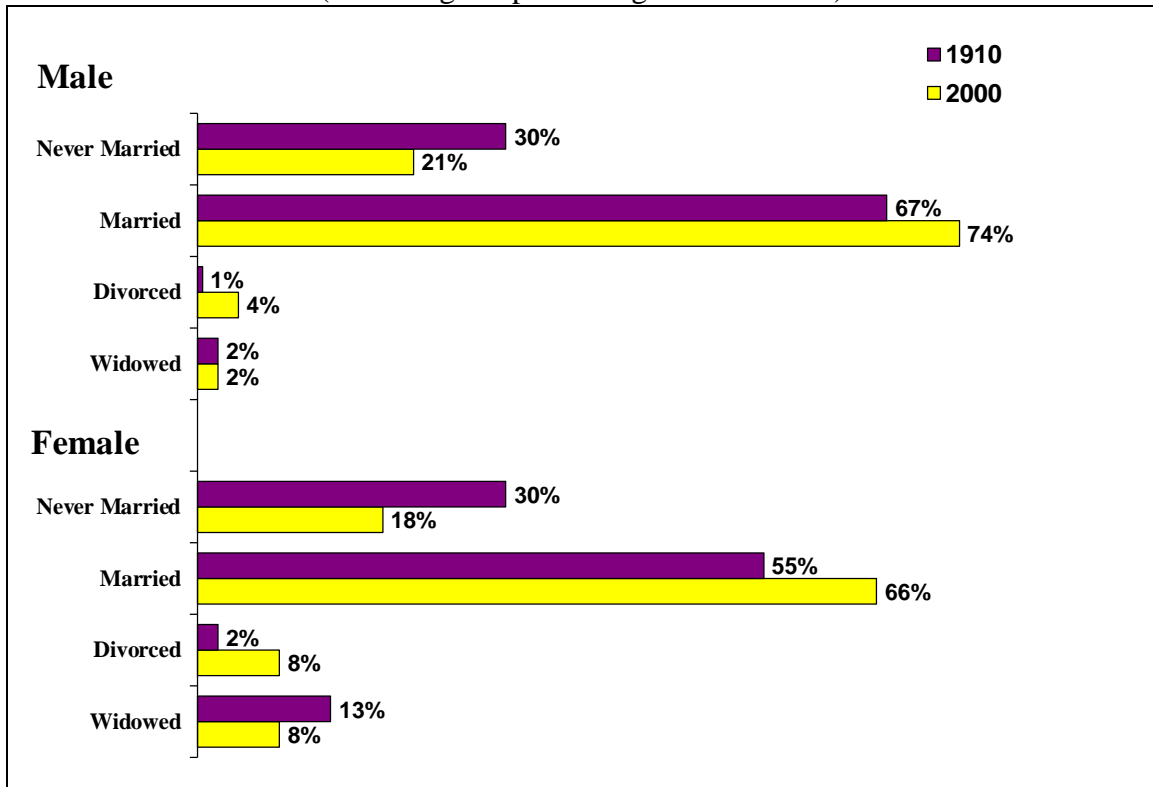
Lieutenant and Mrs. George W. Baker
(Carmen Ghiradelli) on their wedding day
(August 22, 1917).



Portrait of Isabel Hooper Creed on
her wedding day (October 1904).

FIGURE 19. MARITAL STATUS BY SEX FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

(Percentage of persons ages 15 and over)



- The distribution by current marital status of the population ages 15 and over in Piedmont differed sharply between 1910 and 2000.
- In 1910, 30 percent of both women and men had never married, about 10 percentage points higher than the proportions never married in 2000. The high proportions never married in 1910 reflect, in part, the higher proportion of household employees and boarders in the population.
- The proportions currently married were lower in 1910 than in 2000 for both men and women. For women, the proportion increased from 55 percent in 1910 to 66 percent in 2000.
- Among women in 1910, 2 percent were divorced and 13 percent were widowed. In 2000, the proportions of women who were divorced or widowed were each 8 percent.

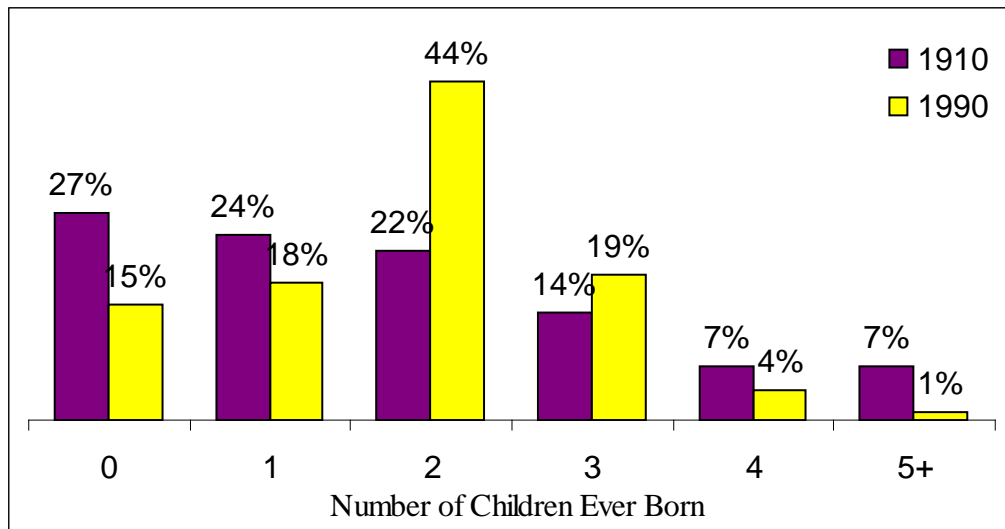
CHILDREN



Baby Amy Requa Long with her Irish nurse Mollie (c. 1876).

