

CENSUS 1875

Contents

Recommendations 12te October 1875

Circular

- A. Jurisdictions
- B. The delimiting of wards and hiring of census takers
- C. Subsequent census work
- Form A
- Form B
- Form C

Instructions for census takers

- Form D
- Salaries

Circular (Towns)

- From Christiania (local Oslo) Authorities

To the joint Kingdom's Consulates

- To the Consuls of the United Kingdoms
- Circular (1876)

- List of Sailors

Instruction No. 2

- Abbreviations - occupations

Instruction No. 4

(Circular 1877)

Cirkular (1878)

Appendix No. 16.

The Royal Norwegian Government's Recommendations of 12 October 1875, acclaimed by Royal Resolution of 23 Oct.

The Head of the Department for the Interior, Minister Selmer, has subserviently ordered the following: The latest Parliament has according to the message from its presidency on 31 May 1875 carried the following decision:

For an ordinary census to be taken in the Nation as well as commencing the work on the results, we grant for the budget period from 1 July 1875 til 1 July 1876 23000 Spesidedaler."

...

[The government suggested] the census should be taken by the end of this or the beginning of the next year. In royal resolutions of 16 July 1846, 16 October 1866 and 11 October 1865 about censuses it was decided that the census should be taken on the first holiday after epiphany, the records to mirror the status at the end of the year and disregarding any changes that had occurred in the meantime.

The current census is supposed to be started on Monday 3 January, since this time for most census takers supposedly is more convenient than later during the month, whereas those persons who due to Christmas will be absent from their home during the census, hardly will be so significant that it will cause any inconvenience.

Incidentally, the records should be entered according to the state at the end of the year.

As to the object to the census it is observed that the so-called de jure population hitherto has been the basis, so that in the questionnaire for each inhabited place have been enumerated the persons who reside permanently in the same place, so that the temporarily absent have been included, but not those temporarily present. However, when following this system, especially under the more developed conditions of our time, it can hardly be avoided that some of the absentees are passed over while others are counted twice, we have concluded in accordance with the practice in most other countries, that the current census ought to include all persons actually present, with special marking of those temporarily absent. Since it is based on the de facto enumeration principle, the census must also include those away at sea, who at the end of the year were aboard Norwegian or foreign vessels in the harbours of the realm.

Considering how difficult it is to obtain complete information at home about the Norwegian sailors, who on census day are absent from the realm, we find also it desirable in connection with the national census to take a census of the crew aboard the Norwegian vessels who by the end of the year are absent at foreign trade.

In accordance with the procedure followed in the previous census we shall collect schematized records with names, family positions, age, sex, marital status, occupation, birthplace, religion, as well as information about whether the person is mentally ill, deaf and dumb or blind.

We have found it convenient to include in the questionnaire some new fields, which partly aim at highlighting the relationship between the de facto and the de jure population, (fields 4 and 12), part aim at safeguard more complete information about the domiciles than was collected during the previous census (field 5).

In connection with the census we shall in accordance with this (government) Department's humble recommendation include information about livestock and the size of the grain and potato produce.

The relevant form is with respect to livestock nearly designed in the same way as the one used in the previous Five-Year Report. To figure out the grain and potato crop, previous censuses collected information for every farm about the seed while the multiple was recorded as a whole for each census ward as well as the whole parish. While supposedly the seed should be recorded in the same way as previously, but due to difficulties, in order to collect reliable information about the multiple, it is

considered best to make this the object of a special inquiry, which we aim to carry out in connection with the five-year report. As to the procedures which are necessary in order to obtain the information, they will be somewhat different in towns and in the countryside.

The census in the towns and the (smaller) trading places will be administered by the local magistrate and taken either by the ward masters employed by the poor-law authorities, or other public employees, whom the Magistrate considers qualified for the task. These census takers distribute the special lists so that every house owner or manager receives a questionnaire before the end of the year, together with instructions to fill it in before 3 January, at which date the collection of the forms should commence. The census takers must on location control whether the forms have been completed correctly and correct or fill in missing information. When the original information thus has been collected, they should be audited by the census administrators who then must make summary main lists showing the number of inhabited houses as well as the population size in every house and in the whole town. Next, these main lists together with the original records must be sent for further processing in the statistical office of this Department.

In the rural districts the census should be administered by the local bailiff together with the parson, the latter being in command, and to be carried out by the school teachers. The administrators may, however also employ other census takers while preferring teachers. The special lists should be sent to the houses with school children or in other convenient ways without payment before the end of the year, so that house fathers or other superiors can browse the questions listed in the forms and have the answers readily at hand, when the census takers come to pick up and fill in the forms. At present we do not recommend in a general request to rural inhabitants to fill in the lists themselves. When the original lists have been collected, the census takers should produce summary main lists each for his ward, where after all lists will be audited by the census administrators and together with a general summary produced by the latter to be sent directly to this Department.

The Department remarks that instead of the printed farm tax lists used at previous census taking, and due to the tax reevaluation it was necessary to copy the new tax records available in the Department of Finances in accordance with form A. Each census taker should receive the sheets relevant for his ward, so that it can be guaranteed that no evaluated farm is passed over when taking the census.

The abovementioned special enumeration of sailors should in Norwegian harbours be done by custom officers, which in understanding with the Head of the Department of Finances should face no obstructions, and in foreign harbours by the relevant Swedish and Norwegian consuls. Sailors aboard Norwegian vessels which are en route should also be enumerated, which supposedly should be done by whenever possible providing a questionnaire to any Norwegian vessel leaving a Norwegian or foreign harbor towards the end of the year, requesting the Captain to fill in and deliver the form to the Swedish or Norwegian consulate or Norwegian custom-house in the harbor, where the vessel lies on 31 December or whereto it first arrives in the new

year. The captains who then report to the relevant consulate or custom-house and have not received the relevant form, should now be given one to fill in. When the records accordingly have been collected, they should be sent to this Department within a suitable time limit.

The per diem to bailiffs and schoolteachers at the previous census was decided by this Department according to due authorization. The ordinary benefit to bailiffs was 72 to 96 shillings, for teachers 48 to 60 shillings for every day spent. Since the benefits for the current census, due to price increases generally will be a higher per diem, we recommend for the teachers and other census takers to employ a system used during the English census, where for all enumerators should be calculated a certain payment (or mile money) related to the length of the road, which the enumerators had to walk while collecting the information, and in addition a certain amount for every enumerated individual. These tariffs should be decided by this Department when most parishes have provided information about the time used for the census. If enumerators in exceptional cases have to use means of transport, the necessary travel expenses will be refunded in addition to the appropriate per diem for the time spent travelling, while mile money for this part of the distance of course will be dropped.

