

CANADA THE 1st PARLIAMENT

Produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Printed 1985.

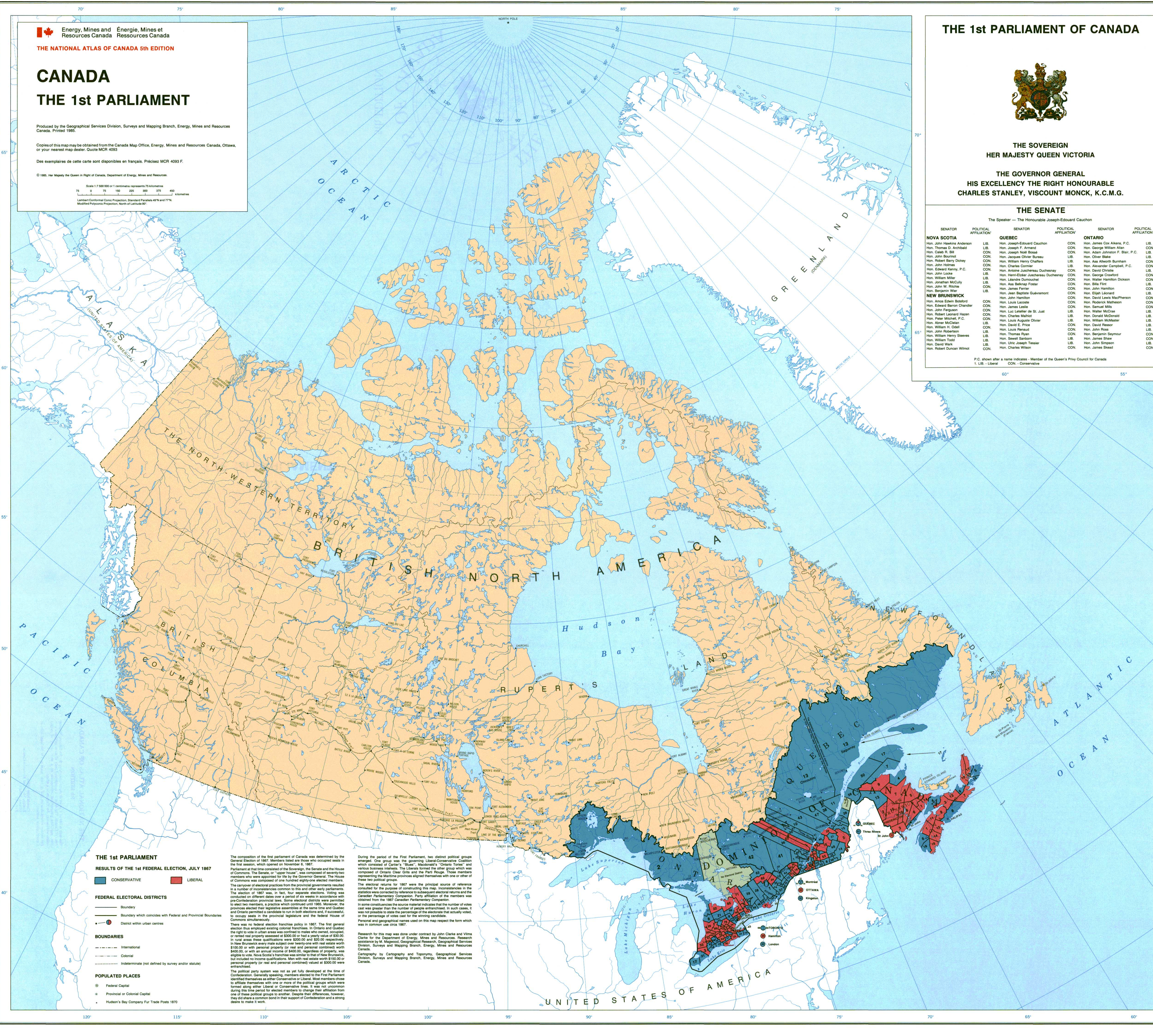
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Scale 1:7 000 000 or 1 centimetre represents 70 kilometres / Échelle 1:7 000 000 ou 1 centimètre représente 70 kilomètres

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N, Modified Polyconic Projection, North of Latitude 80°



THE 1st PARLIAMENT OF CANADA



THE SOVEREIGN HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, K.C.M.G.

THE SENATE

The Speaker — The Honourable Joseph-Edouard Cauchon

Table listing Senators by province/territory, including names and political affiliations. Includes sections for Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec.

