

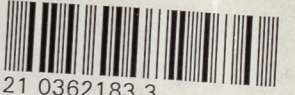


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SPEZIALE VERSLAG No. 192

VOLKSTELLING 1951

(VOORLOPIG)

Bevolking van elke Magistraatsdistrik in die Unie—Stedelik en Plattelands

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POPULATION CENSUS, 1951

(PRELIMINARY)

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(i)

BEVOLKING VAN ELKE MAGISTRAATSDISTRIK IN DIE UNIE  
STEDELIK EN PLATTELANDS : SENSUS 1951.

(Hersiene voorlopige syfers).

Onderstaande tabelle toon die hersiene voorlopige bevolkingsyfers volgens die sensus opgeneem op 8 Mei 1951 ten opsigte van elke magistraatsdistrik, stad en dorp in die Unie.

Aangesien die Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek nou ook belas is met die opstel van 'n bevolkingsregister ingevolge die bepaling van die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet, No.30 van 1950, kon daar tot dusver nie veel aandag aan die nasien van die sensus-opgawes en die versyfering van die massa inligting wat ingesamel is, geskenk word nie. Die finale bevolkingsyfers sal derhalwe nie binne afsienbare tyd beskikbaar wees nie. Daar word egter nie verwag dat die finale syfers wesenlik van die gegewens in hierdie tabelle sal verskil nie.

Die tabelle toon die volgende besonderhede ten opsigte van elke magistraatsdistrik :-

- (a) Die oppervlakte in vierkante myl tydens die sensus van 1951.
- (b) Die bevolking volgens ras vir die distrik as 'n geheel. Vir vergelykingsdoeleindes word die blanke en totale bevolking vir die sensusjaar 1946 ook verstrekk. Waar grensveranderinge tussen 1946 en 1951 plaasgevind het of nuwe distrikte gestig is, is die 1946-syfers gewysig om by die nuwe grense aan te pas.
- (c) Die stedelike bevolking. Dit is 'n subtotaal wat die gesamentlike bevolking van al die stede en dorpe in die distrik aandui.
- (d) Die bevolking van elke dorp in die distrik, ongeag sy grootte en status.
- (e) Die plattelandse bevolking.

'n Alfabetiese lys van stede en dorpe word aan die end van hierdie publikasie getoon.

MAGISTRAATSDISTRIKTE -

Vir administratiewe doeleindes is die Unie in 266 magistraatsdistrikte verdeel. Hiervan is 133 in die Kaapprovinsie, 45 in Natal, 48 in Transvaal en 40 in die Oranje-Vrystaat geleë. Walvisbaai, wat as 'n afsonderlike magistraatsdistrik in die Kaap provinsie aangetoon word, is streng gesproke nie 'n distrik nie, maar wel 'n afgesonderde deel van daardie Provinsie alhoewel dit deur die Administrasie van Suidwes-Afrika bestuur word. Die distrikte Parys en Viljoenskroon in die Oranje-Vrystaat is eers na die sensus, en wel op 1 Augustus 1951, as afsonderlike distrikte ingestel. Nogtans word hulle behandel asof hulle tydens die volkstelling reeds bestaan het. Die magistraatsdistrik vorm dan ook net soos in ander opsigte die eenheid vir die opname van 'n bevolkingsensus en geen ag word geslaan op ander onderverdelings van Provinsies, soos Afdelings in die Kaap of "Counties" in Natal nie.



STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE -

Alle stede en dorpe met die een of ander vorm van stedelike plaaslike bestuur wat kragtens wet ingestel is, soos munisipale en dorpsbestuursrade, gesondheidskomitees, ens., word, ongeag hul grootte, as stedelik geklassifiseer. In hierdie verslag word plattelandse dorpe en voorstede, d.w.s. woonbuurtes sonder enige vorm van stedelike plaaslike bestuur, egter ook as stedelik behandel. Die res van die distrik, wat hoofsaaklik uit plase en naturellereserwes bestaan, word as plattelands geklassifiseer.

STATUS VAN STEDELIKE GEBIEDE -

In die tabelle word die status van elke dorp of tipe plaaslike bestuur met 'n kodesyfer aangedui. Die betekenis van die kodesyfers is as volg :-

1. - Munisipaliteit in die Kaap en Oranje-Vrystaat, Stadsraad in Transvaal en „Borough“ in Natal.
2. - Dorpsbestuur (Kaap en Oranje-Vrystaat).
3. - Dorpsraad (Transvaal).
4. - Dorpsbestuur (Natal).
5. - Gesondheidskomitee (Natal en Transvaal).
6. - Plaaslike bestuur (Kaapprovinsie).
7. - Plaaslike gebied (Kaapprovinsie).
8. - Openbare gesondheidsgebied (Natal).
9. - Plattelandse voorstad (al vier Provinsies).
10. - Plattelandse dorp (al vier Provinsies).

Die stedelike besture (kodes 1 tot 8) staan onder die wetgewende beheer van die Provinsiale Rade en hul regsbevoegdhede word in provinsiale ordonnansies en in enkele gevalle deur Uniewette omskryf. Die verskil tussen die verskeie soorte stedelike plaaslike besture is hoofsaaklik 'n kwessie van rang of status. In die Kaapprovinsie en in Natal is daar vier graderings, in Transvaal drie en in die Oranje-Vrystaat, twee.

Op bladsy (x) verskyn 'n opsomming van die plaaslike besture of dorpe in elke provinsie, tesame met 'n lys van veranderings tot 30 Junie 1952.

MUNISIPALITEITE (ALGEMEEN) -

Hoogste op die ranglys van stedelike besture is die Munisipaliteit (met inbegrip van Stadsrade in Transvaal en „Boroughs“ in Natal). Sodra 'n dorp groot genoeg is vir die toekenning van meer bevoegdhede vir plaaslike bestuur as wat uitgeoefen kan word deur enige ander tipe stedelike plaaslike bestuur

kan die dorp deur die Administrateur as 'n munisipaliteit geproklameer, of kan sodanige verhoogde status by wyse van 'n publieke of private ordonnansie deur die Provinsiale Raad toegestaan word. 'n Dorp wat op munisipale status aanspraak maak, moet egter aan sekere vereistes voldoen. Dit is die funksie van 'n munisipale owerheid om die geproklameerde gebied onder sy beheer doeltreffend te bestuur. Dit sluit onder meer in die toepassing van gesondheidsmaatreëls, die lewering van water en elektriese krag, die onderhoud van openbare parke, begraafplase, strate, brugges en waterafvoerstelsels, die beheer oor sportvelde en munisipale gronde en die instelling en instandhouding van markte, brandweerstasies en vervoerdienste. Die raad is bevoeg om verordeninge op te stel ten einde sake onder sy beheer doeltreffend te reël. Onderworpe aan sekere bepalinge het die munisipale raad ook die bevoegdheid om belastings op vaste eiendomme te hef, lenings aan te gaan, ens., ten einde sy administrasiekoste te bestry.

Bogemelde lys van bevoegdhede is geensins volledig nie, maar dit val buite die bestek van hierdie publikasie om alle besonderhede te verskaf.

In die onderstaande hoofstukke wat oor plaaslike besture in die verskillende provinsies handel word nie weer van die funksies van munisipaliteite melding gemaak nie. Daarin word hoofsaaklik die samestelling van munisipale rade behandel.

STEDELIKE BESTURE IN DIE KAAPPROVINSIE -

(a) Munisipaliteite (kode 1) - Elke munisipaliteit word bestuur deur 'n raad van minstens ses lede. Daar is egter geen verdere beperking op die aantal raadslede wat aan 'n bepaalde munisipale raad toegewys kan word nie. Kragtens die Munisipale Ordonnansie van 1951, No.19 van 1951, het die Administrateur die bevoegdheid om 'n munisipaliteit in enige aantal wyke te verdeel, in welke geval elke wyk, behoudens sekere bepalinge, deur of een of drie raadslede verteenwoordig word. 'n Algemene verkiesing van raadslede in alle munisipaliteite moet elke drie jaar gehou word en die raadslede moet jaarliks uit hul gelede 'n burgemeester en onder-burgemeester kies.

Hoewel sekere stede in die Kaapprovinsie, naamlik Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen, Kimberley en Grahamstad die benaming grootstad dra, het hulle wetlik slegs die status van 'n munisipaliteit. Hierdie benamings is aan hulle toegeken in die dae toe munisipale beheer in die ou Kaapkolonie nog op die Britse stelsel van „borough councils“ geskoei was. Daar is geen wetlike verskil tussen 'n grootstad en 'n munisipaliteit nie.

(b) Dorpsbesture (kode 2) - Hierdie liggame word ingestel in die kleiner dorpe wat nog nie op munisipale status aanspraak kan maak nie. Gevolglik is hul bevoegdhede meer beperk as dié van munisipaliteite. Dorpsbesture is belas met die onderhoud van strate, die beheer oor dorpsgronde, verskaffing van water, die uitvoering van gesondheidsmaatreëls en aanverwante sake. Ter bestryding van sy koste kan die bestuur ook belastings hef, lenings aangaan, ens. Die dorpsbestuursraad bestaan uit of 3 of 6 gekose lede van wie een-derde jaarliks moet aftree. Die raad kies na elke verkiesing 'n voorsitter.



(c) Plaaslike Besture (kode 6) - Plaaslike besture word ingestel oor klein gemeenskappe wat een of ander vorm van plaaslike bestuur vereis met meer algemene bevoegdhede as wat plaaslike gebiede onder toesig van afdelingsrade besit, maar wat nog nie voldoende gevorderd het vir die instelling van dorpsbesture nie. Die funksies van plaaslike besture kom baie ooreen met dié van dorpsbesture. Die ledetal van 'n plaaslike bestuursraad is beperk tot drie. Twee word deur die Administrateur vir drie jaar benoem en een word vir 'n dergelyke tydperk verkies. Met die eerste vergadering van die Raad kies die lede 'n voorsitter.

(d) Plaaslike Gebiede (kode 7) - Plaaslike gebiede word deur Afdelingsrade beheer. Die hele Kaapprovinsie is in 'n aantal sogenaamde „Afdelings” verdeel wat min of meer met magistraatsdistrikte ooreenkom, hoewel die grense nie altyd saamval nie. In sommige gevalle omvat 'n afdeling meer as een magistraatsdistrik. Die Kaapse afdeling, byvoorbeeld, dek min of meer dieselfde grondgebied as die magistraatsdistrikte Kaap, Wynberg, Simonstad en Bellville. Elke afdeling word in 'n aantal wyke verdeel en elke wyk kies van een tot vier lede om op die afdelingsraad te dien. Die verkiesings vind elke vyf jaar plaas. By die afbakening van afdelingswyke word munisipaliteite in die afdeling ook in ag geneem en hulle word dus ook in die Afdelingsraad verteenwoordig. Behalwe in die geval van die Kaapse Afdelingsraad, waar die voorsitter verkies word, is die plaaslike magistraat gewoonlik ex officio lid en voorsitter van die Raad. Die afdelingsraad se funksies bestaan onder meer uit die bou en onderhoud van paaie, brugge en ponte, die aanlê en instandhouding van begraafplase, die beheer oor uitspannings en trekpaaie, vernietiging van onkruid, die toepassing van gesondheidsmaatreëls en die bestuur van plaaslike gebiede. Die raad oefen hoofsaaklik gesag uit oor dié dele van die afdeling wat buite die munisipale grense lê, maar kan somtyds ook werke binne munisipale gebiede onderneem. Ter bestryding van sy koste, is die afdelingsraad by magte om lenings aan te gaan, belastings op vaste eiendomme (ook in stede) te hef, wiel- en hondebelaasting op te lê, en so meer. Stedelike gebiede in die Kaapprovinsie is dus aan twee liggende belasting verskuldig.

