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CENSUS OF 1891

REPORT

WITH TABLES AND APPENDICES

COLONY OF NATAL.]

CENSUS OF 1891.

REPORT

WITH TABLES AND APPENDICES.

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MDCCXCI.

CENSUS OF NATAL, 1891.

REPORT.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

The Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor in April, 1890, having now completed the preparation of the Statistical Abstracts showing the result of the Census of this Colony taken on the 5th April, 1891, has the honour to submit the same for His Excellency's information.

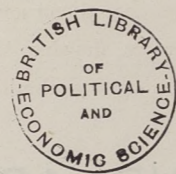
The Board began its labours by framing a Code of Instructions to Magistrates and Enumerators, and by drafting a form of Householders' Schedule, the which, after having been subjected to several modifications, received the approval of His Excellency in Council, and were embodied in a Proclamation which was published in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd December, 1890, and will be found annexed to this Report (see Appendix A.)

In tabulating the information with reference to the population of the Colony, the Board adhered as far as was practicable to the lines on which the Imperial Census for 1881 was taken.

The instructions given to the Board were to carry out a census of the whole of the population, exclusive only of Natives. The sum of £1,000 was authorised for defraying the necessary expenditure.

The enumeration of the Indian population under indenture was compiled by the Protector of Indian Immigrants from the records of his office.

The Census of the Corporate Boroughs and Local Townships was carried out under the supervision of the Board, the preliminary arrangements being left in the hands of the Town Councils and Local Boards respectively.



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The returns of Her Majesty's Troops in Garrison or Camp were prepared under the direction of the Commandant.

The General Manager of the Natal Government Railways supplied the particulars of persons travelling by rail on the night the Census was taken.

Persons on board ship on that night were enumerated by the Natal Harbour Board.

The enumeration of persons in the Gaols, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylum was carried out by the Superintendents and Managers of these institutions, in terms of the Census Law.

The Census was taken during the early part of April, mid-night on Sunday the 5th of that month being the point of time fixed for ascertaining the population.

Acting under the authority of His Excellency, the Board engaged a compiling staff for abstracting the returns. Eight Compilers were so employed, in addition to the Clerk, and their work extended over 42 days. The Board was fortunately able to secure the services of several qualified persons, and having personally superintended this branch of the work, the Board has no hesitation in saying that the laborious duty of abstracting the returns has been carefully and conscientiously performed.

It was the original intention of the Board to furnish a separate return of persons of mixed parentage, belonging neither to the European, Native, nor Indian races. At the outset, however, there were found to be considerable difficulties in effecting this with any degree of accuracy. A larger staff of Enumerators would have been necessary, and the cost of the Census would have been greater. But apart from this there were other practical difficulties in the way of a correct return being obtained owing to the unwillingness, evidenced by the way in which many of the Census Papers were filled in, on the part of a large proportion of the Coloured population to describe themselves in the Schedule as of mixed race. On an examination of the Census Returns it at once became manifestly impracticable to attempt to separate this class of the population with any approach to accuracy. The classification was therefore with much reluctance abandoned, and the races in question included in the population tables embracing all nationalities exclusive of Natives and Indians. From the evidence furnished by the Census Papers, and from extraneous facts within its knowledge, the Board estimates this unclassed population at from 3,000 to 4,000 souls.

Generally speaking the Board considers that though there were exceptional cases in which carelessness was evident, the Enumerators performed their work with intelligence and accuracy, and that, as far as the information furnished by the tables goes, it is a very fair approximation to the truth, and as near absolute correctness as is usual in such undertakings, involving as they do the co-operation of the public to a very large extent.

The following tables have been prepared to accompany this Report, and appended (see Appendix B.) will be found some observations on the figures in each table.

TABLE 1.—Showing the number of Inhabited Houses, Populations, Total Areas, and Average Number of Occupants per House in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Populations, Total Areas, and Average Number of Inhabitants per Square Mile in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Populations, Areas (exclusive of Native Locations and Mission Reserves), and Number of Inhabitants per Square Mile in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 4.—Showing the Ages and Sexes of the Population, classified as "All Nationalities, exclusive of Natives and Indians," in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 5.—Showing the Ages and Sexes of the Population, Indians not under Indenture, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 6.—Showing the Number, with Ages and Sexes, of Indians under Indenture in the Colony.

TABLE 7.—General Population Table, Abstract of Total Population, exclusive of Natives and Indentured Indians, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 8.—Showing the Civil Condition as to Marriage of the Population, All Nationalities, exclusive of Natives and Indians, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 9.—Showing the Civil Condition of the Indians not under Indenture in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 10.—Showing the Civil Condition, with Ages and Sexes, of Indians under Indenture in the Colony.

TABLE 11.—Showing the Civil Condition, with Ages and Sexes, of the Population, All Nationalities other than Natives and Indians, in the Colony.

TABLE 12.—Showing the Civil Condition, with Ages and Sexes, of the Population, Indians not under Indenture, in the Colony.

TABLE 13.—Showing alphabetically the Occupations, with the Sexes, of the Population, All Nationalities exclusive of Natives and Indians, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 14.—Showing alphabetically the Occupations, with the Sexes, of Indians not under Indenture, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 15.—Showing the Occupations, with Ages and Sexes, of the Indians under Indenture in the Colony.

TABLE 16.—Showing the Occupations, arranged alphabetically, with the Sexes, of the Population, All Nationalities exclusive of Natives and Indians, in the Colony.

TABLE 17.—Showing the Occupations, with the Sexes, of the Population, All Nationalities exclusive of Natives and Indians, in the Colony, arranged with reference to Classes and Orders.

