



*Journal of
The Butler Society*



Volume 6:2
(2021-2024)

The Journal of the Butler Society

Volume 6 Number 2

At Kilkenny Castle



Photograph

Paris, Waterford

THE COUNTESS OF OSSORY

Photographed in the garden of Kilkenny Castle, which was one of the storm-centres of the Irish disturbances. Her husband, who was in the 1st Life Guards, is the heir of the Marquess of Ormonde
The Bystander, August 29, 1923

Image is illustrated London News Group. Image created courtesy of THE BRITISH LIBRARY

2021-24

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Foreword

Dr David J. Butler

Journal of the Butler Society 6:2 – the second issue in the sixth volume – is the twenty-sixth journal to be issued by our Society. As my two predecessors as editor frequently acknowledged – and as I affirm – we are most fortunate in possessing of the very few one-name family history periodicals in existence; a periodical of quality, which is testament to its contributors and their ‘Butlerania’ subject matter, in equal measure.

This issue keeps up the format I first introduced when refining the layout of journal 4:4, and commences with eleven articles of varying length – six of which, being shorter in composition, have been previously published in our *Newsletter* and being of such novel quality as to warrant being perpetuated here on paper; then continuing with four book notices or reviews, and finally a decent amount of Society news, commemorating our principal achievements of the last three years in online and international gatherings, and marking the passing of eight stalwart members.

The articles in this journal continue a strong tradition which reminds the reader of the global, high calibre reach of Butler interests: antiquarian interest, military history, diaspora, landed society, politics, religion – all of these, and more, are covered, alongside a good showing of publications of Butler interest.

The issue commences with a worthy analysis of a silver cup in the author’s collection, which shines a valuable light on a less known aspect of Ormond history. Overseas Butler aspects feature prominently in the following articles, with the United States, Canada, Spain, Greece, the United Kingdom and Australia all displayed in the research. The journal acts as a vehicle to record the life and achievements of all manner of Butler families, whether from mercantile or professional, gentry or aristocracy, farming or emigrant backgrounds. So, too, the myriad cadet branches of the Butler family are well represented, and so it should be.

The journal is universally acknowledged as a vital flagship of our Society, since its very inception in 1967, all of fifty-seven years ago. This issue, for the first time, it has a significant role in the perpetuation of the valuable articles in our e-*Newsletter of the Butler Society*, which was revamped around the time of the issue of our previous journal. So, too, the journal will also be available in PDF format to members, who wish to have digital and paper copy.

In recent years, particularly either side of the pandemic, the committee of The Butler Society had a lot to consider, pertinent to the very essence and survival of our Society in the modern age. It is vital that we innovate. Following a period of deliberation, the June 2023 committee meeting authorised the online voluntary surveying of the whole committee – officers and vice presidents – for their views in ten particular areas and the response was in excess of 70%. The results were considered at our December 2023 meeting in Kilkenny.

That well attended meeting, in-person and *Zoom* enabled, enthusiastically and unanimously implemented the findings of the survey, at a whole series of levels, which in many ways served to underline and amplify inert and below par areas of the Society identified at recent meetings.

Following analysis of the committee survey, the nomination, seconding and unanimous passing to acclaim of Richard Dunboyne to succeed Sir Richard Butler – who is retiring after twenty-four years' service as president, and a further six as a vice-president – as next society president during the Triennial General Meeting (TGM), was agreed upon. Immediately following, and in the same manner, I was nominated, seconded and unanimously passed as interim chair, continuing also as journal editor, in the same way our society co-founder Hubert Butler did. The vice chairmen, being asked, both agreed to remain in office until the TGM; as did the treasurer; when all of us, indeed all the officers, will be ratified.

This is an important year for the Society, in hosting our first full scale gathering in Ireland since 2015 – the gatherings of 2017 (Kilkenny), 2018 (London) and overseas notwithstanding. In order to maximise our potential and take account of the concerns outlined in the survey, with the full backing of our December meeting, I was authorised to create an Hon. Secretariat as and when required, comprising multiple equal status officers. This is in line with other historical and genealogical societies. It takes full advantage of pre-existing and future officer talents, to the best advantage of all. In many ways, this is the *status quo ante*. *Inter alia*, historically, there has always been more than one officer responsible for secretarial, membership and genealogical inquiry, not to mention the journal and the newsletter. This has not been structured properly for some time, and the recent informality surrounding which committee member has charge of membership, or events, or historical inquiry, or minutes, or social media, is not in our best interest. Our communications have become, at best, intermittent.