P.C. shows after a name initials. Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. L. - Liberal CON - Conservative

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Speaker — The Honourable James Cockburn

CANDIDATES ELECTED AND DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES CAST RESULTS OF THE 1st FEDERAL ELECTION, JULY, 1867

Large table showing the results of the 1867 federal election. Columns include map code, electoral district, candidate elected, total constituency population, total eligible voters, votes cast, and % of votes cast for each candidate. Lists candidates for all provinces and territories.

SOURCES: Beck, J. Murray. 1964. Precedents of Power: Canada's Federal Election. Scarborough: Prentice Hall. Canada, Department of Agriculture. 1951. Census of Canada, 1851. Vol. 1, pp. 4-10. 402. Ottawa: Queen's Printer. Public Accounts of Canada, 1974. Guide to Canadian Statistics Since Confederation, July 1867-April 1973. Ottawa: Information Canada. Journal of the House of Assembly. Appendix 13.1. Confederation Statutes, 1867. 20 Victoria, Cap. 1. Statutes, 1867. The Act No. 3-4 Victoria, Cap. 35. 1867. British North America Act, 30-31 Victoria, Cap. 3. 1867. 20 Victoria, Cap. 10. 1867. 20 Victoria, Cap. 7. 1867. 20 Victoria, Cap. 11. 1867. 20 Victoria, Cap. 12. Lower Canada, Constitutional Statutes, 1859. Cap. 79. Grant, P.G. 1962. The Government of Political Groups in Canada 1842-1867. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Coak, D.D. ed. 1986. Political appointments, Parliament and the Justice Branch in the Department of Canada 1867-1895. Ottawa: Proulx and Company. Chapter 2. 1864. The Act of Confederation, The Government of Canada 1867-1895. Toronto: Macmillan. Dawson Brothers. 1867. A New Atlas of Canada. Toronto: Dawson Brothers. Green, W.G. and S.J. Matthews, eds. 1869. 1969. "Original Toronto Survey in Southern Ontario and Plate 105: 'Selected Federal Elections'." Economic Atlas of Ontario. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Green, J. 1969. The Franchise and Polls in British North America 1763-1867. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Johnson, J.S., ed. 1961. The Colonial Times: The History of British North America, 1817-1873. Toronto: Macmillan and Stewart. Martin, D.A. 1963. Federal Election of 1867 in New South Wales. In Economic Interpretation: New South Wales Historical Society Collection, Vol. 68. North, D.A. ed. 1963. Census Canada in Eastern Canada 1851-1891. A Festschrift for Basil Mackenzie. McMaster University. Ottawa: Ontario. 1963. British North America Act, 30-31 Victoria, Cap. 3. ALL OF THE MAPS IDENTIFIED IN THE SOURCE LIST CAN BE FOUND IN THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION, PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, OTTAWA.

THE 1st PARLIAMENT RESULTS OF THE 1st FEDERAL ELECTION, JULY 1867

CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

BOUNDARIES: International, Colonial, Indeterminate (not defined by survey and/or statute)

POPULATED PLACES: Federal Capital, Provincial or Colonial Capital, Hudson's Bay Company Fur Trade Posts 1870

The composition of the first parliament of Canada was determined by the General Election of 1867. Members listed are those who occupied seats in the first session, which opened on November 6, 1867. Parliament of that time consisted of the Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Senate, or 'upper house', was composed of twenty-two members who were appointed for life by the Governor General. The House of Commons was composed of one hundred eighty-one elected members. The approval of electoral practices from the provincial governments resulted in a number of incongruities common to this and other early parliaments. The election of 1867 was, in fact, four separate elections. Voting was conducted on different dates over a period of six weeks in accordance with the provisions of the provincial laws. Some electoral districts were permitted to elect two members, a practice which continued until 1965. Moreover, the provinces elected their legislative assemblies at the same time and Ontario permitted a candidate to run in both elections and, in such cases, it was not possible to state the percentage of the electorate that actually voted, or the percentage of votes cast for the winning candidate. Personal and geographical names used on this map reflect the form which was in common use since 1867.

Reasons for this map were done under contract by John Clark and Vivia Clark to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Research assistance by M. Macdonald. Geographical research, cartography and the Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Cartography by Cartography and Toponymy, Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. The political party system was not as yet fully developed at the time of Confederation. Generally speaking, members of the first Parliament identified themselves as either Conservative or Liberal, but members chose to affiliate themselves with one or more of the political groups which were formed along either Liberal or Conservative lines. It was not uncommon during this time period for elected members to change their affiliation from one of these political groups to another. Despite their differences, however, they did share a common bond in their support of Confederation and a strong desire to make it work.