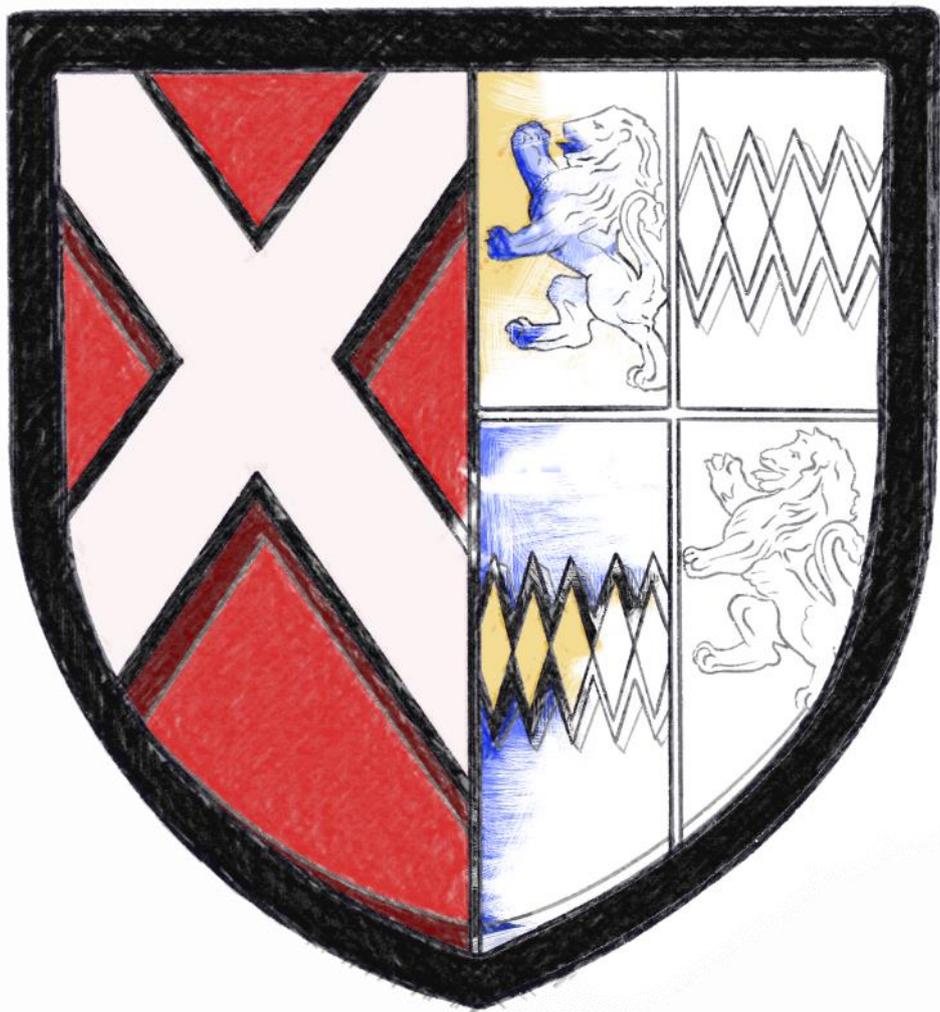
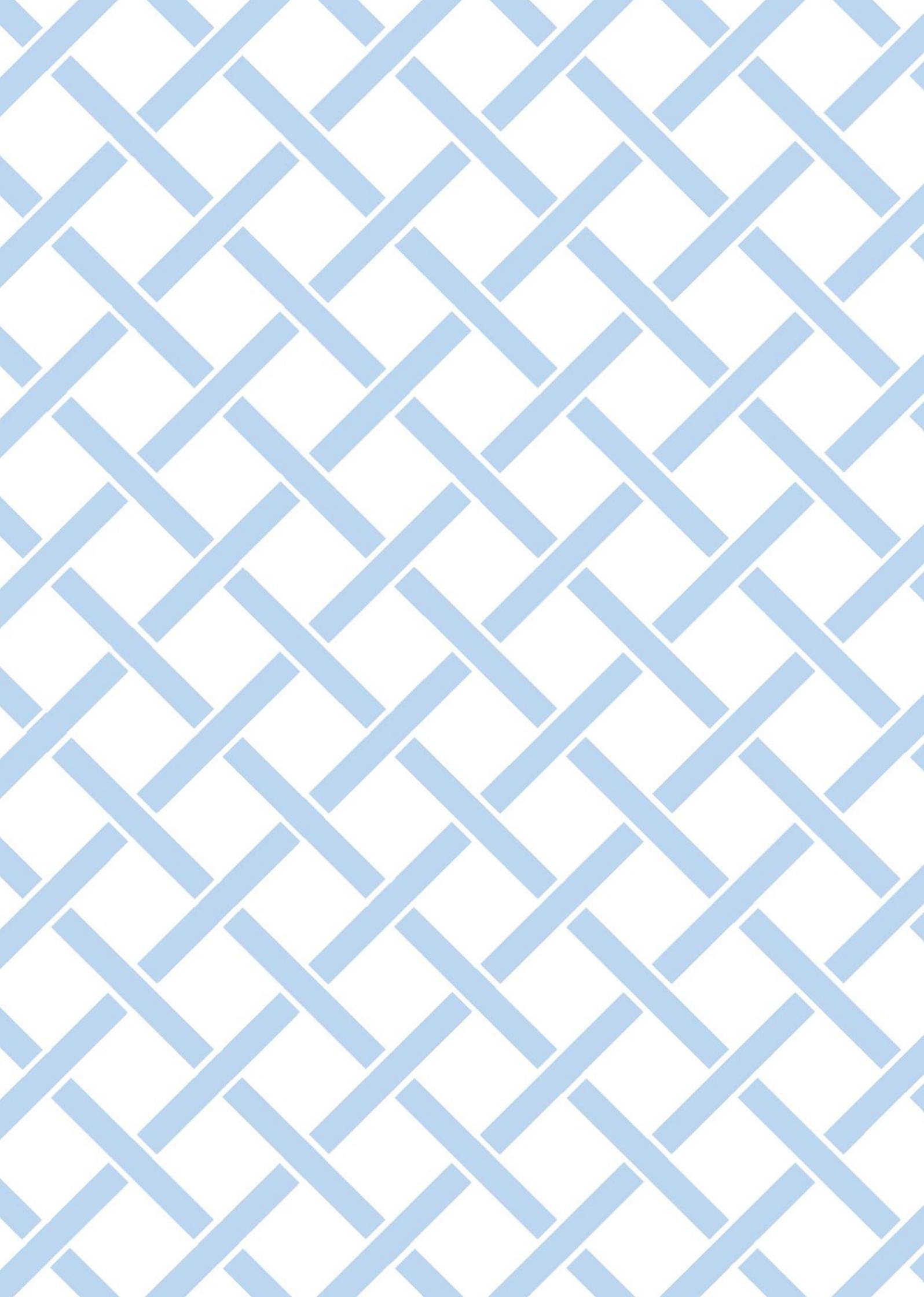


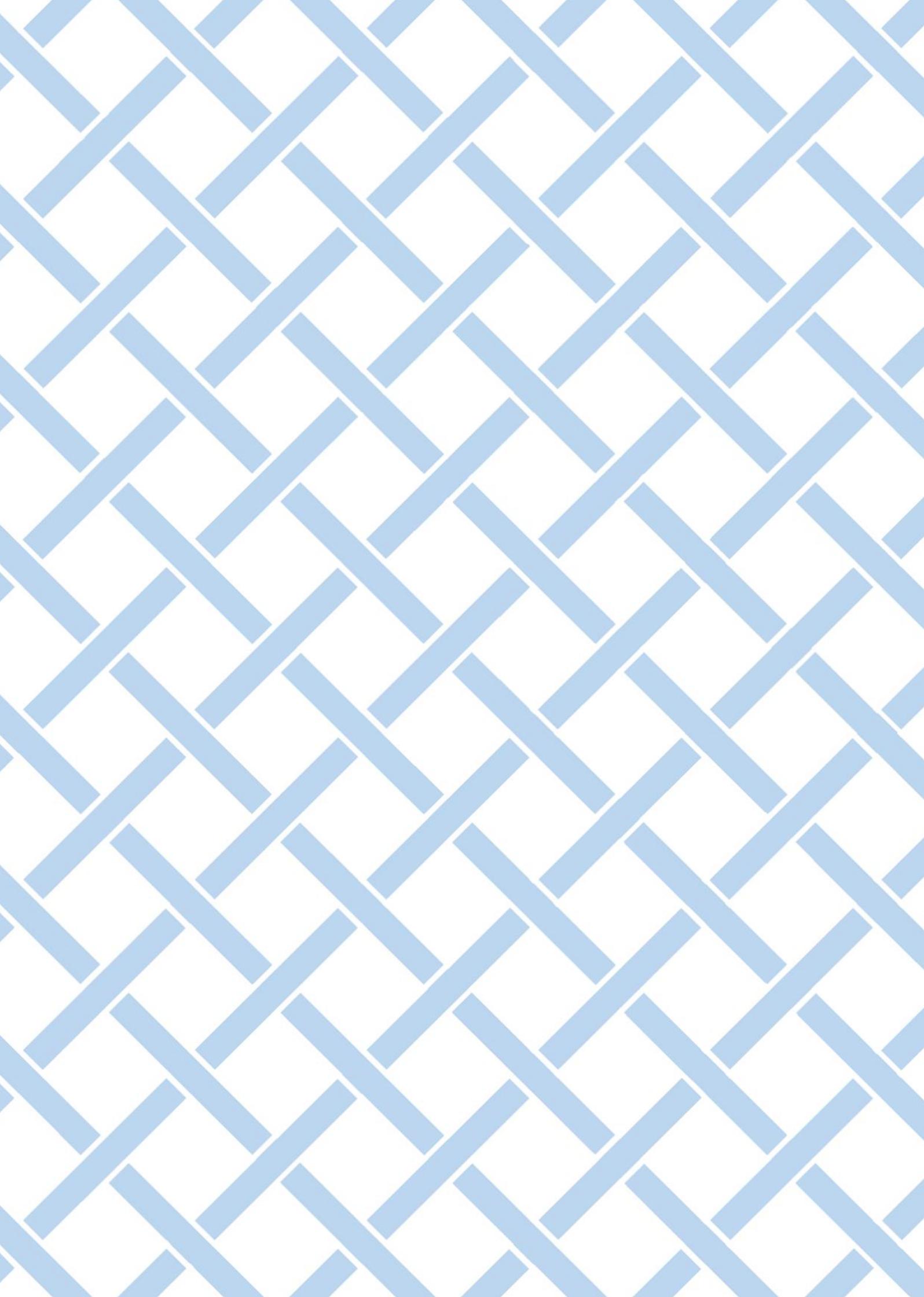
BRANCEPETH CASTLE

Colouring Book



An introduction to heraldry through the history
of Brancepeth Castle's stained glass





BRANCEPETH CASTLE *Colouring Book*

This book starts with a basic introduction to heraldry, featuring lots of examples and illustrations.

The shields are real examples found in the stained glass windows at Brancepeth Castle. These windows were designed to prove the lineage from the Hamilton-Russell family all the way back to the Neville Family (one of the most powerful houses in England).

You will see the windows in the colouring book repeating as they trace multiple generations of a family!



Cut out this page and put it under your drawing to stop the pen from going through



Cut out this page and put it under your drawing to stop the pen from going through



Parts of a Shield



FIELD DIVISIONS:

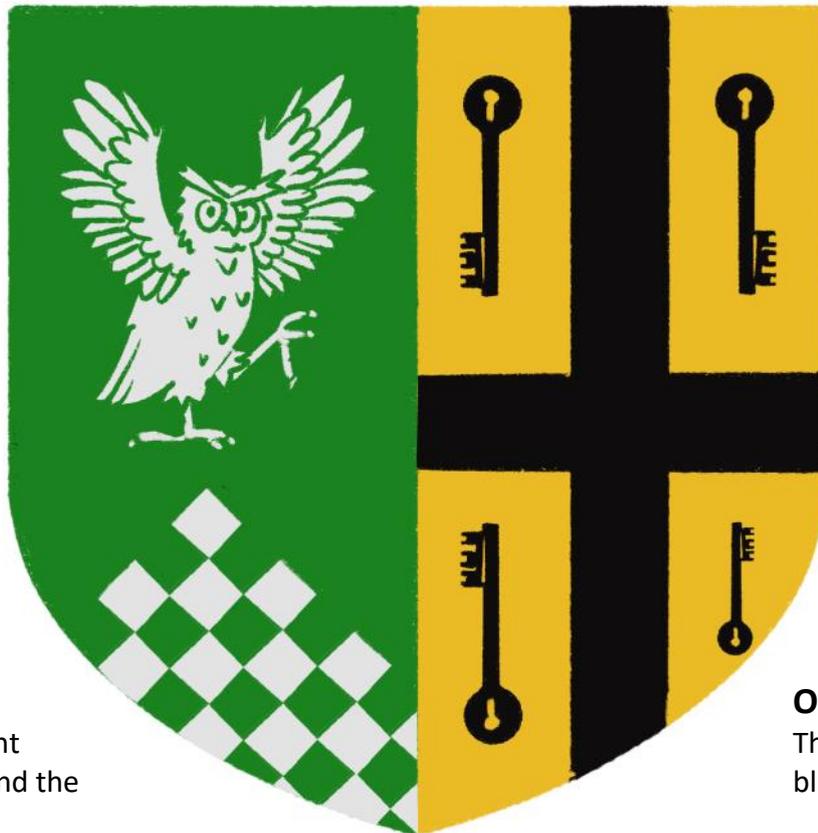
Here the overall shield is split into two fields vertically called 'Per Pale'



The green (Vert) side is also split into two fields, 'Per Chevron'

COLOURS:

There are 4 colours:
Vert (Green)
Or (Yellow/Gold)
Sable (Black)
Argent (White/Silver)



CHARGES:

There are 2 different charges, the owl, and the keys



ORDINARIES:

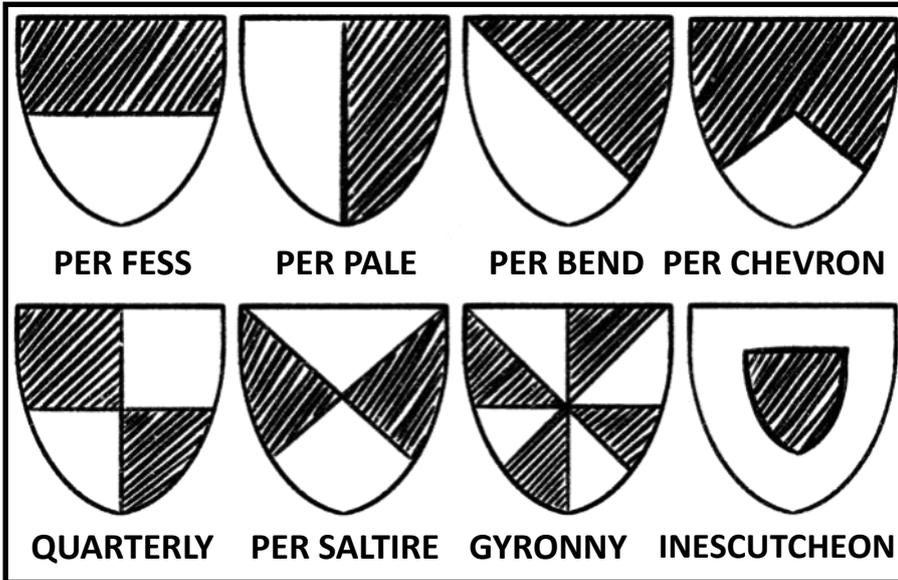
The yellow (Or) Side has a black (Sable) 'Cross'

PATTERN:

The 'Checky' pattern



Building Heraldry



FIELD DIVISIONS:

There are two reasons to split a shield up. Firstly if you want to have multiple colours.

Secondly, if you are combining two or more coats of arms into one design, these dictate how you might split them.

