

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### **General**

The name of the ward is printed at the top of the page, followed by a number within brackets. The number is used in the index of candidates.

Under the name of each ward there are seven columns:-

<b>Election</b>	The year of each Borough Election and the date of any intervening by-election.
<b>Electors</b>	The number of electors on the Register in force at the time of the election.
<b>T'out</b>	The turnout — the number of electors voting expressed as a percentage of the total electorate.
<b>Candidate</b>	The first forename, initials of subsequent forenames and surname of the candidate.
<b>Party</b>	The party affiliation of the candidate. When a Councillor seceded from a party after election an indication is made in a footnote.
<b>Votes</b>	The number of votes polled by the candidate.
<b>%</b>	For single-member vacancies: the number of votes polled by the candidate expressed as a percentage of the total number of valid votes. Where necessary, the figure for the winning candidate has been adjusted so as to provide a total of 100.0% for the election.  For two- or three-member vacancies: the number of votes polled by the candidate expressed as a percentage of the number of ballot papers issued.

### **Borough Election Polling Dates**

Polling took place on the following dates:

1954	Thursday 13 May
1955	Thursday 12 May
1956	Thursday 10 May
1957	Thursday 9 May
1958	Thursday 8 May
1959	Thursday 7 May
1960	Thursday 12 May
1961	Thursday 11 May
1962	Thursday 10 May
1963	Thursday 9 May

### **By-elections**

These 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.

Occasionally casual vacancies were filled at the May elections, and a multiple contest would result. When former Councillors did not seek re-election at the May elections this is noted within square brackets.

In the case of an unopposed return the date given is that on which polling would have taken had the by-election been contested. In 1954 an electoral "truce" would appear to have operated during the by-elections caused by Aldermanic appointments, as only one of these by-elections was contested.

### **Co-operative Party**

Any Co-operative Party candidates were endorsed by the Labour Party and are designated as Labour.

## **Forfeited Deposits**

For Borough Council and Middlesex County Council Elections, candidates did not have to lodge a deposit with the Returning Officer. Appendix H details results for Parliamentary elections, for which a deposit (£150) had to be lodged with the Returning Officer. This was forfeited if the candidate polled less than one-eighth (12.5%) of the total valid votes.

## **Independent Candidates**

Footnotes with details about Independent Candidates are given where appropriate. If a candidate sought election simply as an “Independent” but had policies comparable to those of a political party, then a party label has been added to make the designation Independent Conservative, Independent Labour, etc.

## **Independent Labour Party**

The Independent Labour Party had contested Pinner South ward at the 1952 municipal election and did so again in 1954. The ILP was formed in 1893 at a conference in Bradford attended by delegates from various Socialist organisations who sought to create a united party. The ILP was affiliated to the Labour Party from the latter’s formation in February 1900 (as the Labour Representation Committee) until August 1932 when they disaffiliated. For a record of the early years of the ILP see: F. Bealey and H. Pelling, *Labour and Politics 1900-1906*, Macmillan, London, 1958.

## **Presentation of Candidates**

The first forename, initials denoting other forenames and the surname of each candidate is given. In some circumstances the first forename is not an indication of the name by which the candidate was commonly known.

University degrees, professional qualifications, decorations and service ranks have been omitted from the election results for reasons of space and accuracy. Medical qualifications and University degrees of the level of Ph.D. are indicated in the Index.

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

A candidate may change his or her name by deed poll or by marriage subsequent to contesting an election. Any known change in surname has been noted.

## **Turnout**

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 included in the calculation.

## **Ward Boundaries**

When the first Borough election took place in 1954, the wards used were those inherited from Harrow Urban District, whose boundaries had last been revised in 1949. There were no boundary alterations during the lifetime of the Municipal Borough of Harrow. The same boundaries continued to be used up to and including the 1974 election of the London Borough of Harrow.

Maps showing details of the ward boundaries were published in the 1970s by the Department of Development and Technical Services of the London Borough of Harrow. Ward boundaries were also shown in the Street Plan produced by the Borough at that time. This volume contains a simple sketch map of the boundaries.