The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.

The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.

The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.

The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.

The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.

The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.

The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.

The Battle of Aughrim was a decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the Williamite army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway on 12 July 1691. The treaty of Limerick signed on 28 September 1691 ended the Williamite war in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange and concluded the Siege of Limerick.
LONDONDERRY
The siege of Derry took place 1689 – 1690. By November 1688, the walled city of Londonderry was the only one in Ireland whose garrison was not completely loyal to James II. Thirteen apprentice boys seized the city keys and locked the gates while the approaching army was within shouting distance. On arrival the Jacobite army found the city gates locked, and the siege began. A policy of "no surrender" was confirmed by the city's mayor. British warships under Percy Kirke arrived at the mouth of the Foyle on 11 June 1689 but refused to risk shore guns. Another 47 days later, under the orders of the Dutch Marshal Friedrich Schomberg, three armed merchant ships called the Montjoy, Phoenix and Jerusalem sailed up the Foyle, protected by the frigate HMS Dartmouth under Captain John Leake. The Montjoy's, rammed and broke the barricading boom at Culmore Fort, which had been stretched across the river and relieved the siege on July 28 1689. The city had endured 105 days of siege during which some 4000 people (apparently half the population) were said to have died. The siege is commemorated annually in August by the Apprentice Boys of Derry.

WHITEHOUSE / GROOMSPORT
Friedrich Herrmann, Duke of Schomberg, was second in command to King William III, Prince of Orange, at the Battle of the Boyne. He landed in England in November 1688 with William and the following year was to lead the Williamite Army in Ireland. He landed at Groomsport and quickly secured Ulster for William cementing the successes of Londonderry and Enniskillen. General Schomberg met William II at the White House on his way to the Boyne. The remains of an ancient quay at Whitehouse point are described in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of 1839. William landed a portion of his army here, or nearby on an artificial island known as 'Donald's Island', in June 1690. This quay was destroyed in the late 1700s when the M5 motorway was built.

CARRICKFERGUS
William of Orange stepped ashore at Carrickfergus on 14 June 1690, determined to take personal charge of the Irish campaign, to an enthusiastic welcome from the townspeople. Along the way, botulises filled the hills of Antrim and Down, spreading the news of the King’s arrival. William had with him by far the largest invading force Ireland had yet seen. Some of the Dutch guns required 16 horses to pull them, and altogether William had more than 1,000 to draw his artillery and gun equipment.

BELFAST
One witness in Belfast described the scene of King William’s arrival: 'The Lough between this and Carrickfergus seems like a wood, there being no less than seven hundred sail of ships in it, mostly laden with provisions and ammunition...the great numbers of coaches, wagons, baggage horses and the like is almost incredible to be supplied from England, or any of the biggest nations in Europe. I cannot think that baggage horses and the like is almost incredible to be supplied from any army of Christendom hath the like.' William remained in Belfast for England, or any of the biggest nations in Europe. I cannot think that

PROGRESS

PROGRESS

LISBURN
King William spent the afternoon and evening inspecting troops on Blaris Moor, and that evening, he went to Hillsborough Castle for the night. He dined with his senior officers in the house of William Edmondston, which stood on the site now occupied by the Northern Bank of Ireland.

HILLSBOROUGH
The Rt. Hon. William Hill who resided at Hillsborough Castle had influence with Royalty. In June 1690 when he was staying host to William II, he informed the King that the nearby Down Royal Racecourse had not been subsidised by a Royal Grant. William II immediately sent a signed letter to Christopher Carleton, the Collector of Customs in Belfast, granting £100 for a King's Plate to be raced for annually. In 1750 King George II donated another £100, and from then onwards a Royal Plate has been held at Down Royal, sponsored by Buckingham Palace. In 1922 the government bought the Castle from the Hills and it became the home of the Governor of Northern Ireland. From 1972 until today has it been the official residence of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

DROMORE
The Break of Dromore is the name given to the first engagement fought during the Williamite War, on March 14 1689. The battle was fought by a combined Jacobite force consisting of 4000 cavalry and 1500 infantry. The engagement, fought near Dromore, County Down resulted in the rout of the Williamites, with the Jacobites securing eastern Ulster. Both armies were equally matched and the Jacobite force were outnumbered and unable to put up much resistance. They were put to flight after only a short fight.

LOUGHBRICKLAND / SCARVA
The Williamite Army moved on through the little round hills of Co. Down, crossing the Upper Bann between Loughall and Ballylough close to Banbridge. At Loughbrickland, the rainhardt was appointed for the troops dispersed in winter quarters, King William ordered the army to march into Scarva. Instead of remaining at the saluting base, he rode through the regiments, encouraging them personally. The Williamite army camped in the Scarva area before marching on to meet the forces of King James II at the Boyne on 1 July 1690. Whilst training his army, King William is said to have camped under a magnificent Spanish chestnut tree. The tree still stands and measures over 25 feet in circumference at the base. Each year, a Sham Fight re-enactment takes place on the 13th July on the old training ground used.

