

The Constitution

"The inhabitants of Canada are divided into I. the Noblesse, II. the Clergy, III. the Bourgeoisie and V. the Peasantry." (Gov. Murray's report to the British Ministers in 1760 on the Constitution).

NOBLESSE

The Noblesse is a self-governing order of the state founded on Aryan race distinction with treaty rights; it has precedence next after the King and a legal right of representation in the government; it has a bureau of registry for race, rank and arms in the Department of the Seigneurial Jurisdiction (College of Arms). The Order consists of the descendants of European military and civil officers of royal commission who held rank in the country before 1760 when up to that date commissions were given only to those of birth and instruction. These were allowed heraldic distinction and honorable rank in the Order of the Noblesse by the Royal Edict of 1760 which had been incorporated in the Constitution of Canada.

Those who held Seigneurial fiefs had been organized into the *Seigneurial Order of Canada* by the King Louis XIV. in 1664. The *Order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia* had been established by King Charles I. in 1625 for Scottish armigers who contributed to the founding of the Province of Nova Scotia. This Order was also incorporated in the Noblesse of Canada by Louis XIV. in 1664 in the person of the Baronets de St. Etienne and de La Tour.

In 1789 by the Loyalist Act of Quebec of King George III. the descendants of those families "who had rallied to the Royal Standard and had stood for Unity of Empire in North America before the Treaty of Separation of 1783" were granted a registry for a "Mark of honor" to give them hereditary precedence over other colonists of the same rank. The descendants of the military and civil officers of these conforming to the require-