FIGURE 20. CHILDREN BORN TO WOMEN IN PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 1990

(Percent distribution of ever-married women ages 35 to 44 by number of children ever born)



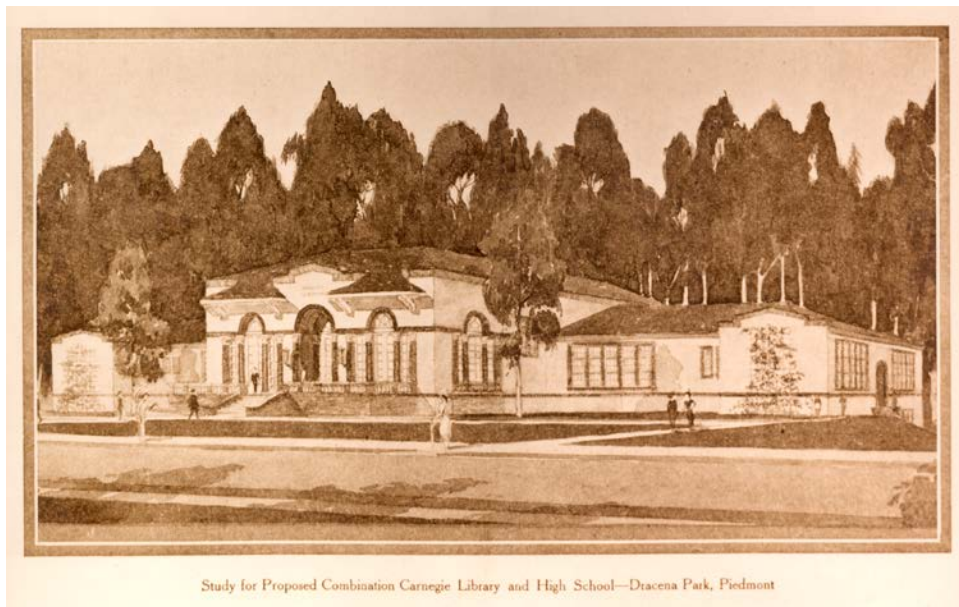
	<u>1910</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1990</u>
Number of Ever-Married Women, Ages 35 to 44	137	692	1,021
Average Number of Children Ever Born	1.8	2.8	1.8

- A question on children ever born was not included in the 2000 census; so information for 1990 is shown here.
- The average number of children ever born to ever-married women ages 35 to 44 in Piedmont was 1.8 in both 1910 and 1990. The relatively low level of lifetime fertility for women in 1910 reflects the low rate of childbearing among women in California in that era.
- Although the average levels of childbearing were the same in 1910 and 1990, the distributions of women by number of children born differed sharply. The distribution in 1990 was much more concentrated, with 44 percent of women having given birth to two children.
- In 1970, the average number of children ever born to ever-married women ages 35 to 44 (who were born 1925 to 1935) in Piedmont was 2.8, reflecting the relatively high level of childbearing during the post-World War II baby boom.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT



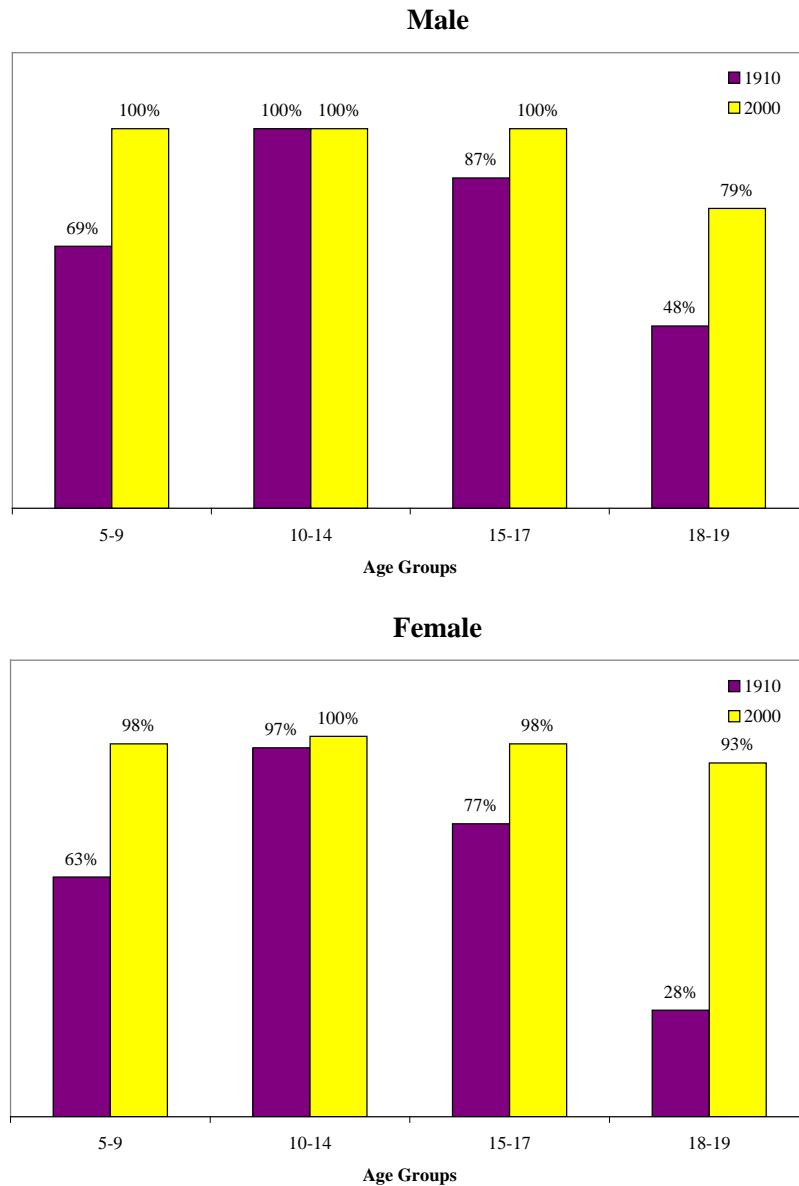
The Requa School House, the first school in Piedmont, was built by Isaac Requa for his granddaughters and their neighbors. The picture shows the school with granddaughters Amy and Sally Long standing on the side.



Plans for Carnegie High School and Library, to have been built c. 1913 in Dracena Park. Piedmont High School was not built until 1921. Designed by William Weeks, it was located at the edge of Piedmont Park.