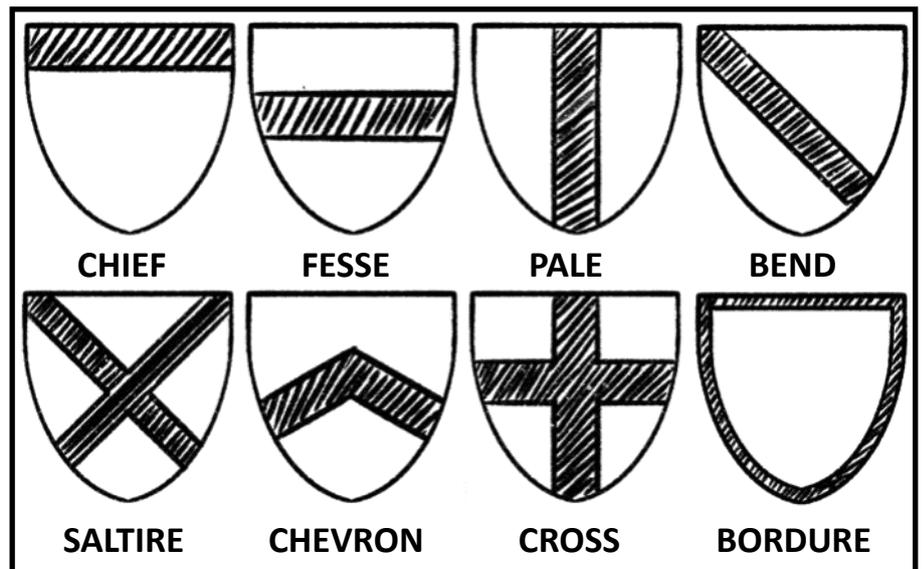
The 'Inescutcheon' is a charge not a division, but it looks and acts very similarly. In English Heraldry it is use to show the wife's coat of arms if she is an heiress.

ORDINARIES:

These are large geometric shapes that build up a major part of a shield design.

Not all shields have these designs, however they are very common.

The shapes usually have straight edges, but they can have decorative edges, such as a wavy or zig-zag line.



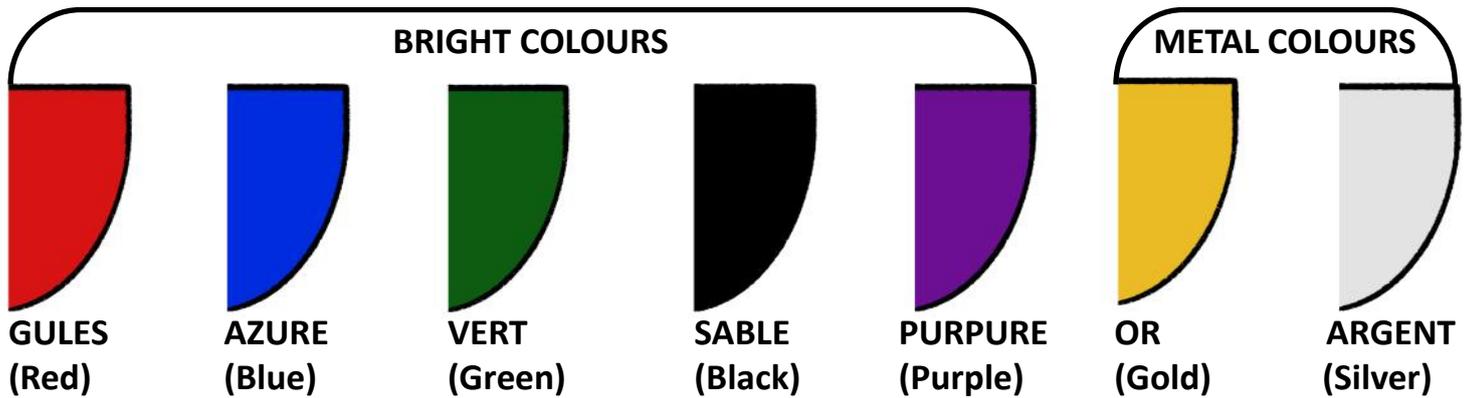
CHARGES:

Shields often have symbols and animals on them. These all have meanings behind them, that represent the family. They can be big or small, and sometimes have a repeating pattern.

If the charge is an animal it can be drawn rearing up, standing or walking. For birds or mythical creatures, it shows the wings are outstretched.

The charge is normally a solid colour, but in some cases they use the actual colours this is called 'proper'.

Colours and Patterns



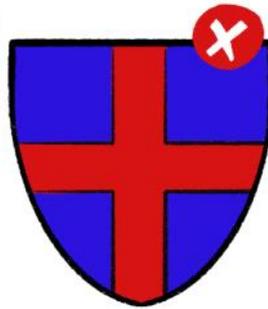
COLOURS (TINCTURES):

There are two types of colours, the bright solid 'colours', and the two 'metal' colours. The shields are designed to stand out from a distance. This is so you can tell friend from foe on the battlefield.

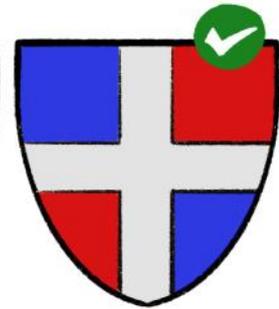
To make designs easier to see there is a rule of colours: you can never have a colour on top of another colour, or a metal on a metal (this applies to Ordinaries not Field Divisions). Look at this example below:



Red and Blue Quarterly Field Division (colours beside each other)



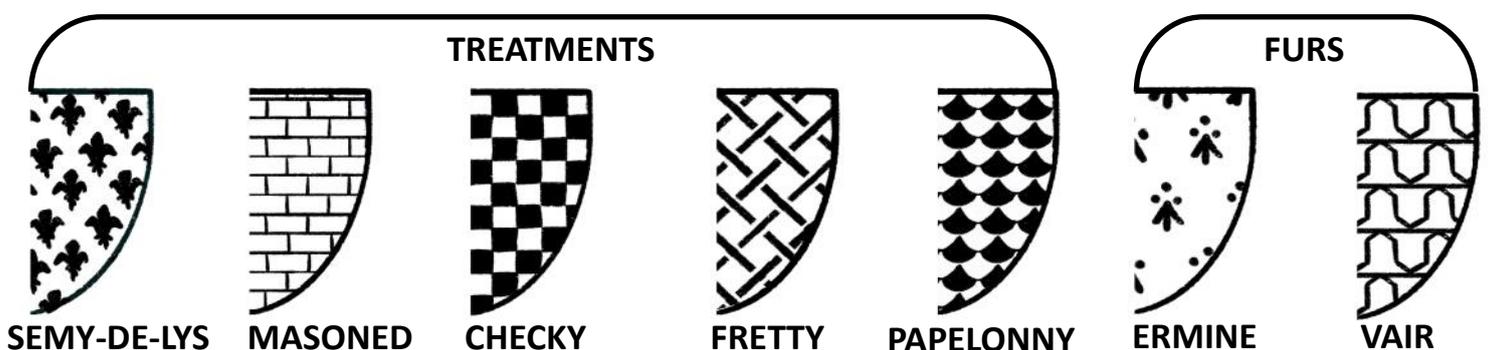
Red with a Blue Cross Ordinaries (colours on top of each other)



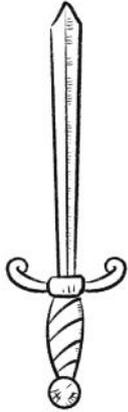
Red and Blue Quarterly Field Division, White Metal Cross (colours beside each other, Metal on Colour)

PATTERNS (FURS AND TREATMENTS):

Patterns can be used like colours, but require two colours. These must be bright and distinct.



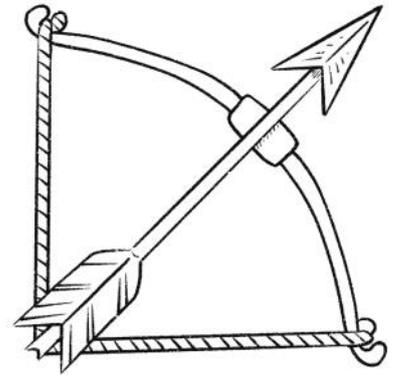
Examples of Charges



SWORD: An iconic emblem of honour in battle. It symbolises liberty and strength.



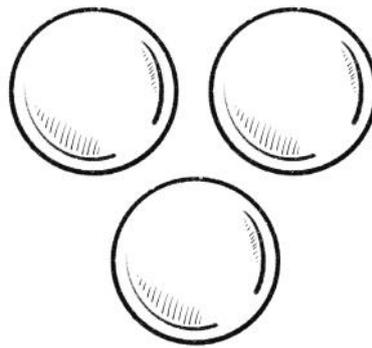
AXE: The symbol of military service and duty. Very common in crests, less so on the shield.



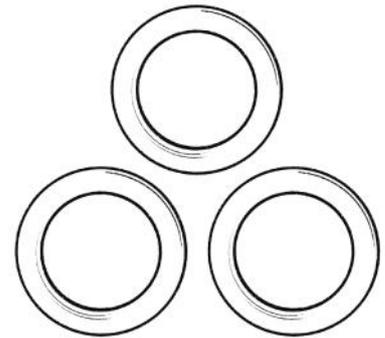
ARROW: The symbol of readiness. Also used to represent a Fletcher (arrow maker).



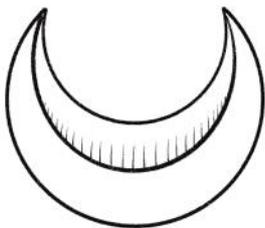
MULLET: A star of 5, 6, 8, or 12 points. It is commonly seen and indicates military service.



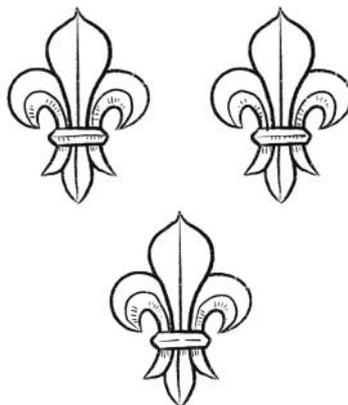
ROUNDEL: A circular shape. It is one of the oldest charges used in coats of arms.



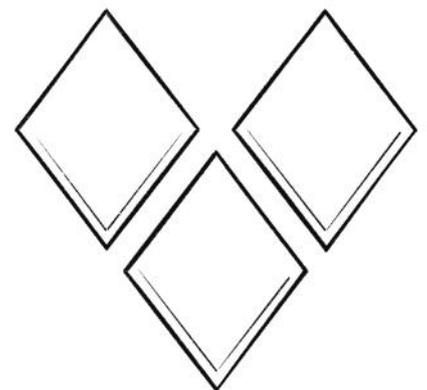
ANNULET: A ring shape, used to show strength.



CRESCENT: A common shape on shields, and can indicate service in the Crusades.

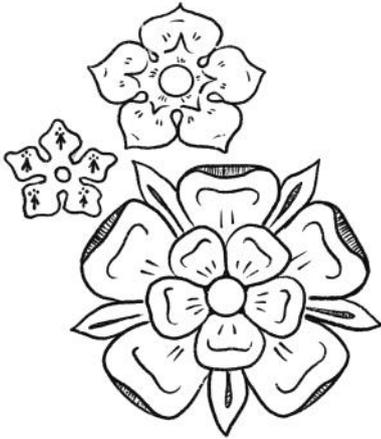


FLEUR DE LYS: The national emblem of France, commonly seen in English, Spanish and Italian heraldry.



LOZENGE : A symbol of honesty and constancy and it is also a token of noble birth.

More Charges



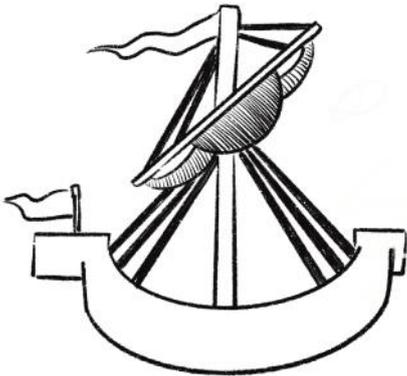
ROSE: Denotes distinction, and is the symbol of England. A white rose is used to show the House of York and red is for House of Lancaster.



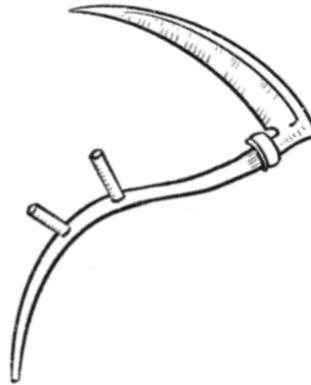
WHEAT: A symbol of plenty.



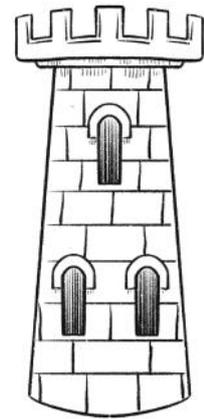
OAK: This can be shown as the tree, leaf or acorn, it is an emblem of virtue and strength.



SHIP: An symbol of expedition.



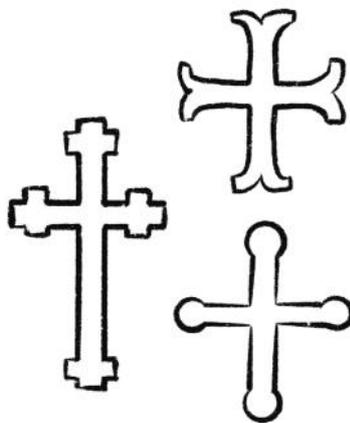
SCYTHE: The emblem of farming .



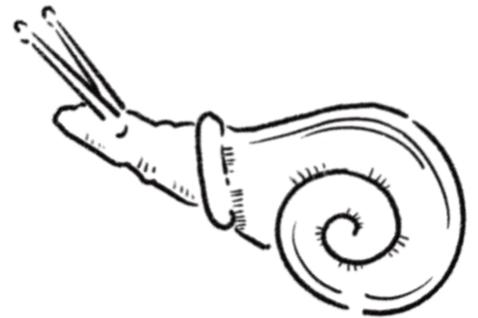
CASTLE: The emblem of safety. It is often granted to someone who has held a castle for king.



SCALES: A long-standing symbol of justice and fairness, still seen to this day.

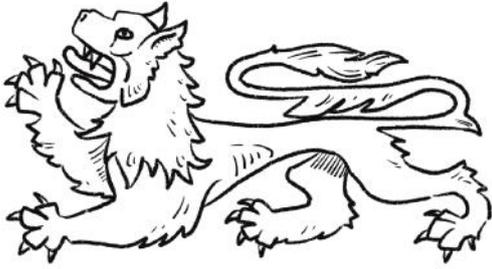


CROSS: The symbol of Christianity. There are many ways to draw this.



SNAIL: A Rare charge, it is the symbol of patience and reward.

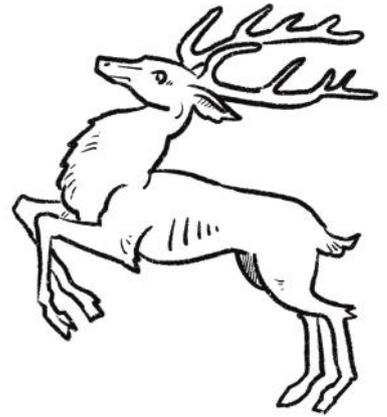
Animal Charges



LION: Regarded as the most noble of all animals, making it the symbol of strength and valour.



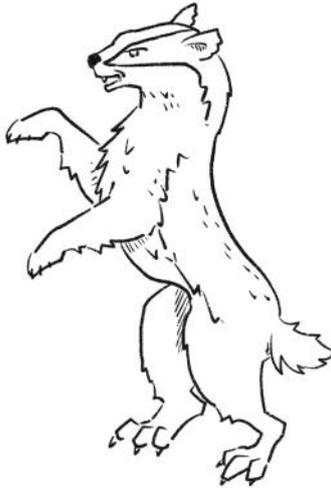
BOAR: A symbol of someone who is fierce and combative.



