

AFRICA

Introduction

Freemasonry came to Africa in the form of a lodge in 1772, with the erection of Goede Hoop Lodge #18, at Cape Town, holding a charter from the Grand East of the Netherlands. However, there had reputedly been Masonic activity in West Africa as early as the 1740s. Masonry was not quick to flourish early in its African career. It needs to be remembered that it was not until the 19th century that any real economic development occurred in many areas of the continent. Indeed, the number of lodges in Africa prior to the First World War was relatively few, and it was not until after that War that the Craft began to stride forward. Since the *Second World War*, the number of lodges in some African areas has increased at a dynamic rate.

In looking at the spread of Masonry in Africa, a rather fragmented view must be taken. By far the greatest Masonic growth has been in the former British colonies of Eastern, Western and Southern Africa. It is not difficult to equate African Masonic development in terms of economic advancement, and white population factors. Indeed, one must not lose sight of the fact that Freemasonry was largely the creation of white Europeans in general, and Anglo-Saxons and Celts in particular. It is hardly surprising, therefore, to find the Craft in Africa most developed in areas of large European population. It is really only in the 20th century that non-whites have joined the Craft in any strength. In some countries, such as Nigeria, indigenous men have entered the Craft in increasing numbers, and it is areas such as this which have seen the greatest impetus in Masonic expansion since the Second World War. It is also worthy of note that in many areas of Africa it is the expatriate Indian and Asian population that has provided much of the non-white membership of Masonry. In most parts of Africa today, the future will lie with other than Caucasian membership.

The other great colonial powers to carve up Africa were the French, Germans, Italians, Belgians, Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish. Of these, German and Italian incursions, as a result of the two World Wars, were not extensive or long-lived. Spanish possessions were largely confined to the northwest of the continent, the Belgians to the Congo, and the Portuguese to the relatively small holdings of Angola and Mozambique. The Dutch, originally with suzerainty over parts of Southern Africa, later lost control to the British. It was the French, however, who controlled the great bulk of Africa that was not British.

Outside British territory, Masonry met with relatively limited success. This was largely the result of the fact that it was not numerically strong, in any case, in the relevant European 'home countries'. The vast majority of non-British lodges that were formed emanated from the Grand Orients of France, Belgium, and Portugal, not recognised by mainstream Masonry. A few such French lodges still work in former French possessions in Africa. However, in quite recent years the French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) has sponsored an increasing number of lodges and Grand Lodges, either directly or indirectly—as, indeed, have the Grand Lodge of France (GLdF) and, to a lesser extent, the Grand Orient of France (GOdF).

Two other elements have influenced the development of Masonry in Africa. The first of these is political. Politics has had a central, and usually unwelcome, position in African Masonic history. While Africa remained colonial, it was the attitudes of the various European powers towards Freemasonry that affected development. Where a colonial power was opposed to Masonry at home, Masonic progress in its African territories was not assisted. A striking example was the closure of German lodges in South West Africa (now Namibia) in the 1930s, as a result of Nazi pressure on German Masonry. In post-colonial times, many indigenous African governments have been authoritarian or totalitarian. In countries where this has occurred, Masonry has generally faced a torrid time. In some countries, the political situation has forced the Craft to close on an organised basis, although there has been a Masonic recovery in some areas in recent years where formerly repressive regimes have been replaced by more benevolent governments. In many Muslim countries across Northern Africa religious opposition, often combined with Government intolerance, has blocked the road of Freemasonry.

At first view it might appear strange, despite great Masonic strength in countries of former British rule in Africa, that new, independent Grand Lodges have not been formed in them, except in South Africa. However, the Grand Lodge of South Africa, as will be later explained, was largely created for reasons other

than a desire for complete local Masonic autonomy. Elsewhere, the reasons for this lack of independence are probably found, to varying extent, in a combination of three factors.

The first possible reason is *security*. It has been perceived in some, perhaps many, countries that as a foreign institution Freemasonry might be less likely to attract the adverse interest of governments. Indeed, while all mainstream Grand Lodges strictly avoid, with good reason, anything remotely political, there seem often to be Masons in government positions in Britain and elsewhere. It is not unlikely that, in the past, Freemasons as individuals in positions of influence have assisted in terms of promoting Masonic security in places such as Africa. It may be perceived that if local lodges in Africa severed allegiance to the home Grand Lodges, the protection of British influence might also be lost. Of course, in the cases of totalitarian governments, any such help from home would doubtlessly prove futile. Nonetheless, in cases of less severe opposition, such might be useful.

The second probable reason is *Masonic loyalty*. The main source of Masonry in Africa has historically been the British Isles. Not unnaturally, members have had little or no desire to sever their Masonic links with the home Grand Lodges. Conversely, while the home Grand Lodges generally have no objection to lodges outside the British Isles forming their own Grand Lodges, given that the proper procedures are followed, they do not actively promote Masonic independence. As a counterweight, the home Grand Lodges have long had District Grand Lodges in Africa, which to a very great extent provide for local Masonic autonomy, especially in administration. Masonic loyalty has been the strongest factor in countries where lodges have remained largely British in character. In East Africa, in particular, indigenous peoples have been slow to join Freemasonry, and more than a few lodges remain predominantly non-indigenous. In many cases, members see a return to Britain as a later eventuality, and they are therefore reluctant to sever any links with home, of which Masonry is one. However, in other areas of Africa, such as Nigeria and Ghana, indigenous men have long since comprised the majority of membership.

This leads us to the third probable reason, *ethnography*. African countries were never divided on ethnic grounds, but on artificial colonial boundaries. Historically, this has led to civil unrest in many African countries, or civil disharmony, at best. While this in itself has often affected Masonic progress, sociological and tribal structures have sometimes made agreements—even in Masonry—difficult, particularly over issues of leadership. With the inherent, although far from insurmountable, difficulties of combining diverse lodges of the English, Irish and Scottish constitutions, the widespread creation of local Grand Lodges in formerly British Africa has not yet occurred. In a Masonic sense, social disharmony has sometimes been reflected in Masonry, in terms of lodges being unable to agree across socio-cultural lines, as to its indigenous leadership. For example, the creation of a Grand Lodge in Nigeria has been locally considered on more than one occasion, but local disagreements have meant that it was easier to remain under existing Masonic arrangements.

