

Appendix N

THE 1935 REGISTER OF ELECTORS: AN EXPLANATION OF THE FRANCHISES

Scope

The *Register* contained the names, in street order, of all persons entitled to vote at Parliamentary and Local Government elections. The 1935 *Register* was a relatively complex document, dealing with the various franchises and qualifications, as well as related matters. It was issued by C.W. Radcliffe (Registration Officer for the County of Middlesex) from his department at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, London SW1.

Dates

The *Register* came into force on 15 October 1935 and was valid until 14 October 1936.

Qualifications

Preceding the column of names of persons entitled to vote were three columns. The first column contained sequential numbers which, together with the polling district letter(s), provided a unique poll number for each elector. The second column showed the nature of the elector's 'Parliamentary' qualification and the third column their 'Local Government' qualification. These two columns consisted of codes, as follows:

Men

R = Residence qualification
B = Business qualification
O = Occupation qualification
D = Qualification through wife's occupation

Women

Rw = Residence qualification
Bw = Business qualification
Ow = Occupation qualification
Dw = Qualification through husband's occupation

Service voters

NM = Naval or military voter

'Occupation' refers to the occupation of a property, not to the job or profession of the elector.

The Parliamentary Franchise

The vast majority of 'Parliamentary' franchises arose through Residence qualifications, coded R and Rw in the *Register*. A small number of voters were also included because of their Business qualification (B and Bw) or their spouse's occupation (D and Dw). Naval and military voters (NM) also had the franchise, whilst members of the House of Lords did not.

A small number of named entries had no Parliamentary qualification and were not entitled to vote at Parliamentary Elections on the basis of that entry. This is usually explained by an additional note after their name indicating an abode elsewhere within the Parliamentary division. For example, Frank Sambrook Hills was entry P2015 for Wealdstone North ward, at the address 12 High Street, Wealdstone. There was no Parliamentary qualification (indicated by a '—' in the column) in respect of that entry: however, an additional note shows that Hills' abode was 1 Nibthwaite Road, Harrow. The Wealdstone South ward *Register* lists Frank Sambrook Hills as entry S2119 at 1 Nibthwaite Road, where he qualified as a Parliamentary elector through his Residence (coded R). Thus Hills was not able to vote twice at a Parliamentary election as both entries were for addresses geographically within the same Parliamentary division, in this case Harrow.

A different example is provided by Mr. & Mrs. Bernard. Entries P2082 and P2081, respectively, show Howard Bernard and Helen Mary Bernard at 100 High Street, Wealdstone, in the Wealdstone North ward, and both are qualified Parliamentary electors. Mr. Bernard was qualified through his Business (coded B), whilst Mrs. Bernard qualified through marriage (coded Dw). The *Register* notes that both had their abode at 146 Harrow View, Harrow. The Headstone ward *Register* listed Mr. & Mrs. Bernard as entries FX1736 and FX1735, respectively, at the Harrow View address, where they qualified through Residence (R and Rw, respectively). Thus the Bernards had two votes at Parliamentary general elections because they qualified through entries for addresses in two different Parliamentary divisions: in the Harrow division (through the Wealdstone North qualification) and in the Hendon division (through the Headstone ward qualification).

The Local Government Franchise

Most 'Local Government' franchises arose through Occupation qualifications (coded O and Ow) or through marriage to a qualified elector (D and Dw). A significant number of names in the *Register* had no Local Government qualification; the usual reason being that the person was either a lodger or a grown-up child living with parents. Lack of qualification was again indicated by a '—'. Examples of other people with no Local Government franchise included, for example, staff living in hostels within hospital grounds, residents of nursing homes and nuns living in convents. Service voters did not have the Local Government franchise.

A detailed analysis of three random wards from Harrow UD shows the number of entries having no Local Government franchise (19% to 33%) being far greater than the number of entries with no Parliamentary franchise (1% or less):

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Total Entries</u>	<u>Non-Parly Entries</u>	<u>%-Non Parly</u>	<u>Non-Local Govt Entries</u>	<u>%-Non Local</u>
Harrow-on-the-Hill & Greenhill [2]	8,180	95	1.2	2,660	32.5
Roxeth [10]	8,874	18	0.2	1,698	19.1
West Harrow [15]	7,666	22	0.3	1,890	24.7

As before, some electors were qualified to vote twice. This can again be illustrated by the case of Frank Sambrook Hills, entry P2015. He had a Local Government election franchise in Wealdstone North ward, his qualification coded O. He also had a vote in Wealdstone South ward in respect of entry S2119, also from an Occupation qualification.

