



Binding corn into sheaves, Brechfa, Dyfed, c. 1898

(Source: Welsh Folk Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1881.

(43 & 44 VICT. c. 37.)

PRELIMINARY REPORT,

AND

T A B L E S

OF THE

POPULATION AND HOUSES

ENUMERATED IN

ENGLAND AND WALES,

AND IN

THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS,

On 4th April 1881.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1881.

[C.—2955.] *Price 1s. 6d.*

unrevised and the revised totals of all England and Wales, with a population of nearly 23 millions, amounted at the census of 1871 to no more than 8,158.

The error was still more insignificant in respect to the number of inhabited houses ; for, out of a total of more than four millions and a quarter, the difference between the revised and the unrevised figures was but 85. The preliminary figures, therefore, may be used without fear for the larger divisions of the country, and still more for the country itself, and it is only in the case of the smaller sub-divisions, such as sub-districts, that caution is required.

The total number of persons returned as living in England and Wales at midnight on April 4th, 1881, was 25,968,286.

Total
population
of England
and Wales
on April 4,
1881.

This was an increase of 3,256,020, or of 14·34 per cent., upon the numbers living at the previous census of April 3rd, 1871, and was almost exactly equivalent to the addition of another London with all its inhabitants to the population.

The rate of increase was higher than in any decennium since 1831-41, when it was 14·52. In the two succeeding decades (1841-51 and 1851-61) the rate fell, first to 12·65 and then to 11·93; but in 1861-71 the rate again rose to 13·19, to be, as already noted, still further advanced to 14·34 in the ten years just completed.

The rate of increase in the aggregate population of England and Wales is almost entirely determined by two factors, namely, the birth-rate and the death-rate; for, in comparison with these, emigration and immigration have but an insignificant effect. The rapid growth of the past decennium was due to the fact that the birth-rate was unusually high, while the death-rate was still more unusually low. That is to say, the additions were somewhat above the average, while the losses were far below it.

Causes of
the high rate
of increase.

			Mean Annual Birth-Rate.				Mean Annual Death-Rate.
1841-51	-	-	32·61	-	-	-	22·33
1851-61	-	-	34·15	-	-	-	22·25
1861-71	-	-	35·24	-	-	-	22·50
1871-81	-	-	35·35	-	-	-	21·27

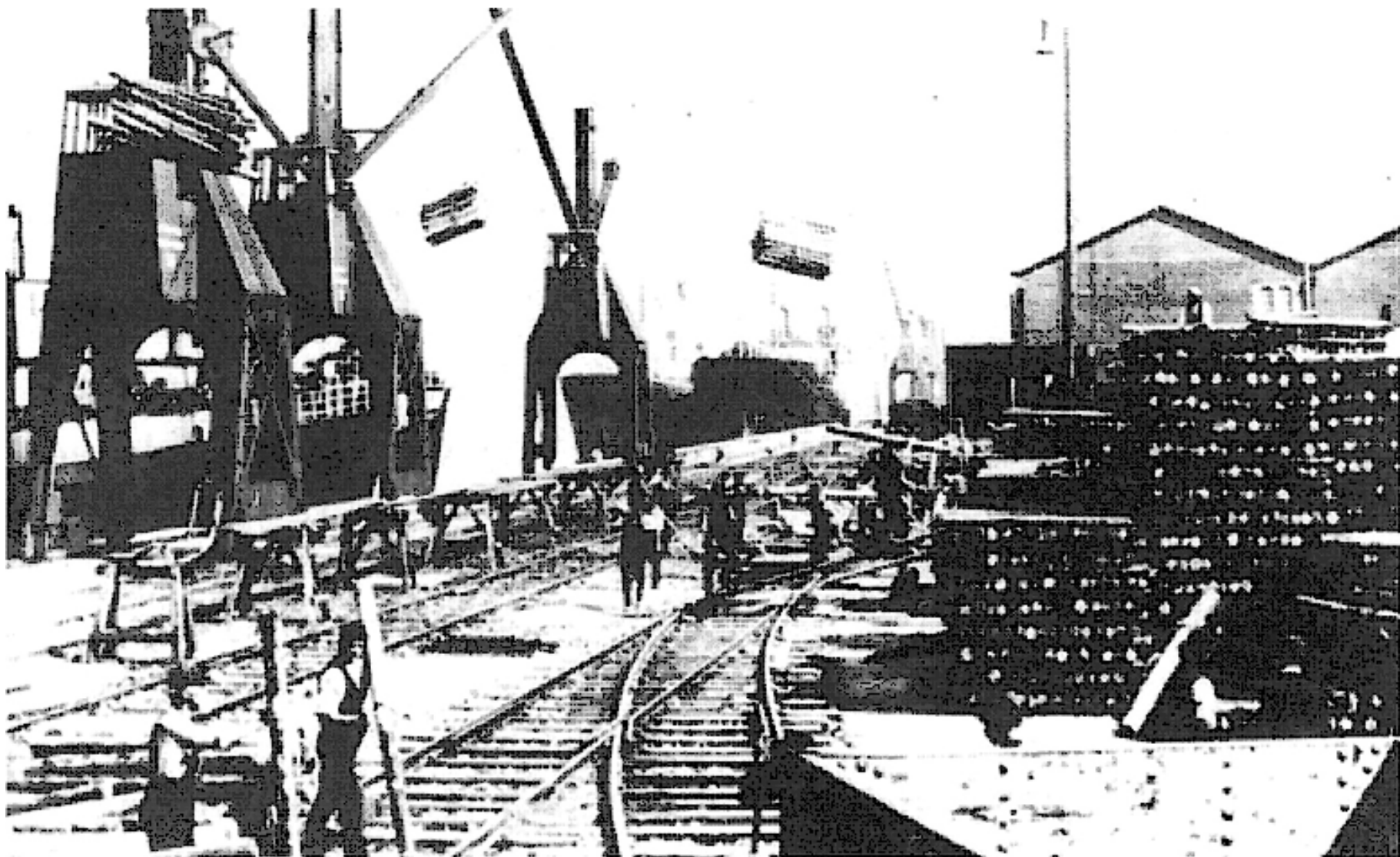
The higher birth-rate in 1871-81, as compared with the preceding decade, implies the addition of 26,774 extra members to the community, while the lower death-rate implies the survival of 299,385 persons who with the previous rate of mortality would have died.

