The General Assembly of New Brunswick: Its History and Records

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The Beginnings:

On August 18, 1784, two months after the new province of New Brunswick was established, Governor Thomas Carleton was instructed by Royal Commission from King George III to summon and call a General Assembly. The steps taken by Governor Carleton in calling this assembly are detailed in his letter of October 25, 1785, to Lord Stanley in the Colonial Office at London:

"My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that having completed such arrangements as appeared to be previously requested, I directed writs to issue on the 15th instant for convening a General Assembly to meet on the first Tuesday in January next. In this first election it has been thought advisable to admit all males of full age who have been inhabitants of the province for no less than three months to the privilege of voting, as otherwise many industrious and meritorious settlers, who are improving the lands allotted to them but have not yet received the King's Grant, must have been excluded. … The House of Representatives will consist of 26 members, who are chosen by their respective counties, no Boroughs or cities being allowed a distinct Representation. The county of St. John is to send six members, Westmorland, Charlotte, and York four members each, Kings, Queens, Sunbury and Northumberland, each two members. I hope we may, notwithstanding the indiscriminate privilege of election, have an Assembly composed of worthy and respectable characters and that the calling of them to meet this time may meet with his Majesty's approbation.

I have the honor to be,

Thomas Carleton"

It is interesting to note that Carleton refers to the elected body as the “House of Representatives”. But from 1786 it was called the “House of Assembly”, possibly reflecting a position between the American (and after 1783, republican-tinged) term “House of Representatives” and British term “House of Commons”.

On Tuesday, January 3, 1786, His Majesty's request was fulfilled and New Brunswick’s first House of Assembly met at Saint John. By the time it adjourned on March 15 of that year, no less than sixty-one acts had been passed.
The History:

The modern General Assembly of New Brunswick is that constitutional body which includes the appointed representative of the Crown (the Lieutenant-Governor) and the elected representatives of the people (the members of the Legislative Assembly). Working in harmony, these two representative bodies form the legislative arm of government and one of the bulwarks of our democratic society. It is within General Assembly with its ancient parliamentary traditions that laws are introduced, debated, and passed or defeated, and where government action, policy and programs are given public scrutiny.

But in the years 1786 to 1833, the General Assembly of New Brunswick was comprised of not just two, but three distinct constitutional elements: 1) the Crown (in the person of the appointed Lieutenant-Governor), 2) the elected House of Assembly, and 3) the Legislative Council which consisted of members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. In this period the General Assembly met from two to ten weeks each year and it was then that the elected representatives of the voters could influence public policy*.

Between 1786 and 1891, when New Brunswick had a bicameral General Assembly, new legislation had to be read three times and approved by the House of Assembly and then read three times and approved by the Legislative Council. Generally legislation originated in the House of Assembly but not always.

However, public policy was set and the administration of government was carried on somewhat apart from the General Assembly. It was a body known as “His Majesty's Council” consisting originally of twelve members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor which advised the Lieutenant-Governor, held influential and key administrative offices, and carried out the policies and programs of the Crown. But it was in the General Assembly, particularly within the House of Assembly, that these power-structures were democratically challenged and change was peacefully wrought.

With the development of "Responsible Government" in the 1850s, the influence and power of the Lieutenant-Governor was lessened, and in the House of Assembly there developed groupings or parties with recognized leaders. The party having the most members was recognized by the Lieutenant-Governor and asked to form “a Government”. Yet, there were also members elected who remained in “loyal opposition” to the government.

By the 1880s, elected members of the majority party were named to serve on an executive council to assist the premier member of the majority party in overseeing the administration of the civil service of government. These members of executive council led by the premier became known colloquially as “the cabinet”. The administrative bodies for which they were responsible became known as departments.

In 1891, the Legislative Council (an "upper" house in a bicameral parliament somewhat like the Canadian Senate or the British House of Lords) was abolished as non-representative, and non-responsible to the voters. After the abolition of the Legislative Council, the House of Assembly became the Legislative Assembly.

In the 225 years since New Brunswick's founding, far-reaching but beneficial changes have occurred in the halls of power, but there has been wonderful continuity of democratic principles and institutions. Both the catalysts for change and the foundations of our stable institutions can be identified within the documents of New Brunswick’s General Assembly.

*The General Assembly was not convened in 1790, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1809, 1811, or 1815.
The Records in Context:

Within the full body of extant records of the General Assembly is information on nearly every aspect of the history of the province as well as significant records documenting the role of the General Assembly in various struggles for political power which occurred within the province: struggles between the provincial and imperial interests as well as between appointed and elected officials. The records also reveal much about the role of the General Assembly in the political and constitutional development of New Brunswick: from a colony under the British ‘Colonial Office’, to a province exercising responsible government, to a partner within the Canadian Confederation.