Waar daar in 'n besondere streek in 'n afdeling 'n mate van ontwikkeling plaasgevind het, maar nie in so 'n mate dat dit die instelling van 'n plaaslike bestuur regverdig nie, kan daardie gebied tot 'n plaaslike gebied verklaar word. Plaaslike gebiede word deur die raad van die afdeling waarin hulle geleë is, bestuur. Die afdelingsraad kan uit sy lede 'n komitee saamstel om die plaaslike gebied te bestuur en indien dit nodig geag word, nog een of twee inwoners van die plaaslike gebied in die komitee aanstel. Afdelingsrade is bevoeg om dienste en werke in plaaslike gebiede te onderneem soortgelyk aan dié wat gewoonlik deur dorpsbesture in hul gebiede onderneem word. Die raad is ook bevoeg om, behalwe die algemene heffings wat op sy afdeling van toepassing is, addisionele belastings op vaste eiendom in die plaaslike gebied te hef ten einde die uitgawes in verband met die administrasie van, en die ondernemings in, die gebied te bestry. Die raad se gewone inkomste mag nie vir hierdie doel aangewend word nie en 'n afsonderlike rekening moet vir die plaaslike gebied gehou word.

STEDELIKE BESTURE IN NATAL -

(a) Munisipaliteite of "Boroughs" (kode 1) - 'n Dorp in Natal moet minstens 250 kiesers op die geldige kieserslys hê en die belasbare waarde van geboue in die dorpsgebied moet minstens £250,000 bedra, voordat die betrokke dorpsbestuur om munisipale status aansoek kan doen. Die munisipale gebied word in minstens drie wyke verdeel en elke wyk het drie verteenwoordigers op die munisipale raad. Een-derde van die raadslede word jaarliks verkies. Die raad kies na elke jaarlikse verkiesing 'n raadslid tot burgemeester en een tot onder-burgemeester.

In Natal is daar twee grootstede, naamlik Pietermaritzburg en Durban. Daar is egter geen verskil tussen die bevoegdhede van 'n grootstadsraad en 'n munisipale raad nie, maar die status van grootstad kan alleenlik by wyse van 'n spesiale ordonnansie deur die Provinsiale Raad aan 'n stad toegeken word.

(b) Dorpsbestuur (kode 4) - Die administrateur mag enige gebied wat nie deel van 'n munisipaliteit uitmaak nie, tot 'n dorp verklaar en 'n dorpsbestuur daarvoor stig. 'n Dorp kan in 3 tot 5 wyke verdeel word, maar sodanige indeling is nie verplichtend nie. In 'n dorp wat verdeel is, bestaan die bestuur uit 2 lede vir elke wyk; andersins bestaan dit uit 5, 7 of 9 lede. Raadslede word jaarliks verkies vir een of twee jaar. 'n Voorsitter word jaarliks uit en deur die lede gekies. Die bevoegdhede van dorpsbesture is van 'n soortgelyke aard as dié van stadsrade, met sekere beperkings.

(c) Gesondheidskomitees (kode 5) - Derde op die ranglys van plaaslike besture in Natal is die gesondheidskomitee. Die Administrateur kan enige getal persone vir so 'n tydperk as wat hy mag vasstel, tot lede van 'n gesondheidskomitee en een as voorsitter benoem, of hy kan proklameer dat die lede verkies moet word en kan in sodanige geval die aantal lede en hul ampstermyn ook voorskryf. Die funksies van hierdie liggaam bestaan hoofsaaklik uit die beheer oor strate en dorps-eiendom, lewering van water en gesondheidsdienste.

(d) Openbare Gesondheidsgebiede (kode 8) - 'n Kommissie van drie lede, wat deur die Administrateur aangestel word en bekend staan as die Kommissie vir Plaaslike Gesondheid, is kragtens Ordonnansie 20 van 1941 in Natal in die lewe geroep. Die ampstermyn van 'n kommissielid is vyf jaar. Indien die Administrateur ten aansien van enige gebied wat nie onder 'n plaaslike bestuur ressorteer nie, van mening is dat dit as gevolg van die digtheid of aard van die bevolking of weens heersende gesondheidstoestande of enige ander rede nodig is om spesiale voorsiening te maak vir die behoorlike beheer oor aangeleenthede wat die openbare gesondheid van daardie gebied raak, kan by die gebied tot 'n openbare gesondheidsgebied verklaar, waar die Kommissie vir Plaaslike Gesondheid dan outomaties die plaaslike owerheid word. Die magte en bevoegdhede van die Kommissie ten aansien van 'n openbare gesondheidsgebied kom baie ooreen met dié van 'n gesondheidskomitee. Die vernaamste funksie is om beheer oor gesondheidstoestande aldaar uit te oefen. Dit besit ook die mag om werke en ondernemings daar aan te pak en te bestuur en om belastings te hef.



(e) Malariakomitees - Ordonnansie 21 van 1942 maak voorsiening vir die stigting van 'n komitee, bekend as 'n Malariakomitee, en die lede waarvan deur die Administrateur benoem word ten opsigte van enige gebied wat nie deur 'n plaaslike bestuur beheer word nie. Die bevoegdhede en pligte van die komitee is beperk tot noodsaaklike en uitvoerbare maatreëls om malaria te bestry.

Die gebiede onder die bestuur van Malariakomitees word nie as stedelike gebiede of dorpe geklassifiseer nie omdat hulle oor die algemeen te uitgestrek is en meesal suiwer plattelandse gebied insluit.

STEDELIKE BESTURE IN TRANSVAAL -

(a) Stadsrade (kode 1) - In Transvaal word munisipale status in die reël nie aan 'n dorp toegestaan tensy dit onder andere 'n blanke bevolking van 1,500, 'n belasbare waarde van £200,000 en 'n inkomsterekening van minstens £10,000 het nie. Daarby moet die dorp reeds oor bevredigende water- en elektrisiteitsvoorsieningskemas beskik. Die munisipale gebied word in 'n aantal wyke verdeel. In gevalle waar die blanke bevolking onder 5,000 is, word elke wyk deur drie gekose lede op die stadsraad verteenwoordig, een-derde waarvan jaarliks verkies word. Indien die dorp se blanke bevolking 5,000 oorskry, word dit as "aangewese munisipaliteit" geproklameer en sy raadslede op die eenman-wykstelsel gelyktydig gekies vir drie jaar. Daar vind dus elke drie jaar 'n algemene verkiesing plaas. In beide gevalle word 'n burgemeester en onder-burgemeester jaarliks deur die raadslede verkies. Die aantal raadslede wissel van ses tot twee-en-veertig.

Die rade van drie Transvaalse stede, naamlik Johannesburg, Pretoria en Germiston, het tans die status van grootstadsraad. Daar is egter geen verskil hoegenaamd tussen die magte of bevoegdhede van stadsrade en grootstadsrade nie. 'n Spesiale Ordonnansie moet egter deur die Provinsiale Raad goedgekeur word om aan 'n munisipaliteit die status van grootstad toe te ken.

(b) Dorpsrade (kode 3) - 'n Dorpsraad bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogstens twaalf lede in veelvoude van drie. Die dorp word nie in wyke verdeel nie en die aantal raadslede word deur die Administrateur vasgestel. 'n Derde van die raadslede tree jaarliks af en die vakatures word by wyse van verkiesings aangevul. Na elke verkiesing word 'n voorsitter en onder-voorsitter deur die raadslede gekies. 'n Dorpsraad is laer in status as 'n stadsraad en sy magte meer beperk. Sekere bevoegdhede aan stadsrade toegewys, mag onder geen omstandighede deur dorpsrade beoefen word nie. Die Administrateur kan regulasies uitvaardig en op 'n dorpsgebied van toepassing maak as hy dit goeddink.

(c) Gesondheidskomitees. (kode 5) - Die gesondheidskomitee in Transvaal kom min of meer ooreen met sy naamgenoot in Natal. Sy funksies is meer beperk as dié van 'n dorpsraad en behels hoofsaaklik reëlings in verband met sanitasie, openbare gesondheid en ander voorgeskrewe dienste. Die Administrateur kan by wyse van regulasie ook spesiale bevoegdhede aan 'n gesondheidskomitee verleen. Die lede van die komitee word na goeddunke

van die Administrateur of verkies op dieselfde grondslag as die lede van 'n dorpsraad of deur die Administrateur aangestel, of deels gekies en deels aangestel. Die komitee kies gewoonlik sy eie voorsitter, maar ook hy kan benoem word.

(d) Gesondheidsraad vir Buite-stedelike gebiede -

Ordonnansie 20 van 1943 maak voorsiening vir die instelling van 'n raad, bekend as die Gesondheidsraad vir Buite-stedelike Gebiede en bestaande uit ses lede wat deur die Administrateur aangestel word vir die bestuur, regulering en beheer van sake rakende die openbare gesondheid in sekere gebiede wat nie deur plaaslike besture beheer word nie. Die magte en bevoegdhede van hierdie Raad kom in baie opsigte ooreen met dié van stadsrade. Ten einde strenger toesig en beheer oor die digbevolkter dele van die Raad se algemene regsgebied uit te oefen, kan die Raad, met die goedkeuring van die Administrateur, Plaaslike Gebiedskomitees instel, waarvan die samestelling, bevoegdhede en pligte by regulasie voorgeskryf word. Daar is tans 21 sodanige komitees in Transvaal.

Die gebiede wat onder die beheer van Plaaslike Gebiedskomitees val, word nie as stedelik geklassifiseer en kan ook nie as dorpe beskou word nie en wel om die volgende redes:-

(i) Slegs 'n geringe gedeelte van Transvaal (ongeveer 10 persent) is tans in die algemene regsgebied van die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede opgeneem.

(ii) Die Plaaslike Gebiedskomitees se regsgebiede is somtyds baie uitgestrek. Gevalle kom byvoorbeeld voor in die omgewing van Johannesburg en Pretoria waar een so 'n gebied verskeie plattelandse dorpe of plattelandse voorstede en boonop nog 'n aantal plase ook insluit.

STEDELIKE BESTURE IN DIE ORANJE-VRYSTAAT -

(a) Munisipaliteite of Stadsrade (kode 1) - Die stadsraad in die Oranje-Vrystaat bestaan uit minstens 5 lede. Na goeddunke kan die munisipale gebied in wyke verdeel word, in welke geval elke wyk deur minstens 3 lede in die raad verteenwoordig word. Elke jaar word een-derde van die raadslede vir 'n amptermyn van 3 jaar verkies. Die raad kies jaarliks uit hul gelede 'n burgemeester en onder-burgemeester.

Bloemfontein is die enigste grootstad in die Oranje-Vrystaat en het dié status verkry deur Ordonnansie No.5 van 1945. Net soos in Natal en Transvaal is daar geen verskil tussen 'n grootstadsraad en 'n gewone munisipale raad nie.

(b) Dorpsbesture (kode 2) - Enige samelewing wat nie onder 'n Munisipaliteit ressorteer nie kan onder die beheer van 'n dorpsbestuur geplaas word. Dié liggaam bestaan uit vyf lede wat jaarliks verkies word. Die bestuur kies jaarliks met sy eerste vergadering 'n voorsitter. Die dorpsbestuur is by magte



om regulasies op te stel vir die reëling van sake in sy gebied, wat egter eers deur die Administrateur goedgekeur moet word. Die magte en pligte van hierdie liggaam is soortgelyk aan dié van 'n stadsraad, maar is baie meer beperk.