We, all of us, recognise that the Society in general and the committee in particular needs to fully embrace all talents and technologies available to it, in

an atmosphere of mutual respect, which involves broadening our volunteer personnel, at home and abroad, and fully embracing technology. To this end, new committee members with dedicated roles have agreed to join us.

As a committee, we recognise the fairest way to progress our meetings in an efficient manner is to hold more regular meetings and, as required, in a *Zoom* only context, recognising also our international committee membership as equals, while also not losing sight of our committee room within Kilkenny Castle.

The Hon. Secretariat, as set out on the officers and committee page at the beginning of this issue, comprises the following areas and members:

Events: Meetings: Membership: Research & Publications: Online Media.

Henceforth, should any committee member be unable or unavailable to act for a time, or at all, there will always be full cover, so that others will step in seamlessly and in an informed manner, to the equal advantage of the Society membership and of the committee.

In closing, I hope these valuable and timely innovations will assist our committee – and by extension, our Society – move forward at pace, as a community of volunteers, mutually respectful of each other, whether online or in person; decades in membership or brand new. And that we may ever continue in its three central tents – Connect; Preserve; Unite!

Butler Aboo!

David J. Butler



The Butler family and the Irish community in Cadiz: gateway to the West Indies in the eighteenth century

Lourdes Márquez Carmona⁴

Cadiz was one of the preferred destinations for many Irish who were forced to leave their country in modern times due to the Protestant domination of Ireland. The harsh penal laws stripped many nobles of land, titles and the ability to study or pursue military careers if they did not renounce the Catholic religion. France and Spain were the two preferred destinations as they were traditionally Catholic countries. One of those families that decided to settle in Andalusia in the south of Spain, specifically in the capital city of Cadiz, was the Butler family, whose roots went back to the twelfth century in Ireland and of which there are still descendants in Cadiz and in the rest of Spain, as well as in other continents, without ever forgetting their origin in the Celtic country of their origin

Introduction

Two major migratory movements from Ireland were the so-called 'Flight of the Earls' in 1607 and the 'Flight of the Wild Geese' in 1691; the latter term arose because, like migratory birds, the self-exiled always thought they would return to their homeland, although for the vast majority it did not happen. They rebuilt their lives in the new host countries, pursuing ecclesiastical, military or commercial careers.

The commercial option was what Cadiz was able to offer at the beginning of the eighteenth century, as it was the great port of the Indies from 1717 when key institutions were transferred there from Seville: the *Casa de Contratación* or board of trade and the *Consulado de Cargadores de Indias*, its arbitration board, and those organisations continued to be in Cadiz until the Declaration of Free Trade signed in 1778.

The Indies trading route to America brought to Cadiz Bay and its surroundings economic, social, political and architectural transformations as well as important population growth and Cadiz rose in status as a result. European businessmen were aware of the importance of this strategic area as a two way port between continents for trade both on a north-south and on an east-west axis for products arriving from America including silver, gold, jewellery, tobacco, cocoa, dyes, exotic furs, and so on as well as the manufactured goods that were sent from the old continent to the New World.

As a result, a very high percentage of the commercial agents from Seville and Sanlúcar moved to the ancient seaport of Cadiz which gradually underwent an intense process of fortification against attacks by enemy navies and corsairs and pirates.

The opportunities for trade with the Spanish territories in America led to the establishment of networks of foreigners, including Irish and their families, who had come to Cadiz with their commercial connections.

Cadiz consequently grew into a very attractive port ideal for enterprising young people trained in the mercantile world and living in an inbred circle through more than one generation, with several among them establishing their own families and deciding to remain in southern Andalusia. However, with the passing of time, many of their descendants forgot their exact point of origin and the reality of the role they played as connectors in the already globalised world of commercial activity through the Atlantic arc and family members.

The colony of foreigners in Cadiz in the eighteenth century

Some of the incomers who settled in the bay of Cadiz worked for themselves and some for established European trading houses. They formed notable colonies of foreigners: French, British (English and, certainly, Irish), Dutch, Hanseatic, Genoese or Portuguese, among others, who maintained customs from their countries of origin, and notably a system of inbred



Figure 1:
View of Cádiz in the eighteenth century. Oil on canvas by Adolfo Valderas. 2018.

marriages over generations.