FIGURE 21. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

(Percent enrolled for males and females by age group)



- Data on school enrollment (called school attendance in the 1910 census) are not totally comparable between 1910 and 2000. The primary difference concerns college students: they were enumerated in their family’s home in 1910 (regardless of where they were attending college), but were enumerated at their college residence in 2000.
- In general, enrollment rates were higher in 2000 than in 1910. The exception is for males ages 10 to 14, for whom the enrollment rate was 100 percent in both 1910 and 2000. The relatively low enrollment rates for ages 5 to 9 in 1910 reflect low enrollment at ages 5 and 6: 95 percent of children ages 7 to 9 were enrolled.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN

1910 Census Schedule for Piedmont

Nativity: Place of birth of this Person, Place of birth of Father of this person, Place of birth of Mother of this person. For the foreign born, the schedule shows country of birth and mother tongue.

Citizenship: Year of immigration to the United States, Whether naturalized or alien.

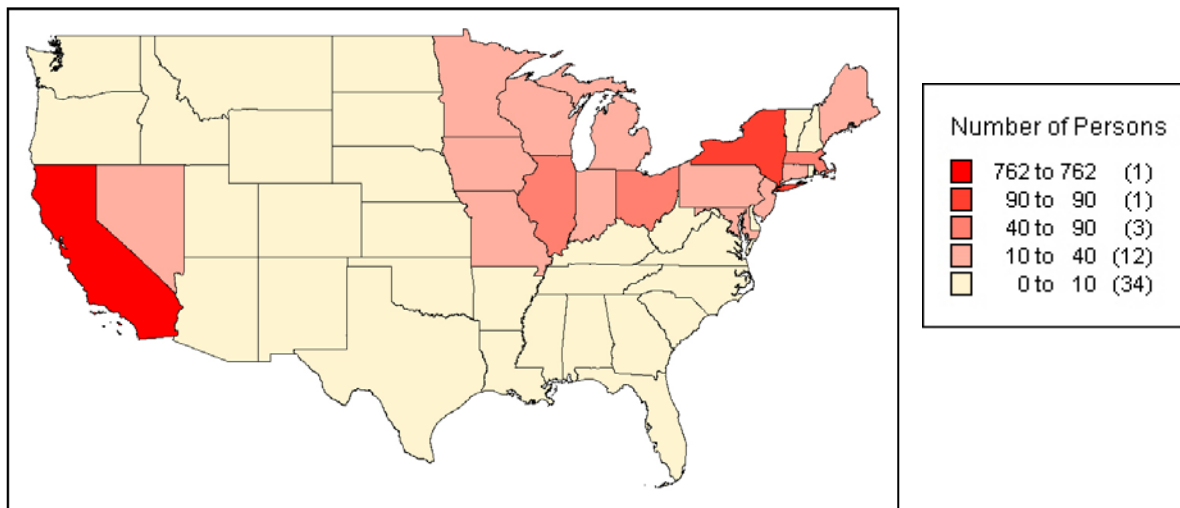
NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	
Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If born in the United States, give the state or territory. If of foreign birth, give the country.				
Place of birth of this Person.	Place of birth of Father of this person.	Place of birth of Mother of this person.	Year of immigration to the United States.	Whether naturalized or alien.
12	13	14	15	16
California	Canada Eng	Indiana		
California	Canada Eng	California		
Jap. Japanese	Jap. Japanese	Jap. Japanese	1903	
Swed. Swedish	Swed. Swedish	Swed. Swedish	1906	al
Kansas	Michigan	Michigan		
California	Massachusetts	New York		
Massachusetts	Kansas	California		
Massachusetts	Kansas	California		
Chinese	Chi. Chinese	Chi. Chinese	1878	al
California	New York	Illinois		
California	Nor. Norwegian	Eng. English		
Illinois	New York	Canada Eng		
California	Eng. English	California		
Illinois	Archbishop	Pennsylvania		
Pennsylvania	Massachusetts	Ohio		
Swed. Swedish	Swed. Swedish	Swed. Swedish	1888	
California	Ger. German	Ger. German		
Nevada	Vermont	Canada Eng		
Nevada	California	Nevada		
Swed. Swedish	Swed. Swedish	Swed. Swedish	1889	
Canada Eng	New York	Canada Eng	1861	na
Wisconsin	New York	Massachusetts		
Iowa	Ire. Irish	Ire. Irish		
California	Ire. Irish	Ire. Irish		
California	Ire. Irish	Ire. Irish		
Ire. Irish	Ire. Irish	Ire. Irish	1858	na
Port. Portuguese	Port. Portuguese	Port. Portuguese	1822	na
Port. Portuguese	Port. Portuguese	Port. Portuguese	1824	na
California	Port. Portuguese	Port. Portuguese		
California	It. Italian	It. Italian		
California	Vermont	Vermont		
California	Maine	Maine		
California	Massachusetts	Maine		
California	California	California		
California	California	California		
Scot. Scotch	Scot. Scotch	Scot. Scotch	1885	

FIGURE 22. PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE POPULATION FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

	<u>1910</u>		<u>2000</u>	
Total Population	1,719	100%	10,932	100%
Native	1,324	77%	9,713	89%
Born in the U.S.*	1,308	76%	9,615	88%
California	762	44%	6,315	58%
Different State	545	32%	3,300	30%
Northeast	239	14%	1,054	10%
Midwest	214	12%	981	9%
South	48	3%	727	7%
West	44	3%	538	5%
Born Outside the U.S.**	16	1%	98	1%
Foreign Born	395	23%	1,239	11%
* In 1910, includes one person born in the U.S., no state specified.				
** Includes Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and born abroad of American parent(s).				

- The Census Bureau defines native and foreign born based on the concept of American citizenship at birth, not just on country of birth. For example, Piedmont’s population in 1910 included 411 persons born outside the United States, 16 of whom were classified as native because they were born abroad of American parents and 395 of whom were classified as foreign born.
- In 1910, the foreign-born living in Piedmont numbered 395 and represented 23 percent of the population. The 1,239 foreign born in 2000 represented 11 percent of the population.
- Persons born in California represented 44 percent of Piedmont's population in 1910. In 2000, this proportion was 58 percent.
- In 1910, the large majority of Piedmont's in-migrants from other states in the United States were born in the Northeast or Midwest regions. Very few were from other western states (all of which had small populations in 1910) or from the South.
- By 2000, Piedmont's in-migrants from other states in the United States were more evenly distributed among the regions of the United States, although the majority of in-migrants were still from the Northeast or Midwest.

