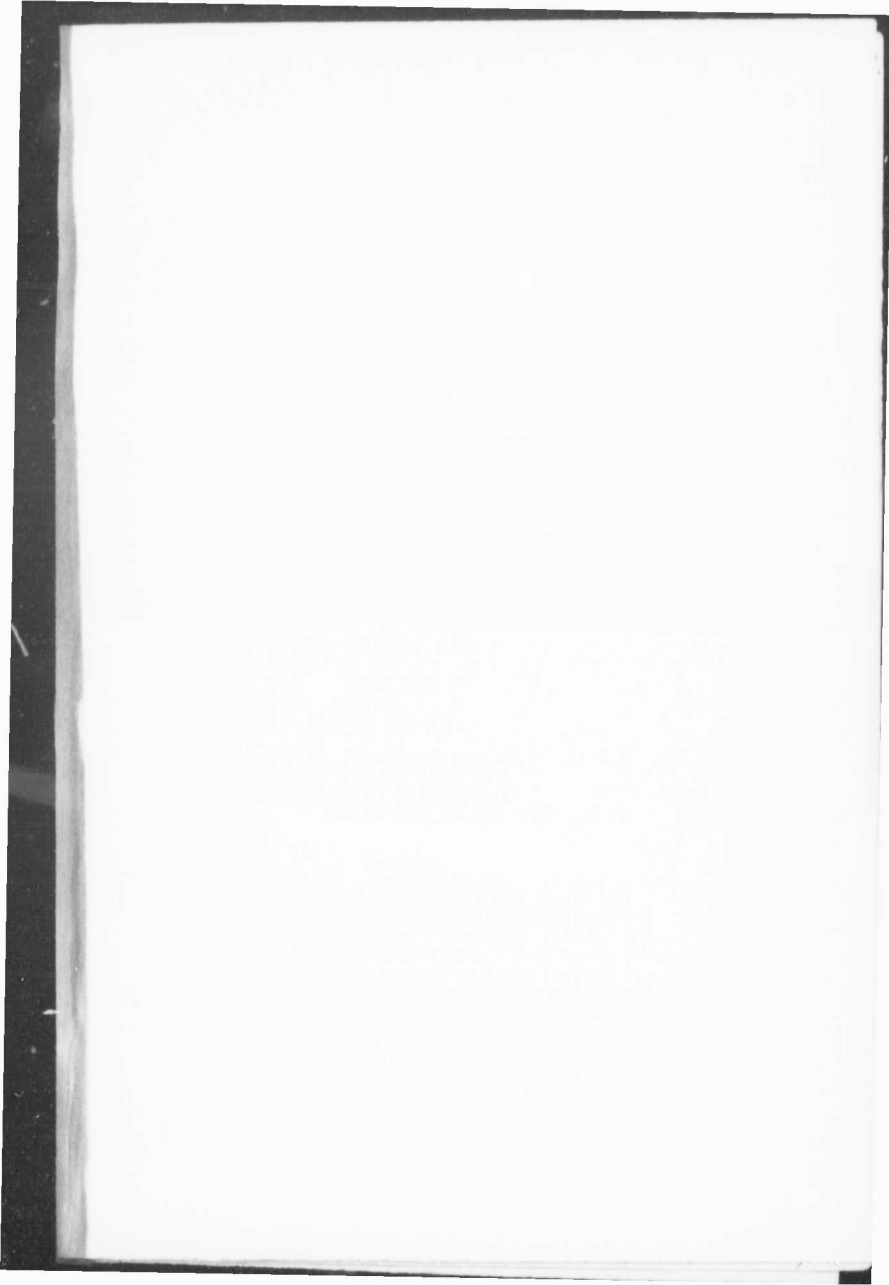


COLLECTOR OF ARMS
OF CANADA
ON
MOBILITY
ARMS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

1950

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 3.

—OF THE—

COLLEGE OF ARMS OF CANADA

—ON—

NOBILITY, ARMS AND REGISTRATION



HERALD-MARSHALL'S OFFICE:
VERCHERES, P. Q.
CANADA

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COAT-ARMOR, NOBLE AND NON-NOBLE.