Because of varying conditions at different places the benefits for the bailiffs should be decided individually according to further information about the workload. In addition to per diem, transport costs according to regulations for the necessary travels during this just like during the previous census.

In towns there has been no economic compensations for the enumeration work during previous censuses. We assume, however, that according to circumstances it should be possible to render benefits, if the census administrator judges this appropriate; just like for the bigger cities, where the compilation of the special lists demands a not insignificant work, the magistrates are allowed a suitable compensation for clerical assistance.

In accordance with the abovementioned which in general is seconded by the other government ministers, we recommend :

1. To adopt the Parliament's decision of 31 May 1875 to grant for the budget year 1 July 1875 - 1 July 1876 the amount of 23,000 spesiedaler for the taking of an ordinary census in the realm as well as the start of the compilations of results.
2. The census should be taken by the end of the year and is supposed to be started on Monday 3 January and continued on the following days until completed.
3. In connection with the census we shall include information about livestock and the size of the grain and potato produce
4. The census in the towns and the (smaller) trading places will be administrated by the local magistrate and taken either by the ward masters employed by the poor-law authorities, or other public employees, whom the Magistrate considers qualified for the task, asking house owners or managers to fill in the questionnaires by self-enumeration.

5. In the rural districts the census should be administered by the local bailiff together with the parson - the latter being in command, and to be carried out by the school teachers and others whom the administrator finds competent.
6. The enumeration of sailors on board Norwegian vessels should be done by custom officers which by the end of the year were in or on the way to Norwegian harbours, as well as the crew aboard foreign ships in Norwegian harbours.
7. In foreign harbours the enumeration of sailors on board Norwegian vessels in or on the way there should be done by the relevant Swedish and Norwegian consuls.
8. The questionnaires should be laid out according to the forms attached.
9. The census lists should be dispatched directly to the Department of the Interior as soon as the census is completed, at the latest by the end of February 1876, however so that the sending of the lists for Northern Norway as well as the lists of point 6 and 7 can be delayed until the middle of March.
10. The Department of the Interior is authorized to make the arrangements which are necessary for this undertaking, including the allowance to magistrates, bailiffs, schoolteachers and other officers.

{ The following concerns the enumeration in the countryside with exceptions for the urban areas within brackets }

Attachment No. 16 {23}

Circular { towns }

From

The royal Norwegian Government's Department of the Interior

By royal resolution of 23 this month is graciously decided: (cf attachment no 16, the recommendation).

The Department remarks the following to be noticed concerning the census:

{ In towns where boundary changes are decided to be implemented from 1 January 1876, the borders as of 31 December 1875 should be the basis for the census. It should be announced, however, and entered in form D which changes will be implemented. }

The parson shall as soon as possible after receiving this circular fix a meeting with the bailiff(s), partly to run through the plan for the census, partly to agree on the implementation of the preparations, which must be performed.

The plan for the census in the rural districts is in summary the following:

1. The parish is delimited into wards and a census taker is hired for each.
2. The census is prepared by special lists (form B) being sent to the domiciles with school children {ward masters or other enumerators} or in other costless and convenient ways some time before the end of the year, asking house fathers or other superiors before 31 December to browse the questions listed on {to fill in} the forms and have the answers readily at hand when the census taker come to receive and complete the list.
3. The collection of the special lists start Monday 3 January and take place by the enumerator walking from house to house, filling in for every domicile 1 special list with the information received from the inhabitants.
4. As soon as these original lists have been collected, the census taker should produce a summary main list (form C) of the number of inhabited houses and people in the ward, where after all lists will be audited by the census administrators and together with a general summary produced by the latter all the records will be sent directly to this Department.

For further guidance we remark:

A. Jurisdiction.

Since the census in urban places will be administered by the magistrates, in those parishes which in addition to the countryside include some town or other urban place, the census administered by the bailiff and the parson should only concern the rural district. If any property listed in form A belongs to a town or other urban place, this should be passed over, and a relevant remark is included in the appropriate place on the said form.

In parishes where boundary changes are decided to be implemented from 1 January 1876, the borders as of 31 December 1875 should be the basis for the census. It should be announced, however, and entered in form D which changes will be implemented.

If there are discrepancies between the ecclesiastical and secular borders, information about this should likewise be reported in form D. Wherever single farms or whole rural settlements belong to a different municipality, judicial district or bailiff's district than what otherwise correspond to one or more of the sub-parishes, the numbers of the relevant census wards and special lists should be reported together with the number of inhabited houses and their persons (cf comment on page one of form C).

B. On the employment of census takers and the dividing of the parish into wards.

As enumerators should primarily be used the school teachers in their own wards, Usually it is convenient to employ other competent men for parts of the district or ward. In which base remote communities, islands or other parts of the parish should be highlighted, from which someone living nearby can take the census more easily than a teacher living far away.

In wards where there are major workers' buildings or other buildings or building complexes containing a large number of people, such as poor-houses, asylums etc, it will similarly be convenient to construct special wards for these, so that the relevant manager can take on the census work.

We generally recommend that the census will gain added accuracy and be done during less time if the size of the ward can be restricted so much that each enumerator for instance does not get more the 50 domiciles to account for, but we assume that the lack of qualified persons will make this unfeasible in many parishes.

When designing the wards take into consideration what is convenient for the enumerators and that the **borders** between them can be mutually drawn in a clear manner according to natural demarcations. In order to prevent any vagueness about the borders for each ward, every enumerator should be given the relevant sheets for form A, after these have been prepared according to the 3rd paragraph in the notes for this form.

In parishes where significant crowds of fishermen supposedly will assemble, the census administration should in due time appoint a sufficient number of extra enumerators, so that the temporarily present fishermen in the parish can be enumerated before leaving the place.

{ If the magistrate finds it convenient to employ as enumerators others than the ward masters employed by the poor-relief authorities, he should employ so many that each will deal with about 100 houses. }

{ The magistrate must number the abovementioned special lists sequentially before they are distributed, and in each inhabited house in the current town or smaller urban place the first page must be given its tax-assessment number, but it is not required that the latter numbers are written sequentially if the census administrator finds a different way more convenient and nothing is passed over. }

Form A contains a roster of the tax-assessed properties and copies have been sent to the relevant tax collector to be updated and then sent to the bailiffs at the latest by 16 November. If some of these rosters have not been received in time, the tax

collector must immediately be reminded about the submission and without delaying other preparations for the census. In order to save time the bailiff should mark the listed properties which are known to be uninhabited.