The full body of records of the General Assembly of New Brunswick are found within Record Group 4 within the Provincial Archives and are divided into these several record series for reasons of provenance. The descriptions below provide general background and must not be applied stringently to every century or decade in the history of New Brunswick.

RS1  Published Journals of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1786-

The printed journals of the Legislative Assembly (including the earlier House of Assembly) are records of the daily proceedings and they cover all aspects of the administration of the province. The draft journals of daily proceedings are within RS24.

The legislature meets once or sometimes twice a year. The Lieutenant-Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly at any time on the advice of the premier, or by a vote in the legislature when the government is defeated.

The business conducted during a legislative session consists of debate on the Speech from the Throne, budget debate, introduction of and debate on bills, both oral and written questions to cabinet ministers, and motions which can be introduced by government or individual members of the Legislative Assembly. Once decisions are passed by the Legislative Assembly and have received royal assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, they are implemented by the Executive Council through the civil service in the various government departments and agencies.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.

RS2  Published Journals of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1786-1892

The Legislative Council was part of the General Assembly until 1891. It could receive petitions and initiate legislation but generally it approved legislation which originated in the House of Assembly. These printed journals are a record of the day-to-day activities of the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council was abolished in 1891 under Act 54 Victoria, c.9.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.
RS3  Published Statutes and Regulations of New Brunswick, 1786-

This series contains the printed acts, statutes and regulations of the Province.

The initial drafts of these acts are in RS24, along with the bills which never became law. The final version of an approved bill which was signed (engrossed) by the Lieutenant-Governor is in RS27. A bill does not become law until it is engrossed, but even then the government determines when it will take effect.

When New Brunswick was first established as a province in 1784, legislation was based on the laws of Great Britain and any New Brunswick legislation could be vetoed by British Administration at Westminster as contrary to British law or prerogative. Appeal was to the Privy Council in London. After the Statute of Westminster of 1931, New Brunswick legislation could no longer be vetoed in Great Britain.

The passing of legislation is a three step process. First, it is tabled in the House of Assembly by a member, and must pass three readings by majority vote. Secondly, until 1891, it was sent to the Legislative Council for three readings and approbation. Finally, and since 1786, the legislation must be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Any time government does not agree with a bill tabled in the House, it can "kill" it by postponing its reading or vote until the session is closed.

Legislation is amended regularly, and consolidations have been published to include the numerous amendments to the statutes. The major consolidations have been done in 1838, 1854, 1877, 1903, 1927, 1952 and 1973.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.

RS4  Published Journals of Debates (Synoptic Reports) of the Legislative Assembly, 1837-

The early debates of the House of Assembly were reported in newspapers, albeit sporadically and incompletely. The Archives has reports of the Debates of the Legislative Assembly for various years between 1837 and 1870.

In 1874, synoptic reports of the debates began to be published. Since 1980, these have been published as the Journal of Debates.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.

RS24  Legislative Assembly: Sessional Records, 1786-

These are documents tabled in the House of Assembly by its elected members, by the Legislative Council (until 1892), and by the Lieutenant-Governor.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives and this on-line project for complete descriptions.
RS25  Legislative Assembly: Questions and Answers Tabled, 1858-
This series consists of written questions tabled in the House (usually by Her Majesty’s Loyal Opposition members) concerning government practices, policies and programs; and the documents tabled in the House by the government members in response to the questions.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.

RS26  Legislative Assembly: Committee Records, 1832-
Since its establishment in 1786, the Legislative Assembly (House of Assembly) of New Brunswick has created standing and select committees to adjudicate, investigate, receive evidence on specific matters, to audit accounts, or otherwise assist with the business of governing within the democratic framework. Records pertaining to these matters were often tabled in the House and, therefore, comprise part of the official record of House activity (see RS24). As the affairs of the Assembly became ever more complex, committees have become integral to the expeditious completion of day-to-day business. Since the mid-nineteenth century, many of the records created or maintained by these committees have been kept separate from the documents tabled in the House, but are nonetheless important records of the Legislative Assembly.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.