STAG: Represents a someone who only fights when provoked, and is very skilled.



OWL: The symbol of wisdom and quick wit.



BADGER: An animal noted for their fierceness and courage to protect their home.



SEAHORSE: Imaginary creature that symbolizes the power of water. It is an emblem of safe travel across the sea.



PEGASUS: The emblem of fame and inspiration.



GRIFFIN: A mix of eagle and lion, making it the most brave and strong creature.



DRAGON: An iconic mythical creature know to be a powerful and cunning at protecting treasure.

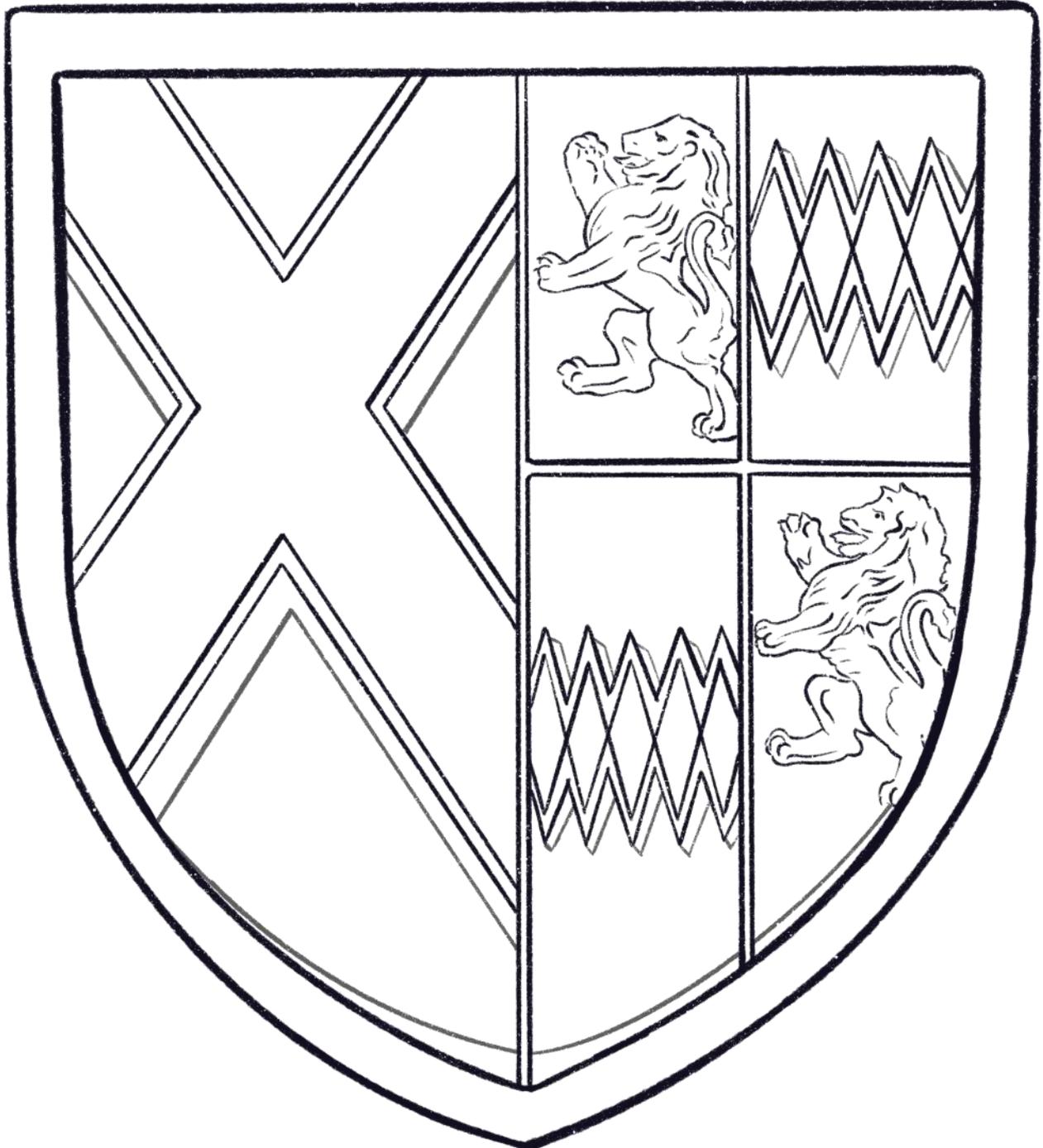
Lets Colour In!

QUICK TIP!

You can use the picture in the bottom to help you choose colours.

If you are using pens, use the provided sheet of paper at the start of the book, or card, between the pages to stop the ink going through the paper.

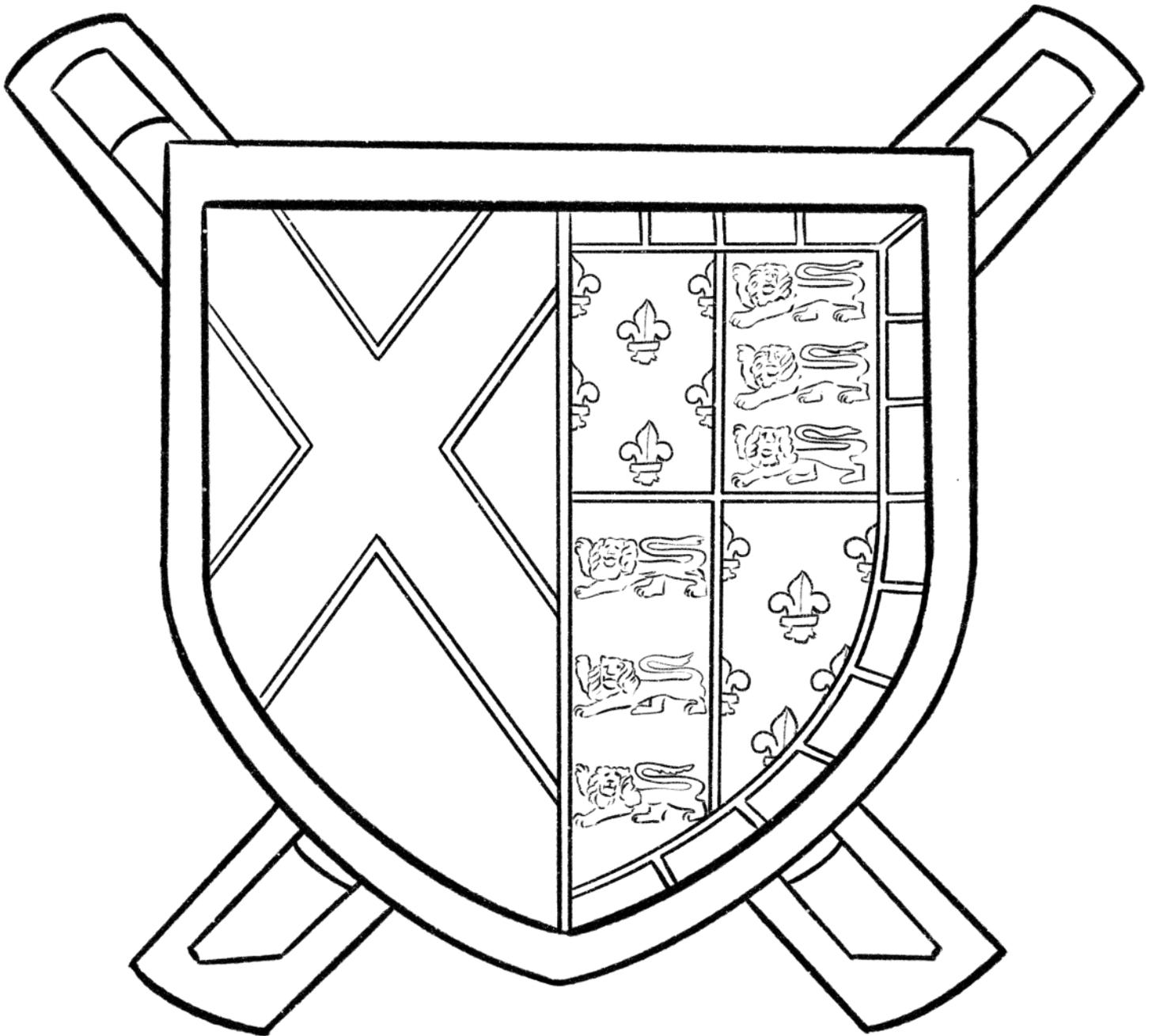
*Ralph Neville
and
Maud Percy*



Scribble Box:



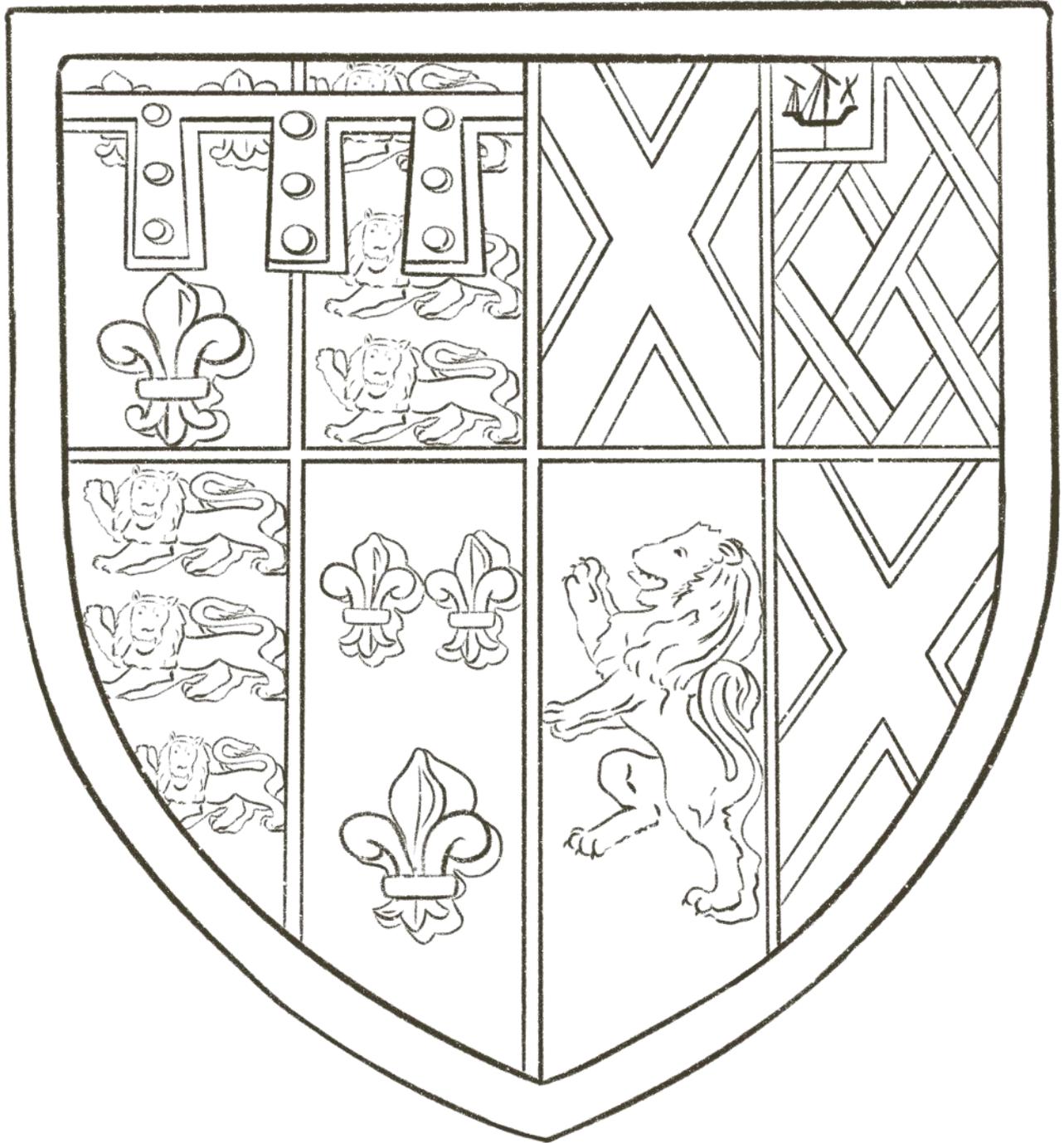
Ralph Neville
and
Joan Beaufort



Scribble Box:



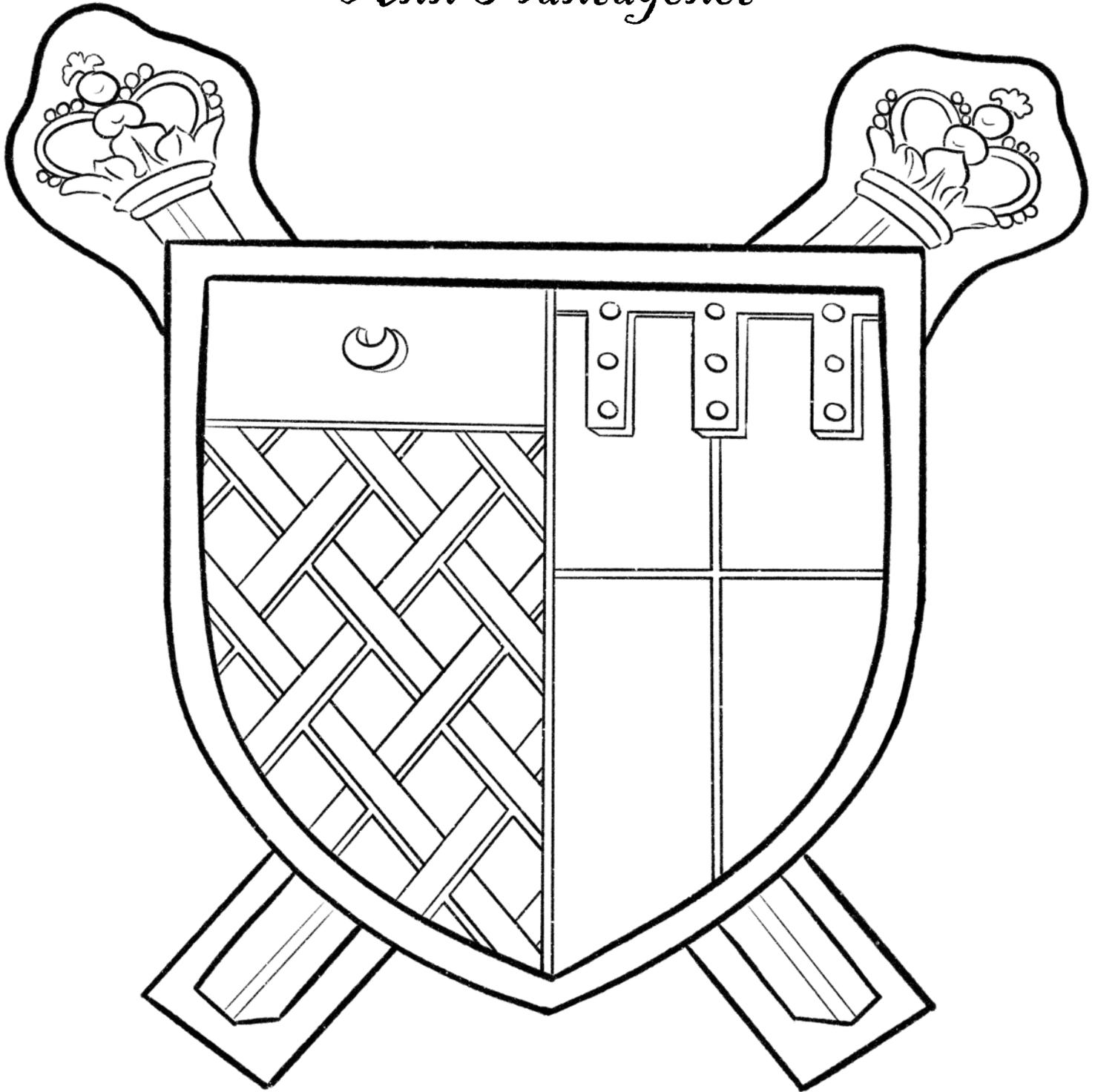
*Cecily Neville
and
Richard Plantagenet (Duke of York)*