The difference between the total number of births and the total number of deaths in the ten years, or "the natural increment of the people," amounted to 3,425,982, or to an increase of 15·08 per cent. upon the population at the beginning of the period; and as the actual increase, as determined by enumeration, was 14·34 per cent., the combined effects of all other movements of the population, including emigration and immigration, resulted in a loss of no more than 0·74 per cent. in the whole period.

The natural
increment.

How closely the growth of the population is determined by the "natural increment," and in what small degree comparatively it is affected by other causes, is seen in the following table, which gives the population and the rate of increase for three successive decennial periods, as they would have been, if determined simply by the natural increment, and as they were found actually to be on enumeration:—

CENSUS YEARS.	POPULATION.		Difference of " Natural Increment " Population from " Enumerated " Population.	Increase per cent. in previous Decade.		Difference of Natural Increment Rate from Enumeration Rate.	CENSUS YEARS.
	As determined by " Natural Increment " only.	As actually enumerated.		As determined by " Natural Increment " only.	As determined by Actual Enumeration.		
1861	20,188,335	20,066,224	122,111	12·61	11·93	+ 0·68	1861
1871	22,791,234	22,712,266	78,968	13·58	13·19	+ 0·39	1871
1881	26,138,248	25,968,286	169,962	15·08	14·34	+ 0·74	1881



