

ments of the Edict of 1760 were entered in the Noblesse as the *Order of the Bannerets of Quebec*.

NOTE. [The United States, whose independence resulted from the said treaty of 1783, repudiated as a democracy the former Royal connection with its institutions, charters and marks of honor and of race-distinction, so as to place its citizens on the basis of equality "regardless of race, color and previous condition." But those of the old provincial aristocracy who "had rallied to the Royal Standard" under the ancient Royal Constitution who came to Canada from the republican States (former Royal provinces), were guaranteed by the King the continuation of their ancestral honors. With this assurance, the College of Arms of Canada has issued Commissions for the continuance of the ancient provincial honors such as the Order of St. George of the Empire and its derivatives, (founded by the Emperor Charles V. 1540) and the Order of the Golden Horseshoe of Tramontane (founded in 1716 by Sir Alex. Spotswood, Gov. of Virginia under King George II.) to those registering in the College of Arms of Canada under the requirements of the Edict of 1760 and the Act of 1789 and of the rules of said orders. Under the Edict of 1760 families of European aristocracy yet residing in the United States have registered in the College of Arms of Canada.]

DIVISIONS OF THE NOBLESSE

I. The *Armorial Noblesse* are those who have continuously borne coat-armor from before 1760 to the present time without derogation of rank, whose first ancestor to cross the sea was one conforming to the Edict of 1760. These families bear at the point of their shield the azure octofoil of the College of Arms of Canada.

II. Those who descend from the requirements of the Edict of 1760 but whose ancestor granted Noblesse by this Edict did not bear arms, or whose arms are unknown, are permitted by this Edict to choose arms "provided they are not those of families of the same name but no kin." On registering these arms they constitute the *Consular Noblesse* and bear at the point of the shield the octofoil gules of the College proving that requirements of nobility are fulfilled. The *Alumni Noblesse* are the descendants of those of the *Consular Noblesse* who are professionals or proprietors (not laborers or servants) who crossed the sea after 1760. On registering their proofs, they are permitted to add the octofoil vert of this division of the Noblesse to the point of the shield. These octofoils of the Noblesse distinguish noble arms from arms not noble or not entered into the Noblesse by