There was communication between the incomer families and the trading houses formed by family members. In addition, most of the foreign groups had consular representation in the city to defend their common interests. They

lived in luxurious houses, many of which are still preserved today, adorned with marble and built in specific, chosen areas, especially near the port, and which were crowned with watchtowers from which they could oversee port traffic.

Today, they constitute a significant architectural heritage in the city of Cadiz and are a good example of its splendid past in the eighteenth century. The *Tavira Tower* was used by the Navy as an official lookout that helped them to view and control all the maritime traffic in the bay of Cadiz.

The foreigner had three possibilities of trading in Cadiz (by law, only native-born citizens were allowed to): short term, they could enter into partnerships and form mercantile companies with partners who were already naturalised Spaniards but for long stays and where they could send their young people, aged between 13 and 16, to be apprenticed at commercial houses where they already had family or social links and where they had to learn accounting in addition to expressing themselves in several languages.



Figure 2: Left: View of Calle de los Doblones. 1835. Historical Heritage Photographic Library; Archivo Moreno, n.º 41407 pictorial authorship: Adrien Dauzats.

Right: O'Crowley Family Portrait. Historical Heritage Photographic Library. Archivo Información Artística - Junta Tesoro; no. AJP-0151 pictorial authorship: Nicolas Louis Albert Delerive (fl. 1775-1818)

The Irish colony in Cadiz

One of the most important foreign groups, both in terms of economic activity and number of individuals, was the Irish colony, which was conspicuous in the city and which included the Butler family. Their backbone was a close-knit family and economic network which they maintained with

partners or relatives such as the Langtons, O'Callaghans, O'Crowleys, McDonnells, Murphys, Carews, Kellys, Garveys, Whites, Cologans, O'Dwyers, O'Neills, O'Reillys, Aylwards, Leys and others.

Like the others, they were grouped in a series of neighbourhoods near the port such as *Las Angustias* and *San Carlos* as being convenient for trade. It was in this neighbourhood that the Irish-born Alexander O'Reilly, Governor of Cadiz and Captain General of Andalusia, lived. In one of its streets, *Callejón de los Doblones*, there lived William Butler and Pedro Alonso O'Crowley, a merchant and important antiquarian, along with ambassadors and consuls.

Like the other colonies of foreigners, they maintained a close social circle with a great sense of solidarity and protection within the group, especially towards their womenfolk. But not all of them were great merchants on a grand scale, as there were also medium-sized traders, ship-owners and even innkeepers, for example the owner of Mister Latty's inn.



Figure 3: Detail of the information dossier and passenger license to the Indies of Guillermo Butler, a native of Cadiz. Archivo General de Indias.

In terms of worship, the Irish shared Catholicism with the Spanish. That was the main reason for their presence in Spain, seeking refuge in a Catholic country that would welcome them after they had decided to leave their mother country, given the harsh situation that Irish worshippers of the Catholic faith were subjected to through the penal laws. By virtue of their religious beliefs, they carried out a series of charitable works in the city

With regard to customs and fashion it was very important for the population of Cadiz to keep up to date with the news and with merchandise arriving by sea, all the more so as Cadiz was a provincial city.

The Butlers of Cadiz

William Butler Langton (in the Spanish system, he would have had two surnames, the second one his maternal surname Langton) was a young Irishman from Kilkenny who decided to come to Cadiz in 1730 aware of the opportunities offered by the maritime route to the Indies.

William belonged to a noble Irish family of Norman origin, the Butlers, who, at the end of the seventeenth century and especially in the eighteenth century, were creating a commercial network at three levels: local, national and international. Their partners were present in the main ports of Europe, America, Africa and even Australia. In Andalusia, family members were present in strategic seaports: Cadiz, Malaga, Huelva and, of course, Seville with its river port connection to the sea by the River Guadalquivir.

