

On the trail of King William

as simple as



F is for Flight of the Wild Geese



The Flight of the Wild Geese is the term given to the departure of those troops who remained loyal to James II after the defeat of the Jacobite cause in Ireland. Thousands of them left Ireland for France and many served with distinction in other armies in Europe including Spain, Portugal, France and Russia.

G is for Groomsport



The Duke of Schomberg was second in command to King William III at the Battle of the Boyne. He landed at Groomsport with a contingent of Williamite soldiers and quickly secured Ulster for William cementing the successes of Londonderry and Enniskillen.

H is for Hillsborough



King William III stayed at Hillsborough Castle where a further 2,500 of the Williamite Army encamped on Saturday 21st June 1690.

I is for Inniskillings



The Inniskilling regiment were raised as a local militia at Enniskillen by Colonel Zachariah Tiffin in June 1689, to fight against James II in the Williamite Wars in Ireland.

J is for James II



King James II was the uncle and father-in-law of King William III. They led their armies to fight against each other at the Battle of the Boyne on 1st July 1690.

K is for Kinsale



King James II landed at Kinsale, County Cork, on the 12th March 1689. 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 following a 13 day siege.

L is for Londonderry



The Jacobite Siege of Derry took place 1688 – 1689 and is recorded as being the longest siege in British military history having lasted 105 days.

M is for Mary of Modena



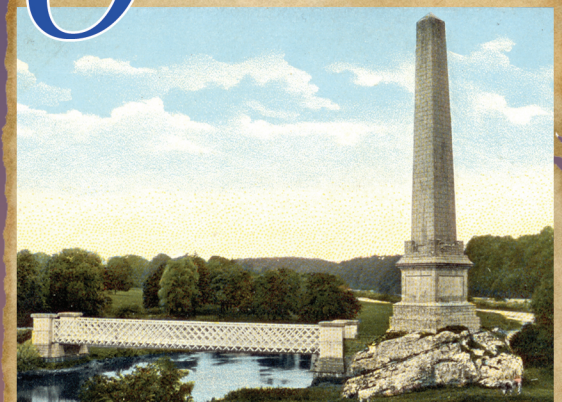
Mary of Modena was Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland as the second wife of King James II. Her pregnancy proved a catalyst for a revolution as her son James would have precluded England having a Protestant throne.

N is for Newtownbutler



The Battle of Newtownbutler took place on 31st July 1689. Approximately 2,000 Williamite 'Inniskillings' came face to face with the Jacobites south of the County Fermanagh village.

O is for Oldbridge



The centre of the Williamite Army, at the Battle of the Boyne on the 1st July 1690, was based around the village of Oldbridge.

P is for Prince of Orange



Prince of Orange is a title of nobility, originally associated with the Principality of Orange, in what is now southern France.

Q is for Queen Mary



Mary II was joint Sovereign of England, Scotland, and Ireland with her husband William III, from 1689 until her death in 1694. She was the daughter of James II.

R is for Regium Donum



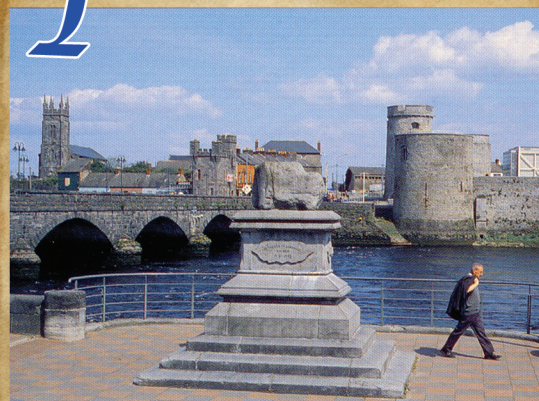
Regium Donum originated in Ireland in 1690, when the English King William III made a grant to Presbyterian ministers in Ulster as a reward for their services during his struggles with King James II.

S is for Schomberg



The Duke of Schomberg Frederick Schomberg, 1st Duke of Schomberg (1615–1690), military commander in the Williamite War in Ireland. He was killed at the Battle of the Boyne.

T is for Treaty of Limerick



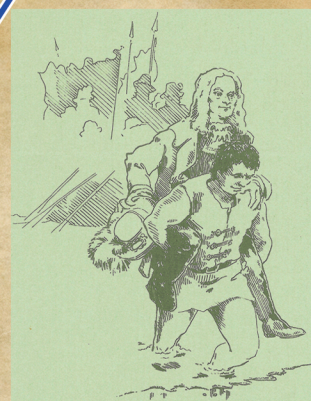
The Treaty of Limerick, which was signed on 3 October 1691, ended the Williamite Wars in Ireland between the Jacobites and the supporters of William of Orange. It concluded the Siege of Limerick.

U is for Ulster



Ulster is one of the provinces of Ireland and located in the north and consists of nine counties. A strong Protestant settlement saw concentrated support for William of Orange.

V is for Varwell



A gentleman named Peter Varwell is said to have carried the Prince of Orange ashore when he arrived at Brixham.

W is for William Bentinck



1st Earl of Portland, was a Dutch and English nobleman who became at an early stage the favourite of William, Prince of Orange. He commanded cavalry at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and helped payroll the war.

X is for Louis XIV



King Louis XIV of France supplied troops to King James II for his campaign in Ireland. France was the greatest military power in Europe at the time and Louis was William's sworn enemy.

Y is for Youghal



Youghal is a seaside resort town in County Cork. The people of Youghal were so afraid of the possible advance of King James II and the Jacobite Army in 1690, they fled their town on a boat called the Diamond and sailed into the Bristol Channel to Minehead, a coastal town in Somerset, England.

Z is for Zealand Regiment



The Zealand Regiment, from Denmark, was one of the European regiments which took part in the Williamite Wars in Ireland. Prince George of Denmark was married to William III's sister in law, Princess Anne, and took part in the war. Around 6,000 Danish infantry and 1,000 horse fought for William.