

# CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1951.

## VOLUME I

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

A Census of Population was taken on the night of 8th April, 1951, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1951 (S.I. No. 73 of 1951) made by the Taoiseach under the Statistics Acts, 1926 and 1946. The Census schedules, for completion by the head of each family or institution, were distributed about a week before Census date and completed forms were collected as soon as possible after that date. The *Gárda Síochána* acted as official enumerators for all parts of the country outside the Dublin Metropolitan area, within which the duties of enumeration were carried out by Postal officials. The enumerators scrutinised the returns at the time of collection to ensure that they were correctly completed and, where necessary, assisted householders in filling up the forms. A summary, by sex, of the population in each area was prepared by each enumerator and from these summaries the Preliminary Report which was published in January, 1952, was compiled.

#### Method of Compilation

As in previous Censuses the punched card system was used for compilation. The particulars (as to area of residence, age, conjugal condition, occupation, etc.) shown on the Census forms were number-coded and transferred to statistical cards by the punching of holes. A card was punched for each person shown on the schedule. The cards are passed many times through sorting and counting machines in order to record and summarise the statistics in accordance with predetermined classifications. The figures appearing in this volume have been obtained from these Census machine cards as will the information to be published in the subsequent volumes of the Census Report.

#### Form of Publication

The advantages of treating every aspect of one particular subject in a separate volume have been borne out by experience and the system, which was inaugurated in 1926, has been maintained in presenting the statistics of the Census of Population, 1951. There is necessarily a certain amount of cross-classification. For instance, the numbers in each occupation will be classified by ages.

In the present volume are contained the definitive figures for the principal areas in the country and for all areas used for official administrative purposes down to District Electoral Divisions. The principal table, Table III, gives details of the population of each District Electoral Division and indicates how these areas build up to the larger units of area. The (former) Rural Districts have been retained as convenient statistical units of area; these districts are as constituted at the date of their abolition as administrative areas in 1926 (or in the case of the Rural Districts in County Dublin, in 1930). The District Electoral Division is composed of a number of complete townlands which are the smallest territorial units of area used for administrative purposes. Following the procedure adopted since 1926, the population of townlands will be compiled but will not be published in the 1951 Census Report; populations of individual townlands will, however, be supplied on application.

#### Population

The population recorded for each area represents all persons actually present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 8th April, 1951, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 9th April, 1951, not having been enumerated for Census purposes elsewhere within the country. The figures thus include temporary visitors present on that night as well as permanent residents; persons on board ships or boats in port, persons in caravans, etc. were included with the population of the adjacent areas.

### Area and Valuation

The particulars of area and valuation published in this volume were extracted from the records of the Valuation Office. The areas are in all cases exclusive of the areas under tide-ways, larger lakes and rivers. The valuation is the rateable valuation after appeal in 1951.

### Marriages, Births and Deaths

The statistics of marriages, births and deaths in Tables 1 and 12 were extracted from the records of the Office of the Registrar-General. As explained in the notes at the head of Table 12, both the numbers of births and deaths registered and the numbers attributed in respect of the areas mentioned for the calendar years are given. Particulars are also shown in Table 1 and in Table 12 of marriages, births and deaths registered in the inter-censal period from 13th May, 1946 to 8th April, 1951. In the case of births and deaths the information given for this period relates to the numbers attributed to the areas mentioned, while in the case of marriages the figures given are for those actually registered in the areas in question.

### Areas to which comparative figures relate

In most of the tables in this Volume comparisons are made between the years 1946 and 1951 and in these tables the boundaries of the administrative areas concerned are the same - those existing at the date of the 1951 Census. Only in Tables 1 and 2 and in the two deduced Tables 3 and 4 are particulars given for years prior to 1911. These tables refer to counties and provinces and since the change in boundaries of these areas were small, it was decided to follow the procedure of previous Censuses by showing in Tables 1 and 2 the populations at each Census for the area as existing at the date of such Census.