When the wards have been designed and the enumerators employed, these should be called to a meeting with the parson and the bailiff (or when more convenient with one of these), in order to explain the special census rules elaborated in form B and C, so that any doubts can be removed. In this meeting every enumerator should be given an appropriate number of forms B and C, the abovementioned sheets of form A, as well as a copy of the examples to instruct the census takers about the correct completion of these lists. Also, an agreement should be made about the sending of form B to the various domiciles in a convenient way.

C. Post census work.

As soon as the census takers have delivered all completed forms to the bailiff {the magistrate}, he should check them to the extent he finds necessary to make sure that the lists have been properly completed.

This auditing should be done in the following way:

1. Form C, main list of the population size, should be compared to the farm tax list (form A) to ensure that all farm parts are found in form C, if they are not noted as uninhabited.
2. Also the names of each domicile in form C should be controlled, so that the bailiff from his knowledge of the localities can note any possible omissions of new farms or other inhabited places not mentioned in the farm tax list. In addition, he should ensure that Romani present at the turn of the year have been included in the relevant ward.
3. Next must be checked if the fields in form B have been correctly filled in, especially that the information about **occupations** is correct and specific, In regions where the population consist of Sami and Finnish people besides Norwegians, please check whether the information asked for has been filled in. Also investigate whether the question about **livestock** and **seed** was answered; for every domicile there should be either figures or a specification that no livestock or seed was existed.
4. Finally control the number of inhabited houses and number of people in form C with the original information in form B, where it should also be examined whether the summary in part two of form C of each part of the census ward has been specified correctly and completely.

In cases of incomplete or erroneous information, send the relevant lists to the enumerator so that they immediately can be completed and corrected, if the bailiff cannot do this from his own information, for instance in field 9. The correction should be done so that the original version is readable.

After the auditing is completed the bailiff must produce the general summary mentioned in point 4 (form D).

Finally, the bailiff must look over the information from the enumerators about the time used as specified on the last page of form C, as well as the mileage they had to walk including the road quality and other travel expenses. This information should be confirmed by the bailiff according to his knowledge about the conditions.

After the lists have been processed in this way all documents are delivered as soon as possible to the person who after having browsed them dispatch them to this Department. Please note that the packages containing the documents should be marked: Concerning the census.

For work connected with the census the bailiffs receive a per diem, which later will be decided by this Department, where they will also get compensation for travel costs according to tariffs. Thus, a specification must be sent of the time used by bailiff due to the census and an invoice about their travel benefits.

In conclusion we note that if the census administrators want to notify us about experiences gained about how the current census apparatus works, or with suggestions for changes which can be relevant for a future census, we are most interested.

We attach:

- Copies of form B.
- Copies of form C
- Copies of form D
- Collected examples.

Unused forms are to be returned in due time. A receipt for receiving this circular and the attached forms is requested to be sent to this Department as soon as possible.

Christiania 26 October 1875.

C. A. Selmer.

A. N. Kiær.

If the forms etc mentioned in this circular do not arrive together with the circular, they will arrive with one of the first following mailings.

To parsons and bailiffs.

Attachment No. 17.

Form A.

Census for the Kingdom of Norway

(1st page) 31 December 1875.

(The national coat of arms)

(Rural) municipality tax district.

List

of

the tax-assessed properties in the municipality

according to the tax collector's cash book as of187

confirmed until 1875 by

Tax Collector.

(Relevant numbered sheets.)

Cf note on the last page of this sheet.

(4th page.)

Comment.

The bailiff is requested to add the information in the last column of the attached list of the tax-assessed properties.

Then the list should as soon as possible and at the latest on 1 December 1875 to be sent to the parson as the administrator of the census. The relevant sheets of the list should be distributed among the enumerators in a meeting between these and the parson and the bailiff, so that each gets the sheets concerning his ward. The Department will address the parson about this under separate cover.

In cases where the sheets contain farms belonging to a different ward, these should be copied on the reverse side of the sheets for the relevant ward, together with a note both on the copy and the original.

All sheets should in due time be sent to the Department of the Interior together with the census lists.

(Bilag No. 17. Liste.)

Løbe- No.	Sogn.	Thinglag.	Eierens eller Brugerens Navn.	Herred.			I hvilken Kommune er Eieren bosat?
				Revideret Matrikulskyld.			
	Gaardens Navn.	Brugets Navn.		Daler.	Ort.	Skilling.	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Husholdninger. (Her skrives et Bital for hver særskilt Husholdning; ligeledes et Bital for hver enlig Person. Løgerende, der spise Middag ved Familiens Bord, regnes ikke som enslige.	Personernes Navne (Fornavn og Tilnavn). (Her opføres: a) alle de, der den Site Decbr. havde Natteophold i Huset, Tilreisende derunder indbefattede; b) alle de, der sædvanlig bo i Huset, men vare fraværende den Site December).	a) Sædvanligt Bosted for dem, der den Site Decbr. midlertidigt havde Natteophold i Huset. (Stedet betegnes paa Maade som i Rubrik 11.)	Harde nogen af Boerne sin Bolig (Natteophold) i en særskilt fra Hovedbygningen adskilt Side- eller Udhusbygning? og da i hvilken?	Kjøn. (Her sættes et Bital i vedkommende Rubrik.) Mandskjøn. Kvindeskjøn.	Hvad Enhver er i Familien (saasom Husbader, Kone, Søn, Datter, Tjenestgænder, Logerende, Tilreisende, osv.).	For Personer over 15 Aar: Om gift, Enkemand (Enke) eller fraskilt (derunder indbefattede, der ere fraskilte med Hensyn til Bord og Seng). Betegnes saaledes: ug., g., o., f.	a) For Personer 15 Aar og derover: Livsstilling (Næringsvej) eller af hvem forsørget? b) For Personer under 15 Aar, der have løst Arbejde, opgives dettes Art.	
	1 a) Tilstedeværende:							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							
	9							
	10							
	11							
	12							
	13							
	14							
	15							
	16							
	17							
	18							
	19							