TABLE 18.—Showing the Occupations, with Sexes, arranged alphabetically, of the Indians not under Indenture in the Colony.

TABLE 19.—Showing the Occupations, with the Sexes, of the Indians not under Indenture in the Colony, arranged with reference to Classes and Orders.

TABLE 20.—Showing the Birthplaces of the Population, exclusive of Natives and Indians under Indenture, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township.

TABLE 21.—Showing the percentage of Widowed to the Married Population.

TABLE 22.—Showing the percentage of the Married to the Adult Population.

The Board also submits a Map (see Appendix C.) prepared by the Surveyor-General, showing the Sub-Divisions of the Magisterial Divisions made for Census purposes, a copy of the Census Law (Appendix D.), and a statement of the cost (Appendix E.) of the whole work.

In conclusion the Board would point to the fact that a complete Census is an entirely new undertaking in this Colony, and that on that account the difficulties attending the work have been much increased. The Board too is exclusively composed of public officers whose regular duties in some cases necessitate prolonged absence from headquarters, and in every instance render it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to devote to a duty of this kind the time and close attention which its importance demands.

To the fact that this is the first Census taken in the Colony must be attributed the absence of any of the comparative tables showing the growth of the population, which enhances so largely the interest of Census statistics.

The Board desires to make special reference to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Laird, who was placed in charge of the compiling office, and Mr. Emerson, who worked with Mr. Laird throughout, is also deserving of great praise for the diligent and competent work performed by him.

(Signed) W. BROOME.

G. NICHOLLS.

H. WYLDE-BROWNE.

J. G. DARTNELL.

APPENDIX A.

No. 52, 1890.

F. S. HADEN,
Deputy Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honour FRANCIS SEYMOUR HADEN, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Deputy Governor of the Colony of Natal.

WHEREAS by Section 4, of Law No. 34, 1880, entitled Law "To Provide for taking a Census of the population of the Colony of Natal," it is enacted that the Governor shall announce and make known by a Proclamation in the *Natal Government Gazette* the nature and particulars of the information to be collected by the Enumerators to be appointed in terms of the said Law, and the duties to be discharged by such Enumerators and by the inhabitants of the Colony respectively, and shall specify the forms of the Returns to be made, and all other matters necessary for the due carrying into effect of the said Law :

AND WHEREAS by Section 5 of the said Law it is further enacted that the Governor shall, in the said Proclamation, fix a day for the taking of such Census :

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient that a Census of the population of this Colony should be taken during the year 1891, under the provisions of the above recited Law :

NOW, THEREFORE, I do proclaim and make known that I have named and appointed MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1891, as the day in regard to which the number of persons (exclusive of the Native population) then in this Colony, and other particulars necessary for the purpose of the Census shall be ascertained.

AND I DO FURTHER DECLARE that the instructions and form of Schedule hereunto appended shall be observed by all Enumerators to be appointed under the said Law, and by the inhabitants of the Colony respectively.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand, and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Natal, this Twenty-second day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety.

By His Honour's command,

C. BIRD,

For the Colonial Secretary.

CENSUS OF 1891.

Instructions to Magistrates and Enumerators issued under Section 4, Law 34, 1880.

1. Upon receiving from the Central Board the Map of his Division, the Magistrate will proceed to mark on it a sub-division for each Enumerator to be employed. Each sub-division should be such as to admit of every house within its boundaries being visited by the Enumerator during the space of Four days.
2. The Magistrate will, at the same time, ascertain approximately the number of dwellings in each sub-division.
3. A mounted Enumerator may be reckoned upon accomplishing twenty miles a day.
4. Each sub-division should bear a number, and its boundaries must be very clearly defined, and should coincide as far as possible, either with natural boundaries, such as rivers or water-sheds, or with roads, railways, or lines of telegraph, or with the exterior boundaries of farms lying on the outskirts of the sub-division.
5. The Map of the Division so sub-divided must be forwarded to the Central Board, together with an approximate estimate of the number of dwellings in each sub-division, not later than the 15th January, 1891. The number of Dutch families speaking the Dutch language, but unacquainted, or imperfectly acquainted with the English language, should also be approximately stated.
6. An Enumerator will be appointed for each sub-division, and the Magistrate when forwarding the Map should also transmit to the Central Board a list of the persons whom he proposes to nominate for the office of Enumerator within his Division, and who are willing to act. The list should include the names of the Fieldcornets and such members of the Natal Mounted Police as can be spared for the duty. Other Enumerators should be chosen with regard to their acquaintance with the locality, their knowledge, where necessary, of the Dutch language, and their general qualifications for a work requiring accuracy, intelligence, and activity.
7. Fieldcornets and members of the Natal Mounted Police employed as Enumerators will respectively receive their usual travelling allowance and expenses for journeys on public duty. Where no special arrangements have been made, other Enumerators will each be paid a fixed sum of Eight Pounds to cover all expenses.
8. The Enumerators having been appointed by the Governor, the Magistrate will carefully explain to each of them the boundaries of his sub-division, and will furnish a sufficient number of the Schedule Forms, together with a copy of the Proclamation issued under Law 34, 1880, containing these instructions. He shall also hand to each Enumerator a note-book provided for the purpose of recording the dwellings at which he has left the Schedule forms. The note-book will serve as a guide to the Enumerator when employed in collecting the forms after the Census day.

9. The Enumerator, upon receipt of the Schedule forms from the Magistrate of his Division, shall proceed to distribute them among the inhabitants of his sub-division, one of the forms being left at each dwelling-house. *The distribution shall be begun not sooner than the 20th March, 1891, and shall be completed not later than 29th March, 1891.*

10. The Enumerator should make sure that he perfectly understands the boundaries of his sub-division; if he has any doubt on this point he should confer with the Magistrate or with the Enumerators of the adjoining sub-divisions. He must not omit any portion of his own sub-division; he must not enter that of any other Enumerator.