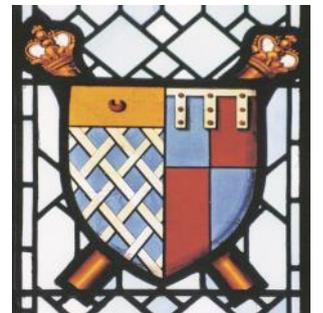
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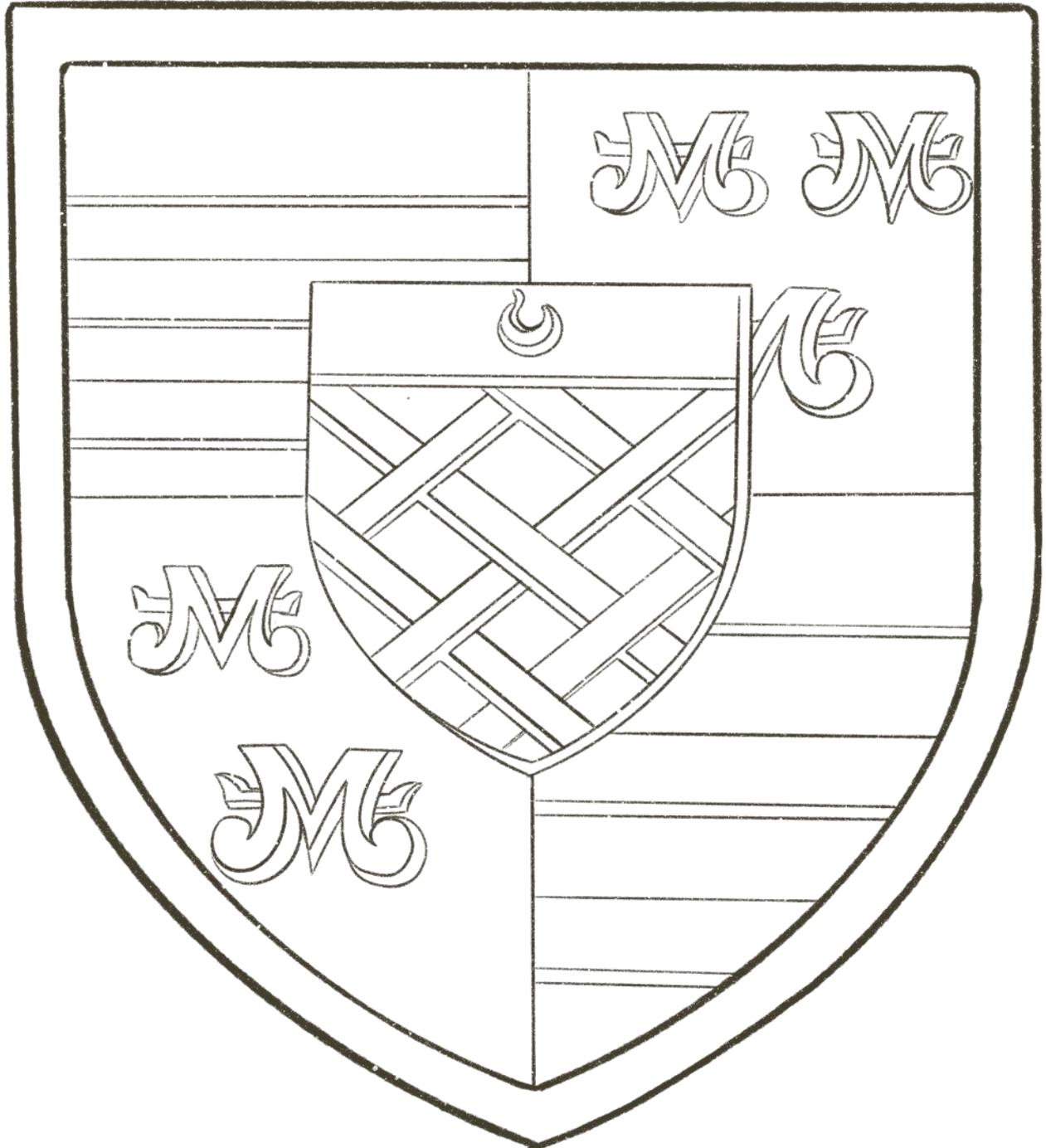
*Sir Thomas St. Leger
and
Ann Plantagenet*



Scribble Box:



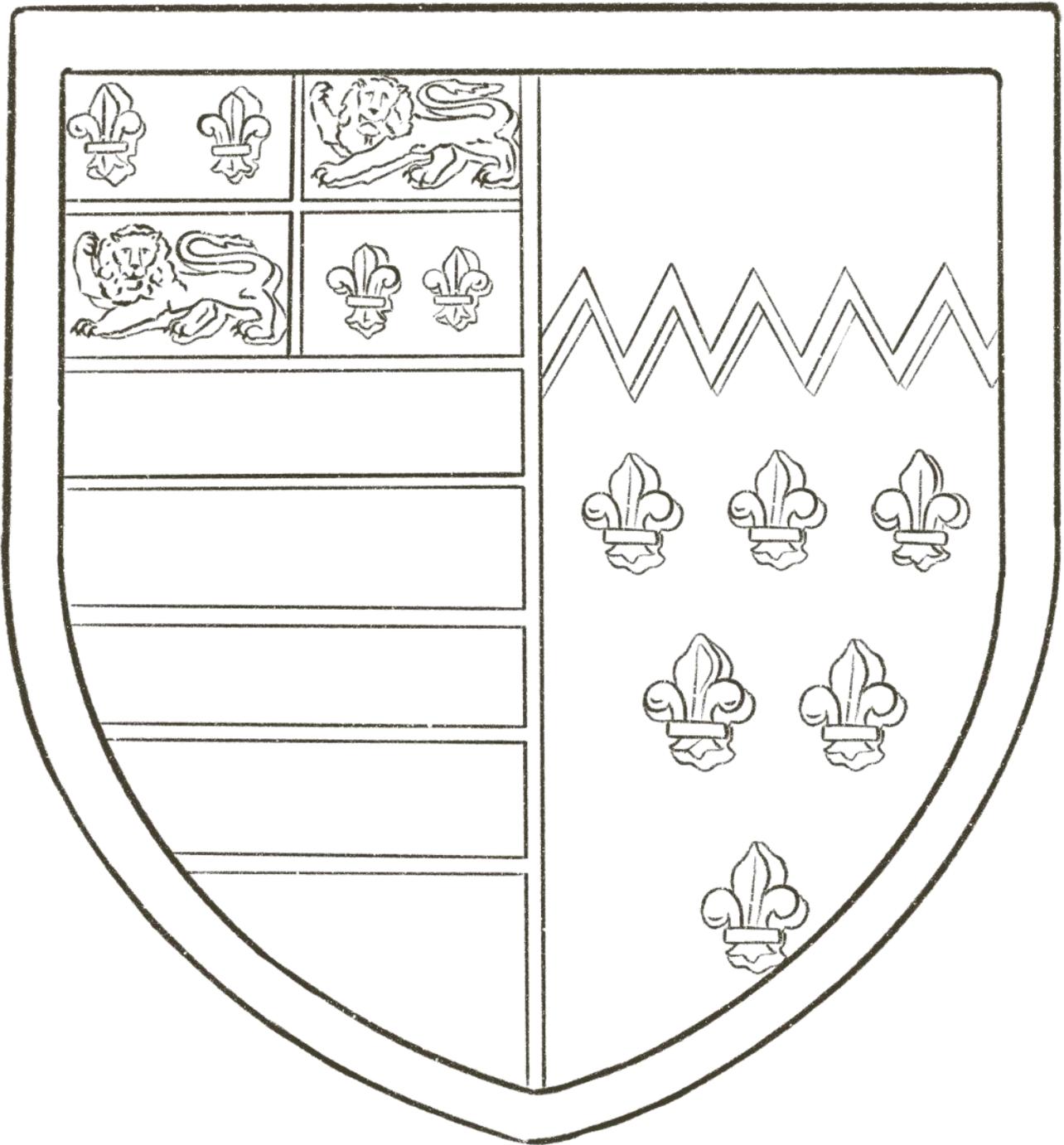
*Sir George Manners
and
Ann St. Leger (heiress)*



Scribble Box:



*Thomas Manners
and
Eleanor Paston*



Scribble Box:



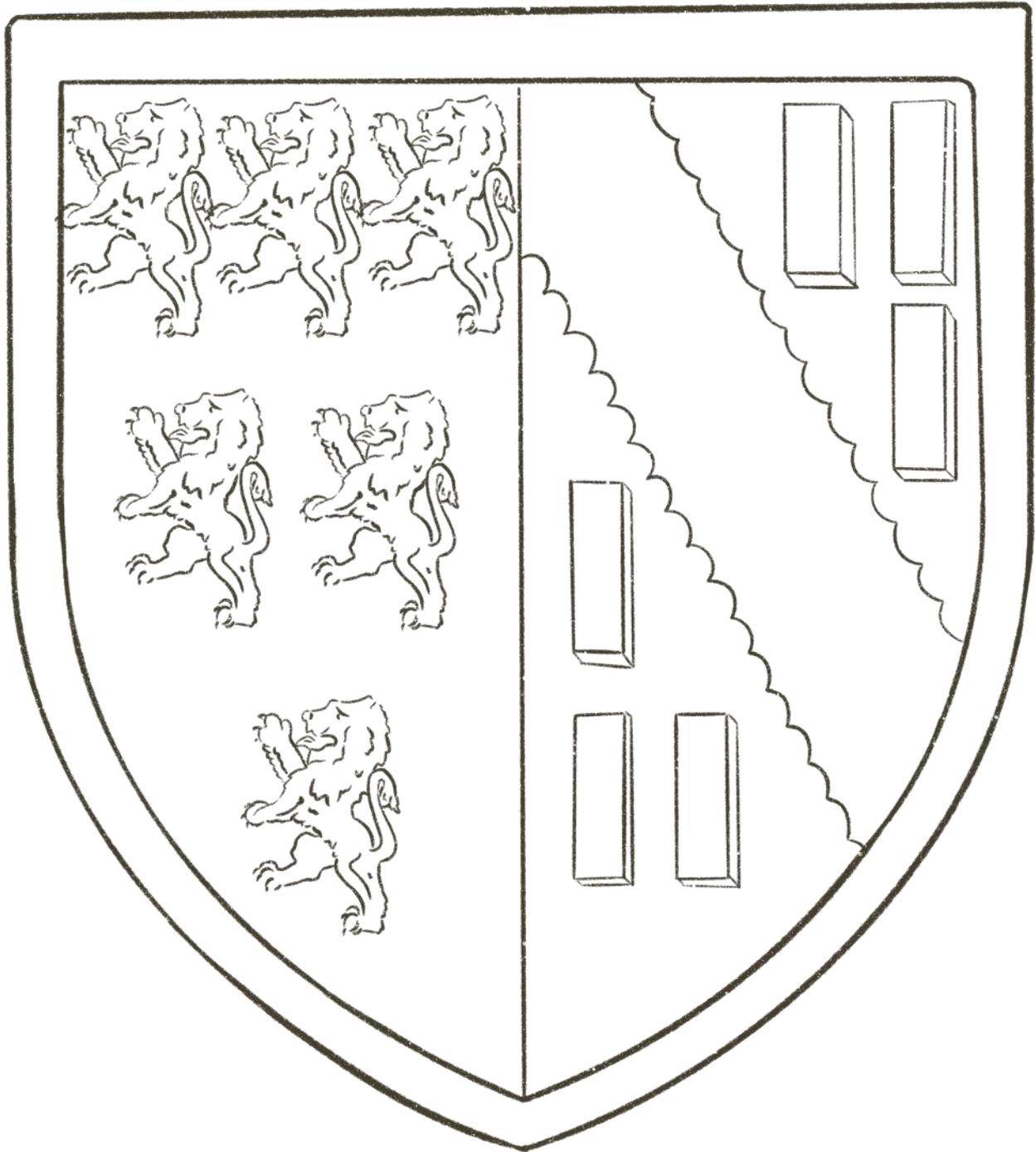
*Sir John Savage
and
Elizabeth Manners*



Scribble Box:



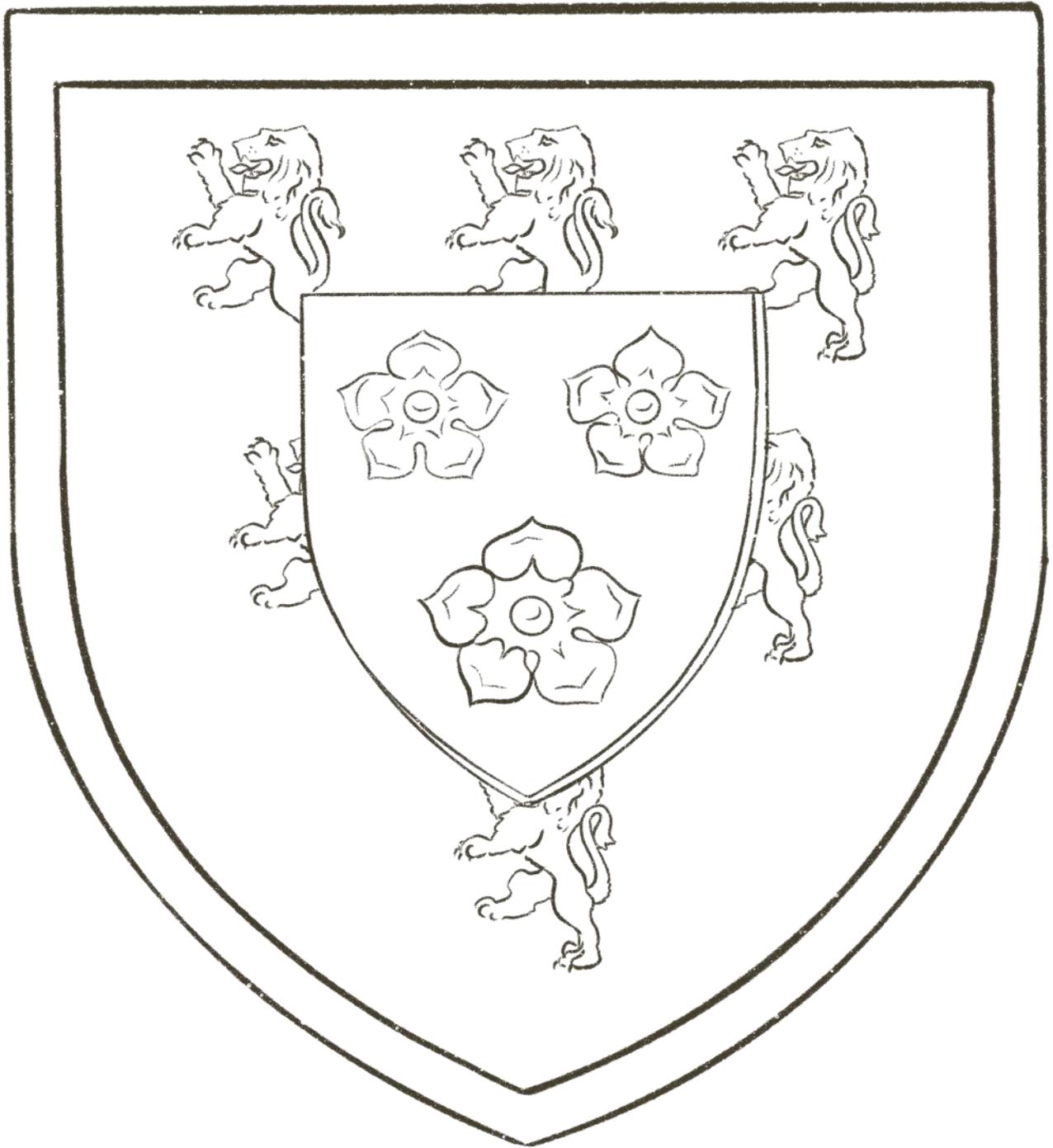
Sir John Savage
and
Mary Asington



Scribble Box:



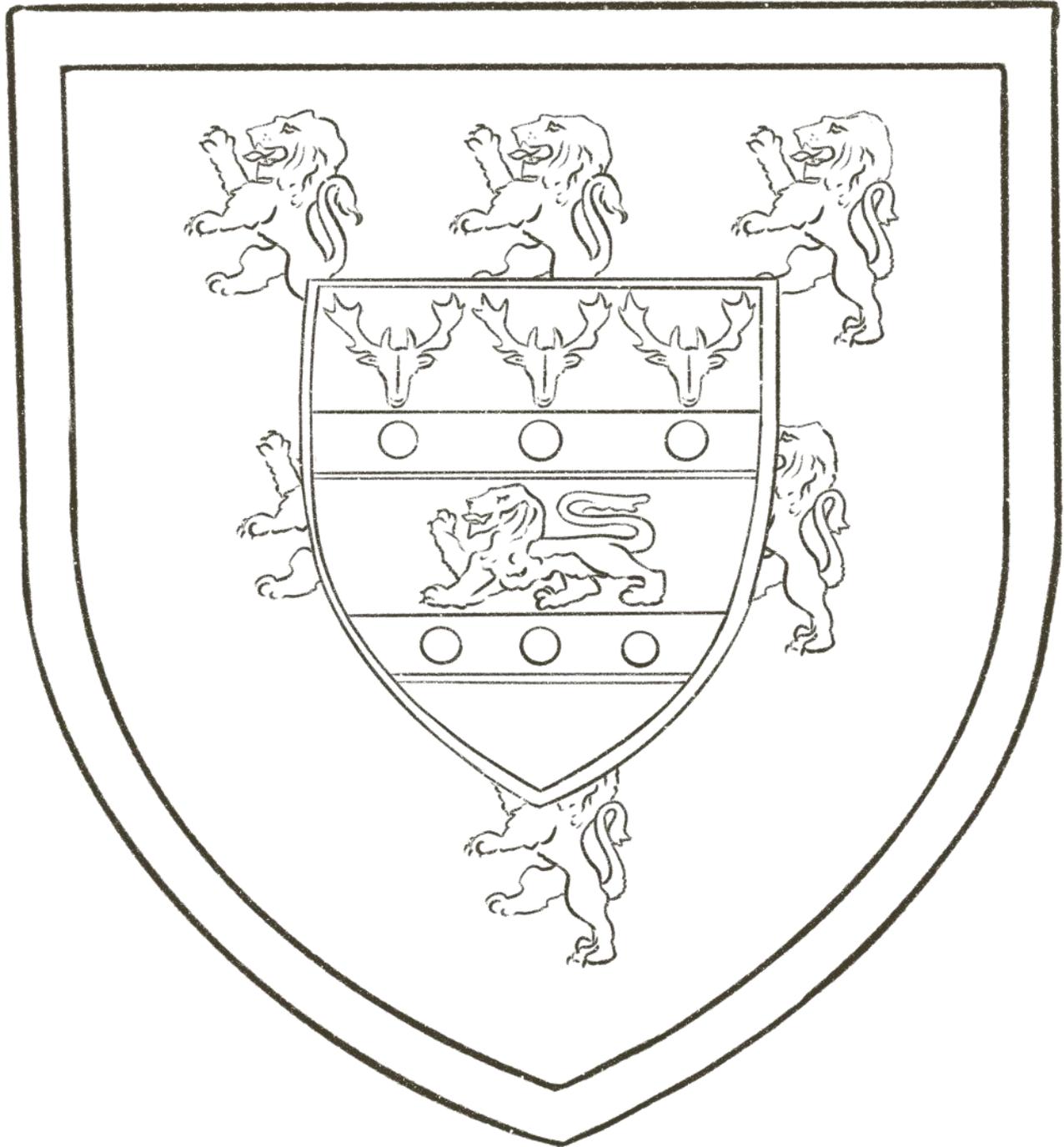
*Sir Thomas Savage
and
Elizabeth Darcy (heiress)*



Scribble Box:



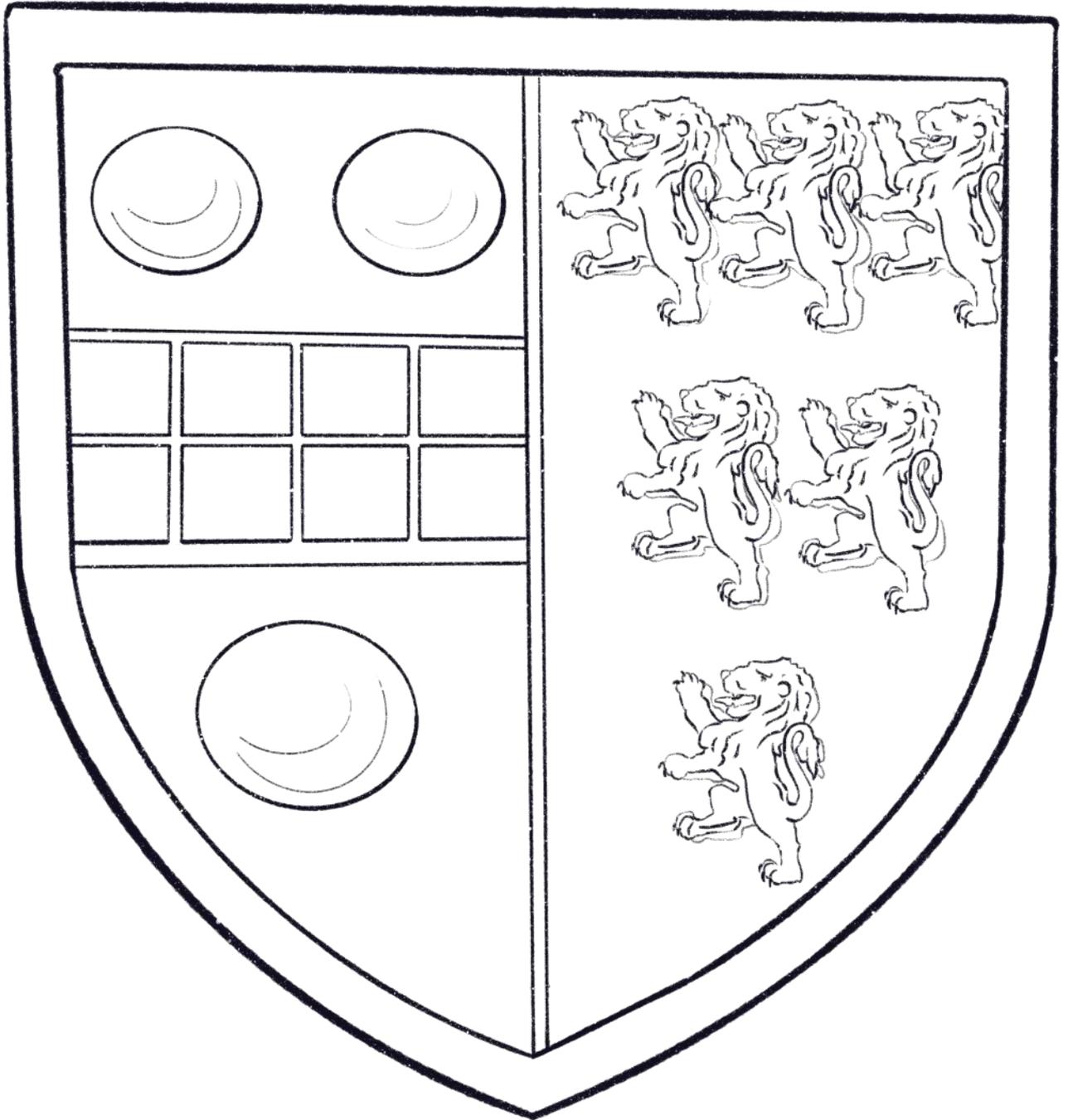
*John Savage
and
Catherine Parker (heiress)*



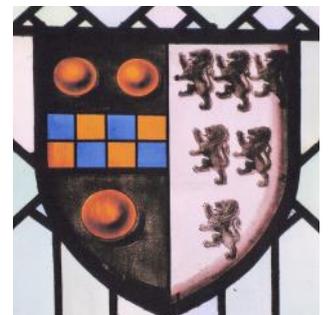
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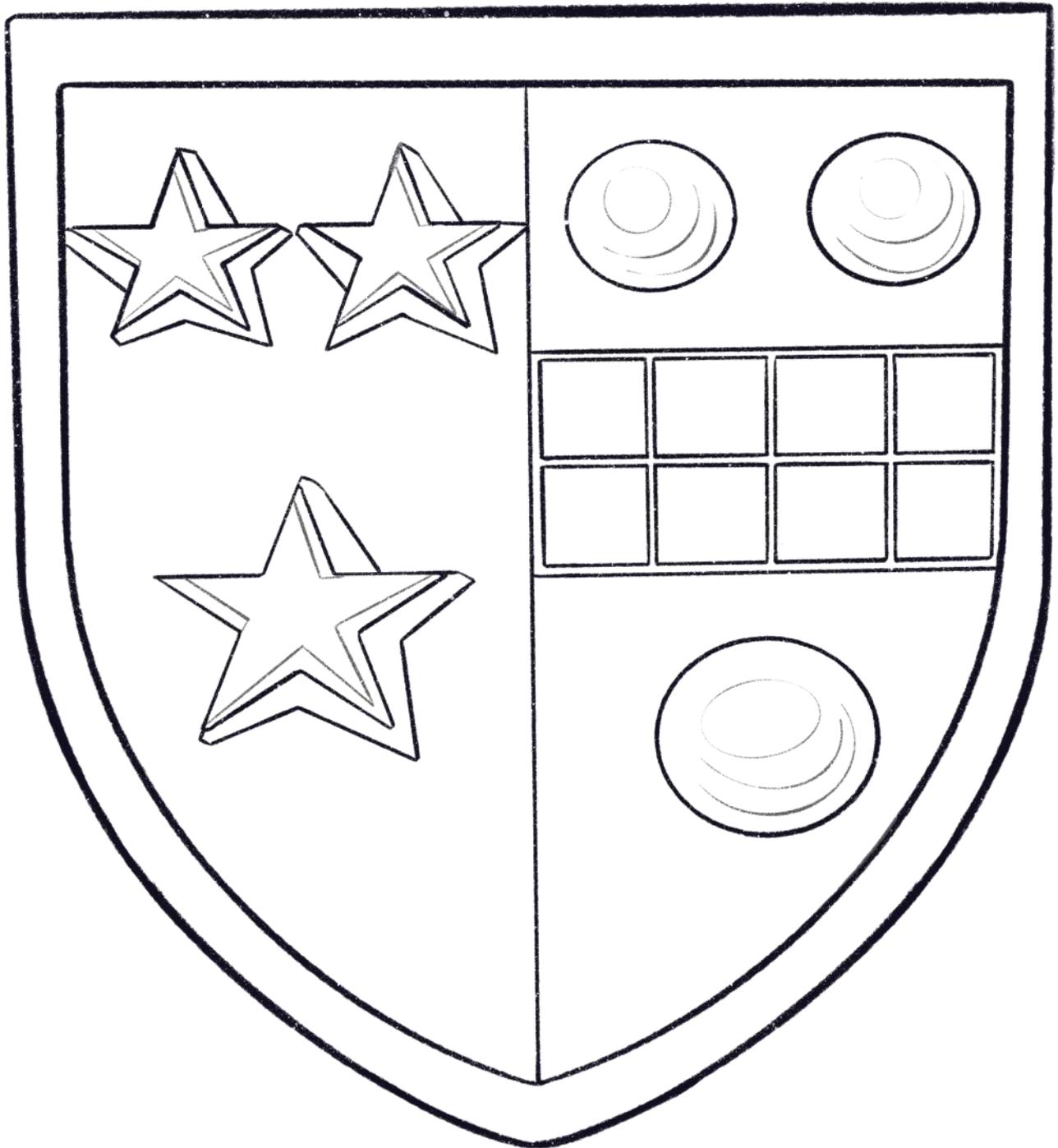
*George Pitt
and
Jane Savage*



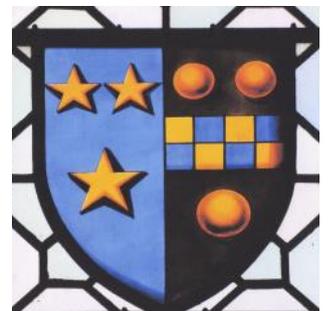
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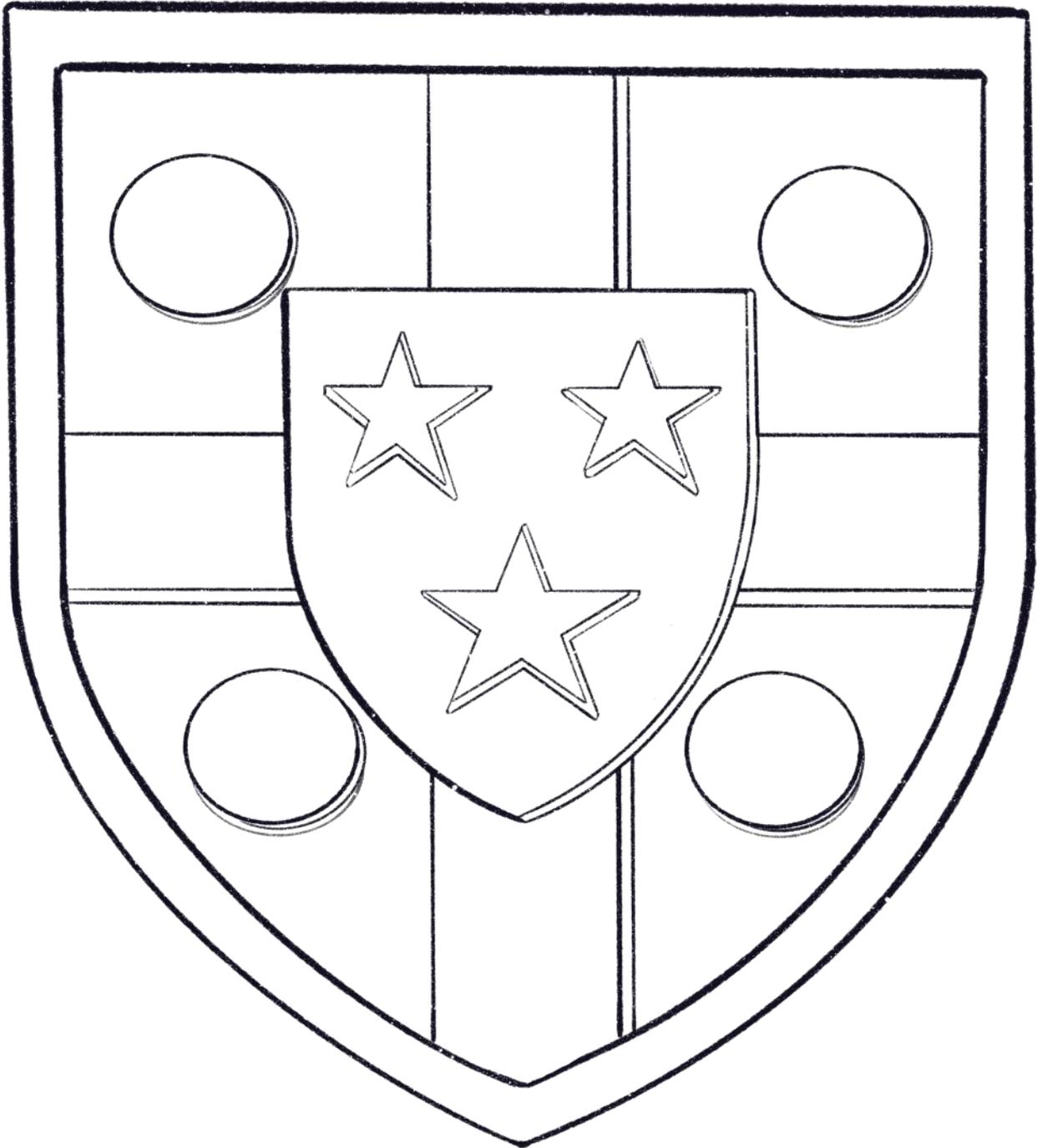
*Christopher Hildyard
and
Jane Pitt*