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Fødested. (Byens, Sognets og Præstegældets Navn eller, hvis Nogen er født i Udlandet, Stedets og Landets Navn.)	Fødselsaar.	Hvilken Stats Undersaat? (forudsagt Nogen ikke er norsk Undersaat.)	Troeskjendelse. (Nogen ikke bekjender sig til den norske Statskirke, anføres her, til hvilken Troeskjendelse Enhver henhører.)	Om Sindssvag? (herunder Vanvittige, Tungsinde, Idioter, Tullinger, Sinkere o. dsl.). Dørvstum? eller Blind? (Som Blind anføres den, der ikke har Gangsny.)	I Tilfælde af Sindssvag og Dørvstumhed anføres i denne Rubrik, hvorvidt samme er indtraadt før eller efter det fyldte Aar.	Regler for Udfyldningen af Rubrik 9.
						Personernes Livsstilling bør angives efter deres væsentlige Beskæftigelse eller Næringsvej med Udelukkelse af Bønmønstre, der kun betegne Beklædelse af Umbud, tagne Examina eller andre ydre Egenskaber. Forener Skatteyderen flere Beskæftigelser, der kunne anses som væsentlige, bør han opføres med dobbelt Livsstilling, idet hans vigtigste Erhvervskilde sættes først; f. Ex. Gaardbruger og Fisker; Skibareder og Gaardbruger o. s. v. Forsvrigt bør Stillingen opgives saa bestemt, specielt og nøjsomt som muligt. Til nærmere Veiledning anføres her endel Exempler: Ved Bønmønstrene: Arbejder, Dagarbejder, Inderst, Løskarl, Strandvædder eller lign. bør tilføjes det Slags Arbejde, hvormed vedkommende hovedsagelig er sysselsat; f. Ex. Jordbrug, Tomtearbejde, Veiarbejde, hvilket Slags Fabrik eller Haandværksarbejde o. s. v. Ved alle saadanne Tjenesteforhold, som baade kan være privat og offentligt, bør Forholdets Art opgives, t. Ex. ved Regnskabsførere, om de ere ansatte ved en privat eller ved en offentlig Indretning og da hvilken; lignende ved Fuldmægtig, Kontorist, Opsynsmand, Forvalter, Assistent, Lærer, Ingeniør og andre. Om Gaardbrugere oplyses, hvorvidt de ere Selveiere, Leilendinge eller Forpagtere. Om Husmænd, hvorvidt de formemmelig ernære sig ved Jordbrug eller ved andet Arbejde, og da af hvad Slags. Om Haandværkere og andre Industridrivende, hvad Slags Industri de drive, samt hvorvidt de drive den selvstændigt eller i andres Arbejde. Om Tømmermænd oplyses, hvorvidt de fare tilsæ som Skibetsmænd, eller arbejder paa Skibsværfter, eller beskæftiges

Attachment No. 18

Form B.

Census for the Kingdom of Norway

(1st page) 31 December 1875.

(The national coat of arms)

Hegebostads Parish {Christiania town}, Ward No.List No.....

Special list

of

Population size

As well as

Livestock, seed etc

Concerning farm-tax {House} No Domicile {Street No}

Part No {Ward No}

The questions contained in this list aim at providing statistical information about the population and agriculture. A census like the one which during the first days of 1876 will be taken in all rural parts and towns as well as on board Norwegian ships in foreign harbours, is one the most important means for a people to get to know its own conditions, and every good citizen should thus make every effort to make it as accurate and complete as possible.

(Note: Besides lists with the name of the parish printed on them, the census administrators were also sent some unnamed lists, but with a note that the lists only concerned the countryside in cases where the parish contained both rural and urban districts.)

{ House fathers and other superiors are requested to fill in this list before 3 January; it will be collected on this or one of the next following days. }

(2den og 3die Side se S. 248 og 249.)


(4de Side.)

2. Kreaturhold den 31te December 1875.

Eiernes Navne.	Heste, Føl.		Stort Fæ og Kalve.			Faar og Lam.	Gjeder og Kid.	Svin og Grise.	Rensdyr og Renkalve.
	3 Aar gamle og derover.	under 3 Aar.	Tyre, Oxer og Stude (2 Aar og derover).	Kjør.	Ungnøst og Kalve.				

3. Udsæd i Aaret 1875.

Hvede.	Rug.	Byg.	Blandkorn.	Havre.	Havre til Grøn-foder.	Erter.	Vikker.	Græsfrø.	Poteter.	Andre Rodfrugter.
Tønder.	Tønder.	Tønder.	Tønder.	Tønder.	Tønder.	Tønder.	Tønder.	Skaal-pund.	Tønder.	Maal Jord dertil anvendt.

 Husfædre og andre Foresatte anmodes om inden den 31te December at gennemgaa de i Listen opførte Rubriker, for at de forskjellige Oplysninger, hvorom der spørges, kunne have paa rede Haand, naar Tælleren kommer for at modtage og udfylde Listen, hvilket vil ske den 3die Januar eller en af de nærmest paafølgende Dage.

Bilag No. 19.

Dette Schema, der anvendtes i de Præstegjeld, hvis Befolkning tildels bestaar af Kvæner (Finner) eller Lapper, adskilte sig kun deri fra Bilag No. 18, at Rubrik 3 var delt saaledes:

3 a.	3 b.
<p style="text-align: center;">Personernes Navne (Fornavn og Tilnavn).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Her opføres:</p> <p>a) alle de, der den 31te Decbr. havde Natteophold i Huset, Tilreisende der- under indbefattede.</p> <p>b) alle de, der sædvanlig bo i Huset, men vare fraværende den 31te De- cember.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nationalitet.</p> <p>(Se herom den i Schema C givne Forklaring.)</p>

Attachment No. 20

Form C.

Census for the Kingdom of Norway

(1st page) 31 December 1875.

(The national coat of arms)

ParishWard No. List No

Main list

of

The population size.

Concerning -----

(Put the name of the rural community or ward)

In case a ward contains parts of two different parishes, judicial districts or bailiff's districts, a separate main list should be produced for each such part. These separate lists keep the ward number, but each gets its own letter.

Bilag No. 20.
(1ste Side se S. 251.)

(2den og 3die Side.)

I. Fortløbende Uddrag af Specialisterne.

II. Sammen drag for særskilte Dele af Tællingskredsen saasom: tættere bebyggede Strøg, der bære eget Navn, Forstæder, Strandsteder, Øer, Bygdelag, Grender og Fjerdinger. Ligeledes for Dele deraf.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Spe- cialli- ster- nes No.	Matri- kul- løbe- No.	Bostedets (Gaardens, Pladsens) eller Beboerens Navn.	Antal beboede Huse*).	Samlet Folke- tal (til- stede- væren- de Per- soner).	Vedkom- mende Special- listers No.	Strøggets, Øens, Bygde- lagets o. s. v. Navn.	Antal beboede Huse.	Samlet Folke- tal (til- stede- væren- de Per- soner).
1								
2								
3								
4								

*) Including separate attached buildings or out-houses, where someone stays during the night, cf field 5 of the special list.