Interestingly, these problems have not proved debilitating in French-African Masonry. Both the French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) and the Grand Lodge of France (GLdF) have chartered a number of lodges in many areas of the former French African Empire, and this process continues at a steady rate—to the point where both have sponsored a number of indigenous Grand Lodges in *francophone* Africa. The question of Masonic loyalty in these cases was not a factor, as it was the parent Grand Lodges themselves that encouraged the creation of the new Grand Lodges. Similarly, ethnography does not seem to have been a major factor, with local membership being largely indigenous. Since the parent Grand Lodges do not recognise each other, their offspring exist side by side without formal exchange of recognition. Whereas the Grand Lodges derived from the GLNF have readily been recognised by mainstream Grand Lodges, those derived from the GLdF have so far been denied that benefit.

The second element, which has had an effect on the development of Freemasonry in Africa, has been the racial question. Up until the Second World War and the subsequent progressive political independence of the African nations, there had been a reluctance in many lodges, but by no means all, to admit non-whites to membership. With the possible exception of South Africa, such inclinations have long since departed the Masonic scene. Even in South Africa, the Masonic racial question has been largely repaired.

In having provided an overview of Masonry in Africa, it is now possible to proceed to look at individual countries and areas, as the Masonic visitor will find them.

Aside from the contents that will follow, one practical point needs explanation. The addresses given as points of contact in some areas might not be of as much use as one might normally expect. It is not so much

that the Masonic meeting places listed will change, as this is clearly unlikely in the majority of cases. The problem is that in some places they may be hard to locate. This is certainly not the result of any intention by lodges to *hide* their Masonic halls, but occurs because of the permutable geography of some African localities.

Zambia provides one example. In Lusaka, it would be the skilled Mason indeed that found the location of its Freemasons' Hall without personally being accompanied to the door by a local member. For this reason, it is better to write to a local lodge care of its post office box address well before arriving. By this means, a visitor can readily be contacted on his arrival at his hotel, and thus be immediately placed in good fraternal hands.

Of course, it will be noted that visitors have strenuously been advised, in the introductory section of volume 1, against writing directly to foreign Grand Lodges. However, some African circumstances perhaps allow an exception to this rule. Where a lodge has a permanent post office box address, this is supplied. If there is specifically a location problem in any area, this will be mentioned, if known. Nonetheless, if writing to an individual lodge, or to a Grand, District or Provincial Grand Lodge, visiting Masons are still well advised to direct their correspondence through their own Grand Lodge office, if at all possible.

ALGERIA

The introduction of Freemasonry into Algeria, a former French colony, goes back to 1831 with the creation of French military lodge 'Cirnus' followed by 'Bélisaire' and 'Ismaël' in 1833. All three were erected under the Grand Orient of France.

A major step towards the acceptance of non-Europeans in colonial Algeria was achieved with the initiation in 1864 of Emir Abd-el-Kader, who had led the war against the French conquest from 1832 to 1847. However, this breakthrough was short-lived and few Muslims subsequently joined Freemasonry in Algeria, evidently because they could generally not share the anti-religious views of the Grand Orient of France Masons.

In 1939, just before WWII, Algeria possessed 11 lodges under the Grand Lodge of France and 21 lodges under the Grand Orient of France, plus a couple of lodges under the *Droit Humain* and a lodge of Memphis-Misraïm. After 1945 Freemasonry did not regain its former importance and with the independence of Algeria in 1963 it disappeared altogether, following the repatriation of most French nationals back to France. As with many other Muslim and Arab countries, Freemasonry is today prohibited.

ANGOLA

This former Portuguese colony, as of the late 1960s, reportedly had several lodges holding charters from the Grand Orient of Portugal. They did not survive Angolan independence.

BÉNIN (formerly Dahomey)

The Republic of Bénin is a small West African country, previously known as Dahomey. Formerly French territory, it achieved independence in 1960. The first lodge in the area was *Union et Concorde*, chartered in 1907 in Cotonou by the Grand Orient of France. Subsequently, lodges were chartered by the French National Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of France, and the country now has two Grand Lodges, only one of which is recognised by mainstream Masonry.

A Grand Lodge of Bénin

[*Grande Loge du Bénin*]

Founded: 1995. *Descent:* France (GLNF).

Address: Grand Secretary, BP 03-4352, Cotonou, République du Bénin.

Telephone & Fax: (229) 313 143, or (229) 302 218.

Lodges: 11. Membership: 350.

Rituals: Scottish (Craft) Rite, Rectified Scottish Rite, Emulation, French Rite.

History

The first lodge chartered by the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) was *Loge Africanité* #160, founded in 1973. Other lodges followed, whereupon they were initially attached to the GLNF District Grand Lodge of Togo, based in Lomé. Upon the chartering of several further lodges, the GLNF sponsored the erection of the *Grande Loge du Bénin* on 14 January 1995.

List of lodges

Of the eleven lodges presently working under the *Grande Loge du Bénin*, five work in Cotonou at the Masonic Temple, Quartier Ahidjedo, Cotonou. A further four work in Porto Novo in the Masonic Temple, Quartier Akonaboe, Porto Novo. The remaining two lodges work in Parakou and Ouidah respectively. The locations, meeting times, and the ritual used by each of these lodges is listed below. They all work in French and, for the most part, meet monthly. Most, if not all, hold their annual Installations in October, and they recess in July, August and September.

Loge Africanité #1	Meets at Porto Novo, 1st Saturday, 9 am (Emulation)
Loge la Symbolique Universelle #2	Meets at Cotonou, 2nd Saturday, at 9 am (Emulation)
Loge Momo Ifé #3	Meets at Porto Novo, 4th Saturday, at 4 pm (Scottish Rite)
Loge la Flamme Africaine #4	Meets at Cotonou, 3rd Saturday, at 9 am (Rectified Scottish Rite)
Loge la Tempérance #5	Meets at Porto Novo, variously. (Rectified Scottish Rite)
Loge la Mosaïque #6	Meets at Cotonou, 2nd Friday, at 7 pm (Scottish Rite)
Loge la Voûte Céleste #7	Meets at Cotonou, 3rd Friday, at 7 pm (Emulation)
Loge l'Étoile du Septentrion #8	Meets at Parakou, 2nd Saturday, at 4 pm (Scottish Rite)
Loge la Forêt Sacrée #9	Meets at Ouidah, variously, on selected Sundays. (Rectified Scottish Rite)
Loge Tyr #10	Meets at Cotonou, 2nd Fridays, at 7 pm. (Scottish Rite)
Loge la Concorde #11	Meets at Porto Novo, 1st Saturdays, at 4 pm (Scottish Rite)

B Grand Bénin de la République du Bénin

In 1966 the Grand Orient of France and the *Grande Loge de France* jointly sponsored the creation of the *Grand Orient et Grande Loge Unis du Dahomey* (United Grand Orient and Grand Lodge of Dahomey), which developed into the *Grand Bénin du Dahomey*. When the country changed its name from Dahomey to Bénin in 1975, so this Grand Body was re-named in that year as the *Grand Bénin de la République du Bénin*. It is a member of CLIPSAS.