Dockers unloading pit wood, Barry, c. 1911

(Source: Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



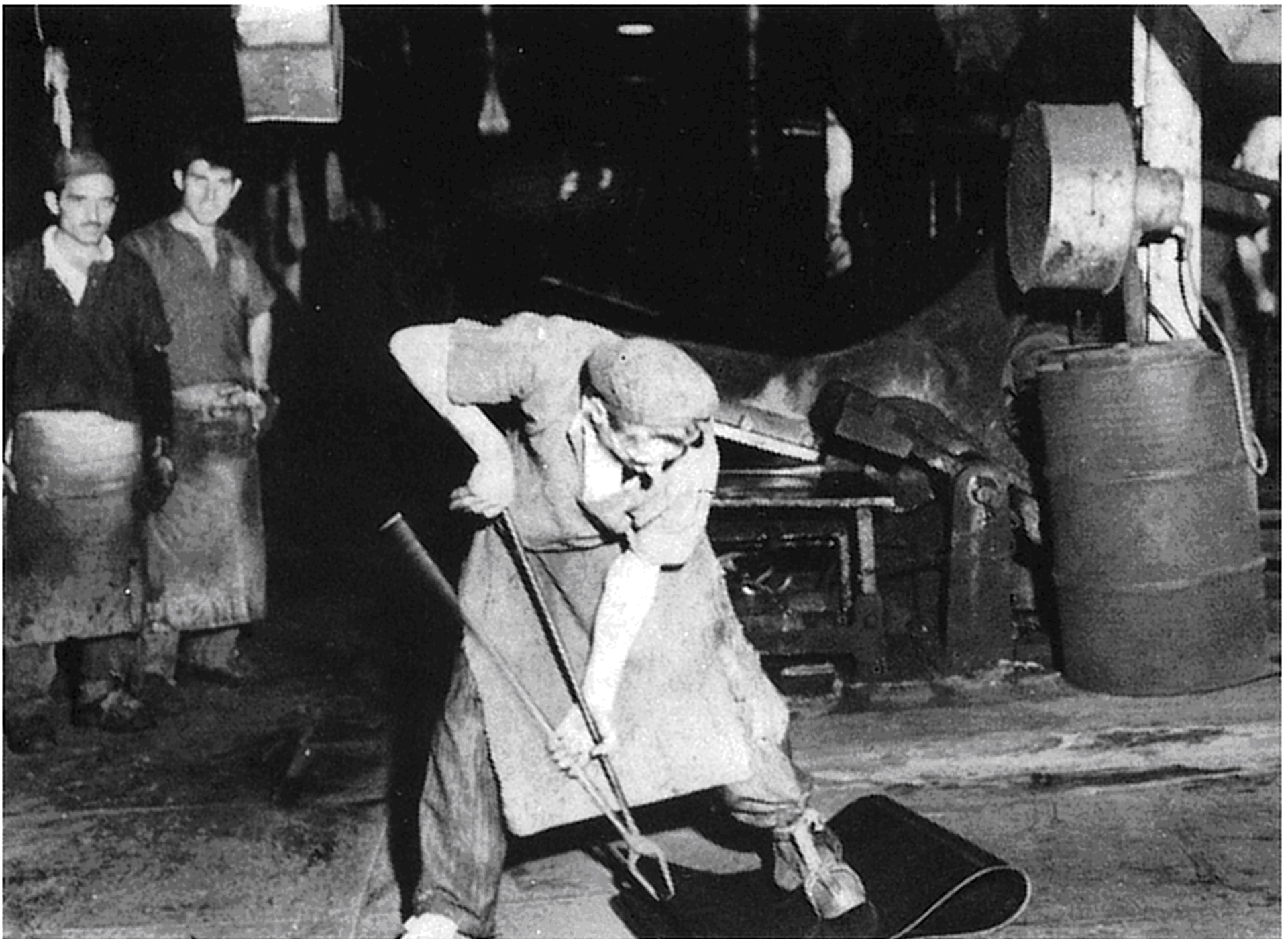
Women hauliers at Abergorki Colliery, Treorchy, c.1880

(Source: Cyril Batstone.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Haulier driving a tram at a south Wales colliery, c.1905

(Source: Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



A Doubler at work at the Clayton Tinsplate Works, Glamorgan, c.1920

(Source: Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



The Puddling Furnace, Cwmbran Ironworks, from the original oil painting in the Department of Industry, National Museum of Wales

(Source: Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Slate splitting, Dinorwig Quarries, c. 1910

(Source: Gwynedd Archive Service)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Hand milking at Felin Newydd, Cardigan, c.1900

(Source: Welsh Folk Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



The wagon shop, Rhymney Railway Locomotive Works, Caerphilly, c.1906

(Source: E. R. Mountford.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Examples of the 'Welsh Not'

(Source: Welsh Folk Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Evan Roberts and colleague revivalists from Loughor

(Source: National Library of Wales.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Crumlin Football Team, 1900

From: Wales 1880-1914



O. M. Edwards

(Source: Urdd Gobaith Cymru.)
From: Wales 1880-1914

EMPIRE,

Theatre of Varieties, TONYPANDY.

Proprietors - THE TONYPANDY THEATRE OF VARIETIES, LTD.

Resident Manager - Mr. S. M. B. HOOLE.

GRAND OPENING

Monday, November 15th, 1909.



PROGRAMME.



