

Regiment of Foot." Since then a mere list of the battles in which it has been engaged would fill many pages. Its first service afterwards was at the memorable contest at Sedgemoor, in 1685. Under William of Orange it fought at Walcourt, Steenkirk, Lauden and Naumn. When commanded by Marlborough it shared in the glories of all his principal victories — Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, besides the less important though bloody actions at Deudesmond, Ostend, Menin, Asth, Tonmay and Wynendaal.

In 1745 the 1st Battalion of the regiment fought with dogged courage at Fontenoy, where it lost 87 killed and 190 wounded. The 2nd Battalion covered the retreat at Falkirk and led the attack at Culloden.

In 1751 a royal warrant conferred precedence upon the corps over all other regiments of the line by granting it the distinctive title of the "First or Royal Regiment of Foot."

The 2nd Battalion next saw hard service on this continent at Louisbourg and Ticonderoga ; against the Cherokees, in Georgia, and the Spaniards at the siege of Havana.

During the wars of the French Revolution the establishment of the regiment was augmented to four battalions numbering about 4,000 men, and it often happened that they were at the same time engaged in fighting the enemies of the Empire in three continents.

The 2nd Battalion formed part of the garrison of Toulon in 1793 and subsequently assisted in the conquest of Corsica and then accompanied Gen. Abecromby to Egypt, where it took part in all the operations ending in the expulsion of the French. In commemoration of this campaign it bears the Sphinx and the word "Egypt" emblazoned on its colors. This battalion next proceeded to India where it remained for nearly twenty years, during which it bore a principal part in the battles of Nagpoor and Mehidpoor and the siege of Taluere.

The 3rd Battalion was organized in 1804 and served under Sir John Moore in Spain until the battle of Coruna, losing 250 men in that short and unfortunate expedition. It was next sent to Walcheren and in common with the remainder of the division suffered terribly from diseases. Under Wellington, however, the battalion was destined to win unfading laurels, and to write its history would be to relate the most stirring episodes of the long struggle in the Spanish Peninsula. It was warmly engaged at Busaco, Fuentes D'Onoro, Ciudad, Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Burgos, Victoria, San Sebastian, Nive, Nivelle, Bayonne and finally at the crowning victory of Waterloo. The desperate character of the fighting in which it took part is shown with unmistakeable clearness by its losses on various occasions. At Salamanca the battalion was led into action by Major Colin Campbell, afterwards so well known to the world as Lord Clyde. It lost 24 killed and 136 wounded. In the first unsuccessful assault on San Sebastian 87 men were killed and 246