11. The Enumerator shall, within the time specified in clause 9, leave at every dwelling-house in his sub-division, one of the Schedule forms, explaining clearly to the head of the family or his representative, the manner in which the form must be filled up, and that it will be called for on Monday, the 6th April, 1891. *Every house in the sub-division must be visited within the time allowed for distribution.*

12. The Enumerator must enquire if any person was temporarily absent on the Census night, and whether there is reason to suppose that in consequence of such person being travelling by road on that night, or on account of his being on watch or working in a mine or elsewhere, he may not have been recorded. If this should prove to be the case, the Enumerator should make an entry on a separate Schedule form of such particulars as would have been furnished respecting such person, as far as they can be ascertained, had he been at home, with a note stating the cause of absence, &c.

13. No person alive at *midnight*, dwelling in the house visited, on the night of Sunday, the 5th April, is to be omitted from the Schedule. No inmate who was then absent must be inserted in the Schedule, except those travelling *by road* or out at work during that night, and who return home on Monday, the 6th April, 1891. No person dying before, and no child born after *midnight* of the 5th April is to be enumerated.

14. In the case of a dwelling-house occupied by more than one family, the Enumerator must leave separate forms for each family.

15. Should any persons refuse or neglect to answer the questions put by the Enumerator, he should remind them of the penalty to which they are liable, and point out the caution at the head of the directions printed on the back of the Schedule form. He may also warn persons whom he may suspect of giving false information of the penalty they are incurring by so doing. Should they still persist in refusing to supply the information or in supplying it untruly, he must report the matter to the Magistrate, in order that proceedings may be taken in terms of the Law.

16. If a house in which someone resides is found locked up, the Enumerator, *except in country areas*, must call again and endeavour to meet with the occupier. Should he be unable to do so, he must fill in forms from information obtained from one of the neighbours or some other person acquainted with the inmates. In country districts, he should act as above stated without making a second visit, unless such visit can be paid without loss of time. The Enumerator must, however, take care that no persons are recorded in this manner who did not actually abide in the house on the Census night.

17. The Enumerator must not omit to enter persons on the Schedule forms because he cannot obtain all the information respecting them. If, for example, he can learn no more than that a person who has since gone away, and whose name is unknown, slept in a house or camped out on the Census night, he must fill a form for such person, writing "not known" in the column where the name should be, always stating the race and sex, and adding such other particulars of age, &c., as can be ascertained or estimated.

18. The Enumerator is required to fill one or more forms with particulars respecting any travellers by road or persons he may find camping out or sleeping under transport wagons, &c., on the Census night. He must also make enquiry and furnish an estimate respecting the number, sex, race, &c., of any such persons as he may ascertain were in his sub-division on that night, but whom he did not succeed in meeting with.

19. When the Enumerator has completed his round for the day, he must examine the forms to see that each is properly filled. In case of omissions, he must, with the utmost promptitude, take steps to supply them. Every form must be countersigned by the Enumerator.

20. The Enumerator shall, at the time of leaving a Schedule at any dwelling-house, note in the memorandum book supplied for that purpose the situation of the house and the name of the head of the family occupying it.

21. On the morning of Monday, the 6th April, 1891, the Enumerator shall proceed to collect the forms, and every form must be collected by the evening of the 9th April, 1891.

22. If the Enumerator, on revisiting any dwelling for the purpose of collecting the forms should find that a form has not been filled up, or has been incorrectly or insufficiently filled up, he must endeavour to complete or correct the form himself, after ascertaining the necessary particulars from the head of the family or other representative. A supply of spare forms should be taken by the Enumerator to replace forms mislaid, defaced, or destroyed.

23. In filling up the form in which the name of any Enumerator occurs, the ordinary occupation of such officer is to be entered, and not the name of his office in connection with the Census.

24. All Schedule forms received by the Enumerator must be duly accounted for, and all surplus forms left blank after the work has been completed are to be returned to the Magistrate.

25. The Enumerator, when he has completed the collection, shall despatch to the Magistrate the whole of the forms collected, together with his memorandum book. The forms must be arranged in the order in which they are noted in the memorandum book. They must not be separately folded, but should be doubled across so as to make a convenient parcel, after being laid one upon another in their proper order. The forms and note-book must be sent to the Magistrate not later than the evening of the 10th April, 1891.

26. Upon receipt of the forms and note books, the Magistrate will forward them, unopened, without delay, to the Central Board.

27. In all their dealings with the public, Enumerators must be careful to exercise civility and courtesy.

28. The Enumerators are to address all their communications to the Magistrates of their respective Divisions.

29. Enumerators will distinctly understand that their remuneration is contingent upon their work being properly done, and that a portion may be deducted or the whole withheld should it be found that the work has been performed in a negligent or unsatisfactory manner.

30. The attention of Enumerators is called to the 11th Section of Law 34, 1880, which imposes a penalty not exceeding £15 for wilful default or false statement by any enumerator.

31. Under Section 3, Law 34, 1880, the Superintendent or Keeper of every Gaol, and the Manager or Master of every Lunatic Asylum or Hospital, is to be the enumerator of the inmates thereof.