NATIONAL ANTHEM

- 1 **SELECTION** By the Orchestra
- 2 **MARGARET MONKS** Dainty Singer of Chorus Songs
- 3 **HARRY FRISKEY** As "THE DINING ROOM INTRUDER."
The Unique American Comedy Juggler.
- 4 **ROBB WILTON** The Confiding Comedian
- 5 **BEATRICE ENGLISH** World's Premier Vocalist
- 6 **WOOD WELKINS & CO.** In a Vocal Comedy Sketch, "THE PIANO TUNER."
- 7 **B. A. ROLFE'S** production of "YE COLONIAL SEPTETTE"
Presenting "AN OLDE TYME HALLOWE'EN," featuring
Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, America's Cornet Virtuoso

- Scene 1** **The Prologue**
Scene 2 **The Gate in the garden wall**
Scene 3 **Drawing Room of a Colonial Mansion**

CAST—

Mr. WILLIAM GALPEN
Mr. RAYMOND EVANS
Miss NETTIE COBURN
Miss FLORA GARRIS

Basso
Trombonist
Cornetist
Violinist

Prologue spoken by Miss LILIAN GARRIS.
Witches Horn played by Mr. CHARLES HARRIS.

and
Mr. Charles Edwards **The American Cornet Virtuoso**

- 8 **L. J. SEYMOUR** Character and Actor Vocalist, in his Great and Latest Racing Episode, "ONLY A JOCKEY," or "DERBY DAY."
- 9 **LE ROUX'S CYCLING MONKEYS** The Most Marvellous Example of Animal Training Extant
- 10 **EMPIROSCOPE** Entertaining and Interesting

GOD SAVE THE KING.

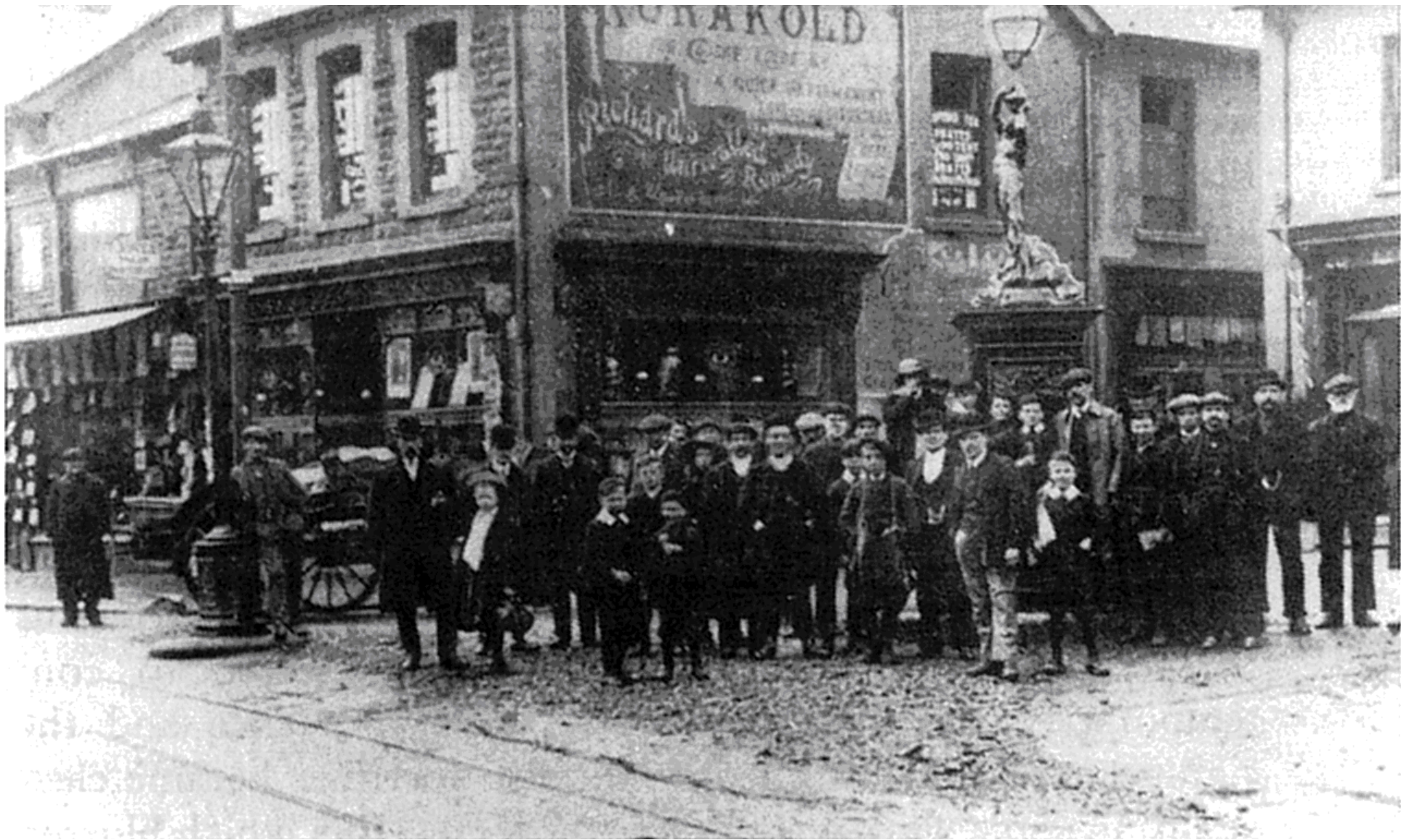
Price—ONE PENNY.