### Towns

In Table 14 is shown an alphabetical list of towns which forms the basis of 'Town and Village Population' used in Table 9 of the volume.

Towns are in two main classes:

- (i) towns with legally defined boundaries and
- (ii) towns and villages without legally defined boundaries.

The first class comprises (a) the four county boroughs and the borough of Dún Laoghaire, (b) 49 Urban Districts and (c) 29 towns under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854. In the case of towns not having legally defined boundaries populations are determined by the Census authorities on the advice of the Garda Superintendents of enumeration. A 'town' of this sort is defined to be a cluster of twenty or more houses but in certain cases clusters of houses are included with the population of the adjacent town or village of type (ii) from which they are geographically separated, when the populations of such clusters take part in the communal life of the town or village.

Problems of definition have arisen in connection with new housing schemes, whereby families are transferred from houses in towns to houses situated in the surrounding country. In such cases, when the town has legal boundaries and the new housing scheme is situated outside such boundaries, the Census authorities have no option but to define new 'towns'. It must be confessed that, perhaps naturally, such creations have sometimes failed to achieve local recognition or even identification. When the town or village has no legally defined boundaries and when the clusters of newly built houses are not far distant from the parent town the populations are usually included with the population of the town or village. It is the practice to show, where possible, comparative population figures for the previous Census in respect of the area of the Census town as existing at the current Census; in cases where comparative figures are not available, the fact is indicated by means of a footnote.

Even when the towns have legal boundaries, comparisons of intercensal changes of population for the identical areas may be misleading. Thus the population of Cork County Borough will be seen to have *declined* from 75,595 to 74,567 or by 1.4 per cent between 1946 and 1951. When, however, the adjacent Cork North City and South-City Suburbs are included the population of Cork City and Suburbs *increased* from 108,022 to 112,009 or by 3.7 per cent in the last intercensal period. This problem is specially acute in the larger expanding conurbations.

Areas and valuations are given in Tables 9 and 11 only for towns with legally defined boundaries. Even in such cases care must be exercised in comparing density of population (e.g. persons per 100 acres given in Table 9) since the fixed boundaries may in some cases include a rural belt or the area of the town may be almost entirely built up.

### Dublin and Cork Suburbs

In consequence of the rapid development in housing which has taken place in the suburban areas adjacent to Dublin County Borough, Dún Laoghaire Borough and Cork County Borough it has been decided to compile and publish for the first time population figures relating to these suburban areas. The following are the constituent areas together with relative population figures for each area. For convenience the suburbs of Dublin and Cork have been divided to show North suburbs and South suburbs separately.

#### *Dublin North City Suburbs.*

Dublin North City Suburbs comprise the entire D.E.D. of Howth Rural, the townlands of Ashtown (pt.), Cabragh and Pelletstown in the D.E.D. of Castleknock; the townlands of Artane (Domville), Artane East, Paldoyle, Peaumont, Ponnybrook, Brookville, Coolock, Grange (pt.), Kilmore Pig (pt.), Kilmore Little, Oldtown, Stapolin (pt.), and Tonlegee (pt.) and the towns of Paldoyle and Coolock in the D.F.D. of Coolock; the townlands of Artane North, Artane South, Artane West, Pallygall (pt.), Claremont, Clonmel (pt.), Hampstead North, Harmonstown (pt.), Santry (pt.), Stormanstown (pt.), Wad and Walnut Grove and the towns of Artane North, Cremore Park, Wadelai Estate, and Walnut Grove in the D.E.D. of Drumcondra Rural; the townlands of Pallyboggan North, Pallyboggan South, Pallygall (pt.), Cardiffsbridge, Cardiffs-castle (pt.), Finglas East, Finglas West, Finglas Wood, Glebe, Jamestown Great (pt.), Jamestown Little (pt.), Johnstown, Springmount, Stang, Stockens, and Tolka and the towns of Finglas and Finglas Bridge in the D.F.D. of Finglas. The entire North City Suburbs contain 16,460 persons, and have increased in population by 92.3 per cent since 1946.