32. The Commandant of Her Majesty's Troops will furnish statistics of Her Majesty's troops and military employes residing on Ordnance land. The Natal Harbour Board will collect information as to persons on board ships in the bay or harbour of Port Natal. The General Manager of Railways will give returns of persons travelling by rail on the Census night. Municipal Corporations, and Townships established under Law 11, 1881, will be enumerated under the immediate supervision of the Town Councils and Local Boards. Returns of Coolie Immigrants brought into the Colony through the Immigration Department will be furnished by the Protector of Immigrants. The manner of taking the Census by the officers mentioned in this clause will be uniform with that adopted elsewhere in the Colony. The Enumerators will be appointed by the Governor, and the enumeration will be carried out under the supervision and control of the Central Board, to which all returns and schedules must be forwarded. These instructions are hereby extended, so far as they are applicable, to that portion of the Census taken under this and the preceding sections, and there shall be a uniform Schedule of the pattern appended hereto.

33. It should be clearly understood that the Census is to embrace all classes of the population, exclusive only of Natives. Natives of India and other Eastern countries who have come to the Colony otherwise than through the Indian Immigration Department, and as free immigrants (such as "Arabs," Mauritius Indians, &c.), and all persons of colour, excepting Natives, are to be included in the general enumeration. In the case of Magistracies at which there is an Indian constable, he should, if possible, assist in the enumeration of the Indians, to be included in the Census as above specified. Subject to the proviso that Natives exempted from Native Law are not to be enumerated, the definition of the word "Native" in Law 14, 1888, is hereby adopted for the purposes of exclusion from the Census, in terms of this clause.

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF NATAL, 1891.

Division or County, _____
No. _____, Sub-Division.

List of Members of this Family, of Visitors, of Boarders, and of Servants, who slept or abode in this Dwelling on the Night of Sunday, 5th April, 1891.

(See Directions printed on back.)

No.	Name and Surname.	Relation to Head of Family.	Condition as to Marriage.	Sex.	Age last Birthday.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Where Born.
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							

I declare the foregoing to be a true Return, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Counter signature of Enumerator.)

(Signature)

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF NATAL, 1891.

NOTE.—The within form must be filled in on the morning of **MONDAY, the 6th of APRIL, 1891, and will be called for by the appointed Enumerator on that day, or as soon thereafter as possible.**

CAUTION.—Every person refusing or neglecting to answer, or wilfully giving a false answer to any Enumerator, or wilfully furnishing a false return, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, or false answer or return, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding **FIVE POUNDS**, with the costs of prosecution, at the discretion of the Resident Magistrate before whom complaint thereof shall be made. (*Law 34, 1880, Sec. 10.*)

DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE COLUMNS OF THE SCHEDULE FORM.

NAME AND SURNAME.—No person *absent* on the night of the 5TH APRIL to be entered here, except those who may be travelling by road or out at work, &c., during the night, and who return home on the 6th April. Write after the name of the Head of the Family the names of his wife, children, and other relations; then visitors, boarders, and servants.

RELATION TO HEAD OF FAMILY.—State whether Head, or Wife, Son, or Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.—Write either “Married,” “Widower,” “Widow,” or “Unmarried” opposite the names of all persons, except young children.

SEX.—Write “M.” opposite Males, and “F.” opposite Females.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.—For Infant *under* one year, state the age in months, as “under 1 month,” “1 month,” “2 months,” &c.

RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.—The occupation which each person is following and deriving income from at the time of the Census should in all cases be stated. A person engaged in more than one pursuit should state his occupations in the order of their importance to himself. Persons not following any Profession, Trade, or Calling, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate themselves “Proprietor of Land,” “Proprietor of Houses,” “Capitalist,” &c. Persons who have ceased to follow one pursuit, and have not commenced another, should enter “No occupation at present.” Persons out of work should enter “Unemployed” after their ordinary calling.

WOMEN.—The occupations of Women who are employed in any but domestic duties should be distinctly recorded; but they should not be entered as engaged in the occupations of their Husbands or Fathers, &c., unless they regularly assist them. When only in the capacity of Wife, Mother, Daughter, or Sister, &c., write “Domestic Duties.”

CHILDREN.—If Children are regularly pursuing or assisting in any occupation, it should be stated. If daily attending school, or receiving tuition under a Master or Governess at home, enter “Attending School,” or “Scholar at Home.”

PERSONS IN HOSPITAL, ASYLUMS, GAOLS, &c.—The ordinary callings should be inserted in the Occupation column.

WHERE BORN.—State the Country (*not* the Town); if born in foreign parts or at sea, add whether British subject by Parentage or Naturalization.

NOTE.—“Family” comprehends a man or a woman living alone, or a number of persons living together.

COLONY OF NATAL, 1891.

the morning of **MONDAY, the 6th of APRIL, 1891, and will be called**
rator on that day, or as soon thereafter as possible.

or, or wilfully giving a false answer to any Enumerator, or wilfully furnishing a false return, or wilfully giving a false answer or return, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding FIVE POUNDS, with the costs of Magistrate before whom complaint thereof shall be made. (Law 34, 1880, Sec. 10.)

UP THE COLUMNS OF THE SCHEDULE FORM.

the 5TH APRIL to be entered here, except those who may be travelling by road or out at work, 5th April. Write after the name of the Head of the Family the names of his wife, children, &c.

or Wife, Son, or Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant. "Widower," "Widow," or "Unmarried" opposite the names of all persons, except

the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.

on which each person is following and deriving income from at the time of the Census should than one pursuit should state his occupations in the order of their importance to himself. ling, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate "Capitalist," &c. Persons who have ceased to follow one pursuit, and have not present." Persons out of work should enter "Unemployed" after their ordinary calling.