BOTSWANA**The District Grand Lodge of Botswana, SC**

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 336, Gaborone, Botswana.

Lodges: 3.

This lightly populated country in Southern Africa was once part of the British African colonies. It possesses six lodges currently, two chartered by England, three by Scotland, and one by Ireland. Scotland's initial lodge was Notwani #1633 erected in 1967, while England's first lodge was Pikwe #8715, warranted in 1976. The latest Scottish lodge, Jwaneng #1790, was formed in 1991. Ireland's only lodge, Kgale #918, received its charter in 1993.

One of the English Lodges (Pikwe) is a constituent of the English District Grand Lodge of Zambia, while the other (Gaborone) comes under the English District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal, in South Africa. This situation, while at first glance appearing strange, is explained by the fact that these two lodges are located at different ends of the country. The three Scottish lodges were governed by a Grand Superintendent until 1998, when they were formed into a full District Grand Lodge. Meeting details of all six lodges are as follows:

Pikwe Lodge #8715 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Selebi Pikwe, Botswana: 3rd Monday, monthly, except June. Installation: 4th Saturday, June.
Gaborone Lodge #8781 EC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Gaborone, Botswana, 4th Friday, monthly, except February, March, July, and December, 2nd Friday, July, and 2nd Saturday, December. Installation: 4th Saturday, March.
Lodge Notwani #1633 SC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Gaborone West, Botswana, 2nd Friday, except January, at 7 pm. Installation: 4th Saturday, July.
Lodge Ntshe #1746 SC	Meets at the Bernard Glazer Memorial Hall, Francistown, Botswana, 3rd Saturday, at 7 pm, except August and December.
Lodge Jwaneng #1790 SC	Meets Tholo Park Lecture Hall, Tholo Game Park, Jwaneng, Botswana, 1st Friday, monthly, except January, at 7 pm.

Kgale lodge #918 IC

Meets at the Masonic Hall, Gaborone, Botswana, 3rd Tuesday, monthly, except December, at 7 pm

BURKINA FASO

Grand Lodge of Burkina Faso

[*Grande Loge du Burkina Faso*]

Founded: 1997. Descent: France (GLNF), Sénégal.

Address: Grand Secretary, 01 BP 3377, Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso.

Telephone: (226) 304545. Fax: (226) 302222.

Annual Assembly: 3rd Saturday in November.

Lodges: 5. Membership: 200.

Ritual: Emulation.

Publication: *Constitution*.

History

This central West Africa Country, known as Upper Volta until 1984, lies inland, bordering Ivory Coast, Ghana and Togo, amongst other countries. It gained its first lodge in August 1991, with the warranting of *Loge Hermès Teng Mèta* #677 by the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) at Ouagadougou, the country's capital city. It subsequently became number 11 on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of Sénégal.

This lodge was originally governed under the GLNF District Grand Lodge of Sénégal—a country that does not border Burkina Faso. It joined the *Grande Loge du Sénégal* (GLdS) on its formation, under GLNF sponsorship, in 1993. Interestingly, it kept its two former numbers (667 and 11) in its name to commemorate its ancestry. Subsequently, two further lodges were warranted in Burkina Faso from Sénégal, and on 13 September 1997, these three were constituted by the GLNF and GLdS into the Grand Lodge of Burkina Faso. A further two lodges have since been formed: *Loge Kaourital* #4, at Ouagadougou in November 1998, and *Loge Syara* #5, at Bobo-Dioulasso in June 1999.

All lodges use the Emulation ritual, in French. Lodges do not meet in July or August, or in the Muslim month of Ramadan. They all meet monthly and hold their Installations in September. Lodge meeting details are as follows:

Loge Hermès Teng Mèta 667-11 #1	Lodge name means 'Builders of Hermes' in the local Mossi dialect. Meets at the Masonic Temple, Ouagadougou, 2nd Fridays, at 7 pm.
Loge Sakidi 18 #2	Name means 'Wisdom' in the Gorounsi dialect. Meets at the Masonic Temple, Bobo-Dioulasso, 1st Friday, at 7 pm.
Loge Windiga 27 #3	Lodge name means 'Sun' in the Douala dialect. Meets in the Masonic Temple, Ouagadougou, last Saturday, at 6 pm.
Loge Kaourital #4	Lodge name means 'Peace' in the Peul dialect. Meets at the Masonic Temple, Ouagadougou, 1st Saturday, at 7 pm.
Loge Syara #5	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Bobo-Dioulasso, 3rd Saturday, at 7 pm.

CAMEROON

Cameroon (*Cameroun* in French) is a former German colony which was partitioned between England and France after WWII. French and English today remain as official languages.

A District du Cameroun, *Grande Loge Nationale Française*

On 28 June 1999, the French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) chartered three lodges in Cameroun and created the *District du Cameroun*. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that this is a prelude to the erection of a Grand Lodge of Cameroun. Lodge meeting details are given below. Other details may be available from the GLNF headquarters in Paris, upon application.

Alliance Camerounaise #1205	Meets at Yaoundé, 4th Monday of October (Installation), January and April at 7 pm, Emulation ritual.
Mont Cameroun #1206	Meets at Yaoundé, 4th Monday of September (Installation), December, March and June at 7 pm, Scottish Rite (Craft) ritual.
Tradition Harmonie Lumière #1207	Meets at Douala; no fixed meeting details, as yet; Emulation ritual.

B United Grand Orient and Grand Lodge of Cameroun

In 1931 *Loge la Lumière du Cameroun* was chartered in Douala by the Grand Orient of France. After independence, two further lodges were created in Cameroon, namely *Loge Vérité et Espérance* (1968), and *Loge Africa Nostra* (1970). In 1969 the *Grand Orient et Grande Loge Unis du Cameroun* (GOLUC) was created under the joint auspices of the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of France. It is now a member of CLIPSAS.

C Other lodges

The mainstream *Grande Loge du Sénégal* has a lodge in Cameroun, *Loge Zenith* #22.

The Equitorial Grand Rite of the Gabon has lodges in Cameroun, and there is a lodge in Douala under the *Grande Loge Féminine de France*.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

This is another country to have only recently received a Masonic lodge. Originally a French African colony, the Central African Republic received its independence in 1960. Its subsequently history has been somewhat 'bloody' but political stability has returned to the area in recent years.

The *Grande Loge du Sénégal* warranted *Loge Ndoye* #17 at the country's capital, Bangui, in 1995, and later *Loge Arc en Ciel* #29, also meeting at Bangui. Neither has fixed meeting details at present.