(4th page.)

Instructions for enumerators.

1 Preparations. When the enumerator has received the sheets from form A (List of tax-assessed properties) from the parson or the bailiff as well as the necessary copies of form B (special list) and C (main list), he should first take guidance from form A and plan the sequence in which he will visit each domicile in his ward, and with the school children's help or otherwise some time before the end of the year send the special lists to the inhabited houses where they can be distributed without extra expenses. The intention behind the distribution is that house fathers or other superiors can browse the questions listed in the forms and have the answers readily at hand when the census takers come to pick up and fill in the forms. If the census taker thinks he can be **certain** that some house fathers can fill in the lists correctly themselves, he is free to use this assistance, but the enumerator must of course safeguard that the lists are completed correctly and clearly.

The enumerator should make himself thoroughly familiar with the rules provided for the completion of the lists in form B, and if necessary confer with the parson or bailiff.

2. Census taking starts Monday 3 January in the morning and continues without interruption the following days until completed. It should be advanced so expedite as is compatible with the need for accuracy. The census taker must go from house to house and receive and fill in the special lists (form B) – a new form for every inhabited place (main house with its attached buildings and outhouses). In order to replace any lost or destroyed lists, a number of extra forms should be brought. The lists are numbered sequentially as they are collected, and the tax-assessment numbers and the domicile's place name entered (on the forms first page). When entering the persons' names and other characteristics observe that only one line should be used for each individual cf field 2. If one list does not suffice for a domicile, two or more are used and attached.

{On which floor did the persons have their domicile (stay overnight)? And (if several buildings belong to the current house number), also: **in which building?**}

Observe closely that all questions are answered as completely as possible. In field 10 the age must not be entered, since this can lead to misunderstands. In field 11 it is sufficient to enter the first letter of the parish if the sub-parish is specified. In addition to the rules about information on occupation or trade in field 16 we add that the usual titles of house owner or farm owner are insufficient. Please enter in what way the persons is occupied, for instance house owner and blacksmith, farm owner and –user etc. Otherwise confer the guidance provided in the actual form, where we want to highlight a rule in field 3 that is different from the previous census: all those who stayed overnight in the house must be included, while the previous time only those where listed who resided permanently in the house. Besides it can be seen from the form that also absent persons are to be listed while observing that in the 7th field it should be marked to which family he belongs.

According the latter rule, (bands of) Gipsies should be included in the special list for the domicile where they stayed overnight on (after) 31 December (with a note about their itinerant life in field 9).

Inwards where the population's ethnicity for a significant part is Finnish or Sami, information about the ethnicity ("nationality") of to be included in the form's 3rd field (after the persons' names) in the following way:

When the father's ethnicity is:	And the mother's ethnicity is:			
	Norwegian	Finnish	Sami	Mixed*)
Norwegian, indicate	nn	nk	nl	lb
Finnish, indicate	kn	kk	kl	kb
Sami, indicate	ln	lk	ll	lb
Mixed	bn	bk	bl	bb

*) Persons whose parents are of different ethnicity.

The table is read thus: When the father and mother are Norwegians put nn, if the father is Norwegian and the mother Finnish put nk. If the father is of mixed origin and the mother Norwegian put bn, etc.

Where single Finnish or Sami people are found this information should be given only for them. If groups of them are found everybody's ethnicity should be listed and in addition - in field 1 – the language usually spoken by all Finnish and Sami and persons of mixed ethnicity.

The fields on the last page of the form must either be filled in for every domicile or it must be noted that no livestock or seed was found.

5. When the special lists have been collected the main list (form C) is processed. It consists of two parts, where the first is meant for a summary excerpt of the special list and the other to be a summary for separate parts of the ward. Note in part I the number of inhabited houses and the number of people for every inhabited place as shown by the special lists and in the same sequence as these are numbered. In part II list for each sub-ward the total number of inhabited houses and the whole the total number of people as well as in the first field which special list numbers are included in each sub-ward.

Note that in both these summaries are to be included only persons who were present on 31 December – absent persons should thus be left out.

4. As to the economic compensation for the work note that the number of days used will be estimated at a higher level and in a different way than the previous time, when the compensation was from 48 to 60 shillings per day, or when the work was especially difficult at 72 shillings per day. This time a consistent system will be used for all enumerators so that the general benefit will be computed as in the following – unless special local conditions require a higher payment:

a) For **walking from house to house**: 36 shillings for every mile, to way to be computed from house to house (mile money). We assume that the enumerator has chosen the shortest way required by the census.

b) For the **census work**: by a certain tariff for every person enumerated. This tariff will be settled later when most parishes have provided information about the time used for the census. If any lists have filled in carelessly and incompletely, a deduction can be made. There is a higher tariff for districts with mixed ethnicity.

If enumerators in exceptional cases have to use means of transport, the necessary travel expenses will be refunded in addition to the appropriate per diem for the time spent travelling, while mile money for this part of the distance of course will be dropped.

In order to compute the compensation the following questions must be answered:

1. How far did the enumerator have to walk to visit the houses?
2. Was any part of the road more difficult than usual?
3. Whether and at what cost means of transport were used?
4. How many hours the enumerator used?

a) While taking the census, not including time walking?

b) For meetings with the census administration and to produce the main list?

The list was completed by and delivered on 1876

To bailiff

Form D.

Bilag No. 21.

Schema D.

Folketælling for Kongeriget Norge

(1ste Side.)

den 31te December 1875.

(Rigsvaabenet.)

.....Præstegjeld.Provsti.

Summarisk Opgave over Folketallet:
a) i de enkelte Tællingskredse.

Kredsens No.	Kredsens Navn.	Tællerens Navn.	Antal beboede Huse.	Folketal (tilstedeværende Personer).
1				
2				

(2den Side.)

b) i de enkelte Sogne, samt i andre særskilte Dele af Præstegjeldet (saasom tættere bebyggede Strøg, Forstæder, Strandsteder, Øer, Bydelag, Grender, Fjerdinger, forsaavidt de henhøre til mere end en Tællingskreds, og derfor ikke ere tilstrækkeligt betegnede i Schema C).

Her gjøres tillige Rede for muligens stedfindende Uoverensstemmelser mellem den geistlige og den verdslige Inndeling.

Sognets, samt Strøgets, Øens, Bydelagets o. s. v. Navn.	Tællingskredsens No.	Antal beboede Huse.	Folketal (tilstedeværende Personer).
.....Hovedsogn			
.....Annexsogn			
..... Annexsogn			

Bilag No. 22.

(1ste Side.)

Folketælling for Kongeriget Norge

den 31te December 1875.