Many persons to-day cherish the delusion that the possession of coat-armor, or a coat-of-arms, or an armorial, is an indication of aristocracy. This was true when the aristocracy bore arms and alone formed the government of the State and created for its chief the kingly rank and title; but it is not so at the present time. It was true when Heraldry was the exclusive property and birth-mark of race-purity of the Gothic Clans that conquered the Roman Empire and whose descendants formed the Military and Feudal Caste of Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Scotland, Ireland and England; but by the breaking down of that pure Aryan Race through mongrelization, through political revolution and its social consequences, usurpation of its heraldry, misuse of its armorials, abuse of its symbols of aristocracy have followed so that their signification in some countries (like in England) has been degraded from being the Blason of Aristocracy, (like in France) has been nullified by democratic inhibition, and even in Germany and Austria, has been weakened from its former strict indication of *Noblesse de-race*.

ARMS OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

An armorial, or coat-of-arms, or seal, besides was evidence of possession of some attribute of sovereignty, or rulership, or authority, because the original Gothic Aryans, who alone possessed the shield-right of representation of the sovereignty of their race in the State where their sires had conquered the mongrel Roman peoples and others, created that idea. Hence, when the early governments of Europe listened to the plea of artizans, tailors and commercial peo-

ple to be represented in the cities where they lived, the governments organized those people into guilds—tailor-guilds merchant-guilds, guilds of artisans, and conceded to each guild its peculiar coat-of-arms, shield and banner. These arms were not noble and were distinguished from the noble arms of aristocratic Aryan Race distinction.

NOBLESSE ALONE BEAR NOBLE ARMS

Old Feudal France was the state where the Armorial Noblesse was first organized into a self-governing Order under Karl Magnus, chief of the Austrasian Aristocracy, King of the Franks and Germanic Emperor. It was there also as a Corporation of the State that the Noblesse created its own Orders of Chivalry to maintain race-purity and honor, and by its own elected Deputies in the States-General of France, corrected the abuses which were appearing when ignoble persons bought titles and arms from needy kings. These persons were refused admittance into the Orders of the Noblesse; their arms were pronounced non-noble, and their titles, although under the King's seal, were declared incapable of the honors of Nobility by the Chamber of Nobles that decided that Nobility is a race-distinction—not a parchment one—and these persons were recorded in the Registers as the Anobli, to distinguish them from the *Noblesse-de-race*.

CANADIAN REGISTERS OF NOBLESSE.

It was during this dominance of the Order of the Noblesse in France that Canada was brought under the French Crown as a territory of the Kingdom. In the commission of Francis II for Canada, the officers, magistrates and others of the Noblesse established and establishing in Canada were organized to govern Canada, subject to the King, on the condition that they maintain the country "in tuition and defence."

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

By the *Arret du Conseil* of Louis XIV, in 1663, Canada was granted provincial autonomy and government on the

basis of the Province of Normandy, with the Droit Coutumier, adjudged of Paris, for the Duchy of France, to be the constitution, feudal and noble.

RECORDS OF THE NOBLESSE.

The records of the Noblesse, subject to the Ordonnances of the Chamber of the Nobles, were kept in the Intendant's office at Quebec.

EDICT OF 1760.

By the Edict of 1760, on account of the high requirements of the selective process in the provinces and colonies of the kingdom for military and civil commission, it was decreed that the families of such officers, if not yet possessed of coats-of-arms and enrolled in the Noblesse, shall have the right of enrollment and arms extended to them on account of their race-excellence. This was the last Edict that was incorporated into the constitution of the Noblesse in Canada.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE NOBLESSE IN CANADA.

The Noblesse represent the Crown of France in Canada. As a sovereign province, Canada under its governor and council, including the Royal Staff and twelve of the Noblesse, was endowed with treaty-making power, for war and peace regarding its own domain. The treaty of the governor and Noblesse with the British Crown, previous to the Treaty of Cession of 1763, was the Treaty of Montreal of 1760, between the Marquis de Vaudreuil and the Council of the Noblesse of Canada and Gen. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Commander-in-chief of the Forces of the King of England in America for the said King. In the Articles of this Treaty it stipulates and agrees that the Registers of the Province, of the Seigneurial Jurisdiction, etc., shall be continued under the British Crown as under the Crown of France, and in the Departments to which they belong.

CONFIRMED BY THE TREATY OF 1763, SIGNED
BY THE KINGS OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND
ENGLAND.

When Canada was formerly ceded to the British Crown

by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, the Treaty of Montreal of 1760, was confirmed in these words:—"The King of Great Britain agrees to hold Canada subject to the treaties and obligations which have been concluded therefor by the Kings of France, his predecessors."