NEWTOWNBUTLER
On 28 July 1689, McCarthy’s force encamped near Enniskillen and bombarded the Williamite outpost of Crom Castle to the south east of Enniskillen. Two days later, they were confronted by about 2,000 Williamite ‘Israelite’ soldiers under Colonel Barry, Colleen Wall, Weasley and Gustave Hamil. The Jacobite dragoons under Anthony Hamilton stumbled into an ambush laid by Barry’s men near Lismakee and were routed. The Jacobites, and on occasion managed to drive away Barry’s cavalry with his main force, but was then faced with the bulk of the Williamite strength under Welesley, who was pursuing him with more than twice his number of troops. Unusually, McCarthy had not told his men his plans for battle about a mile south of Newtownbutler. Many of the Jacobite troops fled as the first shots were fired and up to 1,500 of them were headed down or drowed in Upper Lough Erne. A local marksman by the Williamite cavalary, O’Grady McCarthy, who tried to save himself on the Lough side was killed. McCarthy, the Jacobite commander, along with about 400 Jacobite officers were captured and marched south for the Williamite positions, the other officers being killed. McCarthy’s horse was used by a bulke and narrowly avoided being killed. He went on to command the Irish Brigade in the French army.

NEWRY
In 1699 King James II ordered his son James, the Duke of Berwick, to dispatch a delaying army around Newry, breaking up causeways, bridging and holing roads, while he organised the training of the forces against the Duke of Schomberg. The Duke of Berwick was responsible for the burning of Newry to the ground rather than let it fall into William’s hands with only one castle and a few houses left standing. King William’s General, the Duke of Schomberg, stayed in Newry on his way to the Boyne.

DUNDALK
The winter of 1689 proved to be a difficult time for the Duke of Schomberg. There were many obstacles to a swift and overwhelming victory, his caution, the severe weather and disease. In fact the Williamites, like Cromwell’s soldiers before them, fell victim to dysentery and fever and there was an acute shortage of physicians and medicines.

OLD BRIDGE / SLANE
Between nine and ten o’clock on the morning of July 1st 1690 the crossing of the Boyne began. The Williamite Army stretched to the left toward Drogheda and to Slane on the right. The centre of the Williamite line was at Oldbridge, where an obelisk was erected in 1788 and subsequently destroyed in 1923.

RIVER BOYNE
The River Boyne the course of which is approximately 112 kilometres (70 miles) long. It was here that the 36,000 strong army of King William II met with King James and his force of 25,000 Irish and French troops who were on the south side of the Boyne. The Williamite Army consisted of English, Scottish, Dutch, Danes, Finns, French Huguenots, Ulster and Irish soldiers.

The battle was fought during the Williamite War, on March 14 1689. The battle was fought near Dromore, County Down resulting in the rout of the Williamites, with the Jacobites securing eastern Ulster. Both armies were equally matched and the Jacobite force were outnumbered and unable to put up much resistance. They were put to flight after only a short fight.

DROGHEDA
The Jacobite Army encamped on the south side of the River Boyne close to the town of Drogheda. King James chose the Boyne as he had a garrison in Drogheda and a sufficient number of militia in Dublin. Following his victory at the Boyne, William presented a ceremonial Mace and Sword to the town Council.

AUGHRIM
The Battle of Aughrim was the decisive battle of the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the forces of William III on 12 July 1691, near the village of Aughrim in County Galway. The battle was fought during the Williamite War in Ireland. It was fought between the Jacobites and the forces of William III.

LIMERICK
The Treaty of Limerick ended the Williamite War in Ireland. It was signed between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange. It concluded the siege of Limerick. The treaty really consisted of two treaties which

CORK / KINSALE
King James II landed at Kinsale, County Cork, on the 12th March 1689 in an attempt to reclaim the crown. It was from here he launched his ultimately doomed campaign and marched toward Dublin accompanied by French Jacobite and Irish Officers with 6,000 French soldiers. In September of 1690, following the Battle of the Boyne, King William’s Army, led by the Duke of Marlborough, advanced upon Charles Fort at Kinsale and took control of it after a 13 day siege. Cork City was practically indefensible and the commander of the garrison in Cork, Roger MacBeght, had been advised to burn the city and surrender to the Williamite generals. The Duke of Marlborough, who shared command of the Williamite army with the Dutch commander Wurtemberg, encamped his forces in the vicinity of the Lough. A detachment was sent under the command of Scramovene to attack from the north side of the Lee, while Marlborough’s forces attacked from the south. On the 28th September, the Williamite army attacked, supported by their artillery and by warships which had sailed up the river and joined in the bombardment. Recognising that the situation was hopeless, and after some haggling, it was agreed to hand over Elizabeth Fort immediately and to surrender the city on the following day. The siege of Cork was over. It’s walls, which had stood for centuries were exposed as powerless, against the new weapons of war.