#### *Dublin South City Suburbs.*

Dublin South City Suburbs comprise the townlands of Bluebell (pt.), Drimnagh (pt.) and Jamestown and the towns of Bluebell and Drimnagh in the D.E.D. of Clondalkin; the townlands of Palalley (pt.), Ballinteer (pt.), Drummartin (pt.), Dundrum (pt.), Mount Anville, Mount Merrion (pt.), Roebuck and Trimbleston and the towns of Dundrum, Goatstown, Mount Merrion and Roebuck in the D.E.D. of Dundrum; the townlands of Churchtown Lower, Churchtown Upper (pt.), Farranboley, Friarland, Rathmines Great and Rathmines Little and the towns of Churchtown Lower, Rathmines Great, Rosemount, Sweetmount and Windy Arbour in the D.E.D. of Milltown; the townlands of Ballyfermot Lower, Ballyfermot Upper (pt.) and Johnstown (pt.) in the D.F.D. of Palmerstown; the townlands of Putterfield, Old Orchard, Bathfarnham (pt.), Whitehall and Willbrook and the towns of Putterfield, Silveracre, Whitehall and Willbrook in the D.F.D. of Bathfarnham; the townland of Templeogue (pt.) and the town of Templeogue in the D.F.D. of Tallaght; the townlands of Commons, Crumlin, Greenhills (pt.), Kimmage, Perrystown, Roebuck, Whitehall and Wilkinstown (pt.) and the town of Crumlin in the D.E.D. of Terenure. The entire South City Suburbs contain 37,345 persons, and have increased in population by 129.7 per cent since 1946.

#### *Dún Laoghaire Suburbs.*

Dún Laoghaire Suburbs comprise the townlands of Brennanstown (pt.), Carrickmines Little (pt.), Cherrywood (pt.), Kerry Mount, Kilbogget (pt.), Laughanstown (pt.), Loughlinstown (pt.), Rochestown, Rochestown Domain and Thomastown (pt.) and the town of Cabinteely (pt.) in the D.E.D. of Pallybrack, the townland of Mount Merrion (pt.) in the D.E.D. of Dundrum, the townlands of Shanganagh (pt.) and Shankill (pt.) in the D.E.D. of Bathmichael; the townlands of Cabinteely, Cornelscourt, Deansgrange, Foxrock, Galloping Green North, Galloping Green South, Johnstown, Kill o'Grange, Kilmacud East, Kilmacud West, Mount Merrion or Callary, Mulchans-town, Newpark, Newtowncastlebyrn, Newtownpark, Stradbrook, Stillorgan Glebe, Stillorgan Grove, Stillorgan North, Stillorgan Park, Stillorgan South, Tipperstown (pt.), Waltersland, Woodland and Woodpark and the towns of Cabinteely (pt.), Cornelscourt, Deansgrange, Foxrock, Galloping Green, Kill o'Grange, Newtownpark and Stillorgan in the D.E.D. of Stillorgan. The entire Dún Laoghaire Suburbs contain 10,565 persons, and have increased in population by 38.9 per cent since 1946.

*Cork North City Suburbs.*

Cork North City Suburbs comprise the townlands of Ballinamought East and Lota Beg, in the D.E.D. of Rathcooney and the townlands of Pallyvolane, Close's, Commons, Coppinger's Acre, Farranferris, Garranbraher, Kerryhall, Kilbarry, Kilnap, Knockfree, Knocknabohilly, Knocknaheeny, Knockpoge, Mount Desert, Parknaglantane and Shanakiel and the towns of Dublin Hill, Kilbarry, Kilnap, Knocknabohilly, Shanakiel and Spanglehill in the D.E.D. of St. Mary's; the entire North City Suburbs contain 9,835 persons, and have increased in population by 6.6 per cent since 1946.