THE
MINERS' NEXT STEP

BEING A SUGGESTED SCHEME FOR THE
Reorganisation of the Federation

Issued by the Unofficial Reform Committee

TONYPANDY :
ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., GENERAL PRINTERS, ETC.
—
1912.



Tonypandy, early twentieth century

(Sources: Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum and Cyril Batstone.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Tonypandy, early twentieth century

(Sources: Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum and Cyril Batstone.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Tonypandy after the riots

(Sources: Cyril Batstone; and Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



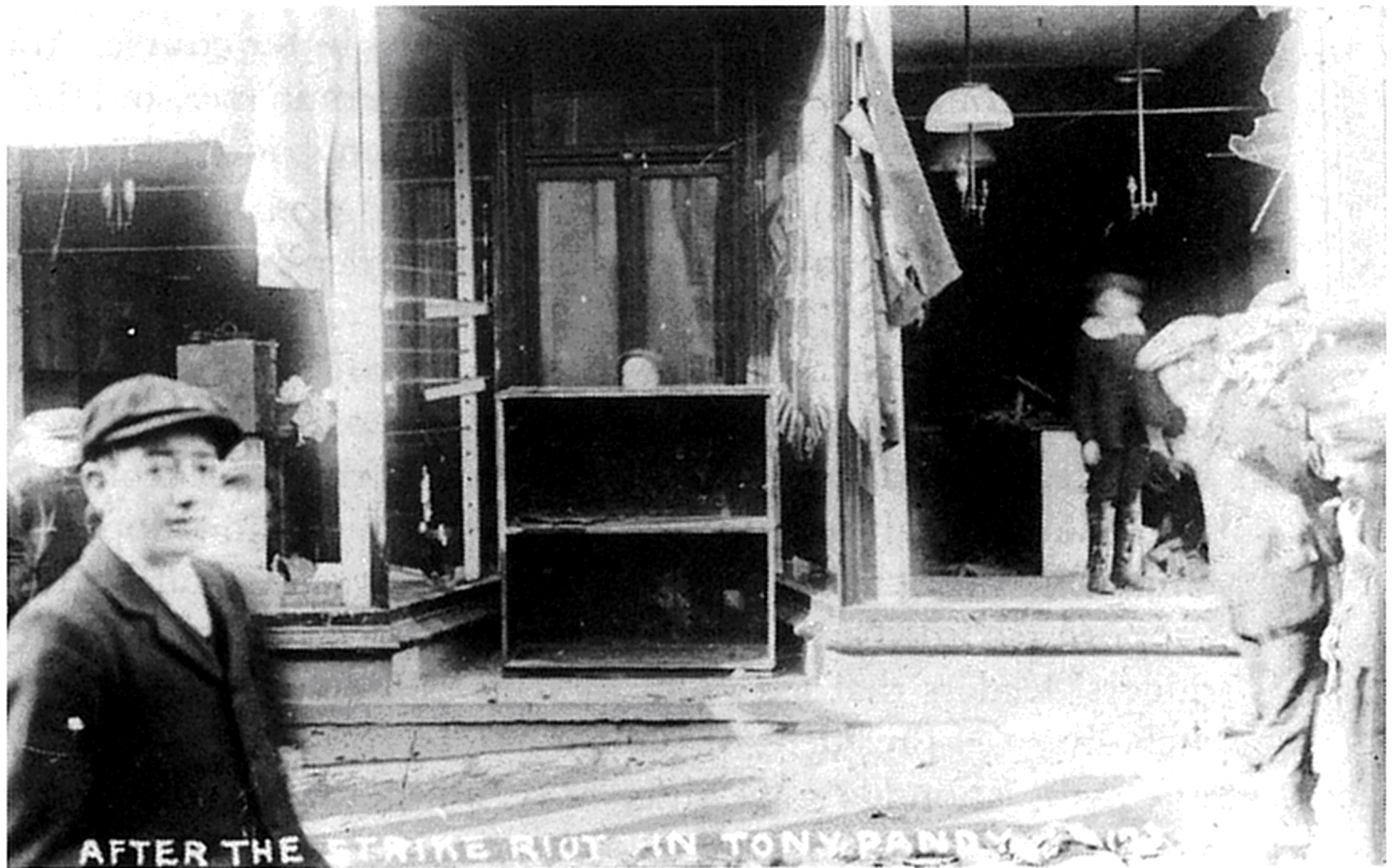
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(Sources: Cyril Batstone; and Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum.)
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Troops assembled in Pontypridd in 1910