The origin of the Butler family goes back to the twelfth century, when Anglo-Norman knights were sent to take part in battles between the Irish tribal kingdoms. One of those knights, who had come from France to conquer England in the eleventh century, was Theobald Fitzwalter, the grandson of Hervey of Normandy. Theobald was the first member of the family to hold the position as the King's cellarer or buticularius, the Latin word from which the surname Butler derived when the position became hereditary. Their territory included Kilkenny

Generation after generation, the Butlers of Cadiz orally transmitted their origin in Ireland (Kilkenny and Galway) and their kinship with important personages such as Anne Boleyn, married to England's King Henry VIII and whose father, Thomas Boleyn, was the son of Lady Margaret Butler and grandson of the 7th Earl of Ormond, Thomas Butler.

Another member of the Butler family, educated in England as a Protestant was James Butler, 2nd Duke of Ormond, who took part with Admiral Sir George Rooke in the siege of Cadiz in 1702 during the War of the Spanish Succession

Henry VIII and his daughter, Elizabeth I, sought to limit power among Ireland's feudal landowners. They advanced their cause by the redistribution of land in the face of resistance from both the illustrious native Celtic families and the Old Catholic English (known as the Old English). The newcomers already had an advantage with the advance of Protestantism in Ireland among the New English landed classes.

Through the clashes provoked by confrontations, there arose the Kilkenny Confederacy, which aimed to challenge English Protestantism, but the Confederation was defeated by Cromwell in 1641. Cromwell ordered the demolition of one of the walls of Kilkenny Castle, the stronghold of the

Butlers and therefore of the Ormond dynasty, to make it indefensible. This date marked the diaspora of many Catholics lineages including the Langtons. Among the citizens of Kilkenny, stripped of their property and forced to leave for the small township of Ballynakill (located in County Laois) were James Butler Donovan (in the Spanish system, he would have had two surnames, the

second one his maternal surname Donovan) and Michael Langton. He also belonged to another important and noble Kilkenny lineage which also had a connection with Cadiz. The fact that they did not renounce the Catholic faith led to their permanent exile and, in addition, James Butler was forced, in order to support his large family, to become a baker in Ballynakill. From there, they encouraged their descendants to leave Ireland to seek a better future in the face of the lack of prospects due to the restrictions imposed by powerful English Protestant interests on the Catholic families in Ireland who were prevented from practising their religion, bearing arms or studying the liberal professions.

James Butler had an

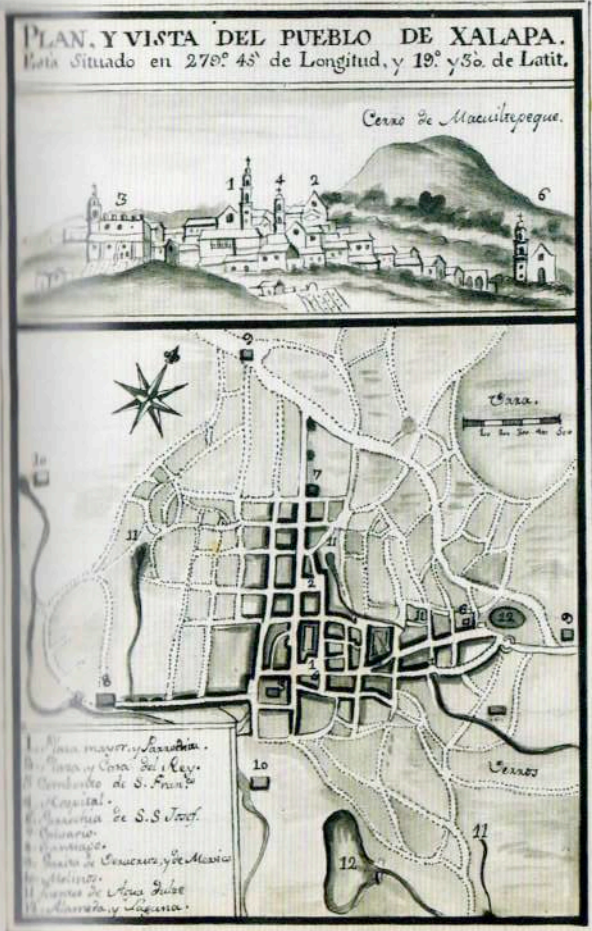


Figure 4: 'Plan and view of the town of Xalapa', *Idea compendiosa del Reino de Nueva España [Manuscrito]: en que se comprenden las ciudades y puertos principales...* by Pedro Alonso O'Crouley. 1774. National Library of Spain.

only son William, born in 1715, by his first marriage to Anne Langton. After the death of his first wife James married his cousin Jane Archer, with whom he had four sons and two daughters: these were Thomas, Nicholas, Mary, George, James and Anne. While Thomas and his sisters decided to remain in Ballynakill, the others migrated to Cadiz. William was the first to do so in 1730 to learn trading practices, attracted by the business opportunities overseas, but he always maintained a connection with his half-brothers in Ireland, even after the death of his father four years after William settled in Cadiz.