RS27  Legislative Assembly: Engrossed Statutes, 1786-
The authority to legislate in General Assembly in right of the Crown was granted by King George III to his New Brunswick representative, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Carleton, in 1784. In a speech prepared by Carleton and delivered at the first sitting of the Legislative Assembly in January, 1786, the Assembly was requested to establish British law and order in New Brunswick by re-enacting Nova Scotia law and passing bills peculiar to New Brunswick.

The engrossed statutes are the bills passed for royal assent by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council (until 1891), and by the Legislative Assembly thereafter. The final versions of the bills were (are) prepared for the Lieutenant-Governor’s signature on high quality parchment or paper, and this is the version which is used to print the laws. The original bills tabled in the House may be found in RS24 and the printed laws, in RS3.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.

RS28  Legislative Assembly: Clerks Office Records, 1786-
The Clerk of the House of Assembly (cum Legislative Assembly) superintends the documents tabled (including bills, petitions, annual reports, synoptic reports, and other sessional records), prepares material for members of the House, and otherwise oversees the orderliness of House business. In the modern framework, with both government and opposition members having full-time offices and working on government business year-round, the Clerk also provides support to them, as well as providing coordination with other positions which report to the Assembly.

See Finding Aid at Provincial Archives for complete descriptions.
The History of the Sessional Records (RS24):

The sessional records of the House were the first accession made by the Archives when it was established in 1967. Previously, the records had been stored in the attic of the Legislative Building and in the vaults of the Legislative Library in Fredericton. From interviews with persons familiar with the recent history of this building, it has been possible to ascertain that portions of the papers were originally sorted in the office of the Clerk of the Assembly. At some time between the years 1900 and 1920 large amounts of these papers, as well as other departmental records, were transferred into the attic -- eventually they were scattered throughout the attic. It is probable that some records were lost in this transfer. Other losses can be attributed to pilfering by visitors, who were permitted unrestricted access to the rotunda and attic of the Legislative Building until the late 1950's. It was apparently the practice to take away 'samples' of these papers. Indeed, several items have since been returned (to the Archives) by those who removed them so that they would not be lost irretrievably.

It is intended that this calendar of the Assembly papers will be viewed by researchers and historians as a definitive finding aid upon which they may base their work. The calendar will firmly establish an easily understood arrangement and description for every document within the series.

In order to render the calendar as comprehensive as possible, it was necessary to consult at least three other sources besides the basic record group. These were: (1) the work done by the historian James Hannay for the Dominion Archives of Canada; (2) the Statutes and Acts of the General Assembly of New Brunswick, and (3) the printed Journals of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Hannay's Calendar of the Assembly Papers, 1786-1858, is limited in that he describes only those papers to be found at the time his work was written, and sometimes lists the papers by year, rather than by the session of the Assembly. The Statutes and Acts of the Assembly, too, only give a partial view of the papers, because only those bills passed are printed, and these in the order of final passage. The Journals of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly are the most useful in that they represent nearly all documentation created or received by the House. But there are some gaps, especially as regards the full texts of special reports and miscellaneous communications.

While the Journals give details on the proceedings throughout the session showing when bills, petitions, and reports were presented to the House and laid upon the table, they do not provide a clear picture of the actual procedure followed. The statutes as we see them in their printed form are the final product of the session. However, no exact outline can be found of other business conducted by the members. For instance, we see only the finished or engrossed bills that have passed into law. Little is known of other bills which are postponed, withdrawn or held over by the Legislature. In addition, no detailed information exists concerning the content of numerous petitions presented to the Assembly and the subsequent action taken on them. Likewise, correspondence of the Speaker arising between sessions is usually not mentioned in the Journals.

Recent historiography on procedure indicates that the colonial legislative system did not waver much from that used by the English Parliament. Certainly, the demands connected with settling a new colony had their repercussions in the House of Assembly. The absence of any kind of synopsis or recording of the debate in the House also adds difficulty in deciphering the colonial procedural methods since these usually record information as to proper and improper procedure within the session. Similarly, the lack of full debates in the Legislative Council or His Majesty's Council raises more questions about how potential legislation was handled and referred back to the Assembly.
The Organization of the Sessional Records (RS24):

In establishing the various categories used in calendaring these papers (bills, journals, petitions, etc.) a number of major decisions were made concerning the provenance of this collection especially with respect to the procedural order in the colonial assembly. The first major era in New Brunswick's administrative history covers the term of the first Governor / Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Carleton, who held the office until 1817 but returned to England in 1803. Subsequently the Province was administered by various Presidents of His Majesty's Council and underwent that phase of control often termed "the military succession". With the official appointment of Major General George Stracey Smythe as the new Lieutenant-Governor in 1817, following Carleton's death, a new era of administration was opened.

