

To be able to design your
own family crest



This is Richard III. He was King of England in 1485 when Henry Tudor fought against him at the Battle of Bosworth Field.

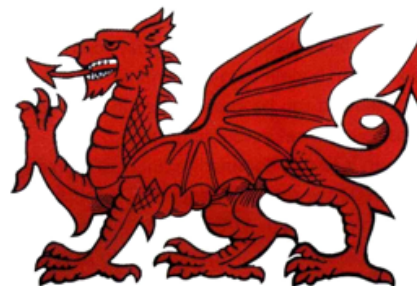


This is Henry Tudor. He came from Wales and he wanted to be the new King of England. His army battled against Richard III at Bosworth Field and won.

Henry became the new King of England, Henry VII, in 1485.



Richard III belonged to the *House of York*. His family were called *Plantagenet* and their family badge, called a *crest*, was the *Wild Boar*. Because he came from York, Richard also used the badge of York the *White Rose*.



Henry Tudor 's family badge (crest) was the *Red Rose*. Because he came from Wales and belonged to the *House of Lancaster*, Henry also used the badge of the *Welsh Red Dragon*.



After Henry defeated Richard, and became the new King of England, Henry VII, he married Richard III's cousin, Elizabeth of York. Henry then combined the *White Rose of York* with the *Red Rose of Tudor*, so that the new badge became the *Red and White Tudor Rose*.

Family badges (crests) were used a lot during Tudor times. If you saw a crest on something or someone's clothes you could tell which family they belonged to.





Family crests were created because in Tudor times knights started to wear armour with helmet visors that covered their faces.

Because you could not see the knight's face there had to be a way of telling who they were.

So family crests were created for the knight to have on their shield and clothes so that people could tell which family they belonged to.





Here you can see two knights *jousting*. You can see the one on the right's shield with his family crest, also known as his *coat of arms*, painted onto it. Knights used the sport of *Jousting* to practice for when they did real battles.

We can see crests every day. You may not even realise it. Look at your school jumper, can you see it? Here we can see some of the places you may see one