The same was true of Howard Bernard, entry P2082. He had a vote in Wealdstone North ward through his Occupation qualification, and a second vote in Headstone ward in respect of entry FX1736 (both coded O). Note that Helen Mary Bernard, entry P2081 in the Wealdstone North *Register*, did not have a Local Government vote in respect of 100 High Street, and was restricted to vote in Headstone ward only (entry FX1735, coded Dw).

Names Marked with a Dagger

A very small number of Local Government electors had a dagger (†) against their name. This meant they were not entitled to vote in respect of that entry at a County Council election. This is because they had an entry elsewhere on the *Register* within the same County Council electoral division.

Frank Sambrook Hills, entries P2015 and S2119, was an example of this situation. Both his entries were for addresses that were geographically within the Wealdstone electoral division. There was no such mark against Howard Bernard's name. He was able to vote twice at County Council elections: in Wealdstone electoral division in respect of *Register* entry P2081 and in Pinner electoral division for entry FX1736.

Names Marked with a Section Sign

An even smaller number of Local Government electors had a section sign (§) against their name. This indicated that they were not entitled to vote in respect of that entry at a Borough election or, as in the case of Harrow, at an Urban District election.

Two examples of these rare entries were Arthur Gardner of 'Oakhurst', Mount Park Road, entry AX2570 in the Harrow-on-the-Hill and Greenhill ward *Register* and his neighbour Abraham David Jacob of 'St. Margaret's', Mount Park Road, entry AX2576. Their properties and land straddled old boundaries, with the result that they also had additional entries in the Harrow-on-the-Hill and Greenhill *Register* at L1640 and L1641, respectively, for "land" in Mount Park Road and for which they received an Occupation franchise (coded O): it was for these latter entries that they would vote for Urban District elections.

By these arrangements Gardner and Jacob could only vote once in a Harrow-on-the-Hill ward election to Harrow Urban District. They retained two franchises for Parliamentary elections: in Uxbridge division for the entries in polling district AX and in Harrow division for the entries in polling district L. Likewise, they had two franchises for Middlesex County Council elections: in the Hayes electoral division for the entries in polling district AX and in the Harrow-on-the-Hill electoral division for the entries in polling district L.

Reference to Appendix P — where there is a full analysis of the polling districts used for the 1935 *Register of Electors* — helps clarify these potentially confusing issues.

Absent Voters

Persons marked with an 'a' were absent voters.

Parliamentary Polling Place

Persons marked with an asterisk (*) voted at another polling place at Parliamentary elections.

Jurors

Persons qualified to serve as jurors were marked as follows after their name:

J = Juror

SJ = Special Juror

A Special Juror was called to sit on juries typically convened to try, for example, mercantile cases calling for specialist commercial or other knowledge.

Appendix P

THE 1935 REGISTER OF ELECTORS: POLLING DISTRICT ANALYSIS

This Appendix presents an analysis of the polling districts in the 1935 *Register of Electors*. It is helpful in giving an insight into the composition of the Harrow Urban District wards, used for the first time at the 1934 UD Election, and should be read in conjunction with Appendix A (Local Government Boundary Changes Affecting Harrow, 1928-1934) and Appendix N (The 1935 Register of Electors: An Explanation of the Franchises). The 1935 polling districts had to take account of existing Parliamentary divisions and Middlesex County Council electoral divisions, whose boundaries were not coterminous with the Harrow Urban District boundary or the new internal ward boundaries. The boundaries of MCC electoral divisions were redrawn for the 1937 County Council Election, whilst Parliamentary division boundaries were not altered until the 1945 General Election.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Polling District (and section)</u>	<u>Total Entries</u>	<u>Parliamentary Division</u>	<u>MCC Division</u>
Harrow-on-the-Hill & Greenhill [2]	J	1,455	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	K	3,507	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	L (1)	2,934	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	L (2)	6	Harrow	Wembley
	L (3)	97	Harrow	Ealing North-West
	AX (2)	63	Uxbridge	Ealing North-West
	AX (3)	118	Uxbridge	Hayes
<i>Total</i>		<i>8,180</i>		
Harrow Weald [3]	P (2)	118	Harrow	Wealdstone
	Q (3)	50	Harrow	Wealdstone
	BX (1)	6,505	Hendon	Pinner
	CX	867	Hendon	Pinner
<i>Total</i>		<i>7,540</i>		
Headstone [4]	Q (2)	116	Harrow	Wealdstone
	EX	1,626	Hendon	Pinner
	FX (1)	4,852	Hendon	Pinner
<i>Total</i>		<i>6,594</i>		

