

# Certificate of Authenticity

For the Name of: **Gwinn**

<b>METALS</b>
OR (Gold) - Purity. Valour
ARGENT (Silver) - Peace. Nobility.
<b>FURS</b>
ERMIN (White) - Valour. Leadership.
VAIR - Mark of Dignity.
<b>COLOURS</b>
GOULES (Red) - Fire, Fortitude.
AZURE (Blue) - Loyalty, Truth.
VERT (Green) - Strength, Freshness.
SABLE (Black) - Repentance. Royalty.
PURPURE (Purple) - Justice. Majesty.




BLAZON OF ARMS		GT	70226
Certificate No.			
HERALDIC	RESEARCH	CONSULTANT	
ARMS REF:	BGA/463	JHB.37	
CREST REF:	SAME	JHB.37	

Over past centuries, Arms have been granted to many thousands of individuals including, most probably, someone of your surname. Clearly, you would not use such a Coat of Arms, but there is no legal injunction against hanging up any armorial bearings for decoration only, for which purpose they are supremely fitted.

Name Variations: Many surnames have undergone major changes in spelling and form over the centuries. Normally, coats-of-arms were recorded for the same family name. We have supplied the earliest complete coat-of-arms in our records, unless, of course, other information was furnished to aid in our selection.

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## Blazon of Arms

### Name: Gwinn

Origin: Brecon, Wales. {1568}


**Arms:** Sable {Black-repentance and royalty} a fess Or {Gold-purity and valour} between two swords Argent {Silver-peace and nobility} hilt and pommel Or {Gold-purity and valour}

**Crest:** Out of a wreath of the colours {Gold and Blue} a hand coupé holding a dagger Proper speared thereon a boar's head Or {Gold-purity and valour}

**Motto:** Vim vi repellere licet

**Translation:** "It is lawful to repel force by force"

**Supporters:** Two Welsh griffins Or {Gold-purity and valour} winged, beaked and membered Argent {Silver-peace and nobility} armed and langued Gules {Red-fire and fortitude}.



"WHAT IS A COAT OF ARMS"? The introduction of armour in the twelfth century made it essential for the knights to wear some appropriate colours or markings by which they might be plainly recognized by friend and foe alike. During a campaign or at tournament, these differentiating emblems often appeared on the helmet crest and the lance pennon as well as the shield. Regularly they were woven into the surcoat, which was a garment worn over the armour on the ceremonial occasions, and at times to protect the armour and its wearer from the blazing heat of the sun. Hence the "coat of arms". When the knight appeared in full panoply at a tournament, an official, called a herald, announced the knight's identity and described his insignia for the spectators. This identification was called "blazoning the arms". The art of identifying the arms, the interpretation and application of the rules that governed the adoption and registration of armorial bearings came to be called "heraldry" and was used extensively throughout Europe. Since the adoption of armour and the concomitant use of heraldic devices became widespread in Europe within the space of a few generations, there was danger that two or more knights might choose the same identifying symbols. To obviate the confusion, the sovereign appropriated the right to approve, through official heralds, the particular

distinguishing marks to be used by those entitled to display a coat of arms. The right to use specific and distinctive heraldic devices came to be recognized as a mark of nobility or honour in the realm. The right was also granted as a reward for, or in recognition of, some outstanding achievement or patriotic service for one's King, Queen or Country. The shield is the most important part of the coat of arms. The helmet, derived like the shield from the defensive armour of the knight, is placed above the shield. The crest, principal accessory of the shield of arms, has its origin in the accoutrement of the knight, who wore on his helmet, as a special mark of distinction, an ornament of painted wood, metal, or leather. A wreath of twisted silk, usually of two colours, was commonly worn on the knight's helmet, surrounding the base of the crest. The mantling, originally two pennant like strips of silk attached to the top of the helmet, has in heraldry taken the form of an intricate, scrollwork flowing down on both sides of the shield. It is generally believed that the mantling originated during the crusades as a protection for the helmet from sun and weather. The artists scrollwork represents the shredding of cloth by enemy swords. The motto is not essential to the composition and may be changed at will. Many of the oldest coats of arms include neither crest nor motto.

Lord Lyon  
King of Arms



**The Shield** is the defence and safeguard of soldiers in war and serves to honour them by depicting their armorial bearings in time of peace.

**The Fess** or band across the middle of the shield represents a military belt or girdle of honour. Also courage in the face of ones enemies.

**The Sword** is a weapon fitted for execution and justice, and it is the true emblem of military honour and should incite the bearer to a just and generous pursuit of honour.

**The Helmet** itself is held to denote wisdom and security in defence.

**Mantling** Everyone is permitted to display "mantling with their "arms" if they choose to do so. This mantling represents the silks which form the wreath round the top of the knight's helmet. They had two functions, the first was to hide the unsightly rivets which held the crest in place and the second was to flow down the nape of the neck to protect the knight from the Sun.