CHAD

Chad (or Tchad) lies in sub-Saharan Africa, south of Libya. Until 1995 the only lodge in this country was *Loge Lumière et Travail* under the Grand Orient of France. In that year *Loge Hikma* #21 was warranted at Ndjamena, the Chad capital, under the *Grande Loge du Sénégal*.

COMOROS

The Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros is a group of four islands located at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, between the African mainland and Madagascar. In a referendum in 1974 three of the islands voted for independence from France, but one, Mayotte, resolved to remain under French rule. In 1975 the Comoros unilaterally declared independence, claiming Mayotte as part of its territory, but Mayotte elected in 1976 to remain a dependency of France.

While no lodges existed in the Islamic Republic of Comoros until recently, the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) chartered *Loge la Route des Épices* #1188 in the capital, Moroni, in April 1999. It works the Scottish Rite (Craft) ritual.

The neighbouring island of Mayotte has several lodges. The Grand Orient of France formed *Le Triangle Fraternel* and *Les Amis de l'Hippocampe* in 1993, and the Grand Lodge of France chartered *Loge La Voûte d'Ylang* #1269 in 1999. No lodges yet exist in Mayotte under the GLNF.

CONGO (Brazzaville)

The Congo is largely bounded by Gabon and Congo (Kinshasa). It is a former French colony which was largely created as the result of the personal efforts of famous Italian and French-naturalised explorer and Freemason, Savorgnan de Brazza. The oldest, but now extinct, lodge in Congo goes back to 1904 with the creation of *Loge l'Étoile du Congo* in Libreville under the Grand Orient of France. The lodge moved to Brazzaville in 1906, when the administrative capital of Equatorial French Africa was transferred, and ceased its meetings in 1966.

After a long period of political unrest in this country *Loge Savorgnan de Brazza* #556 was warranted in May 1988 by the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF). It initially met in Dakar, Sénégal, to whose GLNF District Grand Lodge it initially remained attached. It later moved to Brazzaville, the capital city of the Congo. In 1992 two further lodges were chartered, *Loge Elikia* #754 at Brazzaville, and *Loge Loango* #756 at Pointe Noire. Upon the erection of the *Grande Loge du Sénégal* in 1993, all three lodges transferred their warrants to the new Grand Lodge, under which they currently remain. Their new numbers became 10, 12, and 13, respectively, although they each keep their original GLNF number in their lodge title. They all meet monthly, except in the Muslim month of Ramadan. Three further lodges have been chartered, *Loge Ngaliema* #25 at Kinshasa, *Loge Amour et Solidarité* #28 at Brazzaville, and *Loge Lumière* #30 at Pointe Noire. A *Grande Loge du Congo* can be anticipated in due course.

The Grand Lodge of France has a lodge at Brazzaville, *Union Parfaite* #1212, chartered in 1996, which meets at 'École Clé' Centre Ville, Brazzaville, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays at 5 pm. It also has a *Triangle* at Brazzaville, formed in 1997.

CONGO (formerly Zaïre)

This former Belgium colony was originally known as the Belgian Congo. It later became Zaïre after independence, but recently renamed itself as Congo. It is now generally known as Congo (Kinshasa) to distinguish it from the Congo (Brazzaville).

Congo (Kinshasa) possesses a Grand Orient. After its independence from Belgium and after a short ban against Freemasonry in 1965, the Grand Orient du Zaïre (Grand Orient of the Congo) was created in 1973 under the auspices of the Grand Orient of Belgium. Like its parent, this Grand Orient is not recognised by mainstream Grand Lodges and is a member of CLIPSAS.

DJIBOUTI

This former French Colony, previously known as Afars and Issas, is located in the 'Horn of Africa', bounded by the Gulf of Aden, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. It achieved independence from France in 1977, adopting the name of its principal population centre, Djibouti, as the Islamic Republic of Djibouti.

Interestingly, Djibouti is one of the few Islamic countries in the world that permits the existence of Freemasonry. Its first lodge was chartered by the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) in December 1993, *Loge la Fortune Carrée* #832. Four more lodges have followed thus far, the latest formed in 1999. All five are governed by the GLNF *District d'Afrique Orientale* (District of East Africa), which also includes one recently chartered lodge in Ethiopia. Given the GLNF interest in encouraging indigenous Grand Lodges, there is a strong possibility of a Grand Lodge of Djibouti being formed in the future.

The Grand Orient of France also has a lodge in Djibouti, *Loge la Porte de l'Orient*, warranted in 1996.

List of lodges

Meeting details of the five GLNF lodges are as follows. Numbers 832, 970 & 987 meet at the GLNF Temple, Quartier Ambouli, Djibouti, monthly as noted, opening at 7 pm. Loge Sawabi #1105, formed in January 1998, meets at Arta, as noted below, at 7.30 pm. The latest addition, Loge les Sept Mosquées #1178, was founded in January 1999, and meets at rue de Sultan, Tadjourah. All lodges recess in the month of August, unless otherwise noted. Each lodge works the Emulation Ritual, in French, except #1178, which uses the Scottish Rite Craft degrees. Address for correspondence: District Grand Secretary, BP 1044, Djibouti.

Loge la Fortune Carrée #832	Meets 3rd Monday. Installation: September.
Loge la Mer Rouge #970	Meets 1st Wednesday. Installation: October.
Loge les Porteurs d'Encens #987	Meets 4th Saturday. Installation: September.
Loge Sawabi #1105	Meets 1st Thursday, even months, except August. Installation: October.
Loge les Sept Mosquées #1178	Meets 1st Sunday, except July, August and September. Installation: September (no fixed date).

EGYPT

The Masonic history of Egypt is most confused, and only a brief summary will be attempted here. Lodges began appearing in Egypt about the early 19th century, with the first warrants coming from France and Germany. In the 1860s, England, Scotland and the Grand Orient of Italy all chartered a number of lodges in the country. In the period immediately following the Second World War, Scotland had three lodges under charter, and England had fourteen—the oldest of which, Bulwer Lodge of Cairo #1068 EC, was chartered in 1865—under a District Grand Lodge formed in 1899.

The story of the non-British lodges is one of schism and confusion, with several Grand Orients rising and falling, with heavy influences from Supreme Councils and other 'higher' degrees and rites. A National Grand Lodge of Egypt was the predominant body, and this had an uneasy relationship with the British Grand Lodges. Its lodges worked variously in Arabic, Greek, French, Italian, Hebrew and German.