(c) Nedersettings en Nedersettingsgebiede - Ordonnansie No.4 van 1934, soos gewysig, maak voorsiening vir die stigting van Nedersettings en Nedersettingsgebiede bestaande uit groepe klein landbouhoewes, hoogstens 250 in getal, wat wissel in grootte van 5 tot 25 morges, maar wat oorwegend uit kleinplase van 5 morges bestaan. Nedersettings staan onder die beheer van Komitees van Beheer en Nedersettingsgebiede onder Nedersettingskomitees, wat die plaaslike besture vir hul bepaalde gebiede is. Albei Komitees bestaan uit minstens 5 en hoogstens 7 lede wat jaarliks gekies word, tensy die ampstermyn deur die Administrateur verleng word. Die magte en pligte van die Komitees is soortgelyk aan dié van dorpsbesture, maar is baie meer beperk. Hulle is by magte om regulasies op te stel vir die reëling van sake in hul gebiede, wat egter deur die Administrateur bekragtig moet word. Komitees van Beheer beskik ook oor die mag om belastings te hef, en lenings aan te gaan, terwyl Nedersettingskomitees nie sodanige magte het nie.

Die Komitees word nie as stedelike plaaslike besture geklassifiseer nie, omdat hul magte grootliks beperk en die gebiede onder hul beheer hoofsaaklik landbougebiede is. Hierdie Nedersettings en Nedersettingsgebiede is meesal om die groot dorpe geleë en word daarom gewoonlik as plattelandse voorstede ingedeel. Wanneer hulle egter nie aan groter dorpe grens nie, kan hulle na goeddunke as plattelandse dorpe geklassifiseer word.

#### PLATTELANDSE VOORSTEDEN EN DORPE (AL VIER PROVINSIËS) -

Plattelandse Voorstad (kode 9) - Die voorstede (stedelik en/of plattelands) van groot dorpe is dié woongebiede wat buite maar aan die munisipale grense, geleë is. Party voorstede het hul eie onafhanklike stedelike besture en sommige van hulle selfs munisipale status. Ander weer het geen vorm van stedelike plaaslike bestuur nie - vandaar die benaming plattelandse voorstede. Hoewel die voorstede dus glad nie onder die beheer van die moedermunisipaliteit val nie, kan hulle tog vir alle praktiese doeleindes as deel van daardie stad beskou word omrede hulle gewoonlik 'n kenmerkend stedelike inslag het en op ekonomiese, maatskaplike en ander gebiede ten nouste by die moedermunisipaliteit ingeskaal is.

Die moedermunisipaliteit met sy aangrensende voorstede (stedelik of plattelands) word 'n metropolitaanse gebied genoem. Hierdie gebied kan as 'n geïntegreerde ekonomiese eenheid beskou word met 'n aansienlike omvang daaglikse verkeer en verbinding tussen die sentrale stad (moedermunisipaliteit) en sy aangrensende dele.

Aangesien hierdie verslag oor die bevolking op 'n magistraatsdistriktbasis handel, is die bevolkingsgrootte van 'n metropolitaanse gebied nie altyd geredelik vas te stel nie. In die geval van die Kaapstadse metropolitaanse gebied, byvoorbeeld, omvat die munisipaliteit Kaapstad gedeeltes van drie magistraats-

distrikte. In die alfabetiese lys van stedelike gebiede aan die end van hierdie verslag dui die letters (a) tot (j) die stedelike gebiede aan wat geag word die onderskeie metropolitaanse gebiede uit te maak.

Plattelandse Dorp (kode 10) - 'n Plattelandse dorp is 'n dorp of digtere woonbuurt sonder enige erkende vorm van stedelike plaaslike bestuur maar wat tog groot genoeg is om aparte opname te regverdig. Die vernaamste verskil tussen hierdie tipe gemeenskap en 'n plattelandse voorstad is dat dit nie aan 'n stad grens of in enige mate daaraan verbonde is nie. Onder hierdie groep val die kleiner dorpieë wat nog geen behoefte aan stedelike bestuur het nie, asook homogene gemeenskappe soos sendingstasies, spoorweg-, myn- en nywerheidsdorpe waar die betrokke owerhede of maatskappye verantwoordelikheid vir die bestuur en welsyn van die gemeenskap aanvaar.

#### RASSEKLASSIFIKASIE -

By die sensus van 1951 is die bevolking van die Unie in die volgende rasse-groepe, wat in 'n mate van vorige indelings verskil, ingedeel:-

- (a) Blankes - 'n Blanke is iemand wat volgens voorkoms klaarblyklik 'n blanke is of wat gewoonlik daarvoor deurgaen. Die voorkoms en omgang van 'n persoon is die vernaamste oorweging wanneer sy ras vasgestel moet word en nie sy afkoms soos in die verlede nie. Die benaming "Blanke" het dié van "European" vervang.
- (b) Naturelle - 'n Naturel is iemand wat 'n lid van 'n inboorlingras van Afrika is of gewoonlik daarvoor deurgaen. Die volgende inboorlingrasse wat voorheen as Kleurlinge geklassifiseer is, word nou ook as naturelle ingedeel - Boesmans, Hottentotte, Korannas en Namakwas.
- (c) Asiate - Die Asiate is inboorlinge van Asië en hul afstammelinge.
- (d) Kaapse Maleiers - Die Kaapse Maleiers is persone wat in werklikheid lede van gemelde ras is of gewoonlik daarvoor deurgaen. Dit is die eerste maal dat hierdie groep afsonderlik opgeneem is. Voorheen was hulle by die Kleurlinge ingesluit.
- (e) Kleurlinge - Hierdie groep bestaan uit almal wat nie by een van die voormelde groepe ingesluit is nie. Die oorgrote meerderheid van hierdie groep is diegene wat as Kaapse Kleurlinge bekend staan maar sluit ook persone van gemengde bloed in.

J.I. Raats.  
DIREKTEUR VAN SENSUS EN STATISTIEK.



STATUS VAN DORPE OP SENSUSDAG, 8 MEI 1951.

Kode No.	Plaaslike Bestuur	Kaap	Natal	Transvaal	O.V.S.	Unie
1	Munisipaliteite	146	14	39	65	264
2	Dorpsbesture *	88	-	-	8	96
3	Dorpsrade	-	-	32	-	32
4	Dorpsbesture	-	27	-	-	27
5	Gesondheidskomitees	-	41	35	-	76
6	Plaaslike Besture	19	-	-	-	19
7	Plaaslike Gebiede	38	-	-	-	38
8	Openbare Gesondheidsgebiede	-	20	-	-	20
9	Plattelandse Voorstede	69	29	46	12	156
10	Plattelandse Dorpe	9	2	68	23	102
Totaal		369	133	220	108	830
Distrikte *		133	45	48	40	266

\* Met uitsondering van die distrik en dorp Walvisbaai.

VERANDERING IN STATUS VAN DORPE TUSSEN SENSUSDATUM (8-5-1951) EN 30 JUNIE 1952.

Naam van Plek	Distrik en Provin-sie	Status soos dit was op Sensusdag	Status soos sedertdien verander
Haarlem	Uniondale - Kaap	Dorpsbestuur - 2	Plaaslike Bestuur - 6
Karreedouw	Humansdorp - Kaap	Plaaslike Bestuur - 6	Dorpsbestuur - 2
Deben	Kuruman - Kaap	Plaaslike Gebied - 7	Plaaslike Bestuur - 6
Wildernis	George - Kaap	Plattelandse Dorp - 10	Plaaslike Gebied - 7
Hankey	Humansdorp - Kaap	Munisipaliteit - 1	Plaaslike Gebied - 7
New Germany	Pinetown - Natal	Gesondheidskomitee - 5	Dorpsbestuur - 4
Allandale	Pietermaritzburg - Natal	Platteland	Openbare Gesondheidsgebied - 8
Assagay	Camperdown - Natal	Platteland	Gesondheidskomitee - 5
Hollingwood	Pietermaritzburg - Natal	Platteland	Openbare Gesondheidsgebied - 8
Patchouli	Inanda - Natal	Platteland	Openbare Gesondheidsgebied - 8

Naam van Plek	Distrik en Provin-sie	Status soos dit was op Sensusdag	Status soos sedertdien verander
Pretoria-Noord	Pretoria - Transvaal	Dorpsraad - 3	Stadsraad - 1
Groblersdal	Groblersdal - Transvaal	Gesondheidskomitee - 5	Dorpsraad - 3
Fochville	Potchefstroom - Transvaal	Gesondheidskomitee - 5	Dorpsraad - 3
Carolina	Carolina - Transvaal	Dorpsraad - 3	Stadsraad - 1
Modderfontein	Germiston - Transvaal	Plattelandse Dorp - 10	Gesondheidskomitee - 5
Marianhill	Pinetown - Natal	Platteland	Gesondheidskomitee - 5



POPULATION OF EACH MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT IN THE UNION -

URBAN AND RURAL : CENSUS 1951.

(Revised preliminary figures).

The tables hereunder reflect the revised preliminary population figures according to the census taken on the 8th May, 1951, in respect of every magisterial district, town and village in the Union.

As the Bureau of Census and Statistics is now also responsible for the compilation of a population register in terms of the provisions of the Registration of Population Act, No. 30 of 1950, it has as yet been impossible to devote much attention to the checking of the census returns and the coding of the great volume of information collected. Although the final population figures will therefore not be available for some time, they are not expected to differ materially from the data given in these tables.

The tables show the following particulars in respect of each magisterial district:-

- (a) The area in square miles at the time of the 1951 census.
- (b) The population according to race for the district as a whole. For purposes of comparison the white and the total population for the census year 1946 are also furnished. Where boundaries were altered between 1946 and 1951, or new districts established, the 1946 figures have been amended in conformity with the new boundaries.
- (c) The urban population. This is a sub-total reflecting the aggregate population of all the cities and town in the district.
- (d) The population of each town in the district, irrespective of size and status.
- (e) The rural population.

An alphabetical list of towns and villages is shown at the end of this publication.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS - For administrative purposes the Union has been divided into 266 magisterial districts. Of these 133 are situated in the Cape Province, 45 in Natal, 48 in the Transvaal and 40 in the Orange Free State. Strictly speaking Walvis Bay, which is shown as a separate magisterial district in the Cape Province is not a district but a separate part of that province although it is administered by the administration of South West Africa. The districts of Parys and Viljoens-kroon in the Orange Free State were not established as separate districts until after the census, namely on 1st August, 1951, but are nevertheless treated as if already in existence at the time of the census. As in other respects the magisterial district forms the unit for the purposes of a population census and no attention is paid to other sub-divisions of Provinces such as Divisions in the Cape or Counties in Natal.

Urban/....

URBAN AND RURAL AREAS -

All cities and towns, irrespective of size, having some form of legally constituted urban local authority such as municipal councils and village management boards, health committees, etc. are classified as urban. In this report, however, rural townships and suburbs, i.e. residential areas without any form of urban local authority, are also treated as urban. The rest of the district, comprising mostly farms and native reserves, are classified as rural.

STATUS OF URBAN AREAS -

In the tables the status of every town or type of local authority is indicated by a code number. The code numbers have the following meanings:-

1. - Municipality in the Cape and Orange Free State, Town Council in the Transvaal and Borough in Natal.
2. - Village Management Board (Cape and Orange Free State).
3. - Village Council (Transvaal).
4. - Town Board (Natal).
5. - Health Committee (Natal and Transvaal).
6. - Local Board (Cape Province).
7. - Local Area (Cape Province).
8. - Public Health Area (Natal).
9. - Rural Suburb (all four provinces).
10. - Rural Township. (all four provinces).

