

## 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 six 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.

In the Appendices, a seventh column is used:

%	The number of votes polled expressed as a percentage of the total votes polled.
---	---

### 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 J 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.

## Percentage Tables

Tables of the percentage of the votes cast for each party are given for each ward after the series of results. The method used for this calculation is to aggregate the votes cast for each party, divide by the total number of votes at the election and multiply by 100. The year of the election is given in the first column, followed by four columns giving the percentage of the poll obtained by Conservative, Labour, Liberal and "Other" candidates, respectively.

Where necessary, the largest percentage has been adjusted to provide an exact total of 100.0%.

It should be borne in mind that the method of calculation used does not necessarily provide a precise reflection of the overall strength of the parties at an election. This is particularly the case when a party does not nominate a full "slate" of candidates for multiple-vacancy contests. An asterisk (\*) after the year of the election indicates that an alternative method of calculating party support is given in Appendix F.

## 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 booklet contains a simple sketch map of the boundaries.