(Source: Cyril Batstone.)
From: Wales 1880-1914

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE CAVALRY.

ORDERS FOR THE MEN TO BE DETAINED AT CARDIFF.

TO BE READY IN CASE THEIR PRESENCE SHOULD BE WANTED!!

ONE SQUADRON LEAVES FOR THE RHONDDA.

METROPOLITAN POLICE SENT ON TO PONTYPRIDD.

The following official statement was issued from the Home Office on Tuesday night—

A request was addressed last night by the chief-constable of Glamorgan to the local military authorities for the assistance of 200 cavalry and two companies of infantry in keeping order in the Cambrian Collieries.

The Home Secretary, in consultation with Mr. Haldane, decided to send instead a contingent of the Metropolitan police, consisting of 70 mounted and 200 foot constables, to the district to carry out the instructions of the chief-constable, under their own officers. This force was sent by special trains, and will arrive in the early evening.

In the meanwhile, the cavalry and infantry which had been despatched in response to the chief-constable's request have with, his concurrence, been detained—the infantry at Swindon and the cavalry at Cardiff, where they will remain for a few days in case their presence should prove to be necessary.

CAVALRY AT CARDIFF.

ANIMATED SCENES AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

The Great Western Railway station at Cardiff on Tuesday evening presented the appearance of an Army headquarters on a miniature scale. From 4.30 on military officers were arriving by train from various parts of the country and at once proceeding to the stationmaster's office, where Brigadier-general C. F. N. Macready, C.B., was in constant telegraphic and telephonic communication with the War Office and the chief-constable of Glamorgan (Captain Lindsey). The general came down from London in the afternoon, arriving at Cardiff by the 4.30 p.m. train. With him was Colonel M. C. Curry, D.A.G., and they were met by Lieutenant-colonel H. A. T. Phillips, R.G.A., commanding the troops in the Cardiff district, and Captain Bennett, A.S.C., Pembroke Dock.

A quarter of an hour prior to the general's arrival a squadron of the 15th Hussars, with their horses, arrived at the Great Western Railway station from Salisbury Plain and these were at once despatched to the Canton sidings, where they remained in the train until 4.30, when they detrained and marched to the Cardiff Barracks, where they put up for the night. Their sudden appearance at Cardiff caused some excitement among the station officials, who understood the significance of the soldiers' arrival.

The general officer commanding seemed to be in some considerable doubt as to giving any definite orders for the sending of the troops up to the scene of operations, and it seemed evident that he was not in possession of the serious aspect affairs had assumed.

It was difficult to ascertain the identity of

the officers arriving by each train. They all immediately waited upon General Macready, and at one time eight were in the stationmaster's room, the consultation lasting until eight o'clock. A quartermaster-sergeant of the Welsh Regiment from Cardiff Barracks was in attendance the whole time, and there were also a number of orderlies.

The railway officials were also present in full force, among them being Mr. J. J. Leaning, divisional superintendent; Mr. J. Carter, assistant divisional superintendent; Mr. Hulin, the stationmaster, &c., while an interested attendant was Mr. C. A. G. Pullin, Mr. D. A. Thomas's private secretary.

When the Hussars arrived the orders for the officer commanding were that he must not proceed further than Cardiff until he received a communication from the War Office. He was also informed by telegram that General Macready was on his way from London to command operations.

It was very evident that even General Macready was under orders not to proceed further than Cardiff until receiving instructions from the War Office.

By the 7.30 train another batch of officers arrived from Bristol, and after acquainting the general of the fact they left the station.

At 8.3 the first contingent consisting of 200 foot police arrived from London. These men were under the charge of Superintendent Powell, and an hour and a half later a special arrived with 100 men and their horses. These forces were immediately despatched to Pontypridd, where further orders awaited them.