Scribble Box:



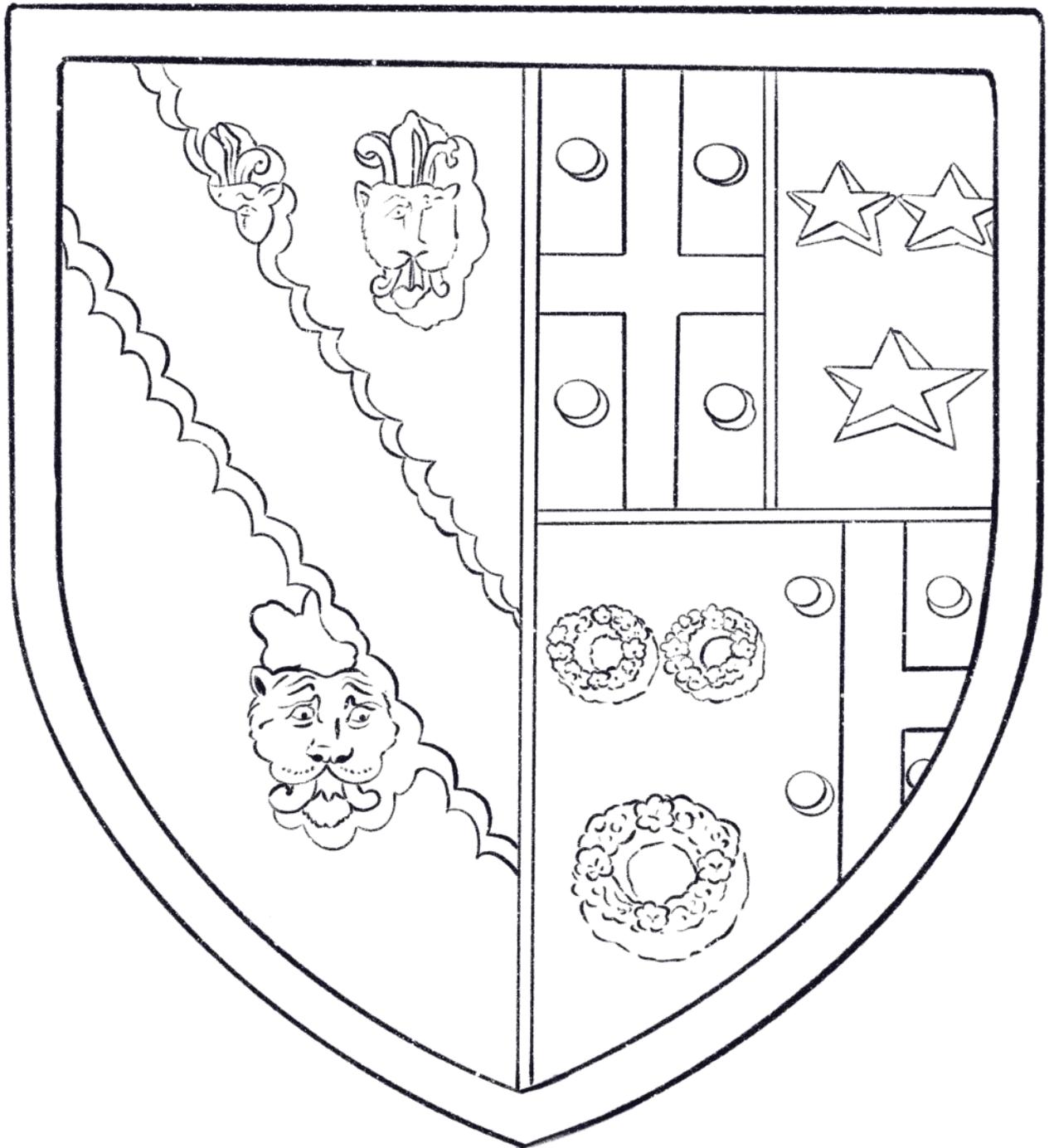
*George Clayton
and
Dorothy Hildyard*



Scribble Box:



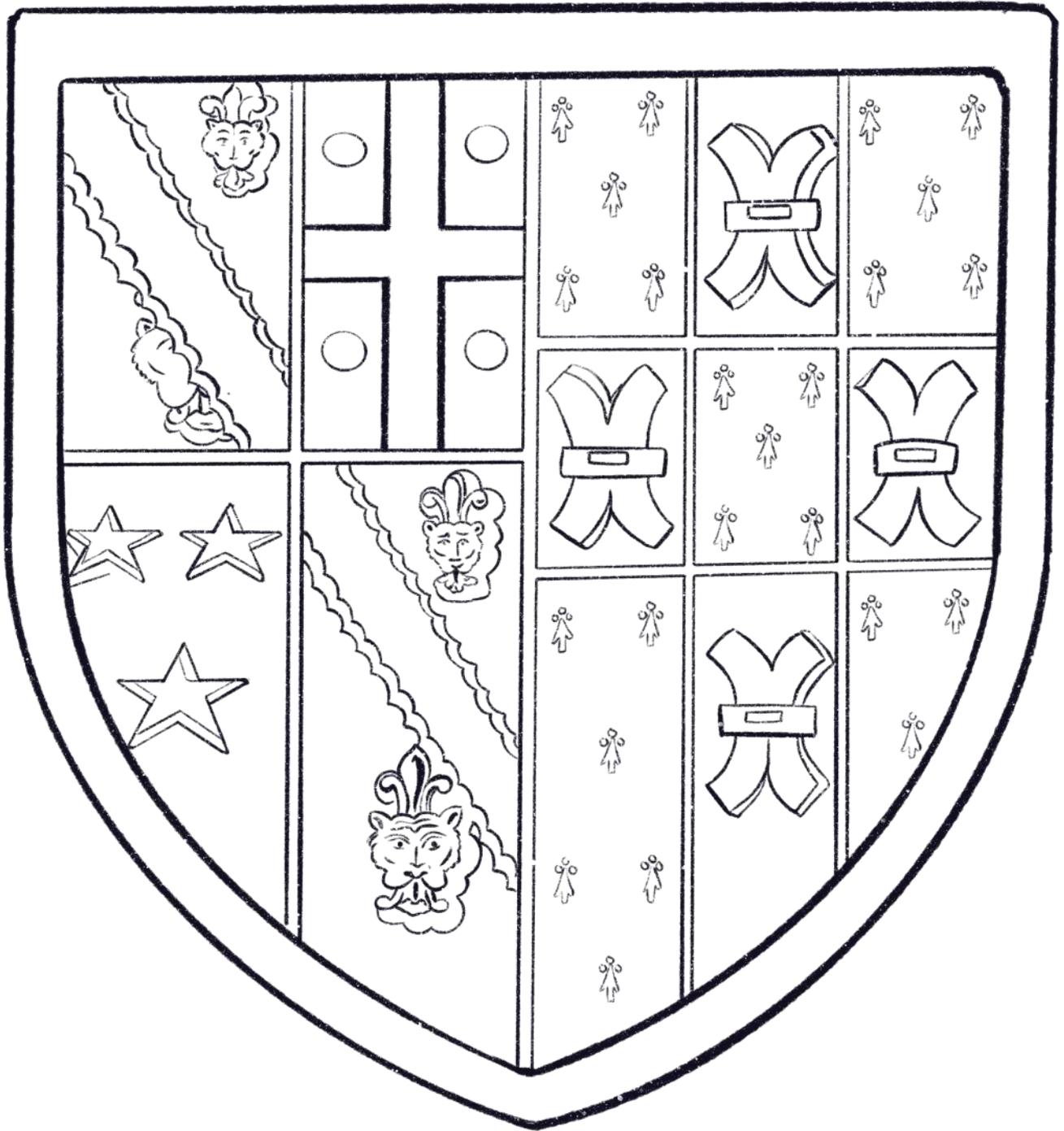
*Michael Tennyson
and
Elizabeth Clayton*



Scribble Box:



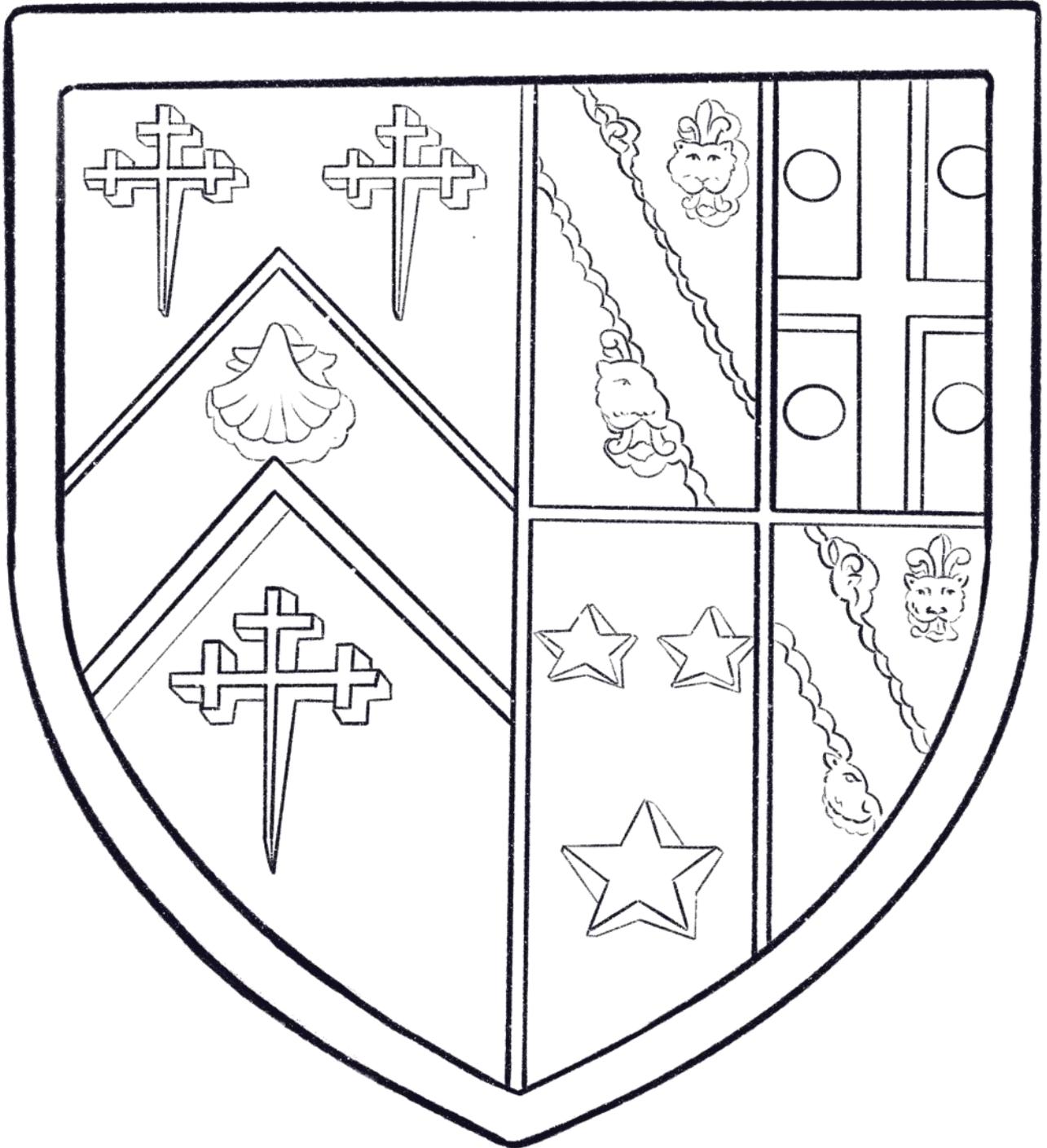
*George Tennyson
and
Mary Turner*



Scribble Box:



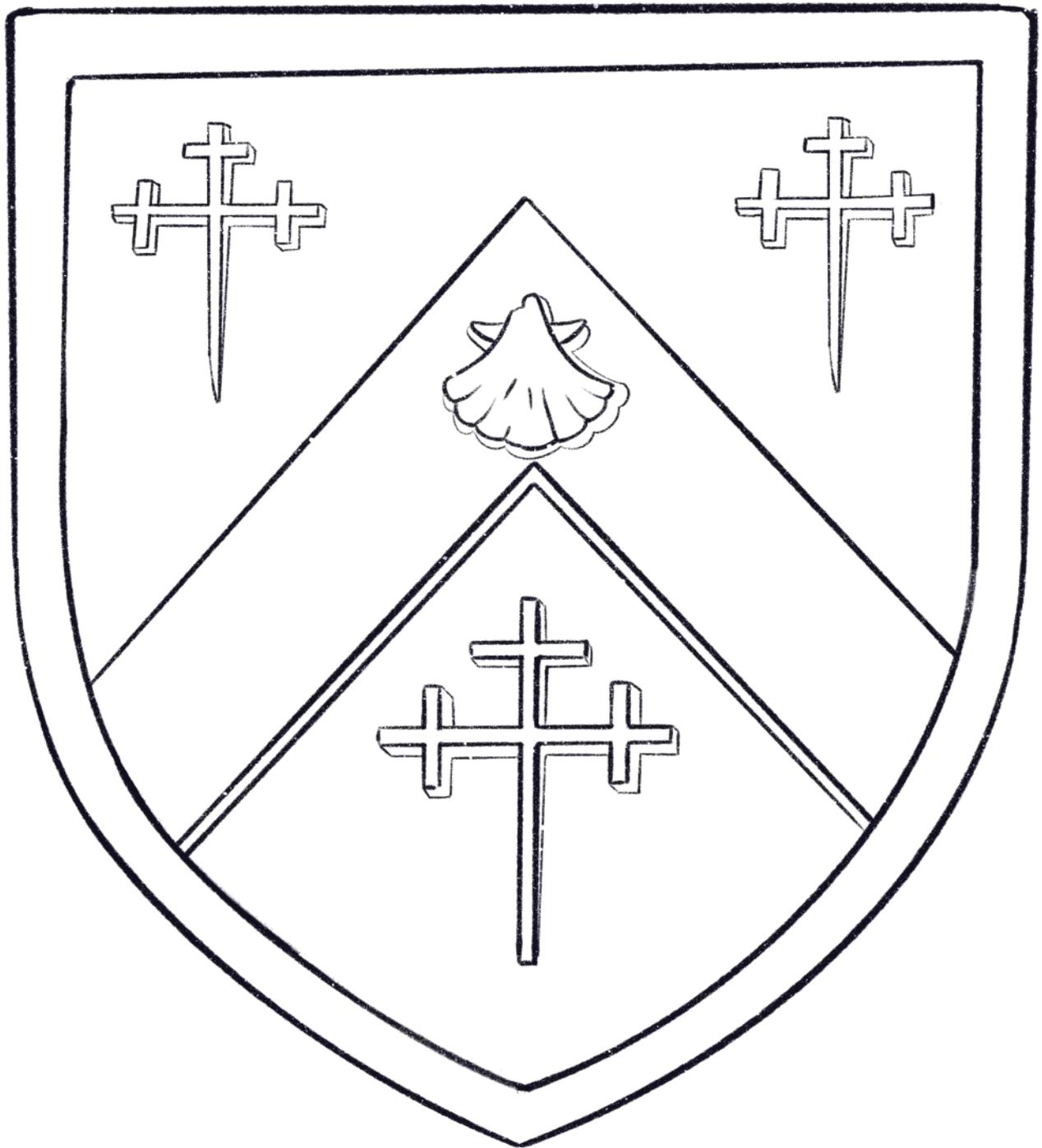
*Matthew Russell
and
Elizabeth Tennyson*