**FIGURE 23. STATE OF BIRTH OF THE U.S.-BORN POPULATION FOR
PIEDMONT: 1910**



West	806	Midwest	214	South	48	Northeast	239
California	762	Illinois	55	Maryland	13	New York	90
Nevada	11	Ohio	41	Kentucky	9	Massachusetts	42
Colorado	9	Michigan	28	Virginia	6	Pennsylvania	25
Oregon	7	Iowa	27	Texas	4	Maine	15
Utah	5	Missouri	23	S. Carolina	4	New Jersey	13
Hawaii	3	Wisconsin	19	Georgia	3	Connecticut	10
Washington	3	Indiana	14	Washington D.C	3	Rhode Island	8
Arizona	3	Minnesota	13	Louisiana	2	Vermont	6
Idaho	2	Kansas	9	Tennessee	2	New Hampshire	5
Montana	1	Nebraska	8	Arkansas	1		
		N. Dakota	2	Mississippi	1		

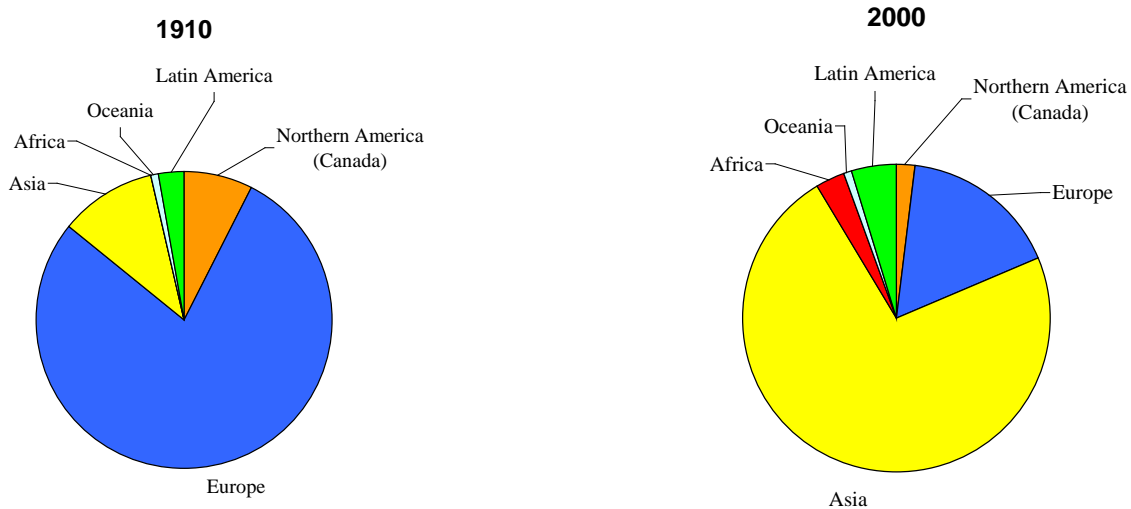
- Excluding California, the most frequent state of birth for Piedmont's population in 1910 was New York, followed by Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio.
- All 7 of the states with 20 or more in-migrants to California were among the 10 most populous states in the United States in 1880, 1890 and 1900.
- Among the 50 current states (i.e., including Alaska and Hawaii), 40 were represented among the states of birth of Piedmont's population in 1910, as was the District of Columbia.
- The 10 states not represented included 3 in the West (Alaska, New Mexico and Wyoming), 1 in the Midwest (South Dakota), and 6 in the South (Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Oklahoma).
- Piedmont's population in 1910 included 5 or more persons from each of the states in the Northeast.

FIGURE 24. COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

<u>Country of Birth</u>			<u>Country of Birth</u>	
England	46		Italy	19
Ireland	37	112	Portugal	14
Scotland	20			
Wales	9			
Sweden	39		Russia	6
Denmark	25	89	Hungary	5
Norway	18			
Finland	7			
Germany	45		Canada	30
France	7			
Austria	6		Japan	28
Switzerland	4	64	China	14
Belgium	1			
Holland	1		Central America	9
			Mexico	2
			Australia	2
			New Zealand	1

- In 1910, Piedmont’s foreign-born population totaled 395, of whom 309, or 78 percent, were from Europe.
 - Over one-half of the foreign born were from the British Isles (112) or Scandinavia (89).
 - There were smaller numbers from Southern Europe (all from Italy or Portugal) and from Eastern Europe (all from Russia or Hungary).
 - The leading countries of birth of the foreign born from Europe were England (46) and Germany (45), followed by Sweden, Ireland and Denmark.
- The leading countries of birth of the foreign born from countries outside Europe were Canada, Japan and China.