A £1 coin



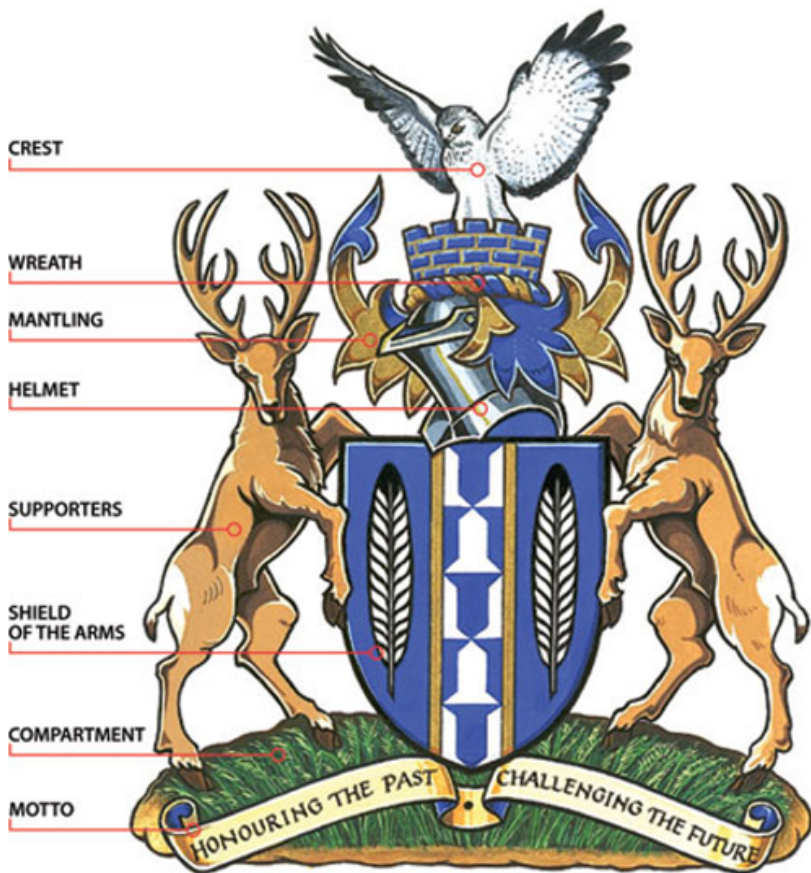
In Harry Potter



All football teams have one



The City of Leeds crest



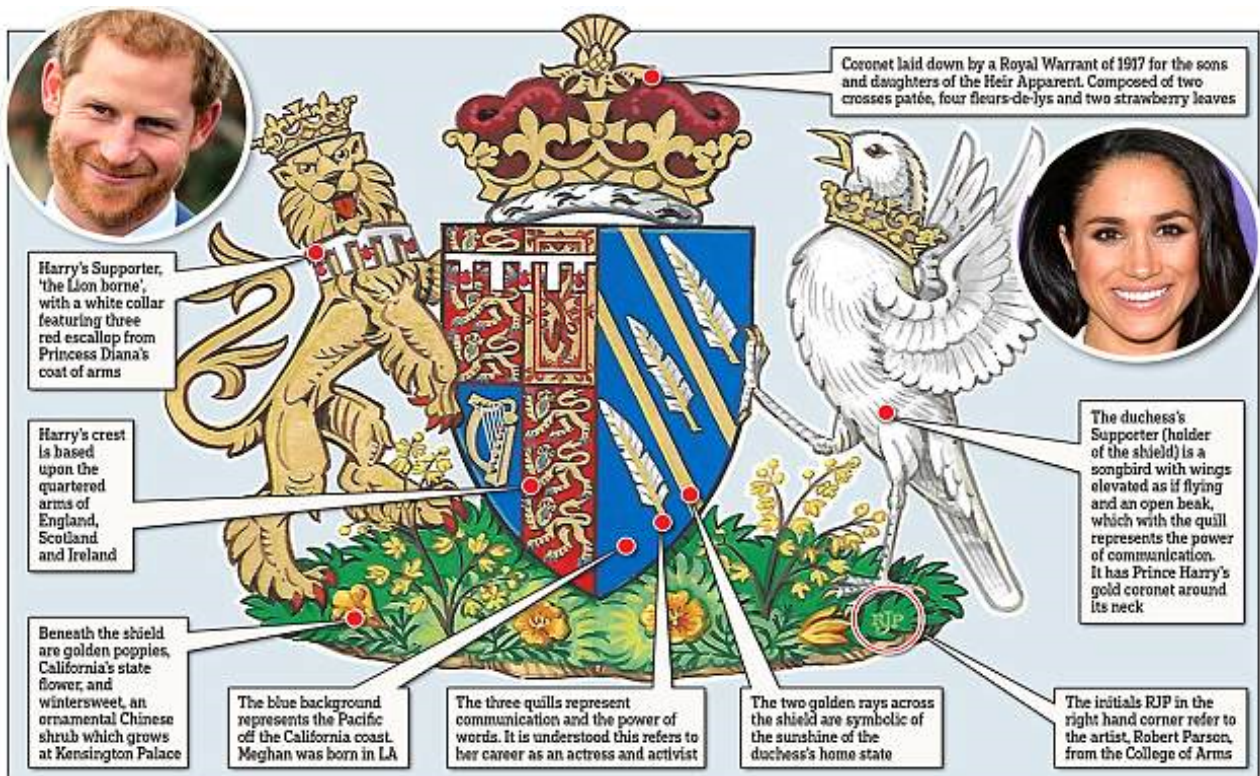
This picture shows a family *Coat of Arms* used by knights and Royal families as their family badge.

This picture has been labelled to show the different parts that combine to make the Coat of Arms.

It was called a '*coat of arms*' because knights wore a cloth garment (coat) with their family crest on it, over their *armour (arms)*.

But what do crests mean?

Take a look at this one created for Harry and Meghan.





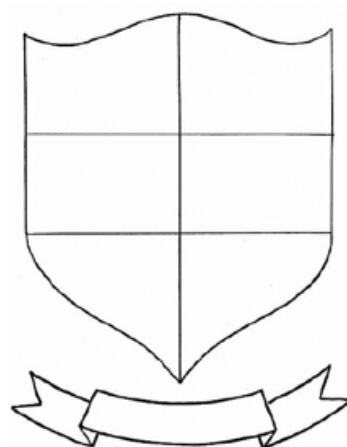
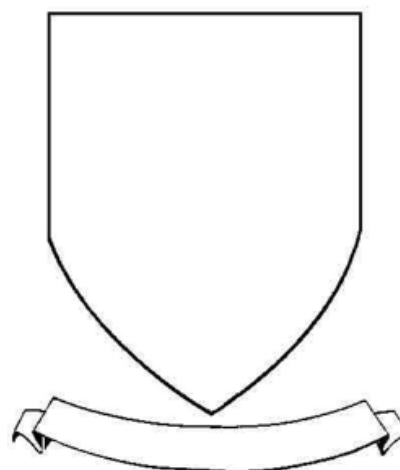
You are going to design, draw and colour your own family crest or *Coat of Arms*.