Scribble Box:



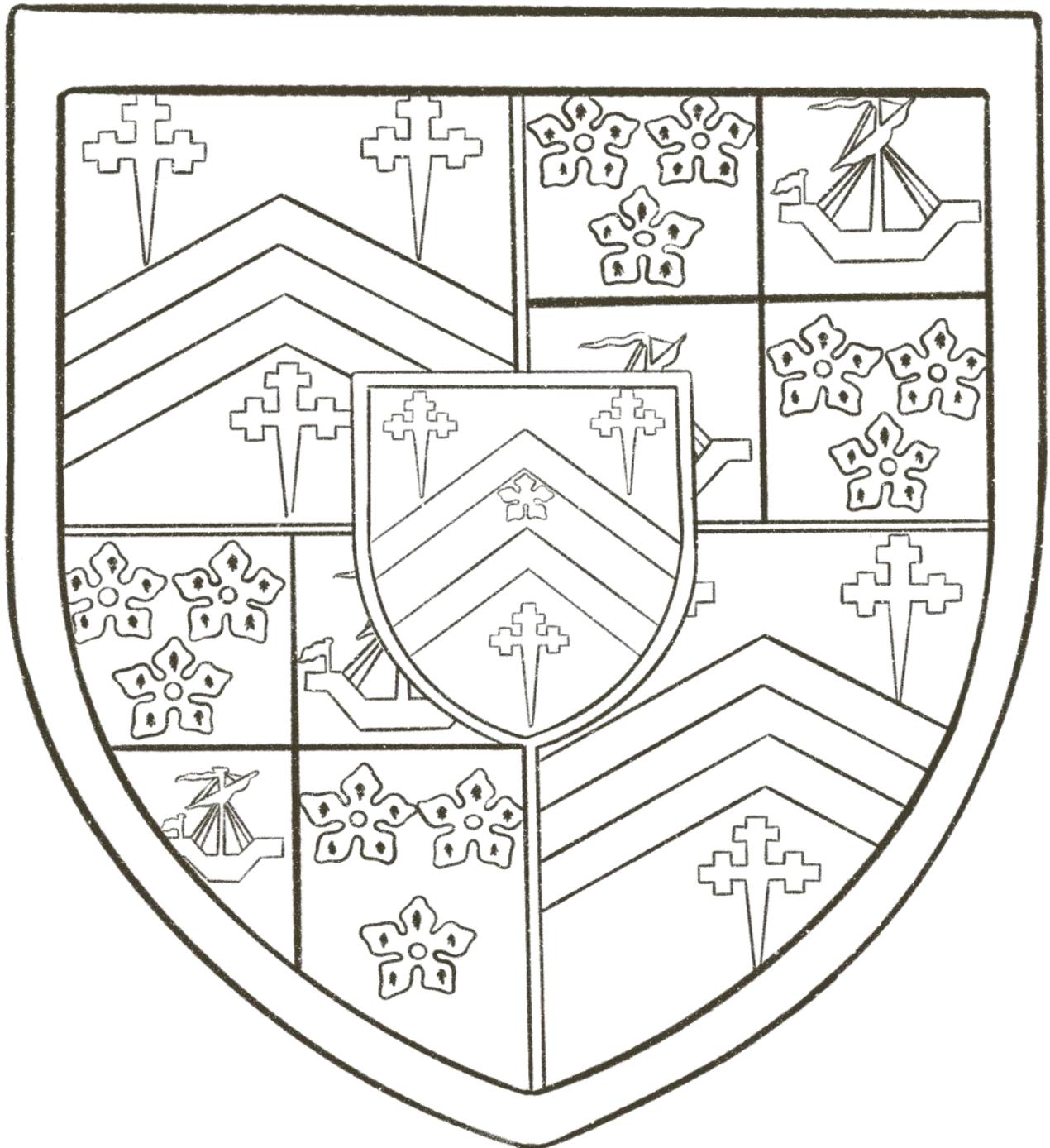
Russell House Crest



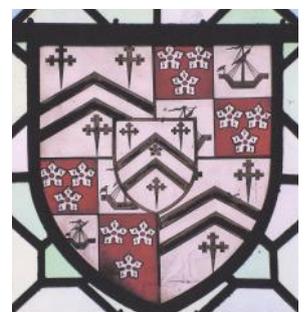
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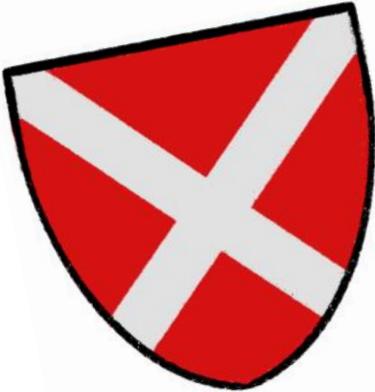
*Emma Maria (heiress)
and
Gustavus Hamiston*



Scribble Box:

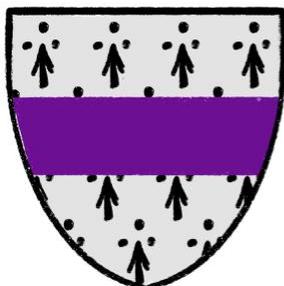
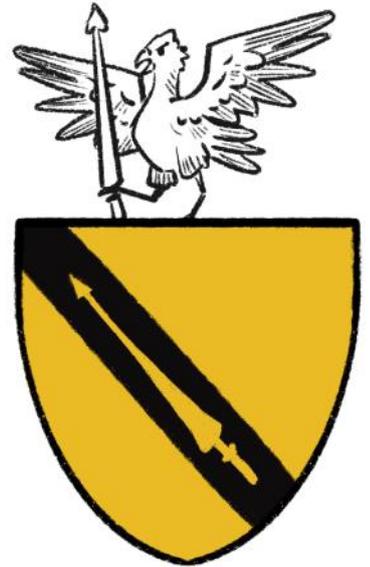


Did You Know?

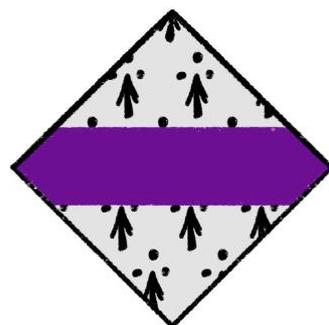


The Neville family were one of the most powerful families in England. They signed the magna carta which was a document that ensured everyone had to follow the law including the king and the government.

Charges on coats of arms were designed to represent and display a families strength. Sometimes the charge would be very literal or a pun on a family name, these are called 'Canting Arms'. A great example of this is Shakespeare's coat of arms, which just shows a spear, and on the helm it has a falcon shaking its wings.



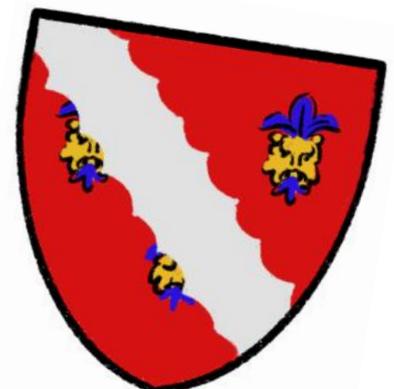
men



women

A woman's coat of arms would be on a diamond shape (lozenge) rather than a shield. This tradition is still used by the Royal Family!

The Tennyson shield breaks the rule of colours by putting Blue on Red. Sometimes it is drawn with a silver bend over the red instead!



Design Your Own Shield

1) PICK YOUR COLOURS:

Remember no colour on colour or metal on metal

2) CHOOSE YOUR FIELD DIVISIONS AND ORDINARIES

You can leave it blank or choose one from the list at the beginning

3) HERALDIC CHARGES

Pick things that represent you. This could be your favourite animal, food, something from a hobby or sport you enjoy (like a paint brush for art, or a controller for games)

4) DON'T FORGET TO NAME YOUR SHIELD

5) WRITE A LITTLE ABOUT YOUR SHIELD

Design Your Own Shield

WRITE A LITTLE ABOUT YOUR SHIELD:

What colours did you use?

.....
.....
.....

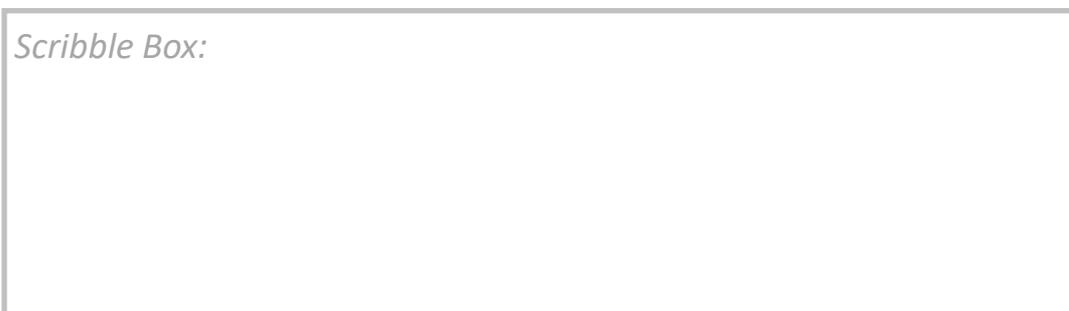
Did you use any 'Field Divisions' or 'Ordinaries'?

.....
.....
.....

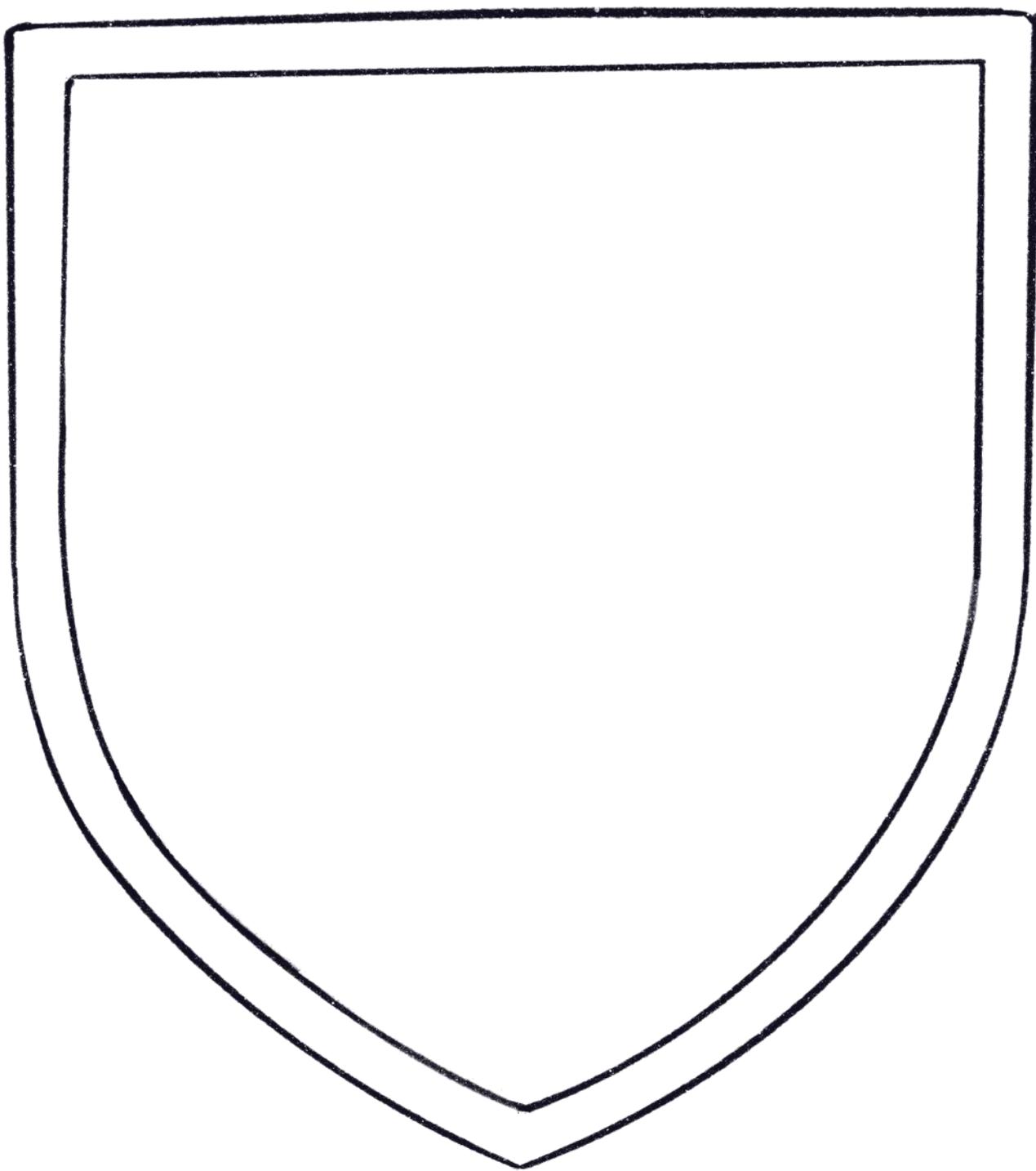
What does your charge represent?

.....
.....
.....

Scribble Box:



.....



Design Your Own Shield

WRITE A LITTLE ABOUT YOUR SHIELD:

What colours did you use?

.....
.....
.....

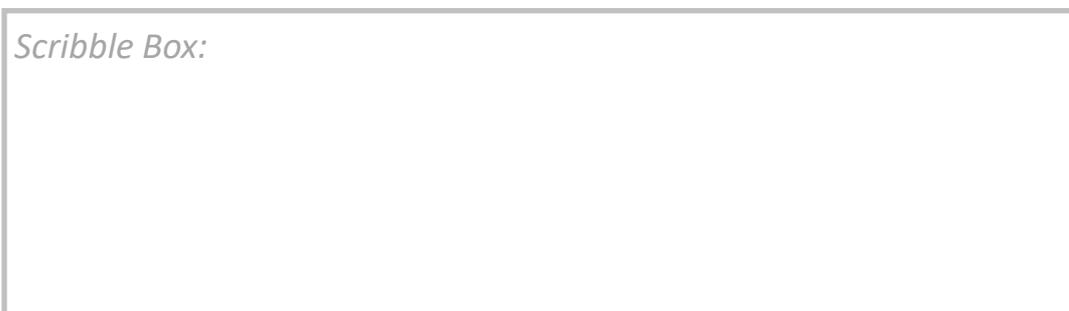
Did you use any 'Field Divisions' or 'Ordinaries'?