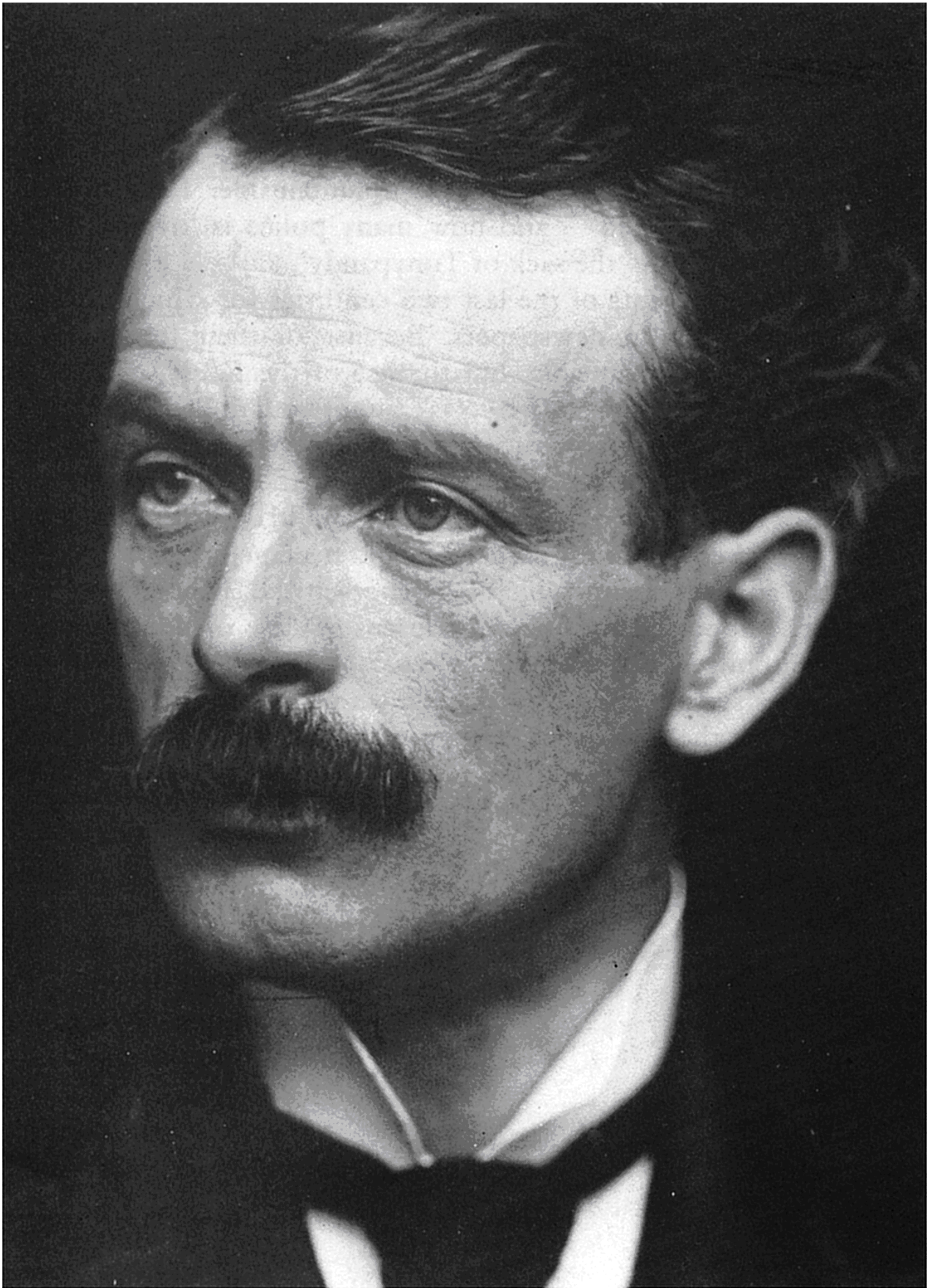
CAVALRY LEAVE FOR THE RHONDDA.

ALL FURNISHED WITH BALL AMMUNITION.

A squadron of the 15th Hussars arrived at Cardiff at 11.15, they having left Tidworth at 4.45. On Major Burnett, who was in command, reporting himself to Colonel Curry, who was in charge—General Macready having left earlier for Pontypridd—he was ordered to leave at once for Pontypridd, where further orders awaited him. The train left at 11.30. The men were all furnished with ball ammunition, and are prepared for any eventuality.