(Rigsvaabenet.)

Exempler paa Udfyldning af Speciallister og Hovedlister.

(2den og 3die Side se S. 256 og 257.)

(4de Side.)

II. Exempel paa Udfyldning af Hovedlisternes 2den og 3die Side.

I. Fortløbende Uddrag af Speciallisterne.					II. Sammendrag for særskilte Dele af Tællingskredsen.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.
1	220	Bjerke, søndre (Iversen)	2	7	6—21	Øen Mels	17	89
2	do.	Bjerkerydningen	1	4	27—37	Herre Strandsted	21	147
3	do.	Kværndalen	1	6	40—56	en Del af Holmgrenden	11	68
4	223 b	Evjebakken (Pedersen)	1	4				
5	224	Do. (Hansen)	1	6				
6	268 a	Melø (Rasmussen)	1	7				
7	270 b	do. Meløen (Johannesen)	1	8				

Bilag No. 22.
 (1ste og 4de Side se S. 255.)
 (2den og 3die Side.)

I. Exempler paa Udfyldning af Special-

listernes 1ste, 2den og 3die Side.

Hedrum Præstegjæld, Tællingskreds No. 5, Liste No. 1. Vedkommer

Matr.-Løbe-No. 220, Bostedet: Bjerke, søndre (Iversens Gaard).

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
					Mk.	Kk.									
		a. Tilstedeværende:													
1	1	Christian Iversen . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1		Husfader.	e.	Gaardbruger, Selvsier.	1822.	Kvelle Sogn, Hedrum				
	2	Johan Anton Christiansen . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1		Søn	ug.	hjelper Faderen.	1848.	do.				
	3	Thor Christiansen . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1		do.	ug.	do.	1850.	do.				
	4	Bagnhild Christiansen . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		1	Datter.	ug.	do.	1853.	do.				
	5	Lovise Christiansen . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		1	do.	ug.	. . . . .	1862.	do.				
	6	Helvig Tollesdatter . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		1	Tjenestepige.	ug.	Budeie.	1856.	Hedrum Sogn og Prgj.				
	7	Knud Olsen . . . . .	. . . . .	Drengestuen.		1	Tjenestegut.	ug.	Gaardgut.	1846.	Kihl Sogn, Sverige.				
		b. Fraværende:													
	1	Hans Christiansen	paa Veien til Middelhavet.	. . . . .		1	Søn af Christian Iversen.	ug.	Matros.	1867.	Kvelle Sogn, H.				

Bilag No. 25.

Schema C.

(1ste Side.)

Folketælling for Kongeriget Norge

den 31te December 1875.

(Rigsvaabenet.)

Kjøbstaden,.....

Hovedliste over Folketallet.

Listen er den.....1876 udfyldt af

(A n m. For Ladestederne samme Schema kun med fornøden Forandring af „Kjøbstaden“ ovenfor. — Med Schemaet fulgte løse Indskudsark.)

(2den og 3die Side.)

I. Fortløbende Uddrag af Speciallisterne.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Bydelens (Gadens, Kvarterets, Sognets eller desl.) Navn.	Husets Matr.-No.	Speciallisternes No.	Antal beboede Huse*).	Samlet Folketal (tilstedeværende Personer).
O. s. v.	Summa			

*) Heri medregnet de særskilte Bygninger, der maatte henhøre under samme Husnummer (jfr. Speciallistens Rubrik 5).

Attachment No. 27.

From Christiania Magistrate.

Folketællingen.

The Census.

On the occasion of the census to be taken at the beginning of the new year, in Christiania there will be needed a large number of enumerators for the distribution, collection and possibly completion of the lists.

Experience from other countries has shown that the census becomes most complete and accurate where they succeed in employing a large number of voluntary enumerators, who take on the work out of personal interest.

The advantage is that then the city may be divided into a significant number of wards, so that every enumerator only will deal with rather few houses. Then the census can be taken in a relatively short time and – what is not unimportant for its accuracy – every census taker can more easily control that the lists have been properly filled in by the house owners.

At the latest census in Berlin in 1871 no less than 7000 voluntary enumerators reported, and in additions 2000 district commissioners, so that every enumerator only did two or three houses.

We hope that also in our capital there will be so much interest in this non-profit purpose that the abovementioned and better census method can be at least partly used. The employment of salaried census takers makes it impossible without excessive expenses to divide the city into so many wards as required. Also, the interest bringing forward the voluntary enumerator is the best guarantee that this duty will well done.

The enumerators tasks are the following:

- 1) Some time before the year's end to distribute the special lists so that every house owner or manager in the relevant district receives a questionnaire. (The list contains instructions to house owners and other superiors to fill it in)
- 2) On 3 January or one of the next few days to collect the completed lists and fill in what information may be missing.

It is easily to understand that when every enumerator is assigned for instance up to ten bigger or twenty smaller houses, the work in question will be rather small, but of significant value for the census results.

We thus invite the inhabitants of Christiania to voluntary participation in the upcoming census. They are asked to report to either the magistrate or the statistical office in the Department of the Interior, providing address, how many houses the enumerator is willing to take on and in which part of the city.

Since this census system is used for the first time and we do not know on beforehand whether a sufficient number of voluntary enumerators will report, it will possible be necessary to employ some salaried enumerators for certain parts of the city. Those who want such employment are asked to report to the magistrate office.

Christiania Magistrate 31 Decbr. 1875. L. A. Mastrup.

Attachment No. 29.

(15th page as attachment No. 28.)

(3rd page.)

(TRANSLATION.)

Circular.

From the Royal Norwegian Government's Department for the Interior to the Consuls of the United Kingdoms.

Christiania, October 26, 1876.

On the 23th instant His Majesty the King has pleased to order, in connection with the arrangement of a general census: That there shall be executed by aid of the Swedish and Norwegian Consuls and Vice-Consuls an enumeration of seamen onboard Norwegian vessels lying at foreign ports or on the way thither at the end of the year 1875".

In enclosing a number of a schedule superscribed "Liste over Søfarende", printed on purpose of executing the enumeration aforesaid, the Department requests you to hand a copy thereof to every master of a Norwegian vessel if not possessing it:

1) clearing out this year from any port within your district at a time or with a destination making improbable the vessel's arrival to Norway before the end of this year (the master shall deliver the scheme in Norway to the receiver of the customs and abroad to the Consul concerned);

2) or lying in any port within your district on the 31th of December this year;

3) or on the way on the 31th of December and arriving to any port of your district before March 15th next.