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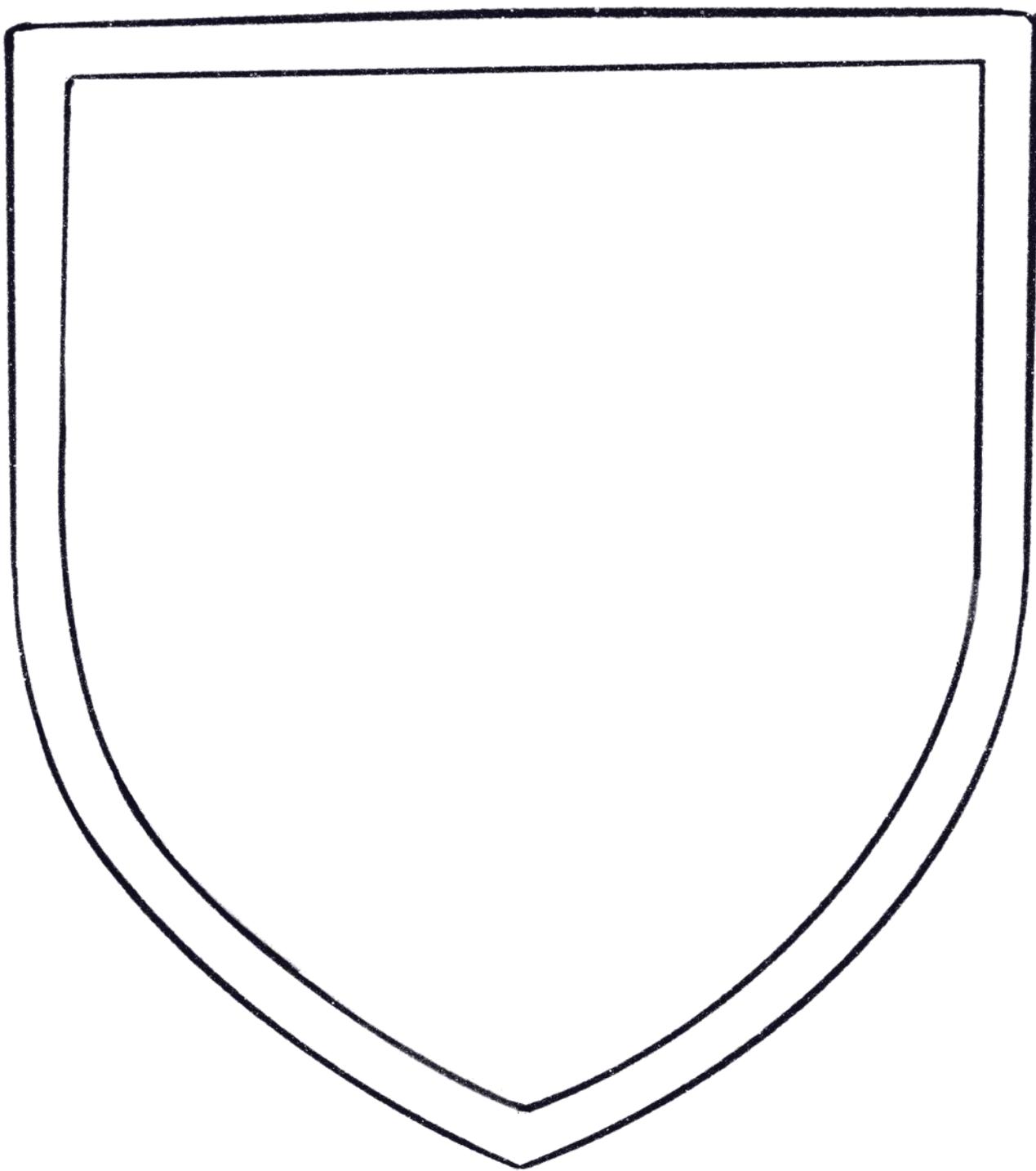
What does your charge represent?

.....
.....
.....

Scribble Box:



.....



All Illustrations were drawn by Pippa Hobbs using references online.
All information about heraldry was written by Pippa Hobbs using research from the following resources.

Basics of Heraldry and Images:

ML Heraldry Art, (n.d.), *A-Z Coat of Arms Family Crest Meanings*, 20_02_2024;
www.familytreesandcrests.com/heraldry-symbols

English Heritage, (n.d.), *A Beginners Guid To Heraldry*, 14_02_2024;
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Unknown but associated with Ancestry.co.uk, (n.d.), *Heraldry*, 22_02_2024;
freepages.rootsweb.com/~wakefield/misc/heraldry.html

Karl R. Wilcox, Drawshield, (2020), *Guide to Blazonry*, 22_02_2024;
drawshield.net/resources/downloads/poster-plain.pdf

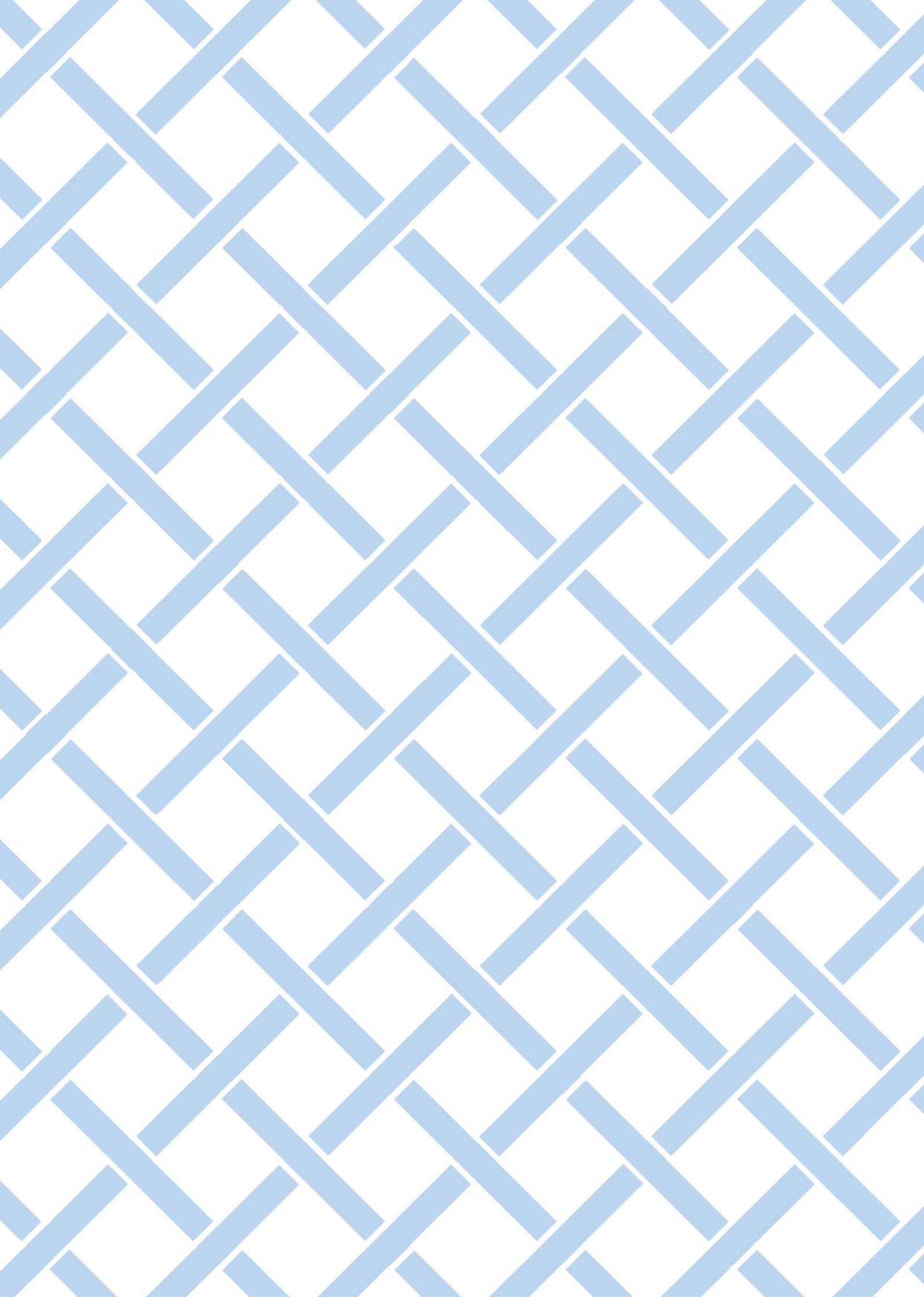
Symbolic Meanings:

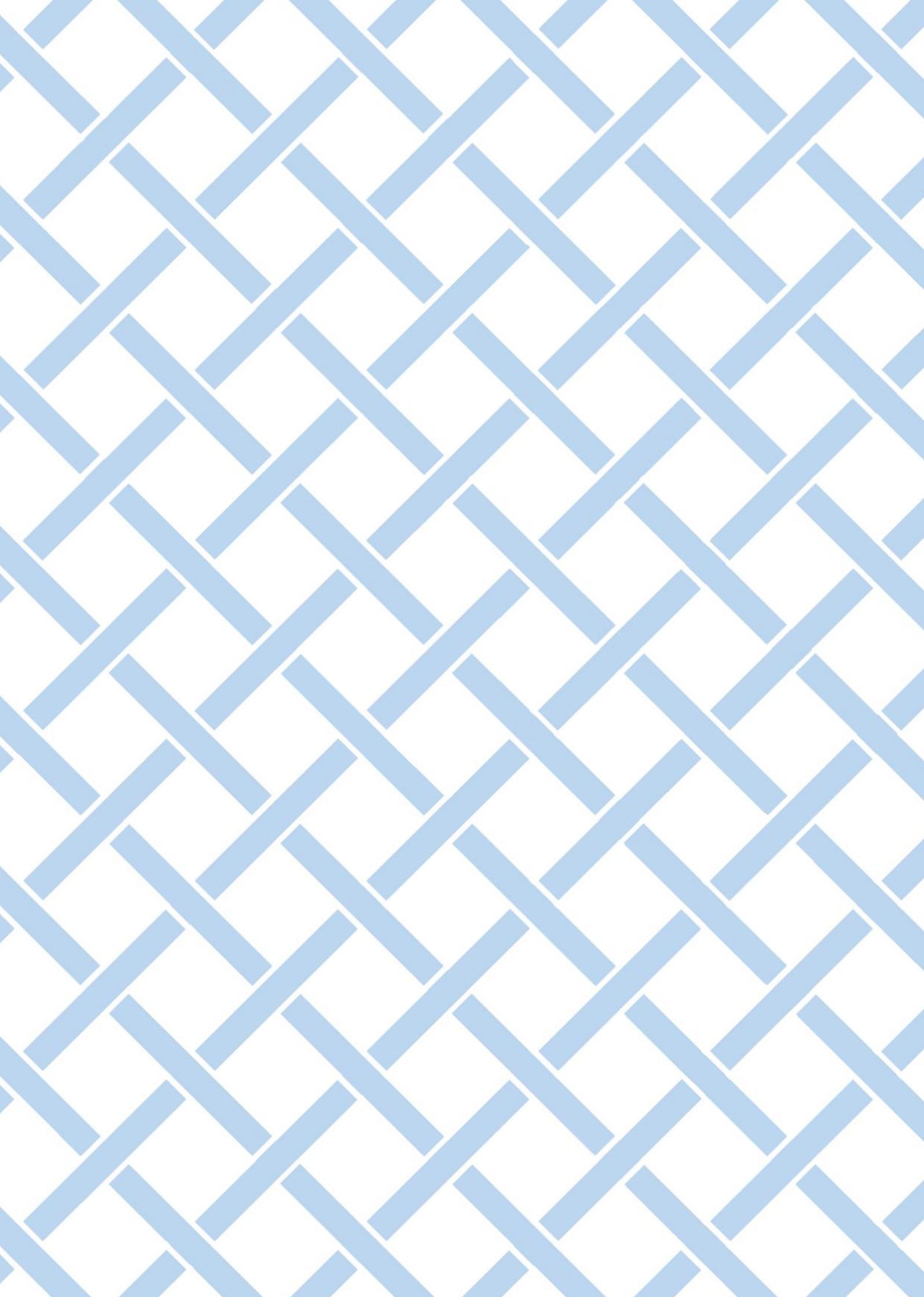
Heraldry And Crests (n.d.), *Heraldic Symbolism*, 14_02_2024;
www.heraldryandcrests.com/pages/heraldic-symbolism-a-z

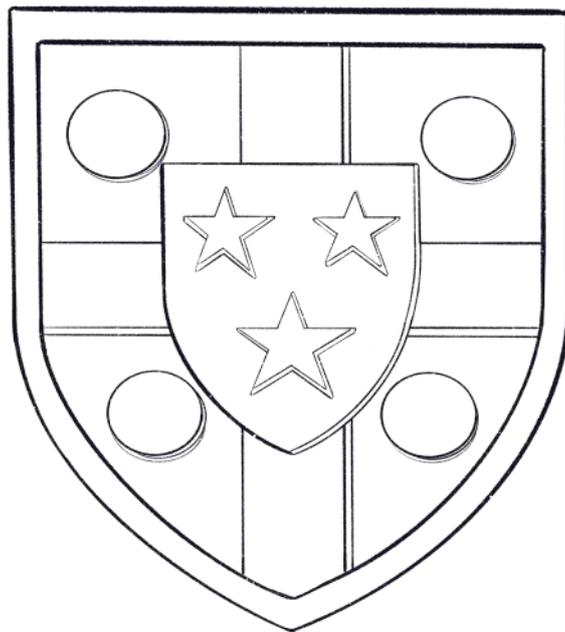
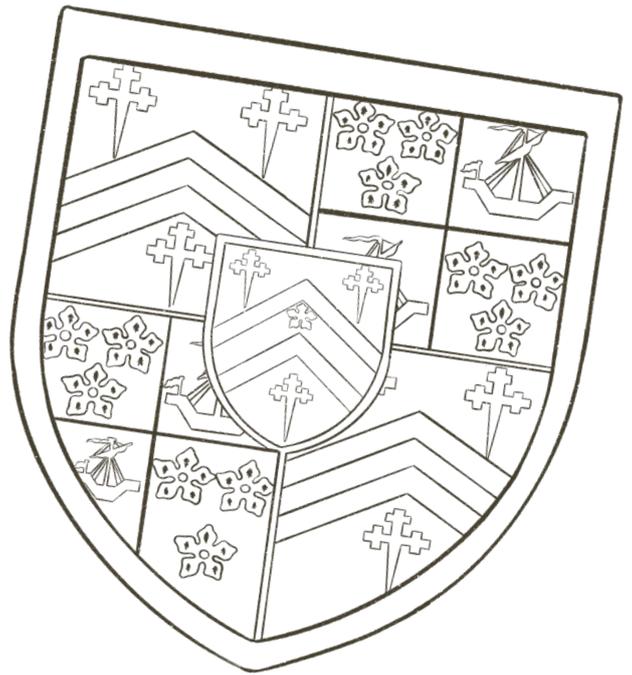
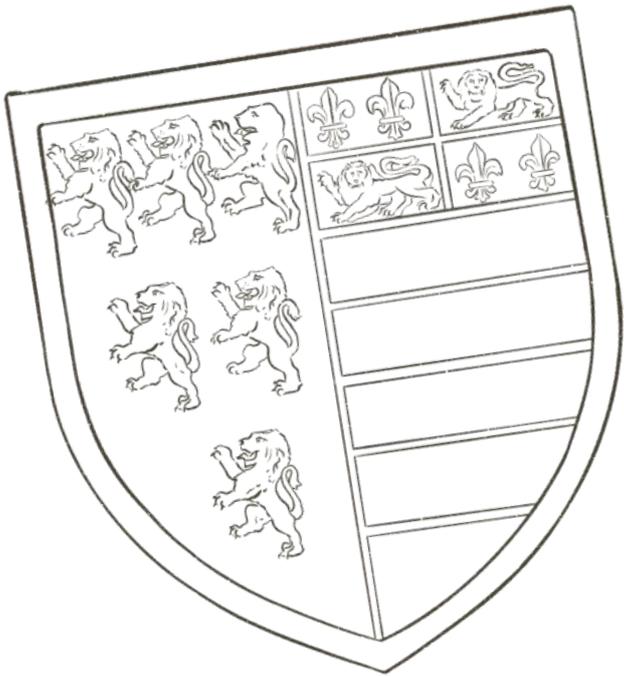
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The stained glass was photographed and identified by Brancepeth Archives.







A basic introduction to heraldry, and a colouring book based on the heraldic stained glass windows at Brancepeth Castle tracing the lineage from the Hamilton-Russell Family, all the way back to the Neville Family.

A collaboration between Brancepeth Castle and Brancepeth Archives,
Created by Pip Hobbs