

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### General

In each section the election results are listed under several headings, selected from:-

<b>Election</b>	The year of the election or the date of any intervening by-election or casual vacancy.
<b>Electors</b>	When known, the number of qualified electors in the <i>Register of Electors</i> in force at the time of the election: District / Parish / Guardians - The number of 'parochial' electors Appendix F - The number of 'Parliamentary' electors Appendix J - The number of 'county' electors A figure <i>in italics</i> indicates that the number of electors is known (or suspected) to be an approximation.
<b>T'out</b>	When known, the turnout — the number of electors voting expressed as a percentage of the total electorate. A figure <i>in italics</i> indicates that the turnout is known (or suspected) to be an approximation.
<b>Candidate</b>	The first forename, initials of subsequent forenames and surname of the candidate.
<b>Party</b>	The party affiliation of the candidate.
<b>Votes</b>	The number of votes polled by the candidate.
<b>Meeting Votes</b>	The number of votes received by a Parish Council candidate as a result of a show of hands at a Parish Meeting called to elect parish councillors.
<b>Poll Votes</b>	The number of votes polled by a Parish Council candidate when the election proceeded to a poll.
<b>%</b>	The number of votes polled by the candidate expressed as a percentage of the total number of ballot papers issued. These numbers, when summed for a multiple election, can exceed 100% several times over because each elector was entitled to as many votes as there were vacancies. The figure is intended to express the electoral popularity of each candidate amongst the electorate who voted. No figure is given if the number of ballot papers issued is unavailable or cannot be accurately estimated from electorate and turnout figures.

In the case of elections for single seats the majority of the elected candidate is given in absolute voting figures and as a percentage.

### Boundaries

This book contains a simple sketch map (Map 3) of the local government boundaries as they existed in 1910, namely after the formation of the Urban and Rural Districts and the adjustments of 1895 and 1902, but before the division of Pinner Parish into wards. (See the Introduction for further information on the transfer, in 1928, of the South Harrow Recreation Ground and Mount Park areas to Harrow-on-the-Hill UD and the loss, in 1931, of Edgware parish to Hendon UD.)

Also reproduced in this book as Maps 1 and 2 are the excellent historical maps from the *The Victoria History of the County of Middlesex*. See volume 4 for the map of Harrow and Pinner parishes (p.171), and volume 5 for the map of Great Stanmore, Little Stanmore and Edgware (p.90). These have been reproduced with the permission of the British History Online website, see <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/>.

Maps showing in detail the boundaries of the districts and parishes are kept in the Harrow Local History Library. Ordnance Survey maps from 1911/13 and 1935 are best for the study of exact boundaries from this period. Some boundaries can also be discerned in maps reproduced by Arthur Dark in his book *From Rural Middlesex to London Borough* (London Borough of Harrow, 1981).

Alan Godfrey Maps (Leadgate, Consett) have republished old Ordnance Survey maps of West London and Middlesex at a scale of approximately 14.6 inches to the mile: these are recommended for the level of detail they show of both municipal and Parliamentary boundaries. The 'Vision of Britain' website <https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/> has a Historic Map Viewer, but perhaps the best online source is the National Library of Scotland's 'zoomable' map collection, <https://maps.nls.uk/>; sections of several Ordnance Survey maps have been reproduced as Maps 4-8 using the terms of

the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) licence. This group of maps illustrate a selection of intricate boundaries. An illustrated discussion of details of some of the district boundaries can be found in Appendix Z. (The Appendix contains Maps 9 to 20.)

It is a regrettable that a map showing the original shapes and boundaries of Harrow-on-the-Hill and Wealdstone Urban Districts, as constituted in 1894, has not yet been found. Another absence is a map indicating the ward boundaries within Pinner Parish (see Appendix Q).

## Casual Vacancies

By-elections are denoted by the year followed by the date (day/month) within brackets. The cause of the by-election is shown within square brackets above the year. The majority of the successful candidate is given.

For Urban Districts with annual elections, casual vacancies were often filled at the time of those elections. When this happened, or when councillors did not seek re-election at the end of their term of office, a note is made of the circumstances within square brackets above the election. This should help the reader identify the membership of the Council concerned on any particular date. (This approach is not required for the 'all-out' triennial elections for Wealdstone UDC prior to the First World War, nor for Hendon RDC and its Parish Councils.)

During the First World War no district council vacancies were filled at by-elections once the Elections and Registrations Act became law in 1915. New councillors would be co-opted following a vote among the continuing Councillors. (The date given is that of the Council meeting at which the new member or members were co-opted.) The Parliament and Local Elections Acts of 1916, 1917 and 1918 continued the practice of co-option for the duration of the war (see Appendix N).

Some casual vacancies for Hendon RDC were filled by Order of the Middlesex County Council because insufficient nominations were received. When this occurred a footnote records the circumstances and the new Councillor is shown as 'Co-opted' rather than 'Unopposed'.

Casual vacancies for the Parish Councils were filled by co-option.

## Footnotes

Footnotes giving details about candidates withdrawing from elections, policies of certain candidates, unusual elections, changes in electoral arrangements, details of rejected ballot papers, etc., are given directly underneath the relevant election. The footnotes cannot be a comprehensive collection and only cover circumstances where accurate or interesting information has come to light. (Occasionally the footnotes contain incidental historical details that are secondary to the main subject matter of this book.)

## Forfeited Deposits

For Urban District, Rural District, Parish Council, Boards of Guardians, County Council and Parliamentary Elections (before 1918), candidates did not have to lodge a deposit with the Returning Officer. Appendix F details results for Parliamentary elections, for which a deposit (£150) had to be lodged with the Returning Officer from 1918. This was forfeited if the candidate polled less than one-eighth (12.5%) of the total valid votes.

## Presentation of Candidates

The first forename, initials and surname of each candidate is given. It should be remembered that some candidates would not have been known by their first forename. University degrees, professional qualifications, decorations and service ranks have been omitted from the election results for reasons of space and accuracy.

For clarity, successful candidates in multiple-vacancy elections are grouped separately from those not elected.

## Turnout

The turnout is calculated from the number of ballot papers issued at the polling stations, and therefore a small number of totally spoiled ballot papers are often included in the calculation. Some elections to Hendon Union Board of Guardians had large numbers of rejected ballot papers; a footnote indicates when turnout has been calculated from the number of *valid* ballot papers.