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sisting in any occupation, it should be stated. If daily attending school, or receiving tuition "Attending School," or "Scholar at Home."

ary callings should be inserted in the Occupation column.

in foreign parts or at sea, add whether British subject by Parentage or Naturalization.

man, or a woman living alone, or a number of persons living together.

(Signature of Enumerator)

APPENDIX B.

TABLE 1.

This table has been compiled to show, as far as possible, the density of the population per house in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township in the Colony.

It shows also the area in square miles, the number of Inhabited Houses, and the average number of Occupants per house.

The numbers of the population given do not include Natives or indentured Indians, neither have the soldiers and their families in Garrison at Pietermaritzburg and Howick, or the persons on board ships in the harbour at Durban, been included in it.

It will be seen that the number of Occupants per house in the Magisterial Division of Klip River is greater than in any of the others, whilst in Inanda Division, in which will be found a greater number of free Indians than in any other Division, we find that the percentage of occupants per house is the lowest.

Of the Boroughs and Townships, the percentage of occupants per house is the largest in Durban. It may be observed also that there are approximately three inhabited houses to every four square miles of country throughout the Colony.

TABLE 2.

This table shows the density of the population, other than Natives and indentured Indians, per square mile in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township in the Colony. The total area in square miles of each Division is given.

At the date of the Census it would appear the general average of the enumerated inhabitants throughout the Colony was 3.706 per square mile; but excluding the Boroughs and Townships, the average in the rural districts is 2.07 per square mile.

The Umlazi Division apparently is more thickly populated with Europeans and free Indians than any other Division, the number of inhabitants being 22.304 per square mile.

Polela Division is at present the lowest in the scale, there being only one inhabitant to every 4.23 square miles of country, or in other words, the density of the population per square mile in the Umlazi Division is nearly one hundred times that of Polela.

TABLE 3.

In this table the areas of the Native Locations and Mission Reserves are deducted from the total area of each Magisterial Division, and the number of inhabitants per square mile of these reduced areas is shown.

TABLE 4.

This is perhaps one of the most useful tables of the whole, as showing the relative ages and sexes of the population, other than Natives and Indians.

An examination of the Schedules shows that there are approximately 13,037 males between the ages of 18 and 55 out of a total male population of 24,795, or roughly speaking, rather more than one-half of the male population of the Colony would be available for military service.

These figures include, however, all persons of colour other than Natives and Indians (free and indentured).

It will be observed that the total number of males in the Colony exceeds that of the females, a disproportion that we do not find to exist in any European country, but which is not unusual in a colony.

In one Division only—the Inanda—is the number of females in excess of the males.

We are also able to ascertain from an inspection of this table the number of children of school age in the Colony.

Assuming that the period of school age is from five years to fifteen years, we find that there are 5,581 boys and 5,364 girls, or a total of 10,945 children between these ages. This fact, no doubt, will be a guide to those who are interested in the educational question.

The number of children under five years of age in the Colony is 6,540, the boys numbering 3,290, and the girls 3,250.

The percentage of children to the population in the country districts would appear to be slightly higher than that of the towns.

TABLE 5.

Table 5 records the ages and sexes of the Indian population not under indenture in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township in the Colony.

Here also we find that the number of males exceeds that of the females. The children of school age number 3,325 boys and 3,090 girls.

TABLE 6.

This is a return of the number, with ages and sexes, of the Indians under indenture in the Colony at the time the Census was taken.

It was prepared by the Protector of Indian Immigrants from the records in his office.

TABLE 7.

Table 7 is an abstract of Tables 4 and 5, and shows the total population, other than Natives and indentured Indians, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township in the Colony.

It is curious to notice that the total of the population in the Borough of Durban and in the Inanda and Umlazi Divisions represents 48 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony. This is due to the large number of free Indians who are residing in these districts.

TABLE 8.

This table shows the civil condition as to marriage, with the ages and sexes of the population, other than Natives and Indians, in each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township in the Colony.

The total number of persons who have returned themselves as married is 13,836, 7,050 males and 6,786 females, from which we see that the proportion of married persons to the total population is 29.56 per cent.

The number of unmarried adults of both sexes, reckoning from 15 years and upwards, is 13,283, males 8,883 and females 4,400. The unmarried adults therefore represent 28.38 per cent. of the total population.

In the various Magisterial Divisions and Townships the proportion of the married to the total population is as follows:—

Ladysmith 34.40, Newcastle Township 31.84, Durban 31.39, Verulam 28.81, and Pietermaritzburg 27.38.

Umzimkulu 34.32, Inanda 32.82, Dundee 31.11, Newcastle 31.07, Umgeni 31.04, Weenen 31.03, Klip River 30.60, Lower Tugela 30.11, Umvoti 29.71, Umsinga 29.46, Upper Umkomanzi 28.67, Alexandra 27.90, Umlazi 26.94, Ixopo 26.75, Polela 25.06, Lion's River 23.31, and Alfred 23.16.

TABLE 9.

This is a similar table to that preceding it but refers to the civil conditions as to marriage of the Indians not under indenture in the Colony.

A comparison between the two tables shows that the unmarried females of the age of 15 and upwards in the free Indian population represents only one per cent. of the total, whereas in the European population these represent ten per cent.

TABLE 10.

The civil condition table of the Indians under indenture in the Colony was prepared by the Protector of Indian Immigrants from the records in his office.

TABLES 11 & 12.

These are merely abstracts of the information contained in Tables 8 and 9.

TABLES 13 & 17.

Table 13 is an alphabetical list of the occupations of the population, exclusive of Natives and Indians, tabulated for each Magisterial Division, Borough, or Township in the Colony.

Table 17 is an abstract compiled from the figures in Table 13, and arranges the different occupations under certain Classes and Orders.

