The Exemplification

Details of the illustrations of the Exemplification of the Act of Union (NRS reference SP13/201)

The Scottish Royal shield

The Scottish shield is the lion rampant, first used by King William the Lion in the 12th century. It became the heraldic symbol for Scotland. The Lion Rampant flag may only be used by the King or Queen of Scotland.

The Lion Rampant is also used on the Great Seal of Scotland, used to authenticate instructions from the Scottish monarch.
The floral heraldic emblem of Scotland
The Scottish motto *nemo me impune lacescit*, translates as *No one attacks me and gets away with it*, which is appropriate for both the Lion Rampant and the thistle, the traditional floral heraldic emblem of Scotland.

The Scottish Royal crest
The red lion of Scotland sits on the closed crown of the Scottish monarch bearing the sword and sceptre of the Honours of Scotland.
The English Royal shield
The English Royal shield shows three lions or leopards ‘passant guardant’, walking and facing the observer. The shield has been used by kings and queens of England since 1198.

The floral heraldic emblem of England
The Tudor rose is the traditional floral heraldic emblem of England and takes its name and origins from the Tudor dynasty. On his marriage, Henry VII adopted the Tudor rose badge, which joined the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster.
The English Royal crest
The guardant lion of England stands on the closed crown of the English monarch.

Queen Anne
Anne (6 February 1665 – 1 August 1714) became Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland on 8 March 1702. On 1 May 1707, under the Acts of Union, the kingdoms of England and Scotland were united as a single sovereign state, the Kingdom of Great Britain. She continued to reign as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland until her death.