FIGURE 25. REGION OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

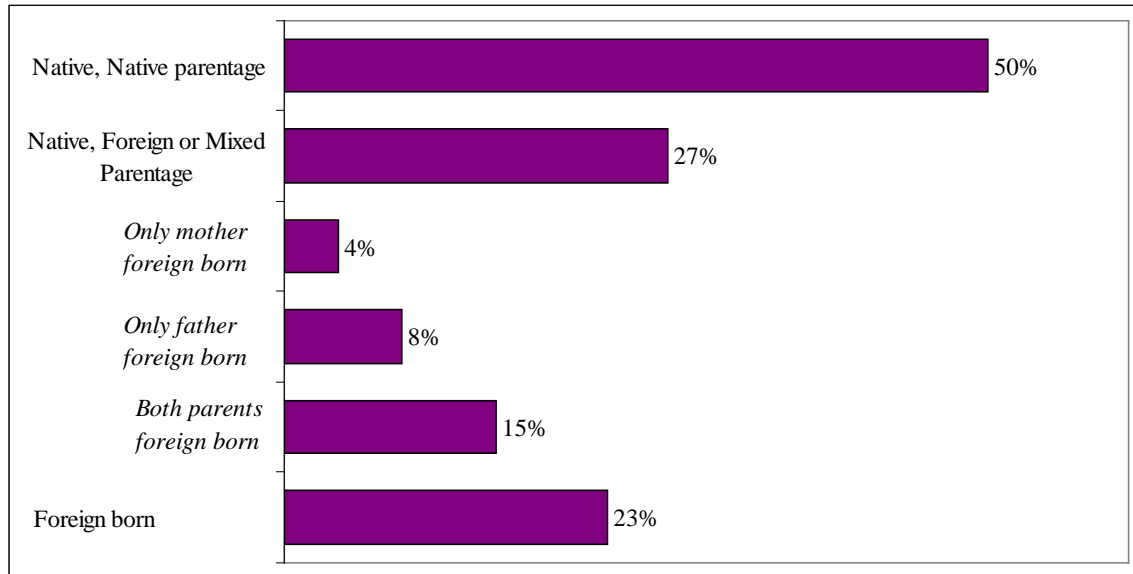


	<u>1910</u>		<u>2000</u>	
Total Foreign Born	395	100%	1,239	100%
Northern America (Canada)	30	8%	24	2%
Europe	309	78%	208	17%
Asia	42	11%	900	73%
Africa	0	0%	39	3%
Oceania	3	1%	9	1%
Latin America	11	3%	59	5%

- The regional distribution of the foreign-born population in Piedmont changed dramatically between 1910 and 2000.
- In 1910, 78 percent of Piedmont's foreign-born population was from Europe, 11 percent was from Asia, and 8 percent was from Canada.
- In 2000, 73 percent of Piedmont's foreign-born population was from Asia, 17 percent was from Europe, and 5 percent was from Latin America.
- In some respects, the changes in the region of birth of Piedmont's foreign-born population from 1910 to 2000 reflected trends nationally and in California, especially the decline in the proportions from Europe and Canada.
- However, in 2000, nationally and in California, over 50 percent of the foreign-born population was from Latin America and about 30 percent was from Asia.

FIGURE 26. NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF THE POPULATION FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

(Percent distribution of persons by nativity and parentage)¹



- In 1910, one-half of Piedmont’s population was native of native parentage; that is, born in the United States with American citizen parent(s).
- About one-quarter of the population was of foreign or mixed parentage, about equally divided between those with one parent foreign born and both parents foreign born.
- In 1910, excluding the 8 persons of unknown nativity for their parents, Piedmont’s population included 848 persons who were native of native parentage, 468 persons who were native of foreign or mixed parentage, and 395 persons who were foreign born. The second category (native of foreign or mixed parentage) included 66 persons with only mother foreign born, 143 persons with only father foreign born, and 259 persons with both parents foreign born.
- About one-quarter of Piedmont’s population was foreign born and about one-quarter was of foreign or mixed parentage. In other words, about one-half of the population was what was referred to in 1910 as of “foreign stock,” or what is sometimes referred to now as 1st or 2nd generation Americans.
- A question on place of birth of parents was not asked in the census after 1970; so data on native and foreign parentage are not available for 2000.

¹ There were 8 persons who were native, but the nativity of their parents was not reported.

FIGURE 27. MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

English	86		Finnish	7	
Irish	32	146	Magyar	4	11
Scottish	19		Lettish	2	
Welsh	9		Polish	1	
			Bohemian	1	
Swedish	39	Russian	1		
Danish	25	Norwegian	18	82	
German	56	Dutch	1		57
Italian	19				
Portuguese	14	50	Japanese	28	41
Spanish	9		Chinese	13	
French	8				
Excludes 2 persons for whom mother tongue was not reported.					

- The most frequently reported mother tongue among Piedmont’s foreign-born population in 1910 was English, reflecting primarily persons born in England or Canada.
- The numbers of the foreign-born population by mother tongue for the most part reflect the numbers by country of birth. The primary exception is for persons from Eastern Europe where country of birth is a very poor indicator of ethnicity, for which language is a better indicator.
- A question on mother tongue was not asked in the census after 1970; so data on mother tongue are not available for 2000. Mother tongue was defined as a person’s “native language” or the language of “customary speech” in the home of the immigrant before immigrating to the United States.
- In 2000, the census included a question on language spoken at home for persons 5 years and older. In Piedmont, 18 percent spoke a language other than English at home, including 9 percent who spoke Chinese and 3 percent who spoke Spanish.

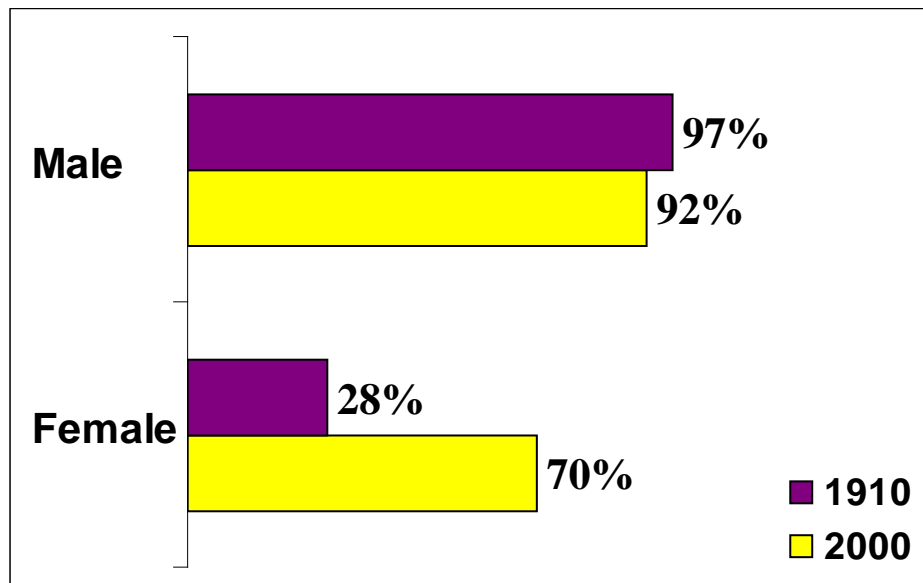
EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION



HERMAN WHITAKER AT WORK ON HIS PIED-
MONT HOUSE AND MRS. WHITAKER "BOSSING
THE JOB."