However, the rise of the Nationalist Movement in Egypt and the assumption of power by President Nasser led to Freemasonry being suppressed in the mid-1950s. All British lodges were subsequently closed, with most English lodges being formally erased from the United Grand Lodge of England's roll of lodges in 1965.

Happily, three English lodges previously working in Cairo survived, albeit elsewhere. Bulwer Lodge of Cairo #1068 moved its warrant back to England. It now meets at Slough, in Buckinghamshire. Grecia Lodge #1105 moved to London, where it continues to meet in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. Lastly, Lord Kitchener Lodge #3402 moved to Cyprus, where it still meets at Dhekelia.

Similarly, Egyptian-chartered lodges were closed by Nasser. However, strong anecdotal evidence suggests that a Grand Orient of Egypt, based at Alexandria, continues to work in Egypt on an *underground* basis, with lodges in (at least) Cairo, Alexandria and Luxor.

ETHIOPIA

The Grand Orient of France was active in the early years of the 20th century in Ethiopia, and it appears to have had a lodge in Addis Ababa about 1902. Similarly, the Grand Orient of Italy had a lodge there during the years of Italian occupation. Freemasonry appears to have long since been extinct in Ethiopia—until recently. The *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) warranted *Loge Kitor* #1050 at Addis Ababa, the capital city, in 1998. It is administratively attached to the GLNF *District d'Afrique Orientale* (District of East Africa). Its meeting details are not yet fixed, and inquiries should be directed through the GLNF office in Paris.

GABON

Gabon is a former French West African colony, south of Cameroun. It has two Grand Lodges, only one of which enjoys mainstream recognition.

A Grand Lodge of Gabon

[*Grande Loge du Gabon*]

Founded: 1983. *Descent:* France (GLNF).

Address: Grand Secretary, BP 4347, Libreville, Republic of Gabon.

Telephone: (241) 763878

Lodges: 12. Membership: 300.

Rituals: Scottish (Craft) Rite, Rectified Scottish Rite, Emulation, French Rite.

History

Mainstream Freemasonry arrived in 1977, when *Loge le Dialogue* #209 was chartered in the capital, Libreville, by the Grande Loge Nationale Française (GLNF). This lodge now heads the Gabon roll of lodges, as #1. Two further lodges, *La Tolérance* #252, and *La Paix* #253, were formed in 1982, both at the same location. These three lodges founded the *Grande Loge du Gabon* (GLG) on 11 December 1983. Interestingly, its first (and current) Grand Master was El Hadj Omar Bongo, who is President of the Republic of Gabon. A Pro Grand Master is the effective administrator of the Grand Lodge.

By 1999, a further nine lodges had been added, some in Libreville and others in other various provincial population centres. Not surprisingly, GLG Lodges closely follow the practices and forms of the GLNF. Visitors to Gabon should, in the first instance, contact the Grand Secretary upon arrival in Libreville, whereupon every assistance will be offered.

B Equitorial Grand Rite of the Gabon

The first and only lodge in Gabon for over a century was *Loge Europe-Afrique*, founded in 1867 under the Grand Orient of France. According to local tradition, the famous explorer Savorgnan de Brazza was among its members. After independence, Freemasonry began to develop rapidly under the protection of President Léon Mba, himself a Freemason. The government sponsored the creation of a local Grand Lodge, which in 1975 became the *Grand Gabonais Rite Équatorial* (GRE). It was formed by *Loge Europe-Afrique* and two lodges in Gabon previously under the Grand Lodge of France, and maintains Masonic relations with the Grand Orient and the Grand Lodge. GRE also has lodges in Cameroun and Congo (Brazzaville).

THE GAMBIA

This tiny West African country was once British property, and so it is not surprising to find two English lodges within its borders (founded in 1949 and 1954), together with one chartered from Scotland (in 1975). All three lodges are administered by their respective District Grand Lodges based in Sierra Leone, and meet at the Masonic Temple, Cape Road, Banjul, Gambia.

Banjul Lodge of St John #6878 EC Meets 1st Monday, monthly. Installation: June.

Winward Lodge #7364 EC Meets 3rd Monday, November to June. Installation: January.

Lodge St Mary's #1711 SC Meets 2nd Tuesday, odd months, at 7 pm.

GHANA

District Grand Lodge of Ghana (EC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, Freemasons' Hall, Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Accra, Ghana.

Correspondence: PO Box 409, Accra, Ghana.

Telephone: (233) 0 21 669 250.

Lodges: 57.

District Grand Lodge of Ghana (SC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, Freemasons' Hall, Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Accra, Ghana.

Correspondence: PO Box M.156, Accra, Ghana.

Lodges: 30.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Ghana (IC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, Freemasons' Hall, Liberty Avenue, Accra, Ghana.

Lodges: 15.

History

Ghana, originally called the Gold Coast, is a former British colony in West Africa where Freemasonry has flourished, particularly in recent years. It possesses large District Grand Lodges under both England and Scotland, and an Irish Provincial Grand Lodge.

Ghana's first lodge was warranted in 1859, by England. This was Gold Coast Lodge #773, meeting at Cape Coast. A second lodge, Victoria #2392, followed in 1891, and was erected at Accra, also with an English warrant. Scotland chartered its first lodge in Ghana at Cape Coast in 1921, Lodge Progressive #1261, while Ireland's first lodge was not established until 1956, with the formation of St Patrick Lodge #793.

Rapid development of Freemasonry in Ghana has occurred since the Second World War, particularly in recent years. This is largely the result of a wide acceptance and good public perception that Masonry enjoys in Ghana among the predominantly indigenous population. The membership of lodges in Ghana is very largely—in many cases totally—indigenous.

Freemasonry in Ghana is expanding consistently, and progress has been dynamic for several years. Prior to the Second World War, only five English lodges existed in the country. Today the number has risen to 57, with new lodges being formed *on average* one a year. Eight English lodges were warranted in Ghana in the 1990s. The history of Scottish and Irish Masonry in Ghana follows the same healthy pattern. Of the 17 Irish lodges presently working in Ghana, all but one received their charters after 1970.

Masonry in Ghana did suffer a hiccup in the early 1980s, when political upheavals in the country saw the Craft (along with many other institutions) suppressed, whereupon Masonic halls were seized by the Government. These were returned in 1984, and Ghanaian Masonry has continued to develop happily ever since.

Notes for visitors

Lodges largely follow the rituals and customs of their respective 'home' Grand Lodges. Dress is a dark lounge suit, although indigenous members may sometime be seen attending in the more formal attire associated with their ethnic backgrounds. Meeting times are in the evening, with some lodges convening as early as 5.30 pm, while other tyle as late as 8 pm. Lodge after-proceedings tend to follow English, Irish, and Scottish practices, as appropriate.

