

Livery Buttons



Photo of find

Livery Button: McClintock-Bunbury Family 1826 - 1894



- Crest** **Bunbury** - Two Swords In Saltire Arg., Hilted Or, Pierced Through The Mouth Of A Leopard's Face Of The Last
McClintock - A Lion Passant Ppr.
- Motto** Vis unita fortiori (*Force is stronger by union*)



Photo of find

Livery Button:

Sir Harry Verney, 2nd Baronet

1826 - 1894



Coat of Arms: Blue on a silver cross five red stars.

Motto: Verney - Ung sent, ung soleil (*One faith, one sun*)

Calvert - Servata fides cineri (*Faith kept with my ancestor*)

Crest 1st, a demi-phoenix in flames proper, charged with five mullets in cross or and looking at rays of the sun (Verney);

2nd, out of a mural coronet, argent two spears erect, therefrom two pennons flowing towards the dexter, one erminois, the other pean (Calvert)

Sir Harry Verney, 2nd Baronet was an English soldier and Liberal politician who sat in the House of Commons variously between 1832 and 1885.

In 1826, he succeeded his father as baronet and in the following year, he changed his surname by Royal Licence to Verney to inherit the Verney family estates of his cousin Mary Verney, 1st Baroness Fermanagh. From 1829, he studied at Downing College, Cambridge as a fellow-commoner.

On 30 June 1835, he married firstly Eliza Hope, daughter of Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, and had by her four sons and three daughters. After her death in 1857, Verney remarried secondly Frances Parthenope Nightingale, daughter of William Edward Nightingale and sister of Florence Nightingale, on 24 June 1858. He died, aged 92 and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his oldest son Edmund.

Verney was nominated a Deputy Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire and a Justice of the Peace for the same county. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society. Verney acted as chairman of the Buckinghamshire Railway Company and deputy chairman of the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway Company.



Photo of find

**Livery Button:
4th Earl of Caledon
James Alexander 1877 - 1898**



Arms: Per pale Argent and Sable, a Chevron and in base a Crescent all counterchanged, on a Canton Azure, a Harp Or, stringed Argent.

Crest: An arm in armour embowed proper, holding a sword proper, pommel and hilt.

Moto: Per Mare Per Terras (By Sea and By Land)

Earl of Caledon, of Caledon in the County of Tyrone, is a title in the Peerage of Ireland. It was created in 1800 for James Alexander, 1st Viscount Caledon. He was a merchant who had made an enormous fortune in India. He also represented the constituency of Londonderry City in the Irish House of Commons. The family seat is Caledon Castle, near Caledon, County Tyrone in Northern Ireland.

James Alexander, 4th Earl of Caledon (11 July 1846 – 27 April 1898), styled Viscount Alexander from birth until 1855, was a soldier and politician. He was the eldest son of James Du Pre Alexander, 3rd Earl of Caledon and his wife, Lady Jane Grimston.

He was born at his family's home in Carlton House Terrace, London, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title Earl of Caledon at the age of nine upon the death of his father in 1855.

Lord Caledon was elected to sit in the House of Lords as a Representative Peer for Ireland in 1877 and was Deputy Lieutenant of County Tyrone. He gained the rank of Captain in the service of the 1st Life Guards, became a Major serving with the 4th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and fought in the Egyptian Campaign in 1882.



Photo of find

Buckinghamshire Yeomanry Button

The building, which has a dull pink render, was built in the early 19th century as the offices and home of the commanding officer of the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry. Adjacent is a red brick building, built in 1787, which provided stabling and messing facilities for the officers of the regiment until the 20th century, when it became a masonic hall. The men of the regiment were accommodated at a depot and storehouse in West Street which was completed in 1802. The regiment was mobilised in Buckingham in August 1914 before being deployed to Gallipoli and, ultimately, to the Western Front.

After the First World War the regimental headquarters moved to Aylesbury.



Photo of find

Medieval Buttons



Buttons with Patterns