Before the clearing of any vessel lying in any port within your district or being on the way to the same on the 31th of December, you will be kind to attend to the delivery of the schedule properly filled up.

At the 15th of March next the Vice-Consuls shall transmit to their Consul all schedules filled up, and the Consuls shall forward to this Department as soon as possible all schedules collected by them.

By every master of a Norwegian vessel engaged in the trade of distant places, and arriving to your district after March 16th but before the end of May, having been abroad on the 31th of December, you will ask for a declaration, whether he has filled up and delivered schedule as before said to any other Consul. If not, the master shall be asked to fill up a schedule, which you will forward immediately to this Department.

You will find enclosed also a number of schedules and some copies of this circular to be distributed among the Vice-Consuls.

Attachment No. 30.

Circular (1876) from the Royal Norwegian Government's Department for the Interior to all Norwegian custom-houses.

On the 23th His Majesty the King has pleased to order, in connection with the arrangement of a general census:

That there shall be taken by the custom officers an enumeration of seamen onboard Norwegian vessels on the way to Norwegian ports and foreign crews there at the end of the year 1875.

A number of schedules superscribed "Liste over Søfarende", were printed on purpose of executing the enumeration aforesaid, the Department requests the custom-house to hand a copy thereof to

- 1) every Norwegian or foreign vessel on the way at the end of the year if not already possessing it;
- 2) any Norwegian ship arriving from abroad which was at sea at the turn of the year and which was not already possessing it;
- 3) any Norwegian ship arriving from domestic harbours which was at sea at the turn of the year and which has not already provided a list;

As for the foreign vessels the custom-house should request the assistance of the relevant consuls.

For Norwegian steamers which at the turn of the year were employed in domestic coastal trade, information should be reported to the place where the ship belongs, and the form should be sent to the shipowners, requesting them to fill it in.

The custom-house is asked to monitor that a completed list is delivered for each of the vessels mentioned, regardless of whether these have received the list through the custom-house or one of the dual realms' consulates.

The lists are supposed to be filled in by the captains, otherwise the custom-house must see to it. To prevent any doubts about the completion note that only persons who on 31 December stayed overnight aboard will be included in the list (since if they were ashore they should be included in the ordinary census taken there).

The lists received by the middle of March are to be sent jointly to this Department, whereas single lists which arrive later must be forwarded.

Since a similar census of sailors aboard Norwegian vessels will be taken assisted by the dual realms' consulates (cf notice in a separate circular) the custom-house is requested to deliver a copy of the abovementioned form to any Norwegian vessel which during the present year clears outwards and supposedly will not return to Norway before the year's end.

If the processing of this census in some cases leads to expenses for the custom-house, these will be refunded according to invoice.

Find attached copies of the "List of Sailors" and some copies of this circular.

Christiania 30 October 1876.

C. A. Selmer.

A. N. Kiær.

Attachment No. 17.

Census for the Kingdom of Norway

(1st page) 31 December 1875.

(The national coat of arms)

List of Sailors

Who by the end of the year were aboard (the ship's name)

befandt sig ombord, på (Skibets Navn),

Hailing from Tonnage

31 December the ship was at destined for

The questions in this list aim at providing statistical information about sailors on board Norwegian ships (as well as foreign ships in Norwegian harbours) like the records which at the same time are collected in all Norway's towns and rural communities.

The lists are asked to be filled in by the captains and given to the Swedish or Norwegian consulate or Norwegian custom-house in the harbour where the ship lies 31 December or where it first arrives in the new year. From foreign harbours where there is no Swedish or Norwegian (vice)consulate, please send the list in unstamped letter directly to the Department of the Interior.

The list was completed and delivered (date) to

Bilag No. 31.
(2den Side.)

Liste over samtlige i Fartøiet den 31te December ombordværende Personer.

Pers- o- ner- nes No.	Stilling ombord.	Navn (For- navn og Tilnavn).	Om ugift, gift, Enke- mand eller fraskilt.	Alder.	Hvor bosat? (Byens, Sognets og Præstegjel- dets Navn eller, hvis i Udlandet, Stedets eller Landets Navn.)	Hvor født? (Byens, Sognets og Præstegjel- dets Navn eller, hvis i Udlandet, Stedets eller Landets Navn.)	Hvilken Tro- esbækjendel- se? (forsaa vidt han ikke bekjen- der sig til den norske Stats- kirke.)
1							
2							

Extra forms

Attachment No. 32.	
Unmarried. (Black print.)	Married. (Violet print.)
Herred No.	Herred No.
Tællingskreds No. Liste-No.	Tællingskreds No. Liste-No.
3 b. Nationalitet	3 b. Nationalitet

3. Midlertidigt nær-fra-værende?	3. Midlertidigt nær-fra-værende?
4. Bosted, Opholdssted,	4. Bosted, Opholdssted
5. Bygning (Etage)	5. Bygning (Etage)
7. Stilling i Familien	7. Stilling i Familien
9. Livsstilling	9. Livsstilling
do. Forgørgers eller Husfaders	
10. Fødselsaar	10. Fødselsaar do. Hustruens
11. Fødested	11. Fødested
12-15. Anmærkninger	12-15. Anmærkninger
	(For Kvinder i Rubrik 9 tilføjet
	do. Forsørgers eller Husfaders
	Rubrik 10 Fødselsaar.)
Widowers. (Green print.)	Widows. (Green print.)
	By Herred No.
Tællingskreds No. Liste-No.	Tællingskreds No. Liste-No.
3 b. Nationalitet	3 b. Nationalitet
3. Midlertidigt nær-fra-værende?	3. Midlertidigt nær-fra-værende?
4. Bosted, Opholdssted	4. Bosted, Opholdssted
5. Bygning (Etage)	5. Bygning (Etage)
7. Stilling i Familien	7: Stilling i Familien
9. Livsstilling	9. Livsstilling
	do. Forsørgers eller Husfaders
10. Fødselsaar	10. Fødselsaar
11. Fødested	11. Fødested
12-15. Anmærkninger	12-15. Anmærkninger

Attachment No. 33.

Census for the Kingdom of Norway

(1st page) 31 December 1875.

Instruction No. 2.

- I. The special lists (form B) which are dispatched must be treated with care and remain in the same sequence as when received.
- II. For each person entered in the special list a slip of paper must be filled in, they are while-yellow for men, blue for women. In the top left corner is printed whether the slip is meant for unmarried, married or widow(er)s, with black, violet or green print. Observe closely that the right slip is chosen; slips for each class should therefore be put into a special order. For divorcees use the slips meant for widow(er)s, but marked with a cross + in front of the word widow(er)s.
- III. In the top right corner write the number of the town or municipality (which is noted on the package). Also write in the appropriate field on the slip the numbers of the ward and the special list. (NB not to be confused with the street number or tax-assessment number.)