In cases where persons have described themselves as having more than one occupation, such as, for instance, "farmer-transport rider," the first-named occupation "farmer" has been recorded.

CLASS I., or the professional class, comprises persons occupied in the various professions, with their subordinates, the Imperial troops, the Natal Mounted Police, Civil Service and Municipal Officers.

The females in this Class are mostly school-mistresses, teachers, sisters of Charity, and monthly nurses.

CLASS II.—The persons classified under this head are those who have returned themselves as either "out-door" or "in-door" servants.

CLASS III.—In this Class, in addition to those who have returned themselves as belonging to what may be strictly termed the commercial occupations, are included the "persons engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, or messages," such as Railway officials, servants, &c.

CLASS IV.—The number of persons of both sexes who have returned themselves as being engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits is 3,325 or 7-106 of the total population. They have been classified under one head styled the "agricultural class" (see Table 17), and include all persons who have returned their occupations as being either farmer, grazier, planter, farm servants, florists, or persons engaged about animals, such as cattle dealers, &c.

Comparing the number so employed in the different Magisterial Divisions, we find that in the Umgeni Division there are 434 so engaged, in Weenen 405, Umvoti 334, Lion's River 228, Dundee 226, Klip River 207, Newcastle 178, Upper Umkomanzi 175, Ixopo 112, Umzimkulu 83, and Polela 78.

In Pietermaritzburg 79 persons returned themselves as engaged in farming, and in Durban 26.

CLASS V.—The classification under Class V., the industrial class, which at first sight may appear to be of too wide a signification, and to embrace persons who should more properly be included under some other class, is adopted from the directions laid down for the compilation of the returns of occupations at the Census taken in England in 1881.

This Class may be defined as including all persons engaged in any trade or handicraft, an industry, or shop of any kind.

The total number of persons returned in the Industrial Class is 6,628—males 6,194, females 434. Of these 1811 are returned under Order 11, as persons working in "houses, furniture and decorations." Their number includes those occupied in the various building trades, such as carpenters, masons, bricklayers, builders, painters, glaziers, plumbers, &c. 853 are returned under Order 21 as "persons working and dealing in mineral substances," such as blacksmiths, railway contractors, and labourers, miners, jewellers, &c.; 583 are returned under Order 10 as working in machines and implements, such as mechanical engineers, engine, machine, and boiler makers, brick and tile makers, &c. Order 22 also includes 81 artisans or mechanics (undefined), and 304 general labourers (undefined), and Order 9 includes 64 compositors. With few exceptions, therefore, the persons so classified in these Orders may be said to represent the artisan and mechanic population.

The sum total amounts to 3,696, and it must be borne in mind that this does not include those of the artisan and mechanic class employed in the Natal Government Railway department.

CLASS VI.—The "indefinite and non-productive class"—a designation adopted from the English tables—includes all females described as performing domestic duties, children attending school, children under four years of age, and all persons who have left blank the occupation column in the Census Schedule Form, or who have returned themselves as "gentlemen" or "proprietors of houses, lands, &c."

TABLES 14 & 19

These are tables similar to Nos. 13 and 17, but refer to the occupations of the Indians not under indenture in the Colony.

TABLE 15.

This was compiled by the Protector of Indian Immigrants from the records of his office, and speaks for itself.

TABLES 16 & 18.

These are merely abstracts of Tables 13 and 14, referring to the occupations of the population.

TABLE 20

Shows the birth-places of the population, other than Natives and Indentured Indians.

The following summary shows the birth-places of the population :—

Natal	...	...	...	...	33,233
India (exclusive of Indentured Indians)	...	...	...	...	19,119
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11,434
Scotland	...	...	...	...	3,226

Ireland	...	...	1,060
St. Helena and Mauritius	...	...	1,703
British Possessions	...	...	363
European Countries	...	...	2,269
South Africa	...	...	4,047
Other parts not stated	...	...	347
At sea	...	...	72
Not stated	...	...	308
			77,181

The Natal-born population represents 43.058 per cent. of the whole, and the Indian 24.771 per cent.

Those born in England and Wales, Ireland, and Scotland represent 14.814 per cent., 4.179 and 1.373 per cent respectively.

The following statement shows the percentages of the populations of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and the birth-places of that population:—

	Natal.	England and Wales.	India.	Scotland.
Pietermaritzburg	41.958	24.510	11.147	7.144
Durban	38.828	20.306	18.727	5.686

	Ireland.	Cape.	Mauritius.	St. Helena.
Pietermaritzburg	2.801	4.579	1.290	1.339
Durban	1.852	3.660	2.991	1.992