The urban authorities (codes 1 to 8) are under the legislative control of the Provincial Councils; their jurisdiction is defined by provincial ordinances and in a few cases by Union Statutes. The difference between the various types of urban local authorities is mainly a question of rank or status. There are four gradings in the Cape Province and in Natal, three in the Transvaal and two in the Orange Free State.

A summary of local authorities or towns in each province, together with a list of changes till 30th June, 1952, are shown on page xx

MUNICIPALITIES (GENERAL) -

The highest graded urban authority is the municipality (including Town Councils in the Transvaal and Boroughs in Natal). Upon reaching a stage in its growth which warrants the granting of more powers than may be exercised by any other type of urban local authority, a town may either be proclaimed a municipality by the Administrator, or may be granted such higher status by means of a public or private ordinance by the Provincial Council. A town claiming municipal status must, however, comply with certain requirements. The efficient management of the proclaimed area under its control is the function of a municipal authority. This includes *inter alia* the application of sanitary measures, the supply of water and electricity, the maintenance of public parks, cemeteries, streets, bridges and drainage systems, the control of sports grounds and municipal grounds and the establishment and maintenance of markets, fire-stations and transport services. The council is competent to frame bye-laws for the efficient control of matters within its jurisdiction. Subject to certain provisions the municipal council is also empowered to levy rates on immovable property, to raise loans, etc., for the purpose of defraying expenditure.

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The abovementioned list of powers and duties is by no means complete, but it falls outside the scope of this publication to furnish full particulars.

The functions of municipalities are not referred to again in the following chapters dealing with local authorities in the various provinces. They deal mainly with the constitution of municipal councils.

URBAN AUTHORITIES IN THE CAPE PROVINCE -

(a) Municipalities (code 1) - Each municipality is governed by a council of at least six members. There are, however, no further restrictions on the number of councillors which may be assigned to any particular municipal council. The Administrator is empowered by the Municipal Ordinance of 1951, No.19 of 1951, to divide a municipality into any number of wards, in which case each ward, save certain provisions, is represented by either one or three councillors. A general election of councillors in all municipalities must be held every three years and annually the councillors must elect from among their number a mayor and a deputy-major.

Although certain towns in the Cape Province, namely Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley and Grahamstown are known as cities, legally they only have the status of a municipality. These titles were granted to them in the days when municipal control in the old Cape Colony was based on the British system of borough councils. There is no difference legally between a city and a municipality.

(b) Village Management Boards (code 2) - These bodies are constituted in the smaller towns which cannot as yet claim municipal status. Consequently their powers are more limited than those of municipalities. Village management boards are responsible for the maintenance of streets, the control of village grounds, supply of water, the carrying out of sanitary measures and relevant matters. In order to defray its expenditure the board may also levy rates, raise loans, etc. The village management board consists of either 3 or 6 elected members one-third of whom retire annually. After each election the board members elect a chairman.

(c) Local Board (code 6) - Local boards are constituted in respect of small communities which require some form of local government with more general powers than in the case of local areas under the control of divisional councils, but have not yet developed sufficiently for the establishment of village management boards. The functions of local boards are very similar to those of village management boards. The membership is restricted to three. Two are appointed by the Administrator for three years and one is elected for a similar period. At the first meeting of the board the members elect a chairman.

(d) Local Areas (code 7) - Local areas are controlled by Divisional Councils. The whole of the Cape Province is divided into a number of so-called "divisions" which more or less correspond to magisterial districts, although the boundaries do not always coincide. In some cases a division comprises more than one magisterial district. The Cape division, for instance, covers approximately the same area as the magisterial districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Simonstown and Bellville. Each division is divided into a number of wards and each ward elects from one to four members to serve on the divisional

council.

council. The elections take place every five years. For the delimitation of divisional wards municipalities in the division are also taken into account and therefore they are also represented on the Divisional Council. Except in the case of the Cape Divisional Council where the chairman is elected, the local Magistrate is usually ex officio member and chairman of the Council. The functions of the Divisional Council include inter alia the building and maintenance of roads, bridges and pontoons, the establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, the control of outspans and trek-roads, eradication of weeds, the application of sanitary measures and the control of local areas. The council is mainly concerned with that part of the division which falls outside the municipal boundaries, but may also undertake works inside municipal boundaries. For the purpose of defraying its expenditure the divisional council is authorised to raise loans, levy rates on immovable property (also in cities), impose wheel- and dog-tax, etc. Consequently urban areas in the Cape Province are liable to taxation by two bodies.

Where a certain amount of development has taken place in a particular area of a division but not to such an extent as to justify the constitution of a local authority, that area may be proclaimed a local area. Local areas are controlled by the council of the division in which they are situated. The divisional council may appoint from its members a committee to control the local area and, where deemed necessary, appoint an additional one or two residents of the local area to the committee. Divisional Councils are authorised to undertake services and works in local areas similar to those which are normally undertaken by village management boards in their areas. Furthermore the Council may in addition to the general levies applicable to its division, levy additional rates on immovable property in the local area in order to meet expenditure in connection with the administration of undertakings in the area. The normal revenue of the council may not be appropriated for this purpose and a separate account must be kept for the local area.

URBAN AUTHORITIES IN NATAL.

(a) Municipalities or Boroughs (code 1) - In Natal a town must have at least 250 voters on the current voters list and the rateable value of buildings in the town area must be at least 250,000 before the town authority concerned may apply for municipal status. The municipal area is divided into at least three wards and each ward has three representatives on the municipal council. One-third of the councillors are elected annually. After each annual election the council elects from among its members a mayor and a deputy-mayor.

There are two cities in Natal, namely Pietermaritzburg and Durban. There is, however, no difference between the powers of a city council and a municipal council, but city status can only be granted to a town by the Provincial Council by means of a special ordinance.

(b) Town Boards (code 4) - The Administrator may proclaim any area not being part of a municipality a town and constitute a town board. A town may be divided into 3 to 5 wards but such division is not compulsory. In a town which has been divided the board consists of 2 members for each ward; otherwise it consists of either 5, 7 or 9 members. Board members are elected annually for one or two years. The members annually elect a chairman from

among/.....



among their own number. The powers of the town boards are similar to those of town councils, with certain limitations.

(c) Health Committees (code 5) - Third on the list of local authorities in Natal is the health committee. The Administrator may appoint any number of persons for such period as he may determine as members of a health committee, nominating one as chairman, or he may direct by proclamation that the members are to be elected, in which case he may also prescribe the number of members and their period of office. The functions of this body consists mainly in the control of streets and town property, and supply of water and sanitary services.

(d) Public Health Areas (code 8) - A commission of three members appointed by the Administrator and known as the Local Health Commission was constituted in Natal in terms of Ordinance No. 20 of 1941. The period of office of members of the commission is five years. If in respect of any area not falling under a local authority, the Administrator considers it necessary as a result of the density or nature of the population or on account of the existing sanitary conditions or for any other reason, to make special provision for the proper control of matters concerning the public health of the area, he may proclaim the area a public health area in respect of which the Local Health Commission automatically becomes the local authority. The powers and authority of the Commission in respect of a public health area are very similar to those of a health committee. The most important function is to exercise control over sanitary conditions in that area. It is also empowered to commence control works and undertakings in that area and to levy rates.

(e) Malaria Committees - Ordinance No. 21 of 1942 makes provision for the establishment of a committee known as a malaria committee the members of which are appointed by the Administrator in respect of any area not controlled by a local authority. The powers and duties of the committee are restricted to essential and practicable measures for controlling malaria.

The areas under the control of the malaria committees are not classified as urban areas or as towns because they are generally too extensive and in most instances include rural territory only.

URBAN AUTHORITIES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(a) Town councils (code 1) - As a rule a town in the Transvaal is not granted municipal status unless it has *inter alia* a white population of 1,500, a rateable value of £200,000 and a revenue account of at least £10,000. In addition the town should already have adequate water and electricity supply schemes. The municipal area is divided into a number of wards. In cases where the white population is less than 5,000, each ward is represented on the town council by three elected members one-third of whom are elected annually. When the white population of the town exceeds 5,000 it is proclaimed a "designated municipality" whereupon its councillors are elected for a period of three years according to the one man per ward system. A general election therefore takes place every three years. In both cases a mayor and deputy-mayor are elected by the councillors annually. The number of councillors varies from six to forty-two.

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The councils of three Transvaal cities, namely Johannesburg, Pretoria and Germiston, at present have the status of city councils. There is no difference whatsoever between the powers or authority of town councils and city councils. A special ordinance must, however, be approved by the provincial Council in order to grant a municipality city status.

(b) Village Councils (code 3) - A village council consists of no less than three and no more than twelve members in multiples of three. The village is not divided into wards and the number of councillors is determined by the Administrator. One-third of the councillors retire annually and the vacancies are filled by elections. After each election a chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the councillors. A village council has a lower status than a town council and its powers are more limited. Certain powers vested in town councils may under no circumstances be exercised by village councils. The Administrator may issue regulations and apply them to a village area at his discretion.

(c) Health Committees (code 5) - The Health Committee in the Transvaal more or less corresponds to the local authority of the same name in Natal. Its functions are more restricted than those of a town council and mainly include measures in connection with sanitation public health and other prescribed services. The Administrator may also by regulation grant a health committee special powers. At the discretion of the Administrator the members of the committee are either elected on the same basis as the members of a village council, or appointed by the administrator, or partly elected and partly appointed. The Committee usually elects its own chairman, but he may also be nominated.

(d) Peri-Urban Areas Health Board.

Ordinance No. 20 of 1943 provides for the constitution of a board known as the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, and consisting of six members appointed by the Administrator for the management, regulation and control of matters affecting the public health in certain areas not controlled by local authorities. The powers and authority of this board are in many respects similar to those of town councils. With a view to exercising stricter supervision and control over the more densely populated areas within its jurisdiction, the Board may, with the approval of the Administrator, appoint Local Area Committees, the constitution, powers and duties of which are prescribed by regulation. At present there are 21 such committees in the Transvaal.

The areas falling under the control of Local Area Committees are not classified as urban and for the following reasons cannot be regarded as towns either:-

- (i) Only a small portion of the Transvaal (approximately 10 percent) is at present included in the general area of jurisdiction of the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board.
- (ii) The Area of jurisdiction of the Local Area Committees is sometimes very extensive. There are cases in the vicinity of Johannesburg and Pretoria, for instance, where one of these areas includes various rural townships or rural suburbs as well as a number of farms.

URBAN/....



URBAN AUTHORITIES IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

(a) Municipalities or Town Councils (code 1) - In the Orange Free State a town council consists of at least 5 members. The municipal area may where deemed necessary, be divided into wards in which case each ward is represented on the council by at least 3 members. Each year one-third of the councillors are elected for a term of office of three years. The council annually elects from among its members a mayor and a deputy-mayor.

Bloemfontein is the only city in the Orange Free State and acquired this status by Ordinance No.5 of 1945. As in the case of Natal and the Transvaal there is no difference between a city council and an ordinary municipal council.

(b) Village Management Boards (code 2) - Any community which does not fall under a municipality may be placed under the control of a village management board. This body consists of 5 members who are elected annually. The board annually elects a chairman at its first meeting. The village management board is authorised to frame regulations for the control of matters in its area, subject to the prior approval of the Administrator. The powers and duties of this body are similar to those of a town council but are much more restricted.