LEGAL DIVISIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

General Murray, British governor in 1763, reported to the King of England the legal divisions of the people thus:—"The people of the country, by the constitution are divided as follows:—

1. The Noblesse, who are the descendants of those who came here as military and civil officers and held positions in the country. They are generally poor with but few exceptions, are very proud and look with disdain on the pretensions of the monied class. They esteem the Decoration of the Order of St. Louis to be superior to all the claims of wealth."
2. Clergy, (Catholic,) who hold appointments in Canada."
3. (The Bourgeoisie) merchants, shop-keepers, financiers, traders."
4. The Peasantry, (servants, artizans, laborers.)"

COUNCIL OF NOBLESSE ASSERTS ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

In 1773 the Sovereign Council of the Seigneurial Court and Jurisdiction of the Noblesse met at Montreal under presidency of the Baron de Longueuil. In the report of their proceedings they had appealed to the King of France against the infringements of their rights on the part of the English administration in the country; that for this reason they were preparing to withdraw allegiance to the British Crown and that they would arm their tenants and join the rebellion in the American colonies (just commencing) if the British government did not do instant justice to their treaty-rights. The King of France had promised on the raising of their standard to send them reinforcement of 10,000 troupes, a fleet of war-ships under the Comte de Grasse and 20,000 muskets for the arming of their tenants.

BRITISH KING RECEIVES ENVOY OF THE NOBLESSE.

The Envoy of the Sovereign Council of the Noblesse, the Seigneur Chartier de Lotbiniere, was introduced to the King and Houses of Parliament by the Governor, Sir Guy Carleton.

TREATY OF 1774 BETWEEN THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL OF THE NOBLESSE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The King and Parliament of Great Britain, thus summoned, passed the Quebec-Canada Act of 1774, which is virtually a treaty between the British Government and the



Sovereign Council of the Seignorial Court and Jurisdiction of the Noblesse of Canada. This treaty concludes in these words:—"The people of the province live under a constitution which has protected their property, privileges and rights for a long series of years, since the first establishment of the province and anything found contrary to the customs established by the Kings of France, the treaty of 1763 and the reaffirmation of this Act are hereby revoked, annulled and made void after the first day of May, 1775."

TERMS OF



ALLEGIANCE

With this reaffirmation on the part of the British Government of their sovereignty in council and their other institutions and rights, the Noblesse renewed their allegiance to the British Crown and held Canada in defense against the revolution in America of 1775-1783.

EXTENSION OF THE EDICT OF 1760.

King George III, in Council of Quebec, (Loyalist Act of 1789) decreed a "Mark of Honor" shall be granted those and their descendants who joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation of 1783." Those among them who could comply to the race-requirement of the Edict of 1760, were by the Council of the Noblesse admitted to the Noblesse and to register in the College of Arms of Canada.

COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Established in its Corporate Sovereignty and Jurisdiction, the Order of the Noblesse continues its Registry of Arms, Ancestry and Rank as the College of Arms of Canada, under guaranty of the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris, of 1763, by the Crowns of France, Spain and Great Britain. This College of Arms is thus international, being based on the said treaty signed by the Kings of said nations.

OCTOFOIL OF NOBLESSE.

The arms of those who are qualified and registered are emblazoned with the Octofoil of the Noblesse at the point of the shield to indicate that the arms are noble. All other arms are presumed to be non-noble; that is, bourgeois, commercial, political, financial.

MEANING OF THE EDICT OF 1760.

The meaning of the Edict of 1760 was interpreted by the Sovereign Council of the Noblesse in 1880, as follows
Pure Aryan descent must be had in—

1. Male-line, family-name whose first ancestor from Europe to America, (U. S. before 1783; Canada before 1760)

used arms, proven by book-plate, mortuary-notice or other evidence. To the shield of those of this name enrolled in the Noblesse of the College of Arms of Canada, is added at the point of the shield the Azure Octofoil of the Armorial Noblesse of the said College.

2. Or in the Male-line, family-name whose first ancestor from Europe to America (U. S. before 1783; Canada before 1760) was a military or civil officer and proprietor, but who did NOT use arms. As these were entitled by the Edict of 1760 to be enrolled in the Noblesse and to choose arms, arms shall be accorded their descendants provided arms chosen are not those of families of the same name with whom these have no connection. At the point of the shield of these arms is added the Octofoil Gules of the registered Consular Noblesse, evidencing the nobility of these arms.

