

is practically a history of the regiment. In 1756 the regiment was ordered to Nova Scotia, a significant fact that the lodge should hold its first meetings outside of the immediate territory of its parent grand lodge in the country in which, after brief sojourns and great perils in all parts of the world, it was ultimately to find a home. The regiment took part in the conquest of Canada, and it is understood that Antiquity Lodge held its first

#### MEETING IN MONTREAL IN 1760.

when the 46th Regiment formed part of the victorious British force which saw the last act of the great drama which ended in the cession to Great Britain of this Canada of ours. In 1761 the regiment embarked for Barbadoes, was on service in Havannah in 1762 and returned to this continent in 1764, remaining in some of the English colonies to the south of Canada for four years. The year 1767 saw the regiment once more in Ireland and eight years passed before the bullock trunk with brass mountings, which carried the lodge's regalia throughout its wanderings, was again packed to accompany the regiment to America in 1776 to join the little army with which Great Britain expected to keep the population of the present United States in subjection. Staten Island was the next location of the lodge. Shortly after landing the 46th was actively engaged against those who on the occasion of their former services on this continent had been their friends, and in some cases brethren and visiting brethren of the regimental lodge. The regiment greatly distinguished itself all through the trying campaigns which followed. It shared in all the operations against New York, White Plains and Fort Washington and participated in the dashing pursuit of Washington's forces across New Jersey towards Philadelphia. It wintered at Amboy, where regular communications of the lodge were held. It was present at Peak Hills on March 22, 1777, and embarking at Sandy Hook was present at the gallant affair

at Brandy Island on September 11. During this campaign the regiment gained a distinction of which its members to this day are particularly proud. An American brigade of fifteen hundred men under General Wayne being posted so as to greatly annoy the British force the light companies of the regiments were ordered to dislodge them. These three hundred men made a night attack, inflicting a bloody defeat on the Americans. The heaviest portion of the fighting fell on the company of the 46th and the Americans were so enraged over the defeat as to

#### SPECIALLY VOW VENGEANCE

on the regiment. The men of the 46th laughed the boastful threats of their enemies to scorn and considerably notified them that if they were particularly anxious for revenge they were welcome to it, and that to enable them to distinguish the men of the regiment at the next engagement their shako balls would be stained red. Sure enough the next time the armies met the white balls in the shakos of the 46th had been dyed red, it is said by dipping them in blood. The 46th wore the red shako balls all through the revolutionary war, and when the regiment returned to England the men were allowed to continue to wear red "pompons" in their shakos in commemoration of their particular gallantry on this occasion and their distinguished services throughout the whole of the American war. The distinction has been kept up to this day in spite of army reforms and regimental changes. The regiment is also popularly known as "the Lacedemonians" from an incident which occurred during the French war in Canada. The men were holding an exposed position against an overwhelming force when the Colonel coolly standing on an elevation full in view of the French sharpshooters, delivered a learned lecture to his men on the Lacedemonians, urging them to imitate the warriors of olden times. The 46th was quartered in Philadelphia during the winter of 1777-8 and the lodge resumed its regular meet-