The calendaring of these records ceases in 1833 because the detailed indexes in the Journals which allows ease of access for in-depth research commences at that time.

S: SESSIONS
The sessions of the House of Assembly/Legislative Assembly have each been assigned a consecutive number. Each type of document within the session has also been assigned a letter which is consistent throughout the entire calendar. These two types of numbers and letters are united to give a control number to each document in the collection, and facilitate referencing to any document. The following are sample references:

S35-B7 Referring to the 35th session of the House of Assembly (February 8, 1827 - March 19, 1827) and the seventh bill introduced

S19-P2.1 Referring to the 19th session of the House of Assembly (July 5, 1808 - July 30, 1808) and the first attachment (.1) to the second petition presented.

The following is a description of the types of documents found in each category. Documents are presented in their original format and language.

A: ADDRESSES
Addresses are often formal communications within the General Assembly: i.e., between His Majesty's Council (represented by the Lieutenant-Governor) which became the Legislative Council in 1832, and the House of Assembly (which became the Legislative Assembly after the abolition of the Legislative Council in 1892). In some cases, it is unclear whether a document existed where an address was involved. For example, when the Lieutenant-Governor sent an address to the House of Assembly requesting their attendance, the address may have been completely verbal. Nonetheless, to err on the side of caution, all "addresses" mentioned in the Journals are presumed to have been written.

B: BILLS
Oversimplified, bills are unpassed legislation. After a bill has been approved by all elements of the General Assembly, it receives constitutional approbation (engrossment), and becomes an act.

The bills in the New Brunswick Assembly adopt the same format as appears in the English House of Commons. They are either considered private or public bills. However, the distinction cannot
always be clearly made in terms of whether the private bill concerns something of a local nature. Often, as with Eighteenth Century procedure in England, private bills were disguised as public legislation. A road bill, for instance, would contain specific details relating to very local matters; as P.D.G. Thomas points out in *The House of Commons in the Eighteenth Century* (1971, p.46):

> Procedural restrictions and other disadvantages of private bills often led members to introduce their legislation as public bills, perhaps by widening their scope from the relevant particular instance to a general rule.

Where bills have been presented by members of the House, this calendar has adopted a system of order for these documents based upon the initial motion for leave to bring it forward. The early *Journals*, however, are somewhat inconsistent in the fashion in which these bills are recorded. Generally, proposed legislation is brought forward on leave motion, but other bills by-pass this procedure and indicate a first reading stage. In still other instances, bills are sent 'down' by the Council for passage in the House. For all these situations, it seemed best to record the documents at the point of first mention in the *Journals*.

The same procedure for cataloguing also applied to the introduction of new bills arising from the withdrawal of earlier proposed bills. At other times where the title of a bill is altered, but not the essential content, we have retained the same catalogue listing. Only with drastic alterations and re-introduction of bills are they assigned a new archival reference. Thus drafts of bills, some amendments, and final copies appear under one listing accompanied by subdivisions.

Amendments to bills fall into two categories. The first usually consists of draft or penciled amendments on the bill itself where applicable. This usually occurred when the committee on a particular bill agreed to various changes or alterations as the clauses were examined. Amendments adopted for a bill sent to Council, however, took another course. Changes to the contents of proposed legislation were often communicated to the House within the body of a message. Consequently, the amendments were not retained with the original bill but are found among the messages. Most problematic of all are occasions when draft amendments were not recorded in either of these places having resulted, it seems, from oral transmissions between the executive and legislative levels.

**M: MESSAGES**

Messages are communications of content and procedure within the General Assembly. Although they are an integral part of legislative procedure, they probably receive the least attention by researchers since they are felt to contain only peripheral information on matters coming before the Assembly. Closer examination of their role reveals that these documents served more than as a vehicle of vital, substantive communication. Very often, the message was accompanied by other documentation, such as, petitions, bills, reports, correspondence, accounts, addresses, and resolutions. Generally where these items are included in the body of the message, they remain in that category of the finding aid. Where separate items appear using the message as a transmittal form, we have placed them among these respective categories. For example, a public account of roads which accompanied a message would ordinarily be filed under the reports section rather than staying with the message. Further reading of the *Journal* usually indicates that these documents supplementary to the message are required to be formally placed before the House on a specific day.
R: REPORTS
The majority of reports and accounts reached the Assembly by message. Reports range in subject matter from roads or customs accounts, to the contingencies of various government administrators or officials. Within the House, reports and accounts of special committees and investigations were usually laid directly upon the table. These latter documents usually contained reports on the petitions and bills assigned to committees of the House for consideration.