In the course of time, James, the youngest of the half-brothers, was to follow. He also dedicated himself to learning the maritime trade and later, in 1765, he travelled to Buenos Aires for commercial reasons arising from the family business and there he took over from his brother Jorge, who had returned to Europe. James, having acquired Spanish nationality and known as Diego Buteler Archer, settled in Cordoba, a growing Argentine city well situated for trade in the interior of the country. There, in 1774, he married Vicenta Sarsfield, also of Irish descent, and at the present time there are numerous descendants of this marriage in Argentina all of whom use the variant Buteler of the surname. Later, Thomas Butler Archer's son, William Butler Fitzgerald, emigrated to Cádiz, as did his uncles. Finally, his descendant Thomas Butler Murphy born in Cádiz in 1790, emigrated to Uruguay in the early nineteenth century.

The Irish merchants of Cadiz had permission from the Spanish crown to trade directly with America and the Butlers embarked on Spanish galleons like the other Irish in Cadiz, and set up in business between America and Europe as exporters and importers of various products: cocoa, sugar cane, tobacco, cochineal, wool, lard, cod, brandy, wines, etc. They also financed ship-owners and engaged in maritime insurance and discounted or paid for cargoes in

documents in Cadiz. Traces of the activities of their mercantile network can be found in Spanish archives among them the Municipal Historical Archive of Cadiz, Provincial Historical Archive of Cadiz, General Archive of the Indies (Seville), or in the notarial archives of Xalapa (held by the University of Veracruz, Mexico) and elsewhere.

The wealth that the Irish, like other foreigners, earned through the Indies trade allowed them to buy properties in Andalusia, including salt mines (as Nicolás Langton did) or vineyards.

The Bodega Garvey was founded in Jerez de la Frontera in 1780 by William Garvey, an Irishman from County Waterford who came to Cadiz in 1776 to buy merino sheep for his flock. In Andalusia he fell in love, got married and established himself as a winemaker. Garvey's famous sherry, *Pino San Patricio*, is named after the Patron Saint of Ireland.

Among the first members of the Butler family to settle in Cadiz was Antonio Butler, an important merchant in the American trade, the history of whose business can be traced through the archives, including the trademarks of the products he exported or imported.



Ambrosio O'Higgins, another descendant of Irish families, became Governor of Chile and Viceroy of Peru, previously serving as a factor in Antonio Butler's business on his arrival in Cadiz in 1751, which is how he came to be sent to the Viceroyalty of the River Plate.

His son Bernardo (1778-1842), who lodged at Antonio Butler's house upon his arrival at the port of Cadiz, would later be Chile's first president being recognised as Chile's great liberator and a national hero.

William Butler, on his arrival at Cadiz working as bookkeeper, joined the important firm of *Carew, Langton & Co.* which had been founded, among others, by his first cousin Nicolás Langton, married to Francisca, daughter of his partner Lorenzo Carew, an important businessman in Cadiz, who was also to find an important family who after three

Figure 6: Congressman Bernardo O'Higgins in the Congress of 1811.

Library of the National Congress of Chile 2009

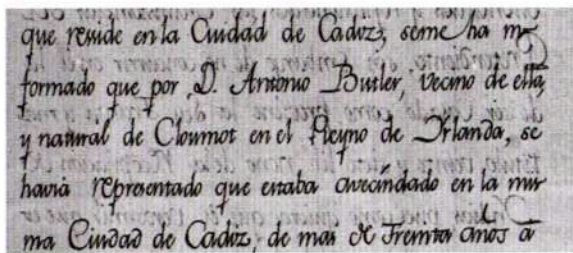
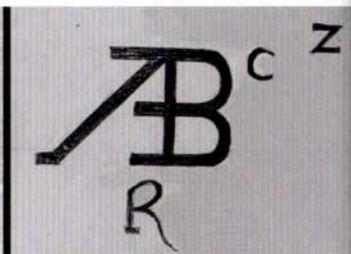


Figure 5: Reproduction of Antonio Butler's trademark. Source: Archivo General de Indias.



advance. To this end, they founded different companies as evidenced by notarised

generations in Cadiz they have to move to Bath in England for the French Siege of Cadiz in 1810. I am currently writing their story in my new book.