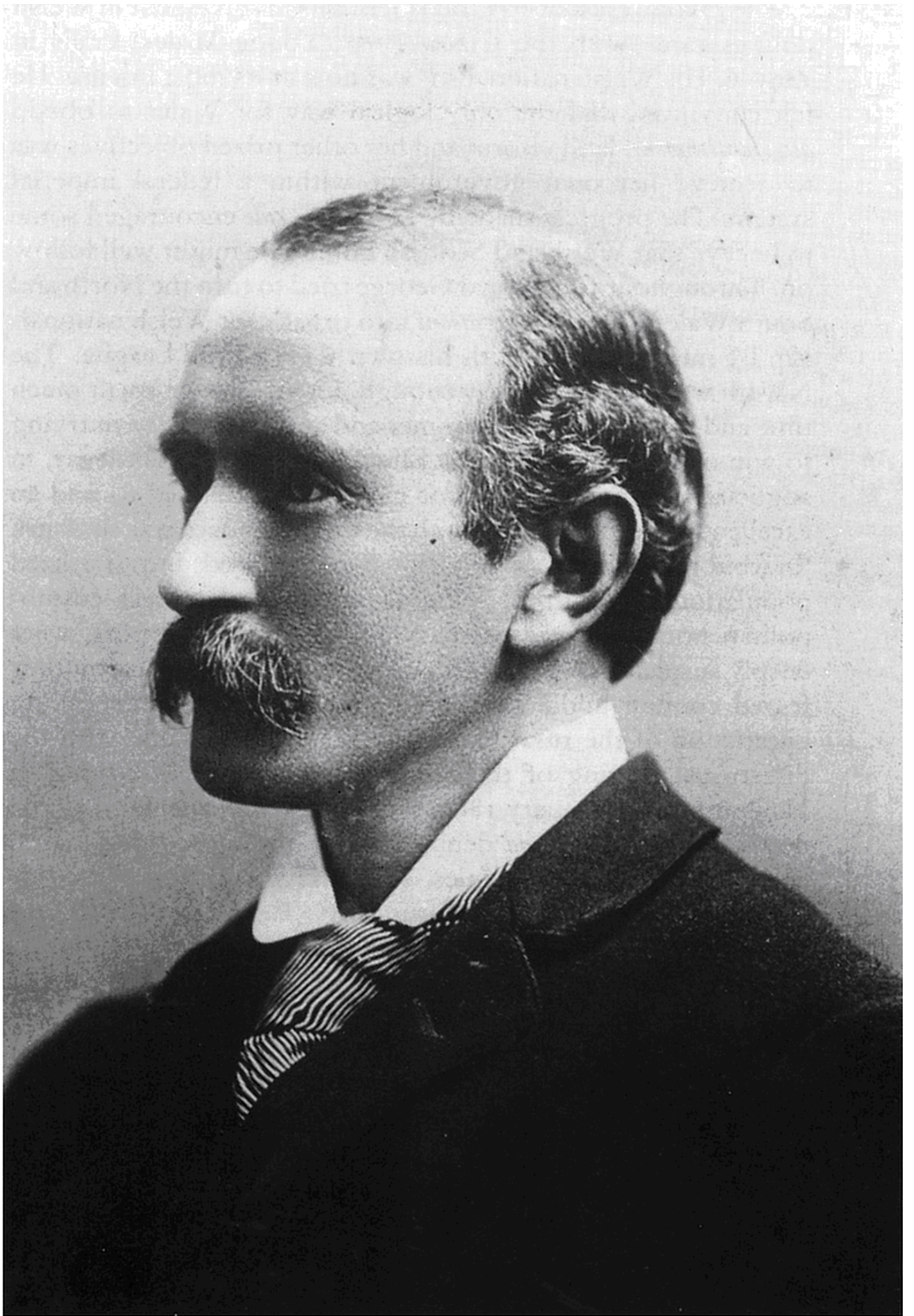
MORE LONDON POLICE.

The situation during the evening assumed such an aspect that another contingent of police were telegraphed for from London, and they arrived at Cardiff Station at three o'clock this morning. An engine of the Taff Vale Company, with officials, was immediately attached to the train, and it proceeded up to the Rhondda.



David Lloyd George, 1903

(Source: BBC Hulton Picture Library.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Tom Ellis, Liberal MP for Merioneth

(Source: National Library of Wales.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Lloyd George's funeral, Llanystumdwy, 1945

(Source: National Library of Wales.)
From: Wales 1880-1914



Lloyd George speaking at Killerton Park, Devon, in 1925

(Source: BBC Hulton Picture Library)
From: Wales 1880-1914