P: PETITIONS
Petitions to the General Assembly were usually from persons or groups outside the Assembly who desired that action be taken on some matter of particular interest. Many petitions, some from outside the Assembly and some from the Council, request that legislation be enacted. Many other petitions were presented by individuals seeking financial or other redress. In the earliest years of the Assembly, the House dealt with some petitions for which no tabling information is available in the Journals, although clear House notations appear on the documents.

Z: MISCELLANEOUS
Documents which do not fall within the bounds of the above, specific categories have been assigned to the miscellaneous section. This category usually includes resolutions of supply, attendance records, lists of bills passed, and correspondence of the Speaker with members and other legislative bodies.

A Note on Spellings:
It should also be noted that an attempt has been made to standardize spelling with the Calendar descriptions. The documents themselves contain both American (“honor”) and British (“honour”) spellings and the spelling in the Calendar usually follows the form most frequently found in the document. Researchers should check variant spellings (e.g., “jail” and “gaol”) whenever possible. We have tried to strike a balance between not unduly modifying the spelling of words and yet providing helpful standardization.

Notes on Place Names:
Several points must be kept in mind concerning place names.

1. The map of New Brunswick produced by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys of Canada in 1955 and revised in 1962 was the basic aid used to standardize the spellings of place names.

2. Often, for consistency, places have been given their present spellings even when they differ from those spellings contained in the documents; e.g., "Campo-Bello" is "Campobello".

3. Place names which have changed are usually written with the present name in brackets following the old name, e.g., "St. Peters (Bathurst)".
4. Researchers should note that places listed as being in a certain county may later be within the borders of a different county: e.g., Woodstock, was within the boundaries of York County between 1786 and 1832 when Carleton County was established. The county named in the Calendar refers to the county as of the date of the document concerned.

5. Some places are considered to be of such familiarity that they are not always followed by the county: e.g., Fredericton, Saint John, St. Andrews, Grand Manan, Campobello, Miramichi, Richibucto and Shediac.

6. New Brunswick was divided into eight counties in 1786: Northumberland, Westmorland, Saint John, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, and York. In 1826, Gloucester and Kent Counties were set off from Northumberland County, and in 1831, Carleton County was set off from York County. Restigouche County was set off from Gloucester in 1837. Victoria was established in 1844. Albert County was established in 1845, and Madawaska County (the last to be created), in 1873.

List of Lieutenant-Governors and Administrators:

1784-1786 ................................. Thomas Carleton
Captain General and General in Chief [Governor]
July 28, 1784 - May 20, 1786
Commission of July 28, 1784

1786-1817 ................................. Thomas Carleton
Lieutenant-Governor
May 20, 1786 - February 2, 1817
[In absentsia October 5, 1803 - Feb. 2, 1817]

1803-1808 ................................. Gabriel G. Ludlow
Administrator [in place of Lieutenant-Governor]
October 5, 1803 - February 12, 1808

1808 ............................................. Edward Winslow
Administrator
February 22 - May 24, 1808

1808-1812 ................................. Major General Sir Martin Hunter
Administrator
May 24, 1808 - June 15, 1812

1808-1809 ................................. Lieutenant Colonel George Johnstone
Acting Administrator
December 17, 1808 - April 2, 1809
1811 ......................................................Major-General William Balfour
Acting Administrator
September 11 - November 14, 1811

1812-1817 ............................................Major-General George Stracey Smyth
Administrator
June 15, 1812 - July 1, 1817

1813-1814 ............................................Major-General Thomas Saumarez
Acting Administrator
August 26, 1813 - July 6, 1814

1816-1817............................................Lieutenant-Colonel Harris W. Hailes
Acting Administrator
June 25, 1816 - July 1817

1817-1823.................................George Stracey Smyth
Lieutenant-Governor
July 1, 1817 - March 27, 1823

1823-1824.................................Ward Chipman
Administrator
April 1, 1823 - February 9, 1824

1824 ......................................................John Murray Bliss
Administrator
February 21 - August 28, 1824

1824-1831.................................Major-General Sir Howard Douglas
Lieutenant-Governor
August 28, 1824 - September 8, 1831
In absentsia after August 27, 1829

1829-1831.................................William Black
Administrator
March 30, 1829 - September 9, 1831

1831-1837.................................Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell
Lieutenant-Governor
September 8, 1831 - June 1, 1837

1837-1841.................................Sir John Harvey
Lieutenant-Governor
June 1, 1837 - April 27, 1841

