

ten and eleven the Council met again, read and signed the proclamation, and proceeded to the Cross of Edinburgh, where it was published 'hy the mouth of the Lord High Chancellor.'¹

The *London Gazette* records that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, 'in their formalities,' marched bareheaded next to the Lyon and Heralds in their coats of arms displayed; then the Lord Chancellor, etc. But the Register of the Town Council itself, after recording the resolution of the Council to take part in the procession at the Lord Chancellor's proclamation, adds that immediately it is over the Magistrates and Council appoint a proclamation to be made hy tuck of drum, 'in our present Sovereign Lord King James the Seventh his name and authority, and in name and authority of the right honourable the Lord Provost, Bailies and Counsell.' In the meantime, immediately after the proclamation by the Chancellor, a Royal proclamation was made hy Lyon of the continuance of all officers in their offices. In this case, similarly, the words must have been given to Lyon hy some one, possibly the Clerk of Council again.

The proclamation on 11th April, 1689, of William and Mary, was made as that of James VII. had been, hy the direct intervention of the Estates of the Realm. Their Act, after a preamble, runs that the Estates 'do statute and ordain that William and Mary, King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, be accordingly forthwith proclaimed King and Queen of Scotland at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh hy the Lyon King at Armes or his Deputs, his Brethren heralds macers and pursevants, and at the Head Burghs of all the shires, stewartries, Bailliaries and regalities within the Kingdom hy messengers at Arms,' which proclamation was ordained to be published at the mercat cross of Edinburgh immediately after adjourning of the meeting.² On this occasion we may suppose that the proclamation was made hy the mouth of one of the heralds or pursuivants, the Lyon King 'giving him the words.'

The Register of the Privy Council is more precise in its account of the proclamation of 13th March, 1702, of the accession of Queen Anne, which, it records, was prepared and signed by the Council, and the same day, between three and four in the afternoon, proclaimed from the market cross of Edinburgh 'by the mouth of the Lord Chancellor, the Clerk of Council giving him the words,' the Lyon King-of-Arms and his brethren Heralds, Macers of Privy Council, Pursevants, etc., being present. The Royal proclamation enabling all ministers of state and other officers to continue to execute their offices was then made, and this was done 'hy the Lyon King at Arms, the Clerk of Council giving him the words.'

This was the last proclamation of a monarch made in Scotland before the Union of

¹ *P.C. Register, Acta*, 10th February, 1685. The record omits to say what official gave the Chancellor the words; possibly, as we shall see when we come to consider the proclamation of Queen Anne, it was the Clerk of the Privy Council. He had written the proclamation, and could therefore read it best.

² *A.L.* 1689, cap. 29, *Acts Parl. Scot.* Record ed. ix. p. 41, and 1689, cap. 35; *ibid.* ix. p. 43.