FIGURE 28. EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

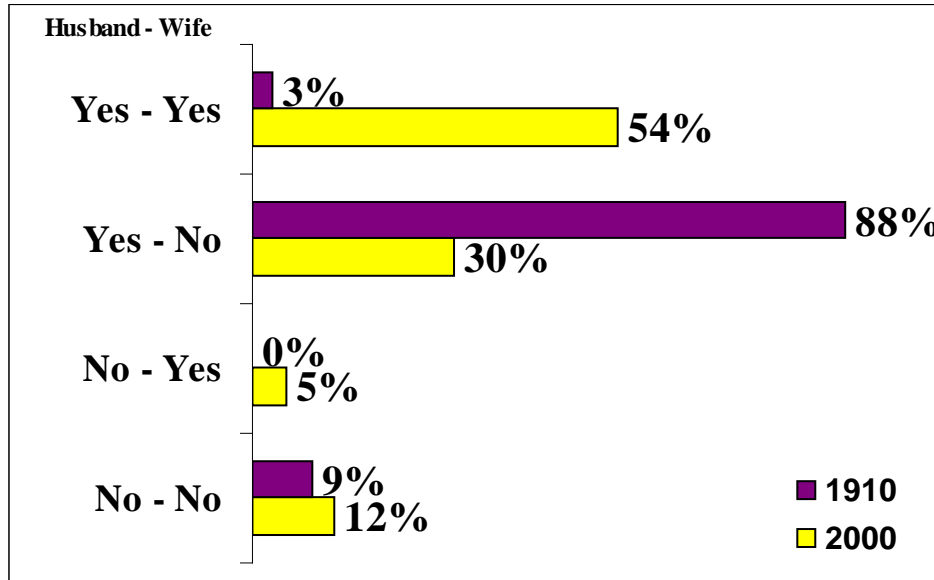
(Percent employed for persons 25 to 54 years old)



- The data on percent employed are shown for the prime labor force, which includes persons ages 25 to 54. The purpose is to facilitate comparisons among groups by minimizing the effects on employment status of differences in age structure, which reflect life-course events related to employment such as college enrollment and retirement.
- The percent employed among males 25 to 54 years old living in Piedmont was 97 percent in 1910 compared with 92 percent in 2000.
- The percent employed among females 25 to 54 years old living in Piedmont was only 28 percent in 1910 and was 70 percent in 2000. The much lower percentage in 1910 for females reflects the fact that few married women, even those with no children living at home, were employed outside the home.

FIGURE 29. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MARRIED COUPLES FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

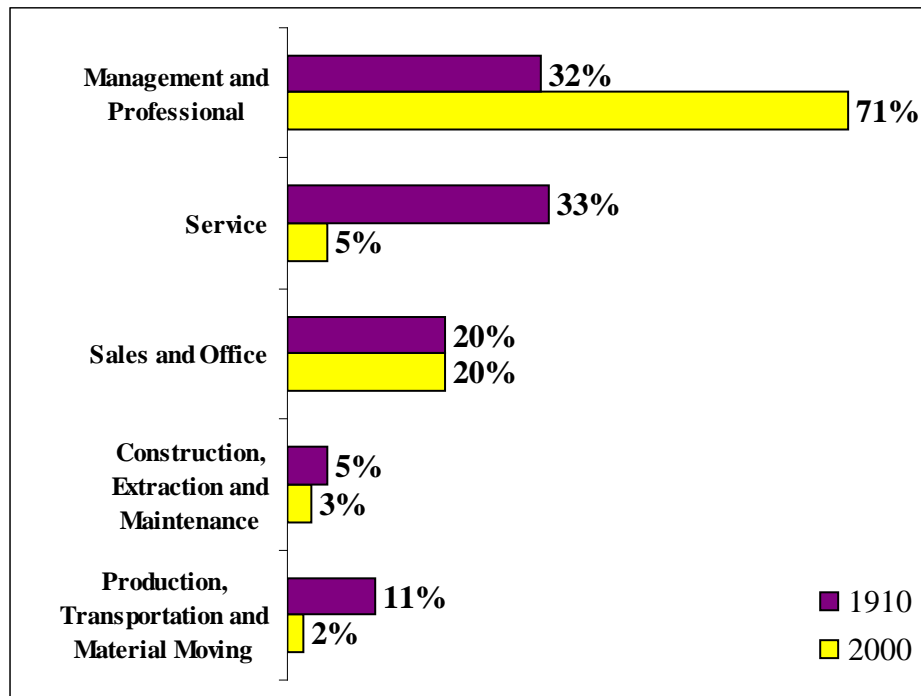
(Percent distribution of married couples by employment status)



- The proportion of married couples in Piedmont in which both husband and wife were employed was only 3 percent in 1910, but was over one half (54 percent) in 2000.
- Among the vast majority of married couples in 1910 (88 percent), the husband was employed and the wife was not. The corresponding proportion in 2000 was just 30 percent.
- In 1910, there were no married couples in which the wife was employed and the husband was not. In 2000, the proportion was 5 percent.
- The proportion of married couples in which neither the husband nor the wife was employed was about the same in the two years: 9 percent in 1910 and 12 percent in 2000.

FIGURE 30. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

(Percent distribution of employed civilians² based on 2000 Standard Occupational Classification)