List of lodges

As of 1999, Ghana possessed 57 English, 32 Scottish, and 17 Irish lodges, a total of 106. Of these, over thirty work in the capital, Accra, and there are few nights of the week in that city without a lodge operating. Many other populous locations in Ghana possess a number of lodges. It is, clearly, not possible to list them all here. However, of note is Ghana's only lodge of research, Helicon #9599 EC. It meets at the William

Galloway Memorial Temple, 1st Friday in February; 1st Thursday in May (Installation) and August, and last Thursday in November.

Detailed below are the appropriate addresses in the four main population centres of Ghana, although lodges meet in a number of other towns in the country.

Accra: Freemasons' Hall, Kwame Nkrumah Ave, Adjabeng, Accra.
William Galloway Memorial Temple, Liberia Road, Accra.

Kumasi: Masonic Temple, Fanti New Town, Kumasi.
Ashanti Temple, 21 Old Bedwai Road, Kumasi.

Cape Coast: Masonic Temple, Ridge Road, Cape Coast.
Masonic Temple, East 72/3 Aboom Road, Cape Coast

Sekondi-Takoradi: Masonic Temple, Windy Ridge, Cape Coast Road, Takoradi.

GUINEA

National Grand Lodge of Guinea

[*Grande Loge Nationale Guinéenne*]

Founded: 1998. *Descent:* Sénégal.

Address: Grand Secretary, BP 4057, Conakry, République de Guinée.

Telephone: (224) 229831 or (224) 412551.

Lodges: 4. *Membership:* 120.

Ritual: Emulation.

Publication: *Constitution*.

History

Guinea abuts the Atlantic ocean, and is bordered by Sénégal to the north and Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south. The first lodge in this territory was *Les Pionniers du Niger*, chartered by the Grand Orient of France in 1907, which expired in 1913. In 1916 a lodge, *L'Étoile de Guinée*, was created by the Grand Lodge of France. It existed until 1939. A third attempt was made in 1957 with the foundation by the Grand Orient of France of *Loge les Amis Réunis*. However, soon after independence in 1960 the country fell under political dictatorship and Freemasonry was suppressed.

The first lodge formed in Guinea after the restoration of democracy was warranted by the Grand Lodge of Sénégal (GLdS) in 1994. This is *Loge Unité* #14, located at Conakry, the capital city. A further three lodges subsequently gained charters from the same source, and the *Grande Loge Nationale Guinéenne* (GLNG) was consecrated on 18 April 1998 by GLdS, with the support of the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF).

Notes for visitors

Guinea's four lodges all use the Emulation Ritual in French. Presently, all four have meeting rooms in the Quartier Gbessia, Conakry (near the International Airport), although Loge Gangan #4 has been chartered to meet at Kindia, where it will move in due course. Meeting details follow, but a courtesy telephone call to the Grand Secretary prior to visiting is strongly recommended. All lodges start at 7 pm.

Loge Unité #1 Meets on last Friday, monthly.

Loge Kaloum #2 Meets 1st Friday, monthly.

Loge Nimba #3 Meets 3rd Friday, monthly.

Loge Gangan #4 Meets 2nd Friday, monthly.

GUINEA/BISSAU

This small West African country, formerly a Portuguese colony, has in the past had lodges holding charters from the Grand Orient of Portugal. Their fate is unknown. No mainstream lodge has been erected in the country.

IVORY COAST

A Grand Lodge of the Ivory Coast

[*Grande Loge du Côte d'Ivoire*]

Founded: 1989. *Descent:* France (GLNF).

Address: Grand Secretary, BP 2028, Abidjan 08, Ivory Coast.

Telephone: (225) 223262, or 227598, Fax: (225) 227663.

Main Temple: rue des Majorettes, Bretry, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Annual Assembly: 4th Saturday in April.

Lodges: 20. Membership: 1,000.

Rituals: Scottish Rite Craft degrees, Emulation, and others.

Publication: *Constitution*.

History

The Ivory Coast, sandwiched between Ghana and Liberia, is a former French possession. It has a mainstream Grand Lodge derived from the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF), and a few unrecognised lodges from other French sources.

Loge Nucleus #178, was chartered by the GLNF at Abidjan in 1975. It is now #1 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ivory Coast. A further seven GLNF lodges were erected in the country prior to the formation of the *Grande Loge du Côte d'Ivoire* in 1989. Ten years later, 20 lodges were at work in Côte d'Ivoire, of which nine meet in Abidjan, three at Yamoussoukro, and the balance at other population centres. Meeting details may be obtained from the Grand Secretary.

B Other lodges and Grand Lodges

In 1991 the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of North Carolina chartered a lodge in the Ivory Coast, Félix Houphouët-Boigny Lodge #844, named after the President of that country. There has been no contact since 1994 with this lodge, and the parent Grand Lodge considers it defunct. Curiously, a chapter of the same name was chartered by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star which is affiliated with the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of North Carolina. It is probably the only Eastern Star chapter ever to be erected on the African continent; it, too, has lost contact with its parent body.

There is also a United Grand Lodge of the Ivory Coast, with lodges derived from French sources.

KENYA

District Grand Lodge of East Africa (EC)

Address: Freemasons' Hall, Nyerere Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

Postal Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 40828, Nairobi, Kenya.

Telephone & Fax: (254) 2 711 182.

Lodges: 47 (Kenya 32; Tanzania 9; Uganda 4; Seychelles 2)

Grand Superintendent of East Africa (SC)

Address: PO Box 40828, Nairobi, Kenya.

Lodges: 10 (Kenya 7; Uganda 2; Tanzania 1)

History

Kenya, a former British colony, is a large East African country that has enjoyed a long history of relative political stability. It is slightly surprising, therefore, to discover that Freemasonry in Kenya has not developed to quite the same extent as in some of the other former British possessions in Africa. This can be

explained, perhaps, on the basis that the ethnicity of membership is more Indian and Caucasian than indigenous.

English Masonry is governed by a District Grand Lodge, which also looks after lodges in neighbouring Tanzania, Uganda, and the Seychelles. Scotland has seven lodges in Kenya under a Grand Superintendent, while Ireland has only one lodge thus far, at Nairobi.

Masonry first came to Kenya in an organised form in 1904, with the erection of Lodge Harmony #3084 EC at Nairobi. Scotland quickly followed with Lodge Scotia #1008 in 1906, also at Nairobi. Ireland's first, and so far only, lodge was not chartered until 1950.