TABLE 21

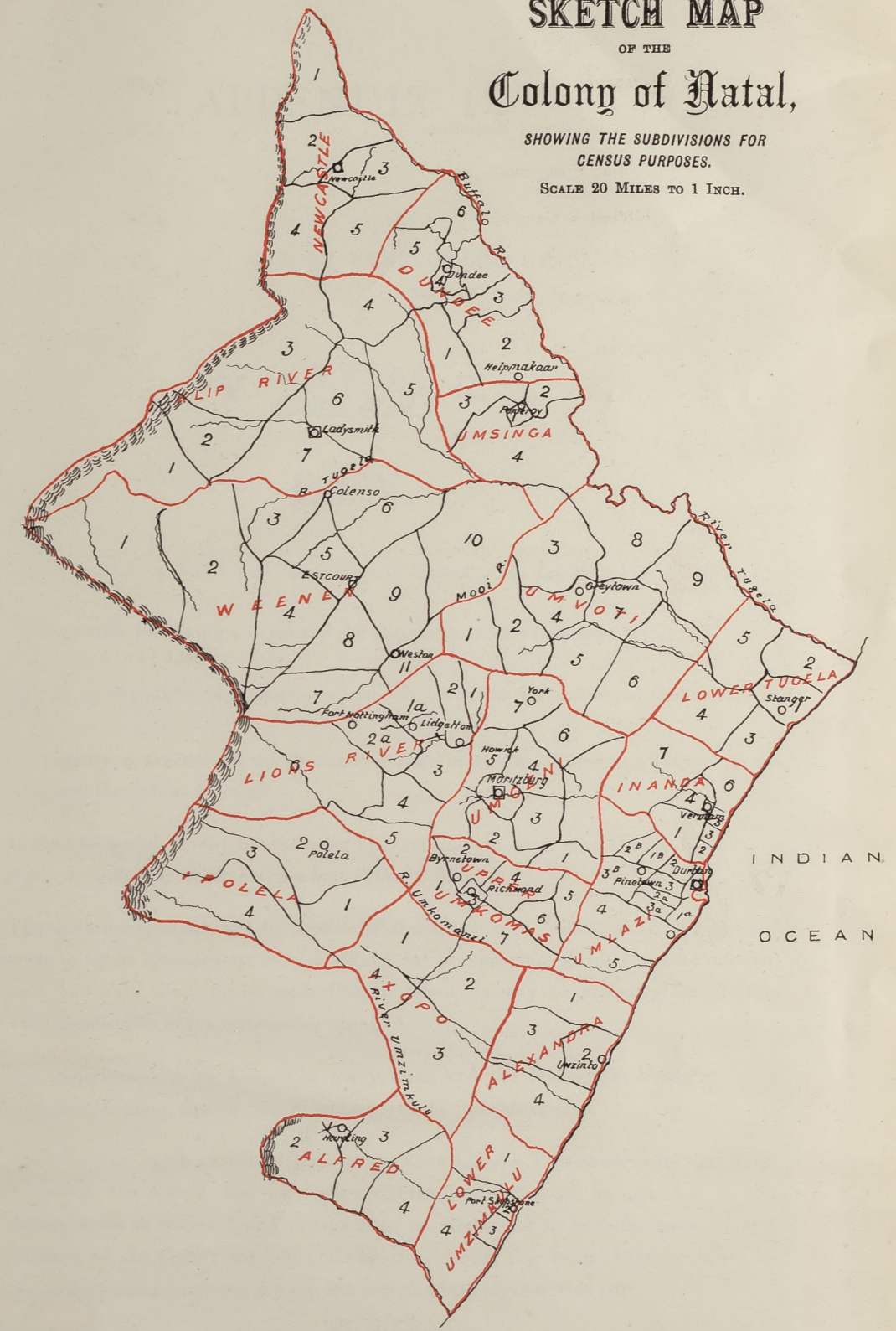
Shows the percentage of the Widowed to the Married population.

TABLE 22

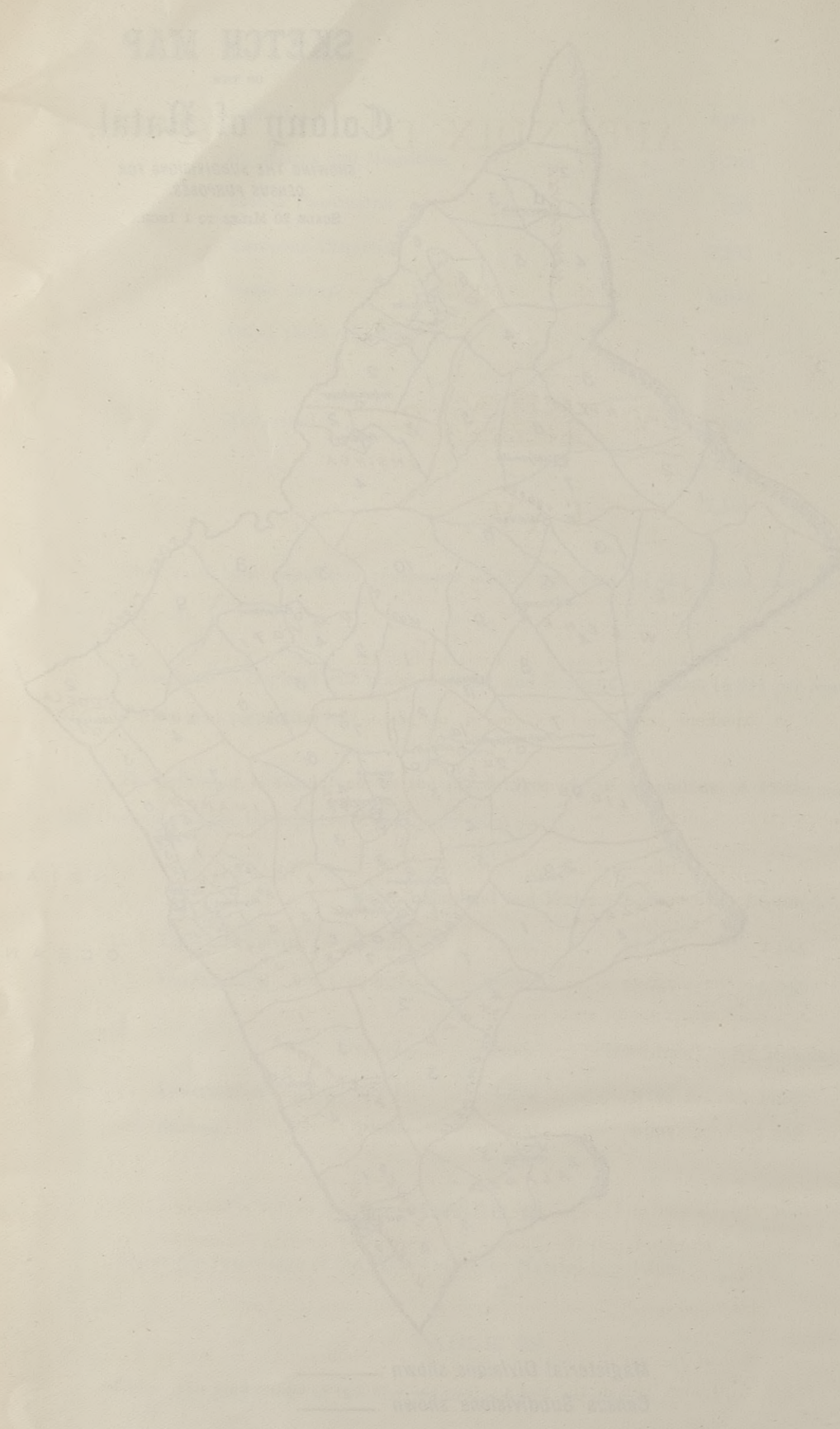
Shows the percentage of the Married to the Adult population.