(c) Settlements and Settlement Areas - Ordinance No.4 of 1934, as amended, provides for the establishment of Settlements and Settlement Areas comprising groups of small agricultural holdings, not exceeding 250 in number and varying size from 5 to 25 morgen, but chiefly consisting of small farms 5 morgen in extent. Settlements are under the control of Committees of Management and Settlement Areas under Settlement Committees, which are the local authorities for their respective areas. Both committees consist of not less than 5 and not more than 7 members who are elected annually unless the period of office is extended by the Administrator. The powers and duties of the committees are similar to those of village management boards, but are much more restricted. They are authorised to frame regulations for the control of matters in their areas, subject to the prior approval of the Administrator. Committees of Management are also authorised to levy rates and raise loans, Settlement Committees not having these powers.

The committees are not classified as urban local authorities as their powers are greatly restricted and their areas of jurisdiction are mainly agricultural areas. These Settlements and Settlement Areas are mostly situated around large towns and are, therefore, usually classified as rural suburbs. When they do not adjoin the larger towns they may be classified as rural townships.

RURAL SUBURBS AND TOWNSHIPS (ALL FOUR PROVINCES).

Rural Suburb (code 9) - The suburbs (urban and/or rural) of large towns are those residential areas situated outside but adjoining the municipal boundaries. Some suburbs have their own independent urban authorities and some of them even have municipal status. Others, again have no form of urban local administration - hence the name of rural suburbs. Although the suburbs do not fall under the control of the parent municipality they may nevertheless for all practical purposes be regarded as part of that town because they usually have a distinctly urban character, and are closely linked to the parent municipality economically, socially and otherwise.

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The parent municipality combined with its adjoining suburbs (urban and rural) is designated as a metropolitan area. This area may be considered as an integrated economic unit with a large volume of daily travel and communication between the central city (parent municipality) and its adjoining parts.

Inasmuch as this report deals with the population on a magisterial district basis the population size of a metropolitan area is not always readily ascertainable. In the case of the Cape Town Metropolitan Area for instance, the Cape Town Municipality alone embraces parts of three magisterial districts. In the alphabetical list of urban areas at the end of this report an indication is given by the letters (a) to (j) of the urban areas which are considered to constitute the respective metropolitan areas.

Rural Township (code 10) - A rural township is a village or somewhat densely populated residential area without any recognised form or urban local authority, which is nevertheless large enough to justify separate enumeration. The main difference between this type of community and a rural suburb is that it neither adjoins nor is in any way connected with a city. The smaller towns which do not as yet require an urban authority fall within this group as well as the homogeneous communities such as Mission-stations, railway, mining, and industrial towns where the authorities or companies concerned assume responsibility for the management and welfare of the community.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION -

At the 1951 census the population of the Union was classified into the following racial groups which differ from the previous classification to a certain extent:-

(a) White persons - A white person is a person who in appearance obviously is, or who is generally accepted as a white person. The appearance and social association of a person, and not, as in the past, his descent, are the most important considerations in establishing the racial classification of a person. The designation "White" has superseded that of "European".

(b) Natives - A Native is a person who is, or who is generally accepted as a member of an aboriginal race of Africa. The following aboriginal races, formerly classified as coloured, are now also classified as natives: Bushmen, Hottentots, Korannas and Namaquas.

(c) Asiatics - Asiatics are natives of Asia and their descendants.

(d) Cape Malays - Cape Malays are persons who are in fact, or are generally accepted as members of the said race. This group has now been enumerated separately for the first time. Formerly they were included under Coloured Persons.

(e) Coloured persons - This group consists of all persons not included in any of the above-mentioned groups. The great majority of this group are those who are known as Cape Coloureds, but persons of mixed blood are also included.

J.I. Raats

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

August, 1952.



STATUS OF TOWNS ON CENSUS DAY, 8TH MAY, 1951.

Code No.	Local Authority.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S.	Union.
1	Municipalities	146	14	39	65	26
2	Village Management* Boards	88	-	-	8	8
3	Village Councils	-	-	32	-	2
4	Town Boards	-	27	-	-	2
5	Health Committees	-	41	35	-	7
6	Local Boards	19	-	-	-	1
7	Local Areas	38	-	-	-	1
8	Public Health Areas	-	20	-	-	2
9	Rural Suburbs	69	29	46	12	15
10	Rural Townships	9	2	68	23	10
TOTAL		369	133	220	108	83

Districts\* 133 45 48 40 26

\* Excluding the district and town of Walvis Bay.

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TOWNS BETWEEN THE CENSUS DATE (8.5.1951) AND 30TH JUNE, 1952.

Name of Place.	District and Province.	Status on Census Day.	Status as changed Subsequently.
Haarlem	Uniondale - Cape	Village Management Board - 2	Local Board - 2
Karredouw	Humansdorp - Cape	Local Board - 6	Village Management Board - 2
Deben	Kuruman - Cape	Local Area - 7	Local Board - 6
Wilderness	George - Cape	Rural Township - 10	Local Area - 7
Hankey	Humansdorp - Cape	Municipality - 1	Local Area - 7
New Germany	Pinetown - Natal	Health Committee - 5	Town Board - 4
Allandale	Pietermaritzburg - Natal	Rural	Public Health Area - 8
Assagay	Camperdown - Natal	Rural	Health Committee
Hollingwood	Pietermaritzburg - Natal	Rural	Public Health Area - 8
Marianhill	Pinetown - Natal	Rural	Health Committee
Patchouli	Inanda - Natal	Rural	Public Health Area - 8
Pretoria North	Pretoria - Transvaal	Village Council-3	Town Council - 1
Groblersdal	Groblersdal - Transvaal	Health Committee - 5	Village Council
Pochville	Potchefstroom - Transvaal	Health Committee-5	Village Council
Carolina	Carolina - Transvaal	Village Council-3	Town Council - 1
Modderfontein	Germiston - Transvaal	Rural Township-10	Health Committee

BEVOLKING VAN DIE UNIE EN PROVINSIËS : VOLKSTELLING 1951 (VOORLOPIG).  
POPULATION OF THE UNION AND PROVINCES : CENSUS, 1951 (PRELIMINARY).

Ras Race	Geslag Sex	Kaap Cape	Natal.	Transvaal.	1951 (VOORLOPIG) : 1951 (PRELIMINARY)		1946 (FINAAL-FINAL).	
					O.V.S. O.F.S.	Unie. Union.	O.V.S. O.F.S.	Unie. Union.
Blankes. White Persons.	M	464,347	136,476	607,384	115,627	1,323,834	1,194,626	
	V	471,327	137,992	596,074	111,960	1,319,353	1,178,064	
	P	935,674	274,468	1,205,458	227,587	2,643,187	2,372,690	
Asiate. Asiatics.	M	9,901	153,175	25,870	10	188,956	149,076	
	V	7,647	145,893	23,022	6	176,568	136,184	
	P	17,548	299,068	48,892	16	365,524	285,260	
Kaapse Maleiers. Cape Malays.	M	27,282	476	2,860	62	30,680	-	
	V	29,260	507	3,053	57	32,877	-	
	P	56,542	983	5,913	119	63,557	-	
Alle ander Kleurlinge. All Other Coloureds.	M	462,843	14,877	34,810	7,638	520,168	465,785	
	V	461,071	15,690	34,692	7,145	518,598	462,699	
	P	923,914	30,567	69,502	14,783	1,038,766	928,484	
Natuurlike. Natives.	M	1,142,794	875,155	1,942,313	396,843	4,357,105	3,997,157	
	V	1,340,858	928,192	1,530,327	378,859	4,178,236	3,834,758	
	P	2,483,652	1,803,347	3,472,640	775,702	8,535,341	7,831,915	
Alle Rasse. All Races.	M	2,107,167	1,180,159	2,613,237	520,180	6,420,743	5,806,644	
	V	2,310,163	1,228,274	2,189,168	498,027	6,225,532	5,611,705	
	P	4,417,330	2,408,433	4,802,405	1,018,207	12,646,375	11,418,349	

\* By Kleurlinge ingegrepe.

Included with Coloureds.



POPULATION OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA BY MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS -  
URBAN AND RURAL.

BEVOLKING VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA VOLGENS MAGISTERIAALSDISTRIKTE -  
STEDELIK EN FLATTELANDS.

(POPULATION CENSUS, 1951 - REVISED PRELIMINARY FIGURES).

(BEVOLKINGSENSUS 1951 - HERSENEVOORLOEPIGE SYFERE).

DISTRICT AND TOWN DISTRIK EN DORP	Square Miles Vlakante Myl	Status of Urban Area Stedelike Gebied	1951				1946						
			Whites Blankes	Asiatics Asiata	Cape Malays Kaapso Malioirs	Other Coloureds ander Kleurlinge	Natives Natuurlike	All Races Alle Rasse	Whites Blankes	All Races Alle Rasse			
<b>CAPE/KAAP.</b>													
<b>ABERDEEN</b>													
Urban/Stedelik	2,561	1	2,217	1		4,243	1,550	8,011	2,492	8,380			
Abertoen			1,495	1		1,781	806	4,073					
Rural/Flattegrond			1,435	1		1,781	806	4,073					
			732	-		2,462	744	3,938					
<b>DELAIDE</b>													
Urban/Stedelik	610	1	1,771	13		1,168	7,590	10,542	1,863	10,026			
Delaido			1,333	13		715	2,405	4,466					
Rural/Flattegrond			1,333	13		715	2,405	4,466					
			438	-		453	5,185	6,076					
<b>LEBANY</b>													
Urban/Stedelik	1,645	1	11,214	182	38	4,420	30,677	45,531	11,739	43,792			
Grahamstown/Grahamstad			9,626	181	32	3,590	13,926	27,355					
Alcedale			8,665	181	32	3,070	11,792	23,742					
Riebeck East/-Oos			454			375	952	1,791					
Stone's Hill			336			95	419	850					
Silom			37			23	68	128					
Rural/Flattegrond			123			27	695	845					
			1,588	1	6	830	16,751	19,176	3,715	14,562			
<b>LEERT</b>													
Urban/Stedelik	1,314	1	3,554	22	16	1,284	10,254	15,230					
Burgersdorp			2,294	22	10	650	3,183	6,159					
Rural/Flattegrond			2,294	22	10	650	3,183	6,159					
			1,360	22	6	634	7,071	9,071					

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<b>ALEXANDRIA</b>	948		2,784	8	2	1,855	13,223	22,972	2,877	22,434		
Urban/Stedelik			1,045	6	2	592	1,796	3,441				
Alexandria			705	1	2	304	780	1,792				
Boesmansriviermond			84			1	20	105				
Paterson			138	5		152	313	1,133				
Sandflats			118			20	39	177				
Bollovo						15	139	154				
Rural/Flattegrond			1,739	2		1,263	16,427	19,431	4,356	16,321		
<b>ALIHAL NORTH/ALIHAL-NOORD</b>												
Urban/Stedelik	809		4,385	23	10	1,950	12,310	18,678				
Alihal North/Alihal-Noord			3,626	23	10	1,586	6,256	11,301				
Jamstown			2,753	23	9	1,535	5,384	9,704				
Rural/Flattegrond			673		1	51	372	1,597				
			959			364	6,054	7,377				
<b>BARFELY EAST/BARFELY-OOS</b>	1,460		2,021	1	12	680	7,344	10,053	2,213	9,153		
Urban/Stedelik			1,059	1	7	234	1,748	3,049				
Barfely East/Barfely-Oos			313	1	7	205	1,495	2,621				
Rhodes			147			29	252	428				
Rural/Flattegrond			962		5	446	5,596	7,009				
<b>BARFELY WEST/BARFELY-WES</b>												
Urban/Stedelik	2,132		3,797	29	35	5,013	14,965	23,859	3,802	21,059		
Barfely West/-Wes			2,065	41	35	1,929	4,413	8,488				
Windsorton			592	6	2	313	1,513	3,026				
Delport's Hope/ Delportshoop			457	23	33	570	1,222	2,310				
Boots'p			390			170	569	1,129				
Longlands			81			15	19	115				
Sydney-on-Vaal			72	7		3	12	94				
Ulco			88			29	8	125				
Rural/Flattegrond			385			229	1,075	1,609				
			1,732	3		3,034	10,547	15,371				