William was also bookkeeper of the trading *Ley, Van Halen and Hore Company*. He lost part of his capital in a shipwreck of one of the galleons of the 'Carrera de Indias', as evidenced by his will signed on 6 April 1771. His wife María Josefa O'Callaghan and his brother-in-law Julián were also involved in the American trade.

Butler, O'Callaghan and Macdonnell

William Butler married on 15 November 1761 María Josefa O'Callaghan, a young Irish woman who was born at La Graña. It was the first arsenal in the El Ferrol estuary in the mid-eighteenth century. Nowadays, El Ferrol (Galicia) is an important port city in the north-western Spain. She was the daughter of Julián Ramón O'Callaghan and Clara Everard and niece of Diego Murphy. She also had an illustrious lineage, being the granddaughter of Reynaldo (Randall) MacDonnell, Lieutenant General of the Royal Armies in Ireland.



Figure 7: Irish soldiers in the eighteenth century Spanish Army.

Web [General Michael \(Miguel\) Marmion, the Spanish Army and the Irish 'Wild Geese' – The Irish Story.](#)

He was one of the 'Wild Geese' who ended his days commanding the Irish Regiment during the War of the Spanish Succession whilst his brother Alexander commanded the Hibernian Regiment. Another of his grandsons who lived in Spain was Henry MacDonnell who also chose a military career at an early age, joining the *Ultonia Regiment* (although he eventually served in the Spanish Navy). Among other actions, he took part in October 1805 in the naval battle of Trafalgar as commander of the Spanish ship of the line *Rayo*, which was wrecked off the coast termed nowadays Doñana (Huelva, Spain) as a result of the storm that followed.

William Butler, like other members of the Irish Catholic community, devoted part of his increased wealth to good works. He died in Cadiz on 17

January 1772, when his son, William, was only three years old. Later, he worked until retirement in 1828 at his appointment as *Oficial de la Balanza y Fomento de Comercio de la Aduana* (as officer for the Balance and Promotion of Trade at the Cadiz Customs House). Although the couple had only one son, the next generation made up for it with a large number of descendants, many of whom reside in Andalusia and other regions of Spain, including Madrid, Asturias and Catalonia.

Last year, in 2022, the Irish historian John Mannion published his *Waterford's Maritime World: The ledger of Walter Butler, 1750-1757* where he tells the story of Walter Butler, a Waterford Sea captain. Butler purchased a ship in the port of Bordeaux (France) in October 1750 to trade with wine, brandy, and other French products back in his home port. Renamed the *Catherine* after his wife, the ship then spent the winter in Waterford where Butler and his men prepared for a voyage to the codbanks of Newfoundland. She departed for the fisheries in April 1751 with "passengers" (seasonal migrants) and salt provisions, returning home in the autumn. Over the next six years the *Catherine* completed three more round trips to Newfoundland and voyages to London, Tenby, Dublin, Cork, Lisbon, Cadiz and Seville. In his ledger, during his trip to the furthestmost southern Spanish ports, Walter mentions William Butler and I feel quite sure from the date and the place that he is referring to Guillermo Butler, my ancestor. Finally, the brig was captured off Sanlúcar, a Gaditanian village localised in the mouth of Guadalquivir river, by a French privateer in the spring of 1757.

In 2017, during the Kilkenny Butler Rally held in Ireland I met Alison Butler, of a branch of Butlers long settled in Canada, who at present lives in London and whose ancestor Thomas Butler moved from Ireland to Newfoundland to trade in cod. A year later, in 2018, Alison came to visit Cadiz with her husband. She told me that Thomas was probably a younger son of Viscount Ikerrin who left Ireland for the cod fishing. He sailed between various destinations and finally settled in Newfoundland. He had several cod salting stations and ships. She even knows by oral transmission the name of one of the ships: 'Little John'.