The development of Freemasonry in Kenya has been steady. Two more English lodges were warranted at Nairobi about the time of the First World War, with a fourth English lodge not commencing there until 1952. Nonetheless, in the interim a number of English lodges were erected in other Kenyan towns. The pace of Masonic development in East Africa has definitely quickened in more recent years, with a number of additional English lodges having been created in the area since 1980.

The development of Scottish Masonry has been somewhat slower, with its second lodge in Kenya not being chartered until 1949, following the Second World War. Five lodges have been established since, with the latest being formed at Naivasha in 1996.

Notes for visitors

The Craft in Kenya continues to enjoy good health and vitality, evidenced by the formation of new lodges in recent years under both the English and Scottish Constitutions. Naturally, the lodges in Kenya tend to observe the customs of their 'home' Grand Lodges. Most English lodges in Nairobi use the *West End* working, whilst those in the country areas of Kenya often use the *Emulation* ritual. The Irish and Scottish lodges follow their own workings.

A formal sit-down festive board follows most meetings, inclusive of a full meal. For normal meetings, this is usually catered by the ladies of members, but at installations a professional caterer is often used. Visitors are never expected to contribute to the cost of meals.

A formal toast list follows all repasts. It begins with the toast 'The President of the Republic of Kenya'. The response to the toast to 'The Visitors' will invariably fall to an overseas visitor, if present. It is useful to note that the respondent to the Visitor's Toast is expected, upon completing his remarks, to immediately offer a return toast 'To the Lodge', with all other visitors upstanding in support.

Dress for most lodges in Kenya, and in the adjacent countries in East Africa, is a dinner jacket, but a dark lounge suit will certainly not be out of place. In the humidity of Mombasa a white tuxedo is often seen, but the Masonic Hall is air-conditioned. The majority of lodges in Kenya meet at a time between 6 pm and 6.30 pm.

List of lodges

Freemasons' Hall in Nairobi is on the corner of Nyerere Road and State House Road, diagonally opposite the Serena Hotel. There is someone in attendance at the Hall at all times. The telephone number is prone to change but is listed in the local telephone book under *Freemasons' Hall*. Details of all meetings in Nairobi and other centres in Kenya and East Africa can be readily obtained from the caretaker at Freemasons' Hall, who is usually a senior District Grand Lodge Officer. The Masonic Hall in Mombasa is also located on Nyerere Road—coincidentally, the temples in Nairobi and Mombasa are located on identically-named streets. The Masonic Temple in Kisumu is in Lover's Lane! The details of lodges meeting at Freemasons' Hall, Nairobi, are listed below.

English lodges

Lodge Harmony #3084	Meets 1st Tuesday, monthly, except January. Installation: May.
Victoria Nyanza Lodge #3492	Meets 2nd Monday, odd months except March. Installation: May.
Orient Lodge #3703	Meets 2nd Fridays, except April, August & December. Installation: February.
Progress Lodge #3727	Meets 3rd Tuesdays, October to July, except December. Installation: January.
Lodge of Nairobi #7187	Meets 1st Thursdays, except January. Installation: December.
Meridian Lodge #8442	Meets 4th Saturday, odd months, plus June. Installation: November.
Peace and Prosperity Lodge #8852	Meets 1st Wednesday, February, March, May, July, October and November. Installation: February.
Fidelity Lodge #8853	Meets 3rd Wednesdays, except April, August and December. Installation: March.
Lodge of Ethics #9098	Meets 1st Monday, even months, except December. Installation: February.

Gerald Nevill Lodge #9161	Meets 3rd Monday, odd months, except May & December. Installation: 3rd Saturday in May.
Equity Lodge #9173	Meets 2nd Wednesday, January, April, July, and October; 1st Monday, March, and September. Installation: March.
Lodge of Sardar Vallabh #9244	Meets 3rd Thursday, January; 2nd Wednesday, March; 1st Wednesday, June; 1st Monday, July; 3rd Tuesday, September; & 2nd Wednesday, November. Installation: June.
Lodge of Friendship #9256	Meets 1st Saturday, odd months. Installation: March.
Central Kenya Installed Masters Lodge #9492	Meets 4th Wednesday, January, March, July & October. Installation: January.
Chande Lodge #9496	Meets 1st Saturday, odd months. Installation: March.
District Grand Stewards Lodge #9551	Meets 1st Saturday, February, June; & 2nd Saturday, October. Installation: February.

Scottish lodges

Lodge Scotia #1008	Meets 2nd Tuesday, except August and December, at 6.15 pm. Installation: May.
The Lodge of the Highlands #1439	Meets 3rd Thursday, except July, August, & December, at 6.30 pm. Installation: November.
Lodge Osotua #1528	Meets 1st Friday, except January and August, at 6.30 pm. Installation: April.
Lodge Unity #1611	Meets 3rd Friday, monthly, except April, August & December, at 6 pm. Installation: March.

Irish lodge

Hibernia Lodge #749	Meets 4th Tuesday, except July, August, & December, at 6.30 pm. Installation: January.
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LESOTHO

This small southern Africa country, which is geographically surrounded by South Africa, possesses a single lodge located at its capital city, Maseru. This is Maseru Lodge #2835 EC, founded in 1900. It works under the English District Grand Lodge of Transvaal, and meets at the Masonic Temple, Masuru, 3rd Monday, monthly. Installation: 4th Saturday in March.

LIBERIA

Grand Lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, Republic of Liberia

Founded: 1867. *Descent:* Prince Hall Masons.

Grand East: West Benson Street, Monrovia.

Postal address: PO Box 10-0727, Monrovia, Liberia.

Telephone: (0011) 231 261039.

Quarterly Communications: 2nd Monday in March, June, September, December.

History

This West African republic was founded in 1847 by freed American Negro slaves. The Grand Lodge of Liberia was erected in 1867 by three self-constituted lodges, whose members derived from several Prince Hall lodges in the USA. There is evidence that the United Grand Lodge of England had some form of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Liberia until the 1920s, but Liberia did not enjoy formal recognition from mainstream Grand Lodges in general.

Tragically, Freemasonry was extinguished in Liberia in 1980, when the Grand Master and other officers of Grand Lodge were publicly murdered. They were members of the government which was overthrown by a military coup led by army sergeant Samuel Doe, who issued a total ban on Freemasonry in Liberia. Five years later, President Doe was persuaded to lift the ban, and hand back the confiscated and ruined buildings. The senior survivor, the Deputy Grand Master, led a cautious reconstruction, handicapped by loss of Grand Lodge funds and impoverished membership.

In 1987, as Acting Grand Master, he went to the USA, seeking help from the Grand Lodges of Prince Hall Affiliation, and it was there—in Louisiana—that he was installed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of

Liberia. Soon afterwards, His Excellency Dr Samuel K Doe, President of Liberia, was himself killed and the unhappy country was plunged further into violent disorder.