Other comments about the completion of the slips:

[Deleted since the slips have not been archived.]

Bilag No. 33.

Abbreviations

Census 31 December 1875

Abbreviations	Attachment, Instruction No 2
Agronom	Agr
Arbeider	Arb
(Ligesaa i Ordforbindelser	arb)

Baadbygger	Baadb
Bergværksarbejder	Bergvarb
- betjent (i Ordforbindelser)	Betj
Blikkenslager	Bliksl
Bogbinder	Bogb
Bogtrykker	Bogtr
Bogtrykkersvend	Bogtrsv
Brandkonstabel	Brkonst
Brændevinshandler	Brvinh
Bundtmager	Bundtm
Bygmester	Bygm
Dampskibsexpeditør	Dmpexp
Dyrlæge	Dyrl
Expeditør : : :	Exp
Fabrikant	Fabr
Fabrikarbejder	Fabrarb
Fattiglem	Fatl
"Understøttes af Fattigvæsenet"	Fat
"har Fattigunderstøttelse"	Fat
Fisker	Fi
Følgemand	Følgem
Formand	Form
Forpagter	Forp
Forvalter	Forv
Fotograf	Fot
Frihandler	Frih
Fuldmægtig	Fuldm
Fyrbøder	Fyrb
Føderaadsmand	Fødm
Gårdbruger, Gårdmand	G

Gaardmandesøn	Gs
Handelsbetjent	Hdlbetj
Handelsfuldmægtig	Hdlfuldm
Handlende	Hdl
Hattemager	Hatm
Hjulmager	'Hjulm
Husmand	H
Husmand med Jord	H m J
Husmandssøn	H s
Inderst	Ind
Inspektør	Insp
Jernbanearbejder	Jbanearb
Kaarmand	Kaarm
Kandidat	Kand
Kapellan	Kap
Kirkesanger	Kirkes
Kjøbmand	Kjbm
Kopist	Kop
Landhandler	Landh
Leilænder	Leil
Lensmand	Lm
Maskinist	Mask
Matros	Mat
Mekaniker	Mek
Postbud	Postb
Postexpeditør	Postexp
Restauratør	Rest
Rettighedemand	Ret.mand
Sadelmager	Sadelm
Sagarbøder, Sagbrugsarbejder	Sagarb

Sagfører:	Sagf
Sagmester	Sagm
Seminarist	Sem
Sjouer	Sj
(Ligesaa i Ordforbindelser	sj)
Skibsfører	Skibsf
Skibsreder	Skibsr
Skibstømmermand	Sktømm
Skipper	Skip
Skolelærer	Skoll
Skomager	Skom
Skrædder	Skræd
Snedker	Sn
Sognepræst	Spræst
Stenarbejder	Stenarb
Stenbryder	Stenbr
Strandsidder	Strands
Student	Stud
Styrmand	Styrm
-svend i Ordforbindelser)	Sv
---Søn (i Do)	S
Telegrafist	Tel
Tjener	T
Tyende	T
Tømmermand	Tømm
Urmager	Urm
Værftsarbejder	Vftarb
Værksarbejder	Vksarb
Ølbrygger	Ølbr
Ølhandler	Ølhdl

Attachment No. 34.

(1st page)

From

The Statistical Central bureau

Department for the Census

We attach special lists where closer information is demanded, and we request that these – if possible – are provided.

The schematic record on the reverse side shows which information is wanted to be sent for each list. The record refers to the numbers of the wards and the lists; instead of the persons' names their numbers in the lists are used both for the present and the temporarily absent. The requested information is denoted with the relevant field number in the special list.

The answers should be reported with the degree of accuracy which is now possible and added in the special lists which – together with this letter – as soon must be returned hereto.

Christiania on the, 1877.

To

Bilag No. 34.

(3die Side.)

Opgave over de Personer,
for hvis Vedkommende der i Anledning af Folketællingen udfordres nærmere Oplysninger.

Tællingskredsens No.	Speciallistens No.	Personernes No.		Vedkommende Rubriks No. i Speciallisten.	Anmærkninger.	Tællingskredsens No.	Speciallistens No.	Personernes No.		Vedkommende Rubriks No. i Speciallisten.	Anmærkninger.
		a) tilstedeværende.	b) fraværende.					a) tilstedeværende.	b) fraværende.		

Attachment No. 35.

Instruction No. 4.

[More about the slips of paper used internally]

Attachment No. 36. (Circular 1877)

From

The Statistical Central bureau

Concerning the Census

As will be remembered, in the special lists used during the latest census concerning the mentally ill and deaf and dumb, it was asked whether the abnormal condition (real mental cases and not idiots etc) **occurred before or after they reached the age of four.**

For the deaf and dumb the question was in most cases answered, and when not, not to be answerable. However, when it concerns the mentally ill, this field has not been answered in many of the lists received. The reason is presumably that the phrasing of the question about the age was too definite. In case the age cannot be reported so accurately, we now want to phrase the question so that it is asked whether the **condition occurred during the first childhood years, or if it first was revealed later**, which is in accordance with the procedure in the 1865 census.

Som det vil erindres, blev der i de til Brug ved sidste Folketælling udsendte Specialister med Hensyn til Sindssvage og Døvstumme, hvad de første angår til nærmere Forklaring af den abnorme Tilstands Beskaffenhed (virkelig Sindssyge i Modsætning til Idioter og desl.), i Rubrik 15 begjært Oplysning om, hvorvidt den nævnte Tilstand **var indtrådt før eller efter det fyldte 4de År.** In some cases, due to lack of case histories it may not be possible to answer in this rather indefinite way. Then we want to receive an explanation about whether the individual, according to available information should be classified with the mentally ill (with acquired illness) or to the group of idiots and suchlike.

According to the abovementioned we ask the wanted information concerning the following persons in

Christiania the ... , 1877.

I. N. Mohn.

To

Attachment No. 37.

Cirkular (1878).

From

The Statistical Central bureau

Concerning the Census

We hereby send one copy of the preliminary statement of the population size according to the latest census, and humbly request the Dean to report whether the various parishes in your deanery are listed with the correct names, whether there were any chapels which are not included in the statement, and whether any chapel is related to the wrong parish.

If any new chapel was added after 1 January 1876 or the Dean finds other comments relevant, we ask that this information is added.

Christiania 30 January 1878.

A. N. Kiær.

To

The Dean Deanery.