1841-1848.................................Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke
Lieutenant-Governor
April 27, 1841 - April 11, 1848
1848-1854...............................................
Sir Edmund Walker Head
Lieutenant-Governor
April 11, 1848 - September 28, 1854

1854-1861.............................................
Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton
Lieutenant-Governor
October 7, 1854 - October 26, 1861

1861-1866.............................................
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon
Lieutenant-Governor
October 26, 1861 - September 30, 1866

1862-1865.............................................
John A. Cole
Administrator
September, 8 - October 1, 1862
April 13, 1864 - August 6, 1864
August 15, 1865 - October 28, 1865

1866-1867.............................................
Major-General Sir Charles H. Doyle
Administrator
October 1, 1866 - July 4, 1867

1867..................................................
Sir Charles Hastings Doyle
Lieutenant-Governor
July 4 - October 18, 1867

1867-1868.............................................
Colonel Francis Pym Harding
Lieutenant-Governor
October 19, 1867 - July 23, 1868

1868-1873.............................................
Lemuel Allan Wilmot
Lieutenant-Governor
July 23, 1868 - November 15, 1873
Commission July 14, 1868

1873-1878.............................................
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley
Lieutenant-Governor
November 15, 1873 - July 23, 1878

1878-1889.............................................
Edward Barron Chandler
Lieutenant-Governor
July 23, 1878 - February 6, 1880

1880-1885.............................................
Robert Duncan Wilmot
Lieutenant-Governor
February 17, 1880 - November 11, 1885
1885-1893...........................................Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley
            Lieutenant-Governor
            November 11, 1885 - September 21, 1893

1893...........................................John Boyd
            Lieutenant-Governor
            September 21, 1893 - December 3, 1893

1893-1896.....................................John James Fraser
            Lieutenant-Governor
            December 20, 1893 - November 26, 1896

1896-1902.....................................Almer R. McClelan
            Lieutenant-Governor
            December 9, 1896 - January 28, 1902

1902-1907.....................................Jabez B. Snowball
            Lieutenant-Governor
            January 28, 1902 - February 24, 1907

1907-1912.....................................Lemuel J. Tweedie
            Lieutenant-Governor
            March 5, 1907 - March 6, 1912

1912-1917.....................................Josiah Wood
            Lieutenant-Governor
            March 6, 1912 - June 24, 1917

1917............................................Gilbert White Ganong
            Lieutenant-Governor
            June 24 - October 31, 1917

1917-1923.....................................William Pugsley
            Lieutenant-Governor
            November 8, 1917 - February 28, 1923

1923-1928.....................................William F. Todd
            Lieutenant-Governor
            February 28, 1923 - December 28, 1928

1928-1935.....................................Hugh Havelock McLean
            Lieutenant-Governor
            December 28, 1928 - January 31, 1935

1935-1940.....................................Murray McLaren
            Lieutenant-Governor
            January 31, 1935 - March 5, 1940
1940-1945.................................................William George Clark
   Lieutenant-Governor
   March 5, 1940 - November 1, 1945

1945-1958.............................................David L. MacLaren
   Lieutenant-Governor
   November 1, 1945 - June 6, 1958

   Lieutenant-Governor
   June 6, 1958 - June 4, 1965

1965-1968.............................................John Babbitt McNair
   Lieutenant-Governor
   June 9, 1965 - January 31, 1968

1968-1971.............................................Wallace S. Bird
   Lieutenant-Governor
   February 1, 1968 - October 2, 1971

1971-1985.............................................Hédard J. Robichaud
   Lieutenant-Governor
   October 2, 1971 - June 26, 1985

1985-1987.............................................George F. G. Stanley
   Lieutenant-Governor
   January 27, 1985 - May 31, 1987

1987-1994.............................................Gilbert Finn
   Lieutenant-Governor
   August 20, 1987 - June 21, 1994

1994-1997.............................................Margaret Norrie McCain
   Lieutenant-Governor
   June 21, 1994 - April 18, 1997

1997-2003.............................................Marilyn Trenholme Counsell
   Lieutenant-Governor
   April 18, 1997 - August 26, 2003

2003-2009.............................................Herménégilde Chiasson
   Lieutenant-Governor
   August 26, 2003 - September 30, 2009

2009- ...............................................Graydon Nicholas
   Lieutenant-Governor
   September 30, 2009 -
Guide to Sessional Records (RS24) on Microfilm:

Although these records are available in digital format on-line, they are also on microfilm.

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