3. Or in the Male-line, family-name whose first ancestor to America (U. S. after 1783; Canada after 1760) was a military or civil officer, or of the professions in honorable standing and tracing to the military or magistracy of Europe of the Edict of 1760. To the arms of such registered in the College is added at the point of the shield the Octofoil Vert of the Alumna Noblesse, evidencing the nobility of such arms.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

According to the statute of Victoria relating to the Heralds Colleges of Great Britain, which Colleges are controlled by the government and have no requirement of noblesse, any person, British subject, white, black, semite or turranian, may obtain a coat-of-arms by paying the requisite fee.

In England there never was an Order of Noblesse. Although Heraldry and ideas of Chivalry were derived from the French with the Norman Conquerors, yet the Noblesse established in England was never a self-governing corporation, or order, as in feudal France and in Canada; its honors were merely grants from the Crown. In recent times, with the Authority of the Crown in the hands of politicians of the English democracy, the granting of titles and arms is regarded as a means of filling the treasury of the party in

power. Titles and arms so obtained are no indication of nobility of race, and their possessors cannot register them in the College of Arms of Canada, because they, themselves cannot qualify for enrollment in the Noblesse under the Edict of 1760. It has been thought necessary to add this note so as to make plain the difference between the Heralds Colleges of England, controlled by politicians, and the College of Arms of Canada, governed by the Order of the Noblesse itself, with International Authority.

APPLICATION FOR ADMITTANCE TO THE NOBLESSE.

In the United States where citizenship is on the peasant basis, no aristocracy can exist in point of law; rank, arms and "orders" cannot be legally considered. Not so in Canada where the Noblesse by LAW is the FIRST ORDER OF THE STATE AND ENTITLED TO PRECEDENCE AFTER THE KING.

The manner to apply for admittance (with the consideration of personal qualification) is to give the name of the first ancestor from Europe to America in the MALE-LINE, FAMILY-NAME, with race, rank, arms (if used) wife's name and family rank, names and birth of children, dates places historical and documentary references and proofs. Then the son of this ancestor and so on step-by-step until your own name. Give the same data in respect to yourself, with residence, occupation, children, etc.

This data will be examined and verified by the Commission of the College of Arms, addressed to the Herald-Marshall of the College of Arms, VERCHERES, P. Q., CANADA.

The fee of \$20.00 must accompany in every case the endorsement of registry of noblesse and arms.

ORDERS OF THE NOBLESSE.

Members of the Noblesse of the various registries of the College of Arms of Canada may enter by ancestral right in the

REGULAR ORDERS.

Seigneurs of Canada, Baronets of Novia Scotia, Banners of Quebec.

HONORARY ORDERS.

Companions of the Mountain Eagle, Aryan Order of the Empire, Yellow Rose, Golden Horseshoe of Virginia, Black Bear of California.

The receiving of a manorial grant in New York, Maryland and the Carolinas was not the creation of an "order" and can be regarded only as an incident, a landed title, in the family thus possessed.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

Chancellor—The Baron de Longueuil.

Council— The Marquis de Garioch, the Marquis d'Alainville, the Baron de Portneuf, the Baron St. Vincent de Narcy, the Baron de Becancour, Messire Louis Denys de Bonnaventure.

Herald-Marshall—The Vicomte de Fronsac.

Registrar-General—Messire Thomas Scott Forsyth.

Commissioners—Hon. Col. G. E. Amyot, A. N., Banneret H. B. Stuart, Banneret J. B. Pyke, Hon. Rosaire Leprohon, C., N. Hon. Alphonse Pinel Lafrance de L'Espinay, C. N.

Persuyvants—Hon. Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch, Hon. W. W. Lunt, C. N.

Deputies—Orra Eugene Monnette, C. N., S. M. Bennett, A. N., Dr. C. J. Colcock, C. N., Mathew Clinton, A. N., Col. Otto Holstein Al. N.

(By Appointment)

Heraldic Artist—Charles A. Morrisette, 113 Plume Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

(By Appointment)

Engraver of Arms, Crests, Seals, etc.—Frederick P. Harriss Hampton Roads Paper Co., Norfolk, Virginia. *(Formerly of Southampton, England.)*