	699	7	214	6,275	76,016	132,793	44,431	118,377
EAST LONDON/OOS-LONDEN								
Urban/Stedelik			147	5,817	40,820	92,715		
East London/Oos-Londen			145	5,755	30,727	90,395		
Macloontown	1				457	601		
Fotsam	2		2	27	378	560		
Kidd's Beach	2				88	298		
Gonubie Mouth	2	1		25	121	278		
Collondalo	6				49	582		
Rural/Flatteland	9	12	57	453	35,196	40,078		
ELLIOT								
Urban/Stedelik				300	9,903	12,381	2,331	11,729
Elliot				200	1,535	2,009		
Rural/Flatteland	1			200	1,505	2,009		
FORT BEAUFORT				100	9,403	9,572		
Urban/Stedelik				1,987	14,848	18,042	1,945	19,219
Fort Beaufort				1,755	5,760	9,079		
Blinkwater	1			1,533	5,220	8,258		
Rural/Flatteland	2			222	540	821		
FRANSEBURG				232	9,088	9,763		
Urban/Stedelik				3,146	225	5,114	1,834	4,548
Franseburg				881	84	1,359		
Rural/Flatteland	1			881	84	1,359		
GEORGE				2,265	141	3,255		
Urban/Stedelik				18,703	1,836	35,890	14,441	32,043
George	1	7	7	8,727	671	19,347		
Pacletsdorp	2	5	7	4,656	516	13,507		
Blanco	6	4	7	1,235	17	1,268		
Groot Brak Rivier/		1		1,329	6	2,130		
Grootbrakrivier (Fy/God)				1,227	18	1,468		
Bergplaats and/en	6							
Kleinplaats	10			29	33	369		
Jonkersburg	10			14	27	305		
Vidgeroos/Wildernis	10			36	34	300		
Rural/Flatteland	2			9,976	1,165	15,543		

	929	8	202	64,962	65,668	531	66,688
GLEN GREY							
Urban/Stedelik			101	532	908		
Lady Frere	1		101	532	908		
Rural/Flatteland			101	64,430	64,760		
CORDONIA							
Urban/Stedelik			31,569	7,940	57,435	17,830	50,257
Uprington			7,241	3,372	15,839		
Koimoes	1		5,709	3,059	13,218		
Rural/Flatteland	1		1,532	313	2,621		
GRAAFF-REINET			24,328	4,563	41,596		
Urban/Stedelik			11,860	7,360	25,877	6,901	25,585
Graaff-Reinet			7,087	4,052	16,624		
Adendorp	1		5,773	3,361	14,098		
New Bethesda/			539	486	1,429		
Nu-Bethesda			755	205	1,097		
Rural/Flatteland	1		4,793	3,308	9,253		
HANOVER							
Urban/Stedelik			3,849	4,825	11,626	3,073	10,195
Hanover			1,745	2,737	6,799		
Mauwpoort	1		650	534	1,745		
Rural/Flatteland	1		1,095	2,203	5,054		
HAY			2,104	2,088	4,827		
Urban/Stedelik			3,740	5,865	12,382	2,997	11,812
Griquatown/Griekwastad			857	741	2,699		
Niekerkshoop/Niekerkshoop	1		569	656	1,999		
Rural/Flatteland	2		288	85	700		
HEIDELBERG C/K			2,883	5,124	9,683		
Urban/Stedelik			4,517	195	7,441	2,645	6,948
Heidelberg C/K			2,342	21	3,708		
Witsand	1		1,619	15	2,899		
Askrail	7		9	71	71		
Rural/Flatteland	10		714	6	732		
			2,175	174	3,739		



	2,763		3,443	2	- 9 -	4	4,743	9,345	17,537	3,488	15,944
HERBERT											
Urban/Stedelik			2,025	1			2,319	2,029	6,374		
Douglas			969	1			1,033	1,330	3,333		
Campbell			213	1			291	245	749		
Die Erze			558	7			399	240	1,197		
Bucklandsettlement/ -Nederstelling			285	10			596	214	1,095		
Rural/Platteland			1,418	1		4	2,424	7,316	11,163		
HERSMEL	684		214				1,282	48,707	50,203	171	48,394
Urban/Stedelik			100				36	159	295		
Sterkspruit			79	10			32	123	234		
Horschel			21	10			4	36	61		
Rural/Platteland			114				1,246	48,548	49,908		
HOPFIELD	1,123		4,771			36	7,945	1,942	14,694	4,161	12,142
Urban/Stedelik			2,185			31	3,518	691	6,425		
Hopefield			601	1			792	2	1,395		
Vredenburg			771	1			266	65	1,102		
Saldanha			482	2		12	1,030	280	1,804		
Langebaan			155	6			386	36	577		
Paternoster			46	10			379	2	427		
Steenberg's Cove			29	10		19	398	111	538		
Stompneusbaai			101	10		5	267	195	582		
Rural/Platteland			2,586				4,427	1,251	8,269		
HOPETOWN	3,214		2,233	4			4,693	890	7,810	2,447	7,623
Urban/Stedelik			1,214	4			1,933	379	3,530		
Hopetown			868	4			1,499	324	2,695		
Strydenburg			346	1			434	55	835		
Rural/Platteland			1,019	1			2,750	511	4,280		

	1,950		7,930	2	- 10 -	1	11,881	9,117	28,931	8,553	27,101
HUMANSDORP											
Urban/Stedelik			2,960	2			4,353	2,375	9,690		
Humansdorp			1,478	2			472	604	2,554		
Henkey			400	1			1,201	962	2,563		
Joffrey's Bay/Baai			217	2			336	101	554		
Karredouw			406	6			82	84	572		
Kruisfontein			45	6			1,765	289	2,087		
Otterford			403	10			476	150	205		
Patentie			4,970	10		1	7,528	175	1,055		
Rural/Platteland			1,673				243	6,742	19,241		
INDWE	398		905				153	6,297	8,213	1,772	8,214
Urban/Stedelik			905				153	1,229	2,287		
Indwe			768				90	1,229	2,287		
Rural/Platteland								5,068	5,926		
JANSENVILLE	1,768		2,942	5			3,194	3,453	9,594	2,959	9,413
Urban/stedelik			1,510	5			929	1,558	4,002		
Jansenville			635				482	779	1,895		
Klipplank			743	6			387	559	1,694		
Waterford			132	6			60	220	412		
Rural/Platteland			1,432				2,255	1,095	5,592		
KEISKAMMAHOKK	224		505				496	16,015	19,016	641	18,391
Urban/Stedelik			311				357	1,325	1,993		
Keiskammahoek			311				357	1,325	1,993		
Rural/Platteland			194				139	16,690	17,023		
KENHARDE	15,086		3,341			1	5,430	1,305	11,167	3,559	9,417
Urban/Stedelik			1,394			1	2,979	154	4,538		
Kenhardt			791	2		1	1,373	124	2,289		
Onseepkans			222	2		1	562	37	921		
Pottdor			301	2			944	3	1,328		
Rural/Platteland			1,947				3,451	1,231	6,329		



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KIMBERLEY	1,613	22,618	1,114	708	14,915	36,201	75,556	21,761	69,634
Urban/Stedelik		20,915	1,104	705	13,889	28,373	64,986		
Kimberley	1	18,810	1,063	657	12,138	25,887	58,555		
Ritchie	2	303			347	760	1,410		
Konilworth	9	506	30	24	35	205	746		
Ronaldsvlei	9	290	11	14	914	223	1,551		
The Homestead	9	360			263	327	975		
West End New Township/ Nuwe dorpsgebied Wes- eind	9	376			1	8	385		
Modder Rivier/Rivier	10	211			190	352	753		
Wodberg	10	59			1	551	611		
Rural/Platteland		1,703	10	3	1,026	7,828	10,570		
KINGWILLIAMSTOWN	819	9,368	106	22	2,252	59,202	70,950	8,919	69,195
Urban/Stedelik		8,229	106	20	2,120	11,647	22,122		
Kingwilliamstown	1	5,368	106	20	1,622	4,315	12,451		
Berlin	2	528			10	1,101	1,639		
Braunschweig	2	483			17	572	1,072		
Frankfort (C/K)	2	354				1,069	1,423		
Hanover	2	113			7	257	380		
Koi Road/-Weg	2	147				326	490		
Umanxosha	2	44			464	910	954		
Broidbach	7	144				760	1,368		
Zwelitsha	7	28			132	2,327	2,355		
Rural/Platteland	10	1,139		2		47,855	48,828		
KNYSNA	810	9,532	11	33	11,546	1,393	22,053	3,690	20,023
Urban/Stedelik		8,594	11	35	4,912	936	9,421		
Knysna	1	3,153	11	35	4,762	917	8,373		
Leisure Isle	2	104			37	2	143		
Flettenberg Bay/-Baai	2	337		1	113	19	470		
Rural/Platteland	2	4,988			6,634	955	12,577		

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KOMGHA	539	1,729	2	26	211	18,915	20,857	1,631	20,099
Urban/Stedelik		854	2	23	152	1,262	2,270		
Komgha	2	503	2	23	143	1,002	1,650		
Koi Mouth/Koimond	2	158			2	76	312		
Haga Haga	7	131			7	32	207		
Morgan Bay/-Baai	7	62			59	17,653	18,587		
Rural/Platteland		875				22,074	28,574		
KURUMAN	10,670	4,797	2	26	1,675	22,074	28,574	4,634	27,299
Urban/Stedelik		2,261			655	1,294	4,233		
Kuruman	1	1,999			618	1,114	3,754		
Deben	7	262			37	180	479		
Rural/Platteland		2,536		3	1,020	20,780	24,341		
LADISMITH (C/K)	1,365	3,457	3	1	5,596	119	9,176	4,033	9,924
Urban/Stedelik		1,315			2,803	6	3,624		
Ladismith (C/K)	1	941			806	6	1,753		
van Wyksdorp	2	367			185	552	552		
Zoar	10	7			1,312	1,319	1,319		
Rural/Platteland		2,142		1	3,293	113	5,552		
LADY GREY	521	1,219		2	397	4,071	5,689	1,257	5,810
Urban/Stedelik		708		2	224	1,010	1,944		
Lady Grey	1	708		2	224	1,010	1,944		
Rural/Platteland		511		2	173	3,061	3,745		
LAINSBURG	3,433	2,411	13		3,424	258	6,106	2,585	5,725
Urban/Stedelik		1,232	13		1,215	106	2,566		
Leingsburg	1	1,123	13		1,092	104	2,332		
Matjiesfontein	10	109			123	2	234		
Rural/Platteland		1,179			2,209	152	3,540		
MACLEAR	992	2,496			508	10,553	13,557	2,508	13,244
Urban/Stedelik		1,535		1	418	2,236	4,189		
Maclear	1	766		2	247	1,332	2,845		
Ugie	2	709			171	904	1,844		
Rural/Platteland		951			90	8,317	9,368		