**The Band** is the pledge of Faith, sincerity and justice.

**The Banner** is a weapon fitted for execution and justice, and it is the true emblem of military honour and should incite the bearer to a just and generous pursuit of honour.

**The Boar** is a fierce combatant when at bay and ceases fighting only with it's life and therefore may be properly applied as the armorial bearings of a warrior. The Boar's head was accepted as the highest emblem of hospitality, also being the most important feudal offering.

**The Griffin**. This chimerical creature has the head, wings and talons of an eagle, and the body of a lion. One of the principal bearings of Heraldry. It sets forth the property of a valorous soldier whose magnanimity is such that he will dare all dangers and even death itself rather than become a captive. It also symbolised vigilancy.

"A People that take no Pride in the Noble Achievement of Remote Ancestors,  
will never Achieve anything to be Remembered with Pride by their Descendants."



# Certificate of Authenticity

For the Name of: **Carson**



BLAZON OF ARMS		GT	71058
Certificate No.			
HERALDIC	RESEARCH	CONSULTANT	
ARMS REF:	BGA/127	FMC/44/11	
CREST REF:	SAME	FMC/44/11	

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## Blazon of Arms

Name: **Carson**

Origin: Dumfries-shire, Scotland. {1276}

Arms: Azure. {Blue-loyalty and truth} a fess Or. {Gold-purity and valour} between three mascles in chief and a crescent in base, all Or. {Gold-purity and valour}.

Crest: Out of a wreath of the colours {Gold and Blue} a dexter hand proper holding a crescent Argent. {Silver-peace and nobility}.

Motto: Teneo et credo.

Translation: "I hold and believe."

Supporters: Two lions rampant Or. {Gold} armed and langued Gules. {Red-fire and fortitude}.



"WHAT IS A COAT OF ARMS"? The introduction of armour in the twelfth century made it essential for the knights to wear some appropriate colours or markings by which he might be plainly recognized by friend and foe alike. During a campaign or at tournament, these differentiating emblems often appeared on the helmet crest and the lance pennon as well as the shield. Regularly they were woven into the surcoat, which was a garment worn over the armour on the ceremonial occasions, and at times to protect the armour and its wearer from the blazing heat of the sun. Hence the "coat of arms". When the knight appeared in full panoply at a tournament, an official, called a herald, announced the knight's identity and described his insignia for the spectators. This identification was called "blazoning the arms". The art of identifying the arms, the interpretation and application of the rules that governed the adoption and registration of armorial bearings came to be called "Heraldry" and was used extensively throughout Europe. Since the adoption of armour and the concomitant use of heraldic devices became widespread in Europe within the space of a few generations, there was danger that two or more knights might choose the same identifying symbols. To obviate the confusion, the sovereign appropriated the right to approve, through official heralds, the particular

distinguishing marks to be used by those entitled to display a coat of arms. The right to use specific and distinctive heraldic devices came to be recognized as a mark of nobility or honour in the realm. The right was also granted as a reward for, or in recognition of, some outstanding achievement or patriotic service for one's King, Queen or Country'. The shield is the most important part of the coat of arms. The helmet, derived like the shield from the defensive armour of the knight, is placed above the shield. The crest, principal accessory of the shield of arms, has its origin in the accoutrement of the knight, who wore on his helmet, as a special mark of distinction, an ornament of painted wood, metal, or leather. A wreath of twisted silk, usually of two colours, was commonly worn on the knight's helmet, surrounding the base of the crest. The mantling, originally two pennant like strips of silk attached to the top of the helmet, has in heraldry taken the form of an intricate, scrollwork flowing down on both sides of the shield. It is generally believed that the mantling originated during the crusades as a protection for the helmet from sun and weather. The artists scrollwork represents the shredding of cloth by enemy swords. The motto is not essential to the composition and may be changed at will. Many of the oldest coats of arms include neither crest nor motto.

Lord Lyon  
King of Arms



**The Shield** is the defence and safeguard of soldiers in war and serves to honour them by depicting their armorial bearings in time of peace. **The Helmet** is held to denote Wisdom and security in defence. **The Fess** or band across the middle of the shield represents a military belt or girdle of honour. Also courage in the face of ones enemies. **The Crescent** or Increscent moon was said to signify one who has been "enlightened and honoured by the gracious aspect of his sovereign".

**Masle.** This is the mesh of a net, which in Holy Writ is the hieroglyphic for persuasion, whereby men are induced to virtue and verity, and so may seem after some sort to be caught.

**The Hand** is the pledge of Faith, sincerity and justice. **The Lion** has always held a high place in heraldry as the emblem of deathless courage. "It is a lively image of a good soldier, who must be valiant of courage, strong of body, politic in council, and a foe to fear." It is also the ancient emblem of St Mark.

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