Look at the *Heraldic Language* sheet to choose which patterns, animals and colours best suit you.

Draw them carefully inside the *Heraldic Shield* and then colour them using the correct colours.

You will then have made your very own Family Coat of Arms.

Look at the next few pages and try and find some ideas for your crest.



Dividing lines



represents
Earth & Country



Represents
the sea or water



Represents
clouds and air



Represents fire, or
the walls of a fortress
or city



Represents the radiation
the sun. symbolizes
also fame and glory

Examples of heraldic shield divisions



Defense or protection



Protection



Rule and authority



Faith and protection



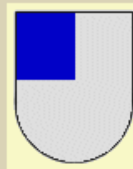
Military strips or Belt of Valor



Military strength or bravery.



Stands for military strength or fortitude.



Honor



Protection

Dividing lines



represents Earth & Country



Represents the sea or water



Represents clouds and air



Represents fire, or the walls of a fortress or city



Represents the radiation the sun. symbolizes also fame and glory

Crow



A crow is a permanent settlement and a quiet life

Bull



A bull, also known as an ox, represents bravery and generosity. The horns are the strength and fortitude.

Bird



Birds of all species (blackbirds, hushes, red bird) provide peace and affection for the home and family.

Ant



Symbol of the ant traditionally meant one who the workers a strong, wise and foresighted in all his affairs.

Acorn



The character of the acorn is independence, strength and antiquity represents

Griffin




The griffin is a mythical creature with the head, wings and talons of an eagle and the body and hind legs of a lion. Bravery, strength, alertness and

Horse



The horse is ready, ready for King and country. it is also a symbol of speed, intelligence and masculinity.

Rat



Symbolizes one who is cunning and determined.

Peacock



The peacock is a symbol of resurrection and immortality. He also represent beauty, power and knowledge.

Lion



The lion has always enjoyed a high place in the heraldry as the emblem of undying courage, and hence that of a valiant warrior.

Snail



Symbolizes deliberation and perseverance



What do certain images mean?**Heraldic Symbols:**

Axe - Dutiful
 Bridge - (signifies a governor or magistrate)
 Crescent - Enlightenment
 Crosses - Christian sentiments
 Crown - Authority
 Fire - Zeal
 Flaming Heart - Passion
 Fleur-de-lys (stylized Iris flower) - Purity (associated with France)
 Hand - Faith, Sincerity & Justice
 Heart - Sincerity
 Horns & Antlers - Fortitude
 Lightning - Decisiveness
 Moon - Serenity
 Oyster Shell - Traveller
 Ring - Fidelity
 Sceptre - Justice
 Star - Nobility
 Sun - Glory
 Sword - Warlike
 Tower or Castle - Fortitude & Protectiveness

Common Design Features (heraldic terminology):

Bend - a diagonal stripe
 Chevron - an upside-down "V"
 Chief - broad stripe across top of shield
 Dexter - the right-hand side of the shield (from its user's perspective)
 Ermine - a white fur pattern (with black tail tips)
 Fess - broad horizontal stripe through centre
 Pale - broad vertical stripe through centre
 Passant - an animal shown walking
 Rampant - an animal standing on hind legs
 Sinister - the left-hand side of the shield (from its user's perspective)

Other important design details:

Besides simple fields of colour, a coat of arms may contain other design motifs, such as checkerboards, polka dots, or fur patterns. One traditional design rule is that two solid-colour fields shouldn't appear side by side unless one of the two is "metallic". Even this "rule" has been broken by many famous and historical coats of arms. |

The Language of Heraldry**Heraldic Colours:**

Yellow or Gold - Generosity
 White or Silver - Peace & Sincerity
 Black - Constancy (& sometimes Grief)
 Blue - Loyalty & Truthfulness
 Red - Military Fortitude & Magnanimity
 Green - Hope, Joy & sometimes Loyalty
 Purple - Royal Majesty, Sovereignty & Justice

Heraldic Animals:

Bear - Protectiveness
 Bee - Industriousness
 Camel - Perseverance
 Dog - Loyalty
 Double Eagle & Eagle - Leadership & Decisiveness
 Dragon - Defender of Treasure
 Falcon or Hawk - Eagerness
 Fox - Cleverness
 Griffin (part eagle, part lion) - Bravery
 Horse - Readiness to Serve
 Lion - Courage
 Pelican - Generosity & Devotion
 Raven - Constancy
 Snake - Ambition
 Stag, Elk or Deer - Peace & Harmony
 Tiger - Fierceness & Valour
 Unicorn - Extreme courage
 Wolf - Constant Vigilance