4,265	203	75	785	43,603	51,414	6,544	48,539
Urban/Stedelik	203	75	785	43,603	51,414	6,544	48,539
Mafeking	203	72	696	2,423	7,194		
Rooigrond	196	70	695	2,268	6,870		
Rural/Flatteland	7	2	1	155	324		
		3	89	41,180	44,220		
1,181	22	57	20,553	1,526	21,998	9,665	28,917
MALMESBURY	22	57	20,553	1,526	21,998	9,665	28,917
Urban/Stedelik	22	56	8,711	1,486	15,692		
Malmesbury	21	39	3,093	291	6,386		
Moorreesburg	17	17	1,179	153	3,219		
Darling		2	758	25	1,352		
Riebeeck-Kasteel		2	504	2	928		
Riebeeck West/-Wos		2	608	6	1,041		
Abbotsdale		10	754	9	754		
Koringberg		10	47	1,774	238		
Mamre	1	1	1,768	1,040	1,774		
Rural/Flatteland			11,842	1,040	16,306		
902	2		464	4,431	6,191	1,375	5,637
MARAISBURG	2		464	4,431	6,191	1,375	5,637
Urban/Stedelik	2		133	1,016	1,720		
Hofmeyr	2		133	1,016	1,720		
Rural/Flatteland			331	3,465	4,471		
2,165	10	1	3,645	8,397	15,721	3,570	14,694
MIDDELBURG (C/K)	10	1	3,645	8,397	15,721	3,570	14,694
Urban/Stedelik	10		1,845	2,751	7,018		
Middelburg (C/K)			1,680	2,422	6,170		
Rosmead			165	329	848		
Rural/Flatteland			1,801	5,646	8,703		
271			112	24,797	25,127	219	25,621
MIDDEDRIFT			38	92	198		
Urban/Stedelik			38	92	198		
Middeldrift	6		74	92	198		
Rural/Flatteland				24,705	24,929		

738						1,898	8,402
Urban/Stedelik						1,898	8,402
Molteno	1		504	6,663	8,928		
Rural/Flatteland			295	2,097	3,288		
934			895	2,097	3,288	4,163	9,767
MONTAGU			209	4,566	5,540		
Urban/Stedelik			5,694	1,061	11,004		
Montagu			2,605	894	6,420		
Ashton (portion of/ Gedolite van)			2,289	141	4,851		
Rural/Flatteland			316	753	1,569		
707			3,089	167	4,584		
MOSSEL BAY/-BAAI			10,515	932	19,595		
Urban/Stedelik			5,671	464	11,237		
Mossel Bay/-Baai			4,878	432	9,271		
Herbertsdale			328		528		
Great Brak River/groot-brakrivier (Pm./Ged.)			377	1	1,186		
Little Brak River/Klein-brakrivier			88	31	252		
Rural/Flatteland			4,844	468	8,358		
2,055			613	3,760	5,412	1,060	4,895
MURRAYSBURG			338	911	1,808		
Urban/Stedelik			338	911	1,808		
Murraysburg			275	2,849	3,604		
Rural/Flatteland							
17,556			20,982	3,151	32,615	8,478	30,127
NAMAQUALAND/NAMAKWALAND			5,449	2,176	12,457		
Urban/Stedelik			884	30	1,811		
Springbok			339	339	792		
Caries			1,442	8	1,942		
Fort Nolloth			427	60	743		
Kamieskroon			167		980		
Alexander Bay/-Baai			1,096	1,151	3,074		
Kleinsee			649		1,859		
Nababeep							
Okiep							
Violsdrift Settlement./-Nedors			409	21	803		
Rural/Flatteland			15,533	975	20,158		



OUTSHOORN	1,345	12,807	22	22,445	1,766	37,052	12,963	33,495
Urban/Stedelik		8,938	21	10,499	1,273	20,743		
Oudtshoorn		8,298	12	9,207	1,164	18,702		
De Rust	1	564	21	491	4	1,059		
Dysselcorp	2	76		801	105	1,982		
Rural/Platteland	10	3,869	1	11,946	493	16,309		
PAAFL		16,290	42	27,968	6,182	51,045	14,815	44,728
Urban/Stedelik		12,961	35	16,827	2,635	32,990		
Pearl	1	12,165	35	14,748	2,508	29,987		
Franschoek	1	663		589	126	1,378		
Le Rouxcorp	10	116		382	1	479		
Pniol	10	17		1,128	1	1,146		
Rural/Platteland	10	3,329	7	11,141	3,547	18,055		
PEARSTON		823		2,142	1,853	4,818	1,070	5,553
Urban/Stedelik		480		742	805	2,027		
Pearston	1	480		742	805	2,027		
Rural/Platteland		343		1,400	1,048	2,791		
PEDDLE		996		94	25,754	26,844	1,083	27,035
Urban/Stedelik		490		78	2,474	3,042		
Peddie	1	381		73	521	975		
Woodridge	2	26		2	333	359		
Bell and/en Bodiam	6	31		2	757	790		
Hambure	6	52		3	863	918		
Rural/Platteland		506		16	23,280	23,802		
PHILIPSTOWN		1,400		2,439	2,311	6,163	1,583	5,372
Urban/Stedelik		829		942	519	2,297		
Philipstown	1	567		563	242	1,379		
Petrusville	1	262		379	277	818		
Rural/Platteland		571		1,497	1,792	3,866		

PIKETBERG	1,760	10,329	20	13,658	1,555	25,571	10,152	23,044
Urban/Stedelik		4,488	20	4,915	1,355	10,787		
Piketberg	1	1,260	13	1,305	100	2,683		
Porterville	1	1,180	7	1,087	14	2,292		
Veldarift	2	1,411		1,143	612	3,166		
Aurora	6	269		71	340	340		
Gedverwagting and/en	7	9		1,178	628	1,187		
Wittewater	10	197		38	853	853		
Dobboek	10	162		93	256	256		
Redelinghuis	10	5,841		8,743	300	14,784		
Rural/Platteland		83,181		45,112	78,963	215,415	58,332	165,739
PORT ELIZABETH		79,509		42,565	70,083	199,287		
Urban/Stedelik		70,421		31,672	60,233	169,009		
Port Elizabeth	1	8,108		6,431	4,782	19,608		
Walmer	1	279	4	42	54	379		
Amsterdamhoek	7	2	5	644	306	957		
Bethelsdorp	7	334		31	101	466		
Redhouse	7	112		9	26	147		
Schoenmakerskop	7	148		712	845	1,732		
Kleinskool	10	9		376	272	680		
Missionvale	10	96		2,648	3,464	6,309		
Veeplants	10	3,072		3,547	8,880	16,122		
Rural/Platteland		4,882		2,898	18,005	25,808	4,455	20,409
POSTMASBURG		2,408		1,124	1,878	5,426		
Urban/Stedelik		1,390		380	1,042	2,813		
Postmasburg	1	570		487	370	1,441		
Daniel skuil	2	448		257	465	1,172		
Oliantshoek	2	2,474		1,774	16,127	20,382		
Rural/Platteland		3,360		7,157	3,729	14,256	3,169	11,730
FRESKA		1,756		2,639	1,101	5,506		
Urban/Stedelik		1,544		2,237	1,081	4,812		
Frieska	1	212		402	80	694		
Marydale	2	1,604		4,518	2,628	8,750		
Rural/Platteland								



PRINCE ALBERT/PRINCE ALBERT Urban/Stedelik	3,148	2,540	4	509	3,073	7,011	2,905	7,820
Prince Albert/Prins Albert		1,269	1	379	1,441	5,090		
Kitterwater		1,070	1	358	930	2,359		
Kuurstroom		159	7	21	368	548		
Rural/Platteland		40	7	210	143	183		
QUEBENSTOWN		1,271	8		2,437	3,921		
Urban/Stedelik		10,215	93	2,869	38,997	52,176	9,099	50,294
Queenstown		8,827	93	2,272	15,331	26,525		
Tyden		3,667	93	2,225	14,761	25,748		
Whittleston		36	2	47	106	142		
Rural/Platteland		1,388	2	597	464	635		
RICHMOND (C/K)		1,523	1	3,366	1,515	6,946	1,390	6,172
Urban/Stedelik	2,827	948		1,158	491	2,587		
Richmond (C/K)		938	1	1,158	491	2,587		
Rural/Platteland		585		2,708	1,065	4,359		
RIVERSDALE/RIVERSDAL		8,406	1	8,422	449	17,281	9,131	16,901
Urban/Stedelik		3,593	3	2,905	57	6,453		
Riversdal/Riversdal		2,313	1	2,418	43	4,780		
Albertinia		1,074	2	322	11	1,409		
Still Bay East/Stil-		98		31	3	132		
beal-Oos		34		12		46		
The Fisheries		69		22		91		
Still Bay West/Stil-		4,313	1	5,617	392	10,333		
beal-Wes		6,367	7	11,715	1,217	19,314	6,291	17,609
Rural/Platteland	627	3,841	7	4,537	378	8,771		
ROBERTSON		3,518	8	3,110	322	6,962		
Urban/Stedelik		286	5	782	2	1,070		
Robertson		37	2	645	54	1,939		
McGregor		2,526	3	7,178	839	10,543		
Ashton Ptn. of (Red. var)								
Rural/Platteland								

SIMONSTOWN/SIMONSTAD	101	14,258	145	6,687	943	25,228	13,398	22,729
Urban/Stedelik		13,632	145	4,936	934	22,509		
Simonstown/Simonstad		3,376	76	2,534	714	7,780		
Cape Town (Ptn. of)/		6,128	69	2,167	216	10,040		
Kuupstad (God. van)		3,942	4	186	4	4,385		
Fish Hoek/Vishoek		236	9	49	19	304		
Kommetje		576		1,751	383	2,719		
Rural/Platteland		5,533						
SOMERSET EAST/-OOS		3,912	42	5,225	3	24,060		
Urban/Stedelik		2,330	42	2,514	3	11,991		
Somerset East/-Oos		600	37	2,482	3	8,048		
Cockhouse		932	5	259		2,074		
Commandager		1,721		73		1,359		
Rural/Platteland		11,343		2,411		12,069		
SOMERSET WEST/-WES		9,913	129	11,050	1,050	28,757		
Urban/Stedelik		2,971	123	7,209	1,024	19,531	9,710	22,520
Somerset West/-Wes		5,020	45	2,735	59	6,293		
Strand		776	30	3,135	945	10,771		
Gordon's Bay/-Bani		75	2	161		1,053		
Parel Vallei		35	1	20		139		
Sir Lowry's Pass		33		321	20	300		
Tomporaco		1,930	1	337	34	445		
Rural/Platteland		14,410	90	20,277	509	41,052	11,935	32,730
STELLENBOSCH		9,314	37	7,975	313	19,873		
Urban/Stedelik		8,243	36	7,153	313	17,740		
Stellenbosch		1,066	1	317		2,133		
Kuils River/-Rivier		5,035	11	12,302	196	21,179		
(Ptn. of God. van)		1,643	2	350		3,373		
Rural/Platteland		1,102	2	220		3,525	1,515	7,370
STERKSTROOM		1,102	2	220		3,525		
Urban/Stedelik		546	2	220		3,525		
Storkstroom			2	220		3,525		
Rural/Platteland			2	130		4,848		