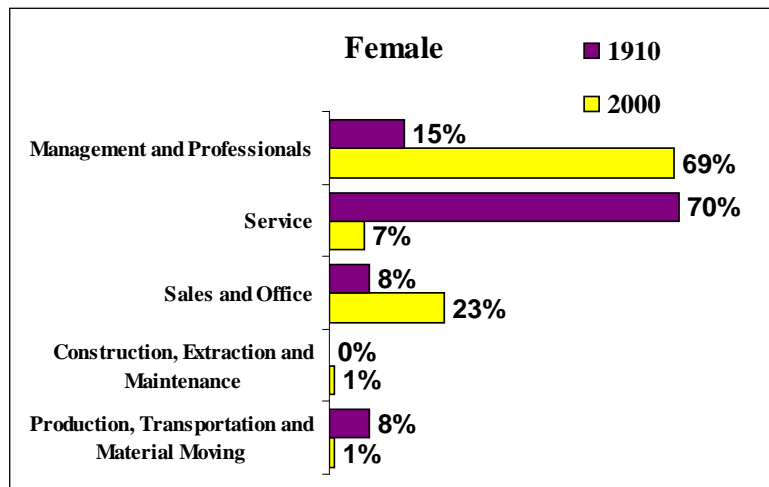
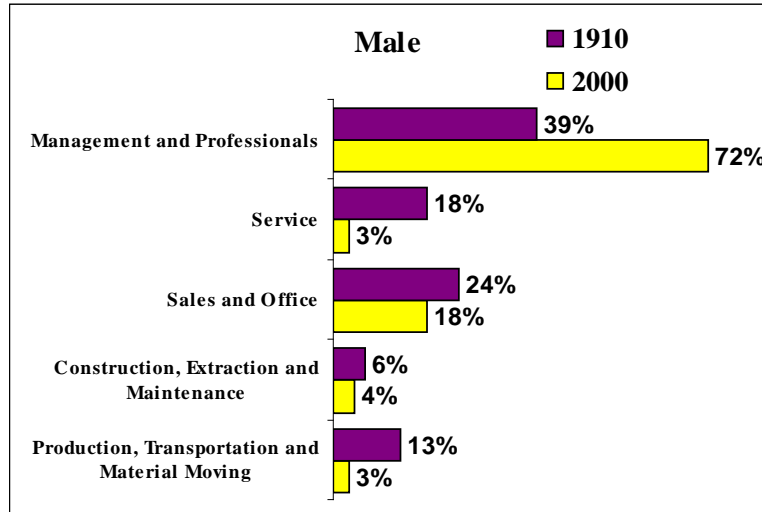


- The major occupation groups shown here are those used with 2000 census data. The 1910 census information on occupation has been classified into these occupation groups in an attempt to make the data for 1910 and 2000 as comparable as possible.
- Among employed persons living in Piedmont in 1910, 32 percent were in Management and Professional occupations. The corresponding proportion in 2000 was 71 percent.
- The large increase in the proportion in Management and Professional occupations was accompanied by declines in the proportions in:
 - Service occupations (from 33 percent to 5 percent);
 - Production, Transportation, and Material Moving occupations (from 11 percent to 2 percent); and
 - Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance occupations (from 5 percent to 3 percent).
- The proportion in Sales and Office occupations was 20 percent in both years.

² Figures 29 and 30 include civilians only. In 1910, there was one member of the Armed Forces, a male U.S. Navy officer. In 2000, based on sample data, there were no members of the Armed Forces living in Piedmont.

FIGURE 31. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP BY SEX FOR PIEDMONT: 1910 AND 2000

(Percent distribution of employed civilians by sex based on 2000 Standard Occupational Classification)



- The most dramatic changes in occupation groups between 1910 and 2000 occurred among females, although changes for males were also sizable.
 - For females, the proportion in Management and Professional occupations rose from 15 percent to 69 percent. The corresponding change for males was from 39 percent to 72 percent.
 - The proportion in Service occupations among females dropped from 70 percent to 7 percent. The corresponding change for males was from 18 percent to 3 percent. These changes reflected the declining percentage by 2000 of workers who were live-in household employees.
 - The proportion in Sales and Office occupations among females increased from 8 percent to 23 percent. Among males the proportion declined from 24 percent to 18 percent.

FIGURE 32. PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS BY SEX FOR PIEDMONT: 1910

(Employed persons based on 2000 Standard Occupational Classification)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	79	26			
Architecture and Engineering	24	0	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	10	3
Architects	4	0	Artists	3	1
Civil engineers	7	0	Musicians	2	0
Electrical engineers	1	0	Journalists	1	0
Industrial engineers	1	0	Editors	1	0
Mechanical engineers	3	0	Photographers	3	2
Mining engineers	8	0			
Legal	19	0	Education, Training, and Library	4	22
Lawyers	18	0	School teachers	2	13
Legal support workers	1	0	Other teachers	2	8
			Librarians	0	1
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	19	1	Community and Social Services	2	0
Dentists*	10	0	Clergy	2	0
Pharmacists (druggists)	1	0			
Physicians*	8	0	Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	0
Trained nurses	0	1	Chemists	1	0

* The 10 dentists included 1 orthodontist. The 8 physicians included 3 oculists.

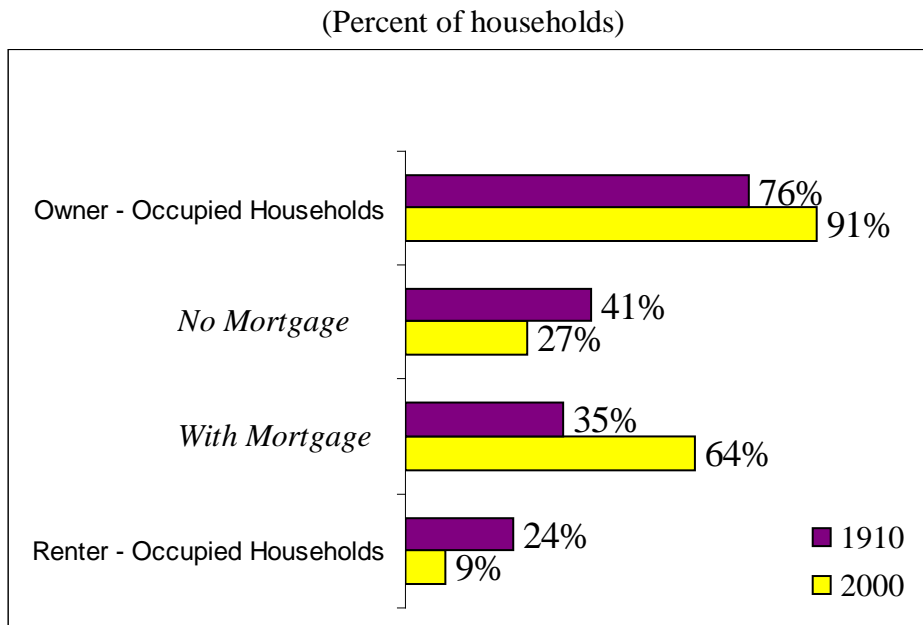
- In 1910, persons living in Piedmont who were employed in professional occupations (based on 2000 occupation groups) included 79 males and 26 females.
- No females were employed in Architecture and Engineering occupations, in Legal occupations, in Community and Social Service occupations, or in Science occupations.
- The large majority of females in professional occupations (22 of the 26) were in Education, Training, and Library occupations.
- All 19 persons classified as dentists, pharmacists, and physicians were males, and the one trained nurse was female.
- The 10 persons classified as other teachers taught the following: piano (3), music (1), vocal or vocal music (3), French (1), “physical culture” (1), and one person was a teacher (tutor) in a private family.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS



Wetmore home showing members of the family (c. 1880).