During the eighteenth century, so many ships and people came to Cadiz but in the end their glórious period of trade declined in part due to the loss of the monopoly at the end of the century and as a result of the continual wars between the European powers which disrupted commercial maritime traffic. Faced with this panorama of uncertainty, especially during the siege of Cadiz, the colony of foreigners began to leave as the Langtons did even though some

families had been in the city for three generations. However, some members of the Butler dynasty decided to remain in Andalusia.

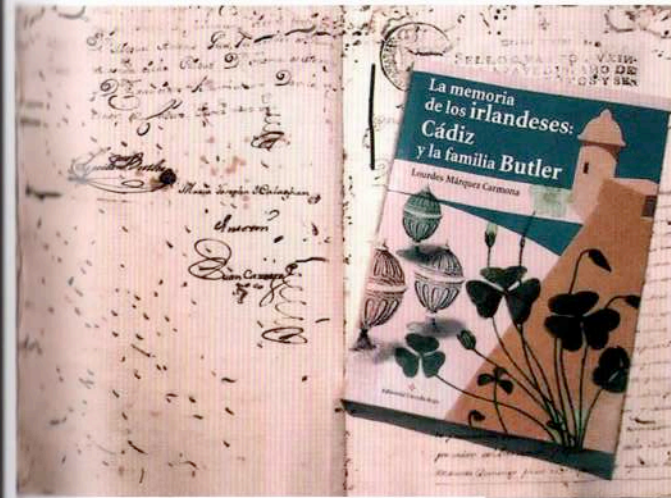
Butler García de Arboleya



Figure 8: Sofia Butler Carmona with her husband Francisco García de Arboleya y Duval. Private collection of the García de Arboleya family.

From the marriage in Cadiz of José Maria Butler Murphy to Dolores Carmona Parodi there has come to light a whole dynasty of descendants in the nineteenth century hitherto not researched: there were five daughters (Emilia, Clotilde, Elena, Dolores and Sofia) and two hitherto unrecorded sons (José María and Ricardo), all of them great grandchildren of the first William Butler. Of those, Sofia Butler Carmona married Francisco García de Arboleya y Duval, belonging to a bourgeois family from Asturias (Spain) who had resettled in Cadiz and who became Deputy Civil Governor of Las Palmas de Gran Canarias and whose brother Fernando was a notable journalist and founder of the nineteenth century Cadiz newspaper *El Comercio* and while his other brother José, who worked in the Secretariat of the Superior Government of the Island of Cuba, wrote his work *Manual de la Isla de Cuba* published in 1859. Of the other children Clotilde married Jose Delgado; Elena married Atilano Valledor; Dolores married Baldomero González Valledor, an illustrious doctor and army officer, and ended her days in Asturias and Emilia married Juan Cirlot Espí, also an army officer, and they too left Cadiz, went to live in Barcelona and, later on, Manila (Philippines), where she died although she was buried in Cadiz.

Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the Cadiz Butler family continued to pass on the oral traditions of their Irish origins. Arturo García de Arboleya Butler, the son of Sofia Butler Carmona and Francisco García de Arboleya drew up a family tree in the early twentieth century of the Cadiz Butler family. At the beginning of the twenty first century, historian Lourdes Márquez Carmona, Arturo's great-granddaughter and the eighth generation of Butlers in Cadiz, decided to follow his example and bring to light the almost



9) Copy of notarized document from the Cadiz province to show the signatures of Butler and his wife María Josefa O'Callaghan on the front cover of the book *La memoria de los irlandeses: Cádiz y la familia Butler*.

Cadiz, both of which were attended by the then Irish Ambassador to Spain, David Cooney.

Despite the time that has elapsed there still are Irish genetic features within the Spanish Butler family, as shown in DNA studies and, for instance, red hair features among some of its members even eight and nine generations after leaving Ireland.

To sum up, even though the Butler descendants have been living in Andalusia for more than 300 years, collective memory keeps alive the recollection of their ancient homeland, Ireland, and undeniably, of the historic castle of Kilkenny.

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forgotten family history and capture it in one of her books. Her research was published in 2015 as *La Memoria de los Irlandeses: Cádiz y la familia Butler* = *The Irish Memory: Cadiz and the Butler family*. David Butler, long

resident in Madrid and a vice-president and member of the Butler Society, was of great assistance to the author of this article in arranging launches of the book in Madrid and

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