1,103	1,550	2	608	4,801	1,573	5,409
1,349	1,353	32	2,752	1,290	1,647	5,535
314	320	22	271	482	1,545	11,938
629	124	9	179	482	3,495	24,815
	140	13	54	227	1,878	4,562
	56	10	1,355	104	7,555	15,472
	1,033	10	1,499	7,265		
	3,323		415	21,458		
	2,093		321	7,602		
	1,592		94	4,592		
	401		84	3,010		
	1,230			13,856		
3,425	1,621		2,514	107		
	596		747	55		
	696		747	55		
	925		1,757	52		
1,722	7,896	4	9,836	941		
	4,541	4	4,310	514		
	2,747	4	1,721	282		
	568		524	7		
	1,003		1,245	225		
	223		1,119	427		
	3,355		5,225			

STEVENSBURG  
Urban/Stedelik  
Rural/Flatteland

STEYTLERVILLE  
Urban/Stedelik  
Rural/Flatteland

STOCKENSTROOM  
Urban/Stedelik

Soymour (C/K)  
Balfour  
Heitzog  
Rural/Flatteland

STUTTERHEIM  
Urban/Stedelik  
Stutterheim  
Upper Kubusi/Bo-  
Kubusi  
Rural/Flatteland

SUTHERLAND  
Urban/Stedelik  
Sutherland  
Rural/Flatteland

SWELLENDAM  
Urban/Stedelik  
Swellendam  
Barrydale  
Borniwele  
Zuurbrak  
Rural/Flatteland

1,223	1,334	6	718	6,916	1,509	9,200
1,190	707	6	365	1,688	635	28,498
	707	6	365	1,688		
	627		353	5,228		
	728	5	214	30,001		
	524	4	96	2,640		
	312	4	87	1,096		
	212	4	9	1,544		
	204	1	118	1,765		
373	3,403	6	8,578	27,361		
	1,918	1	3,609	1,176		
	705		567	273		
	157		178	20		
	937		878	22		
	84		191	208		
	18		1,680	18		
	17		115	5		
	1,485	5	4,969	903		
1,883	23,864	385	9,327	39,309		
	18,926	385	6,904	21,730		
	14,251	385	6,569	16,918		
	3,643		300	1,381		
	1,027		35	3,431		
	4,938		2,423	17,579		
1,690	4,937	11	9,215	1,662		
	1,275		2,002	125		
	742		1,231	108		
	90		718	5		
	443		53	12		
	3,662		7,213	1,537		

TARKA  
Urban/Stedelik  
Tarkastad  
Rural/Flatteland

TAUNG  
Urban/Stedelik  
Taung  
Buxton (Norlim)  
Rural/Flatteland

TULBAGH  
Urban/Stedelik  
Tulbagh  
Gouda  
Wolseley  
Berghville (C/K)  
Saron  
Lilyvale  
Rural/Flatteland

UITENHAGE  
Urban/Stedelik  
Uitenhage  
Dorpsatich  
Kirkwood  
Rural/Flatteland

UNIONDALE  
Urban/Stedelik  
Uniondale  
Hearlem  
Joubertina  
Rural/Flatteland



VANREYNSDORP	8,599			1	12,130	740	21,470	3,933	19,226
Urban/Stedelik	2,511				2,700	65	5,276		
Vanrhynsdorp	890				913	17	1,820		
Vredendal	737				1,000	4	1,741		
Klaver	562				693	44	1,299		
Nieuwe Rust	322				94		416		
Rural/Platteland	6,088			1	9,430	675	16,194		
VENTERSDORP	756				1,184	2,188	4,128	821	4,032
Urban/Stedelik	280				493	114	887		
Venterstad	280				493	114	887		
Rural/Platteland	476			1	691	2,074	3,241		
VICTORIA EAST/-OOS	1,366				715	17,048	19,151	1,340	18,894
Urban/Stedelik	912			22	523	2,932	4,389		
Alicho	836			22	450	2,365	3,657		
Fort Haro	76			6	73	567	732		
Rural/Platteland	454			16	192	14,115	14,762		
VICTORIA WEST/-WES	3,043				5,549	1,574	10,180	2,802	9,210
Urban/Stedelik	2,128			13	2,023	866	5,031		
Victoria West/-Wes	1,178			13	1,081	675	2,948		
Loxton	362			13	299	17	678		
Vosburg	306				391	18	715		
Hutchinson	282				252	156	690		
Rural/Platteland	915			10	3,526	708	5,149		
VRYBURG	11,515				2,546	46,430	60,934	11,178	55,978
Urban/Stedelik	5,130			266	765	5,273	11,449		
Vryburg	3,765			256	682	4,528	9,253		
Reivilo	826			256	81	493	1,400		
Stella	539				2	255	796		
Rural/Platteland	6,385			10	1,881	41,204	49,435		

WARRENTON	8,967				1,361	13,746	24,098	6,463	17,562
Urban/Stedelik	3,007			13	557	3,260	6,839		
Warrenton	1,065			4	293	2,292	3,660		
Hartswater	179				33	152	365		
Bordor	520			1	133	265	922		
Ganspan	1,243			3	98	551	1,892		
Rural/Platteland	5,960			9	804	10,486	17,259		
WELLINGTON	4,852				9,644	1,371	15,990	4,637	14,566
Urban/Stedelik	3,612			81	5,618	1,125	10,463		
Wellington	3,501			80	4,587	1,047	9,234		
Hornon	104			80	190	76	370		
Newtown	7				841	2	859		
Rural/Platteland	1,240			1	4,026	246	5,524		
WILLISTON	1,750				3,463	197	5,416	1,921	5,054
Urban/Stedelik	796				1,088	133	2,017		
Williston	789				1,057	133	1,979		
Candorste Doorns	7				31	64	3,401		
Rural/Platteland	962				2,375				
WILLOWMOORE	2,649				6,102	736	9,490	3,008	9,584
Urban/Stedelik	1,328			3	1,675	273	3,276		
Willowmore	990				1,358	235	2,592		
Rietbron	330				317	37	604		
Rural/Platteland	1,321			3	4,427	463	6,214		
WODEHOUSE	2,702				578	10,634	13,935	3,261	13,729
Urban/Stedelik	1,273			1	283	1,891	3,472		
Dordrecht	1,134			1	264	1,658	3,126		
Rossouw	94			1	19	233	346		
Rural/Platteland	1,424				895	8,743	10,463		
WORCESITER	17,310				28,486	7,217	53,655	14,851	42,428
Urban/Stedelik	11,810			554	13,139	5,419	30,987		
Worcester	9,194			542	10,608	4,958	25,375		
De Doorns	597			1	830	143	1,571		
Kawsonville	503				269	46	818		
Touws River/-Rivier	1,516			2	1,432	272	3,223		
Rural/Platteland	5,500			12	15,347	1,798	22,668		



WYNBERG	170	90,893	2,840	17,574	107,052	28,178	246,537	77,921	192,593
Urban/Stedelik		82,565	2,712	16,733	99,009	23,439	224,458		
Cape Town/Kaapstad (Ptn. of/Get. van)							199,121		
Finlands (Ptn. of/ Get. van)	1	76,361	2,497	15,241	83,639	21,383			
Bereyillet	1	801		6	49	55	905		
Constantia	7	1,924			121	70	2,121		
Grassy Park	7	1,317	41	902	3,708	533	6,501		
Hout Bay/-Baai	7	940	157	426	7,724	1,34	9,381		
Ottery	7	947	3	104	1,302	374	2,730		
Welcome end/en Surrey	7	102	10		180	24	316		
Est./Lendg.	7	16	4	54	2,245	842	3,161		
Thornton	7	157			41	24	222		
Rural/Platteland		8,328	128	841	8,043	4,739	22,079	646	2,424
WALVIS BAY/-BAAI	374								
Urban/Stedelik									
Walvis Bay/-Baai									
Rural/Platteland									
TRANSKELIAN TERRITORIES/ TRANSKELIGEBIED.									
EAST GRICUALAND/GRIEKWA- LAND-008.									
MATATIELE	1,299	2,139	1	7	743	57,804	60,694	1,997	61,161
Urban/Stedelik		1,465	1	6	420	2,091	3,983		
Matatiele	1	1,129	1	6	309	1,635	3,080		
Cedarville	2	336			111	456	903		
Rural/Platteland		674		1	323	55,713	56,711		
MOUNT AYLIFF	369	217			240	29,449	29,906	272	29,765
Urban/Stedelik		160			180	309	649		
Mount Ayliff		160			180	309	649		
Rural/Platteland		57			60	29,140	29,257		

2 Not yet available.

2 Not yet available.

374

2 Not yet available.

2 Not yet available.

MOUNT CURRIE	1,102	3,271	9	19,774	2,885	19,774	25,939	3,246	25,912
Urban/Stedelik		2,205	8	4,178	1,925	4,178	8,316		
Kokstad		2,009	8	3,755	1,749	3,755	7,521		
Franklin	1	196			176	423	795		
Rural/Platteland		1,066	1	15,596	960	15,596	17,623		
MOUNT FLETCHER	929	244			217	43,726	44,187	284	44,341
Urban/Stedelik		175			21	429	625		
Mount Fletcher	2	175			21	429	625		
Rural/Platteland		69			196	45,297	43,562		
MOUNT PEPER	684	556			717	48,351	49,624	389	51,009
Urban/Stedelik		403			139	794	1,396		
Mount Peper	2	468			139	794	1,396		
Rural/Platteland		02			578	47,557	48,223		
QULUBU	564	311			668	47,278	48,227	245	47,590
Urban/Stedelik		163			95	420	676		
Qumbu	2	163			95	420	676		
Rural/Platteland		148			573	46,858	47,579		
TSOLO	649	379			329	43,454	44,162	402	43,034
Urban/Stedelik		214			266	345	825		
Tsolo	2	214			266	345	825		
Rural/Platteland		165			63	43,109	43,337		
UMZIMKULU	1,006	448			1,102	56,386	57,966	464	57,913
Urban/Stedelik		131			270	519	950		
Umzimkulu	2	131			270	519	950		
Rural/Platteland		317			832	55,367	57,016		

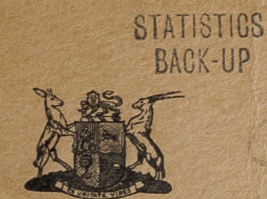






428	2	240	413	45,401	46,054	223	44,093
535	2	225	180	43,013	43,418	233	42,091
931	2	119	70	210	399	339	84,591
540	2	119	70	210	399	205	54,435
340	1	106	110	42,803	43,019	546	26,941
517	2	349	1,382	80,285	82,017	202	50,268
		186	181	336	703		
		163	181	336	703		
		307	1,201	73,949	81,314		
		145	657	53,217	54,181		
		145	65	224	434		
		162	65	224	434		
		653	592	52,993	53,747		
		297	545	24,504	25,702		
		297	157	568	1,022		
		356	157	568	1,022		
		185	388	23,936	24,680		
		134	192	50,999	51,377		
		134	116	303	594		
		51	156	303	594		
			36	50,696	50,783		
TOTAL/TOTAL:							
Urban/Stedelik		706,344	558,609	432,806	1,70,030		
Rural/Platteland		227,065	354,866	2,046,317	2,640,007		
Railway Travellers/Spoor- weëreisigers		2,265	419	4,529	7,293		
TOTAL/TOTAL: C.P.E/KAMP		935,674	923,914	2,483,652	4,417,330	370,795	4,053,848

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STATISTICS  
BACK-UP



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

BURO VIR SENSUS EN STATISTIEK.

SPEZIALE VERSLAG No. 197.

KLASSIFIKASIE EN STATUS  
VAN STEDELIKE EN PLATTE-  
LANDSE GEBIEDE.

BEVOLKINGSSENSUS, 8 MEI 1951.

Prys 1/-



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

SPECIAL REPORT No. 197.

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