**FIGURE 33. HOUSING TENURE AND MORTGAGE STATUS FOR PIEDMONT:
1910 AND 2000**



- In Piedmont in 1910, 76 percent of households owned their home, and more owned their home free and clear (41 percent) than had a mortgage (35 percent).
- In 2000, 91 percent of households owned their home; however, more than twice as many households had a mortgage (64 percent) than owned their home free and clear (27 percent).
- The proportion of households renting their home was more than twice as high in 1910 (24 percent) as in 2000 (9 percent).

APPENDIX

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Most of the data included in this booklet for 1910 have not been published by the U.S. Census Bureau and were compiled from copies of 1910 census schedules by the authors. The primary source for published data from the 1910 census for counties, cities, and towns in California is the following publication:

U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 Census of Population, Volume II, *Population, Report by States, Alabama - Montana*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1913.

Published data from the 2000 census for counties, cities, and towns in California are available in the following three publications:

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, California: 2000*, PHC-1-6. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, California: 2000*, PHC-2-6. Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population, *Population and Housing Unit Counts, California: 2000*, PHC-3-6. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003.

More detailed data from the 2000 census are available on the Internet at www.census.gov. Click on Your Gateway to Census 2000. See Summary File 1 and Summary File 3 (sample data), which show data for Piedmont in Demographic Profile tables, in Quick Tables and in Detailed Tables.

All census data are subject to nonsampling error, which may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect, process, or publish data, or in the analysis of data. Data collection errors may be due to inaccurate responses by individuals who do not know or who may intentionally misreport answers (e.g., rounding or under-reporting of age).

In addition, data based on a sample of the population are subject to sampling error and may differ from data that would have been obtained if information had been collected from all persons. Data for 2000 on marital status, place of birth, employment status, occupation and mortgage status, and for 1990 on children ever born were based on a sample of about 13 percent of the population. Data for 1970 on children ever born were based on a 20-percent sample. For more information on sampling error and nonsampling error, see the sources listed above.

FIGURE A1. DATA SOURCE FOR FIGURES

For Census 2000 data from the Census Bureau Internet site, noted on the preceding page, SF1 refers to Summary File 1 and SF3 refers to Summary File 3 (sample data). For specific tables, DP refers to Demographic Profile and QT refers to Quick Table. In the Detailed Tables, P refers to population, and H refers to housing.

	<u>Data Source</u>
Figure 1	Census of Population, 1910 to 2000. Populations shown in Campbell Gibson, <i>The Demographic History of Piedmont to 2000: Trends in Population and Housing</i> , October 2002 (available at the Piedmont Historical Society).
Figure 2	Census of Population, 1910 and 2000. Reports cited on previous page.
Figure 3	Census of Population, 1910. Reports cited on previous page.
Figure 4	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 5	Pattiani, Evelyn Craig. <i>Queen of the Hills: The Story of Piedmont, A California City</i> . Oakland: Yosemite-Di Maggio, 1982.
Figure 6	1910 Census Schedules, and Census 2000, SF1, Table DP-1. The East census tract is Census Tract 4261 and the West census tract is Census Tract 4262 in Alameda County.
Figure 7	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 8	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000, SF1, Table P26.
Figure 9	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000, SF1, Table DP-1.
Figure 10	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 11	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000, SF1, Table DP-1.
Figure 12	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 13	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 14	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000, SF1, Table DP-1.
Figure 15	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 16	Census 2000, SF1, Table P12.
Figure 17	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 18	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000, SF1, DP-1, QT-P7.
Figure 19	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Table P18.
Figure 20	1910 Census Schedules; 1970 Census (sample data), <i>General Social and Economic Characteristics</i> , California, Table 103; 1990 Census (sample data), <i>Social and Economic Characteristics</i> , California, Table 170.
Figure 21	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Table PCT23.
Figure 22	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Table P21.
Figure 23	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 24	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 25	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Table DP-2.
Figure 26	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 27	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 28	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Table QT-24.
Figure 29	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Table QT-26.
Figure 30	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Tables QT-P27 & QT-P28.
Figure 31	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (Sample Data), SF3, Tables QT-P27 & QT-P28.
Figure 32	1910 Census Schedules.
Figure 33	1910 Census Schedules and Census 2000 (partly sample data), SF1, Table DP-1, and SF3, Tables DP-4 and QT-H14.

FIGURE A2. DATA ITEMS IN THE 1910 CENSUS POPULATION SCHEDULE

(Some of these items were limited to a subgroup of the population defined by age or another characteristic. For example, “mother of how many children” was asked only of ever-married women, and “mother tongue” was asked only of persons born in a foreign country.)

Location.

- Street, avenue, road, etc.
- House number (in cities or towns).
- Number of dwelling house in order of visitation.
- Number of family in order of visitation.

Name of each person whose place of abode on April 15, 1910 was in this family.

Relation - Relationship of this person to the head of the family.

Personal Description.

- 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.
 - Number born.
 - Number now living.

Nativity and Mother Tongue.

- Place of birth and mother tongue of this Person.
- Place of birth and mother tongue of Father of this person.
- Place of birth and mother tongue of Mother of this person.

Citizenship.

- Year of immigration to the United States.
- Whether naturalized or alien.

Whether able to speak English; or, if not, give language spoken.

Occupation.

- Trade or profession of, or particular kind of work done, by this person.
- General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which this person works.
- Whether an employer, employee, or working on own account.
- If an employee:
 - Whether out of work on April 15, 1910.
 - Number of weeks out of work during year 1909.

Education.

- Whether able to read.
- Whether able to write.
- Attended school any time since September 1, 1909.

Ownership of Home.

- Owned or rented.
- Owned free or mortgaged.
- Farm or house.
- Number of farm schedule.

Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy.

Whether blind (both eyes).

Whether deaf and dumb.