*Cork South City Suburbs.*

Cork South City Suburbs comprise the D.E.D.'s of Pishopstown and Blackrock and the townlands of Ardarrig, Ballybrack, Douglas, Grange, Maryborough, Monfieldstown and Mounthovel and the towns of Douglas and Donnybrook (pt.) in the D.E.D. of Douglas; the entire South City Suburbs contain 27,607 persons, and have increased in population by 19.0 per cent since 1946.

**Changes in Boundaries of Towns**

Since 1946 the following changes in boundaries have been made in respect of the Towns specified below. In each case the comparative population figures for 1946 shown in this volume are those as returned in 1946 for the area as constituted after the coming into operation of the Order or Act in question.

*Castleblayney.*

Under the Castleblayney Urban District (Alteration of Boundary) Order, 1948 (S.I. No. 63 of 1948) part of the D.E.D. of Castleblayney Rural was transferred to the Urban District of Castleblayney.

*Clones*

Under the Clones Urban District (Alteration of Boundary) Order, 1948 (S.I. No. 65 of 1948) part of the D.E.D. of Clones Rural was transferred to the Urban District of Clones.

*Killarney.*

Under the Killarney Urban District (Alteration of Boundary) Order, 1948 (S.I. No. 64 of 1948) part of the D.E.D. of Killarney Rural was transferred to the Urban District of Killarney.

*Limerick.*

Under the County Limerick (District Electoral Division) Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 1 of 1950) part of the D.E.D.s of Limerick North Rural and Limerick South Rural were amalgamated to form a new D.E.D. known as Limerick Rural. Under the Local Government Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1950, the D.E.D. of Limerick Rural was added to the City of Limerick.

*Tralee.*

Under the Tralee Urban District (Alteration of Boundary) Order, 1946, part of the D.E.D. of Tralee Rural was transferred to the Urban District of Tralee.

*Tramore.*

Under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 (Tramore) Order, 1948 (S.I. No. 121 of 1948) Tramore was constituted a town with Town Commissioners. One townland in the D.E.D. of Islandikane and three townlands in the D.E.D. of Tramore were transferred to the town of Tramore.

**Changes in Status of Towns**

The following changes in status have been recorded since 1946:

*Belturbet.*

Under the Belturbet Urban District (De-Urbanisation) Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 74 of 1950) Belturbet was transferred to the County Health District of Cavan. It is now a town under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854.

*Cootehill.*

Under the Cootehill Urban District (De-Urbanisation) Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 75 of 1950) Cootehill was transferred to the County Health District of Cavan. It is now a town under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854.

## Changes in boundaries since Census date 1951

Changes in boundaries of certain Dispensary and Registrars' Districts were made subsequent to Census date 1951. As the population figures appearing in the tables in this volume relate to the population as existing on 8th April, 1951, the figures in respect of the newly constituted areas are not shown in the tables. For information, however, particulars of population in 1951 of the Registrars' Districts concerned are given hereunder.

County or County Borough	Statutory Instrument	Registrar's District	POPULATION		
			Total	Males	Females
Limerick County Borough	No. 332 of 1951 with effect from 1 December, 1951	No. 1	7,833	3,800	4,033
		No. 2	13,664	6,449	7,215
		No. 3	19,225	9,084	10,141
		No. 4	10,098	4,770	5,328
Limerick County	No. 333 of 1951 with effect from 1 December, 1951	Limerick Rural	2,528	1,319	1,209
		Annacotty	3,864	1,993	1,871
		Clarina	2,769	1,465	1,304
Co. Kildare	No. 36 of 1952 with effect from 1 April, 1952	Fontstown	1,780	958	822
		Moone	2,371	1,266	1,105
		Athy	6,900	3,554	3,346
		Monasterevan	3,821	2,045	1,776