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Polling District (and section)</u>	<u>Total Entries</u>	<u>Parliamentary Division</u>	<u>MCC Division</u>
Kenton [5]	M (1)	2,502	Harrow	Wealdstone
	M (2)	27	Harrow	Kingsbury
	GX (1)	6,028	Hendon	Pinner
	<i>Total</i>	<i>8,530</i>		
Pinner North [6]	DX	1,803	Hendon	Pinner
	IX	1,788	Hendon	Pinner
	JX	3,883	Hendon	Pinner
	<i>Total</i>	<i>7,474</i>		
Pinner South [7]	N (2)	0	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	O (2)	256	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	U (2)	0	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	HX	4,787	Hendon	Pinner
	KX	2,262	Hendon	Pinner
	LX (1)	2,591	Hendon	Pinner
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,896</i>			
Roxeth [10]	N (1)	3,379	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	O (1)	5,072	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	AX (4)	223	Uxbridge	Hayes
	<i>Total</i>	<i>8,674</i>		
Stanmore North [11]	A (2)	166	Hendon	Pinner
	MX	3,727	Hendon	Pinner
	NX	1,063	Hendon	Pinner
	PX	2,103	Hendon	Pinner
	<i>Total</i>	<i>7,059</i>		
Stanmore South [12]	M (3)	4,188	Harrow	Wealdstone
	GX (2)	294	Hendon	Pinner
	OX	4,952	Hendon	Pinner
	<i>Total</i>	<i>9,434</i>		
Wealdstone North [13]	P (1)	4,226	Harrow	Wealdstone
	Q (1)	2,504	Harrow	Wealdstone
	BX (2)	106	Hendon	Pinner
	FX (2)	112	Hendon	Pinner
	GX (3)	3,113	Hendon	Pinner
	<i>Total</i>	<i>10,061</i>		
Wealdstone South [14]	R (1)	2,171	Harrow	Wealdstone
	R (2)	403	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	S	4,344	Harrow	Wealdstone
	FX (3)	1,194	Hendon	Pinner
	<i>Total</i>	<i>8,112</i>		
West Harrow [15]	T	4,970	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	U (1)	2,022	Harrow	Harrow-on-the-Hill
	FX (4)	674	Hendon	Pinner
	LX (2)	0	Hendon	Pinner
	<i>Total</i>	<i>7,666</i>		

Polling places for the 12 wards were as follows:

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Polling District</u>	<u>Location of Polling Place</u>
Harrow-on-the-Hill [2]	J K L AX	Methodist School Room, Bessborough Road Council Schools, St Ann's Road Council Schools, Roxeth Hill Wood End School, Northolt
Harrow Weald [3]	P Q CX BX	High Street Schools, Wealdstone Whitefriars School, Wealdstone Royston Park Avenue, Hatch End Memorial Hall, High Road, Harrow Weald
Headstone [4]	Q FX EX	Whitefriars School, Wealdstone St George's Church Hall, Pinner View Pinner Park Council School, Headstone Lane
Kenton [5]	M GX	St Leonard's Church Hall, Kenton Road Council School, Hartford Avenue
Pinner North [6]	DX IX JX	St Anselm's Church Hall, Hillview Road Gospel Hall, Pinner Hill Road Parish Hall, High Street, Pinner
Pinner South [7]	U N HX LX O KX	Parish Hall, Northolt Road Council Schools, Wyvenhoe Road St Alban's Church Hall, Norwood Drive Clitheroe Parade, Alexandra Avenue Council Schools, Eastcote Lane Council School, Cannonbury Avenue
Roxeth [10]	O N AX	Council Schools, Eastcote Lane Council Schools, Wyvenhoe Road Wood End School, Northolt
Stanmore North [11]	NX A PX MX	Council Offices, Uxbridge Road, Stanmore The Gymnasium, Elstree School The Institute, Church Road, Stanmore The Institute, corner Buckingham Rd/Chandos Cres
Stanmore South [12]	M OX GX	St Leonard's Church Hall, Hillview Road Camrose Council School, St David's Drive Council School, Hartford Avenue
Wealdstone North [13]	P Q FX BX GX	High Street Schools, Wealdstone Whitefriars School, Wealdstone St George's Church Hall, Pinner View Memorial Hall, High Road, Harrow Weald Council School, Hartford Avenue
Wealdstone South [14]	S R FX	Bridge Schools, Station Road, Wealdstone Boys' County School, Sheepcote Road St George's Church Hall, Pinner View
West Harrow [15]	T U LX FX	Council Schools, Vaughan Road Parish Hall, Northolt Road Clitheroe Parade, Alexandra Avenue St George's Church Hall, Pinner View