SKETCH MAP OF THE Colony of Natal,

SHOWING THE SUBDIVISIONS FOR
CENSUS PURPOSES.
SCALE 20 MILES TO 1 INCH.



Magisterial Divisions shown ——— (thick red line)
Census Subdivisions shown ——— (thin black line)



APPENDIX D.

No 34, 1880.]

GEORGE POMEROY-COLLEY,
Major-General, Governor.

V.  R.

LAW,

(Enacted by the Governor of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.)

“To provide for taking a Census of the Population of the Colony of Natal.”

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for taking a Census of the Colony:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Governor of Natal with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor, as soon as may be, to cause a Census to be taken of the population, lands, live stock, and produce of this Colony.
2. The Governor shall appoint by Notice in the *Government Gazette* one or more fit and proper persons to act as Enumerators in each Ward for the purpose of collecting the information required, and shall also appoint such Central Board as may be necessary for the due collection and classification of the information acquired.
3. The Superintendent or Keeper of every Gaol, and the Manager or Master of every Hospital or Lunatic Asylum, shall be the Enumerator of the inmates thereof.
4. The Governor shall announce and make known, by a Proclamation in the *Natal Government Gazette*, the nature and particulars of the information to be collected by the Enumerators appointed as aforesaid, and the duties to be discharged by such Enumerators, and by the inhabitants of the Colony respectively, and shall specify the forms of the returns to be made, and all other matters necessary for the due carrying into effect of this Law.
5. The Governor shall, in such Proclamation, name some certain day as the day in regard to which the number of persons then in this Colony, and all other particulars necessary for the purposes of the Census, are, as accurately as circumstances will permit, to be ascertained.

6. It shall be the duty of the Town Councils of the Boroughs of Pietermaritzburg and Durban (and of any Local Boards which may hereafter be established) to aid, as far as is in their power, in the taking of the said Census, by supplying such information as they may be able to afford, and by performing such duties as shall by any such Proclamation be assigned to them.

7. Every householder and every occupier of land residing in the Colony of Natal, on the day to be hereafter fixed for taking the Census, shall be required to furnish the information specified in the Proclamation to be issued by the Governor as aforesaid.

8. The Enumerators appointed as aforesaid shall, upon the day proclaimed for taking the Census, proceed to receive or take an account in writing of the number of persons who were within the limits of their respective districts on the night preceding the day so fixed by Proclamation, and to inform themselves of the several particulars required by the said Proclamation.

9. In order to facilitate the collection of the information required as aforesaid, the several Resident Magistrates shall cause to be distributed blank forms of returns, in English or Dutch, at least seven days before the day appointed for taking the Census, to every householder and occupier of land within their respective Counties or Divisions, for the purpose of the same being filled in on the morning of the day appointed for taking the Census, and being delivered to the Enumerators when called for.

10. The said Enumerators are hereby authorised and empowered to ask such questions of the persons residing or being within their respective districts, concerning all matters and things as shall enable the said Enumerators to obtain the information required by the Governor in terms of the Proclamation issued as aforesaid; and every such person refusing or neglecting to answer or wilfully giving a false answer to any such question, or wilfully furnishing a false return, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, or false answer or return, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, with the costs of prosecution, at the discretion of the Resident Magistrate, before whom complaint thereof shall be made.

11. Every Enumerator appointed as aforesaid, making wilful default in any of the matters required of him by this Law, or making any wilfully false statement, shall for every such wilful default or false statement forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifteen Pounds.

12. All fines imposed by this Law may be sued for by the Attorney-General or the Clerks of the Peace, and shall be recoverable in a summary manner before a Resident Magistrate, and when recovered shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

13. This Law shall commence and take effect from and after the date of the promulgation thereof in the *Natal Government Gazette*.

Given at Government House, Natal, this 30th day of December, 1880.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

COST OF THE CENSUS.

Fees, Enumerators*	...	...	...	...	£764 12 3
Salary, Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	44 10 0
Salaries, Computers	...	...	...	...	185 10 0
Rent of Office	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
Printing Schedules, Reports, &c.	...	...	...	...	118 12 6
Petty Expenses	...	...	...	...	1 2 0
					£1,119 6 9

* This item will be increased by about £40 in the event of an allowance of 2/6 a day to the Mounted Police Enumerators receiving sanction. The matter is under consideration at the time of printing.