The Grand Master took up residence and employment in New York. To what extent Freemasonry has been revived and restored in Liberia is unclear. The only contact addresses published are old ones relating to the Grand Lodge building in Monrovia, and the current ones of the Grand Master in New York. Currently, the names of 13 lodges in Liberia, and the names of their Masters, are available, but no meeting places or dates. The Grand Master, contacted in New York, has not confirmed that lodges do meet openly in Liberia, or that the information at the head of this article is anything more than a 'wish-list'. And yet in mid-1999 the United Grand Lodge of England gave formal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Liberia. If there are lodges meeting in Liberia, intrepid English Masons—and all Masons of Prince Hall Affiliation—may lawfully visit them.

LIBYA

Libya was once an Italian colony, and the Grand Orient of Italy had three lodges in Tripoli during the Italian occupation. These lodges did not survive Libyan independence.

MADAGASCAR (Malagasy Republic)

A National Grand Lodge of Madagascar

[*Grande Loge Nationale Malgache*]

Founded: 1997. Descent: France (GLNF).

Address: Grand Secretary, BP 200, Antananarivo 101, Malagasy Republic.

Telephone & Fax: (261 2) 226 0519

Lodges: 3. Membership: 100.

Rituals: Scottish (Craft) Rite, Rectified Scottish Rite, and Emulation.

History

Freemasonry was introduced in Madagascar in 1890 by the Grand Lodge of France which chartered *Loge Imérina* #310 in Antananarivo, followed in 1899 by the Grand Orient of France with *Loge l'Avenir Malgache*. After Madagascan independence, several attempts were made in the early 1960s to create a national Grand Lodge. As a result, the *Grand Rite Malgache* was formed. From 1973 until 1993, while the country was suffering under a socialist dictatorship, Freemasonry was banned. Since 1993, Masonic activity has again been possible.

On 12 June 1996, the French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) chartered *Loge Madagasikra Firahalahiana* (Madagascar Fraternity) #1023 in Paris (where it still works) to act as a catalyst for the development of Freemasonry in Madagascar. A number of indigenous GLNF lodges followed, leading to the consecration of the National Grand Lodge of Madagascar (*Grande Loge Nationale Malgache*, GLNM) in 1997.

List of lodges

Six of the GLNM lodges meet monthly and the seventh, *Loge France*, convenes quarterly. All lodges work in Antananarivo except *Loge Vato Fantsika*, which meets in Mahajanga. Most lodges meet at 7 pm. However, few have fixed meeting days or permanent meeting places, as yet. Intending visitors are advised to contact the Grand Secretary when in the country, whereupon every assistance will be forthcoming.

These seven lodges, with the name derivation and ritual of each, are:

Loge Hazavana #1 (name means Light)—Emulation

Loge Fahendrena #2 (Wisdom)—Scottish Rite Craft Degrees

Loge Tsara Tanana #3 (Sacred Mountain)—Scottish Rite Craft Degrees

Loge Vato Fantsika #4 (Anchor)—Scottish Rite Craft Degrees

Loge Masina Graal #5 (Holy Grail)—Emulation
 Loge Saint Jean de Jerusalem #6 (St John of Jerusalem)—Rectified Rite
 Loge France #7—Scottish Rite Craft Degrees

B Lodges under the Grand Lodge of France

The Grand Lodge of France has two lodges in Madagascar, meeting as follows:

Loge Imérina #310 (1890) Meets at Antananarivo 2nd & 4th Tuesdays at 6.30 pm; postal address: BP 4296, 101 Antananarivo.
 Loge Johary #1240 (1997) Meets at 'Raoul Gay', Ivandry 2nd & 4th Tuesdays at 7 pm.

C Other lodges and Grand Lodges

The *Grand Rite Malgache*, was formed in the 1960s and is a member of CLIPSAS. There is also a Traditional and Symbolic Grand Lodge of Madagascar.

The Grand Orient of France has two surviving lodges in Madagascar, *Étoile Australe* (1903) in Antananarivo, and *Firiaisana sy Fandrosoana* (1962) in Fianarantsoa, both working the French Rite.

The Grand Lodge of Memphis-Misraïm of the Indian Ocean has a lodge in Madagascar, and others at Réunion and Mauritius.

MALAWI

This elongated East African Republic is another country that previously formed part of the British African colonies. Scotland currently has four lodges in the country, all of which report directly to Edinburgh. The first of these to be formed was Lodge Blantyre, founded in 1903, followed by Lodge David Livingstone in 1917. Two lodges in Malawi hold English warrants, with the oldest, St George #7763, established only in 1961. The English lodges are administered by the English District Grand Lodge of Zimbabwe. The postal address for the Scottish lodges in Malawi is PO Box 215, Blantyre, while for the English lodges it is PO Box 611, Blantyre.

Meeting details are as follows:

St George Lodge #7763 EC	Meets Masonic Hall, Kings Road, Blantyre; 4th Friday, March to November. Installation: 1st Saturday, February.
Nyala Lodge #8862 EC	Meets Freemasons' Hall, Lilongwe, Malawi; 1st Thursday, monthly, except January & June. Installation: 1st Saturday June.
Lodge Blantyre #956 SC	Meets Freemasons' Hall, Independence Drive, Blantyre, 2nd Thursday monthly, except August & December, at 6.30 pm.
Lodge David Livingstone #1162 SC	Meets Freemasons' Hall, Independence Drive, Blantyre, 3rd Thursday, even months, at 6.30 pm.
Lodge Angoni #1404 SC	Meets Masonic Temple, Lilongwe; 3rd Friday monthly, at 7 pm. (PO Box 76, Lilongwe, Malawi).
Lodge Viphya #1571 SC	Meets Freemasons' Hall, Independence Drive, Blantyre, 1st Tuesday, monthly, except January, May & August, at 6.30 pm.

MALI

National Grand Lodge of Mali

[*Grande Loge Nationale Malienne*]

Founded: 1999. *Descent:* Ivory Coast.

Address: Grand Secretary, PO Box E-300, Bamako, Mali.

Telephone & Fax: (223) 224545.

Lodges: 3. Membership: 100

Publication: *Constitution*.

History

Mali is a central West African francophone country. Its first lodge was formed in the capital, Bamako, in 1994 under charter from the *Grande Loge du Côte d'Ivoire* (Grand Lodge of the Ivory Coast). This was *Loge Acacia du Djoliba* #13. It was followed by *Loge Amkhoullel* #17, and *Loge Étoile du Sahel* #18, under the same authority. In 1999, these three lodges were consecrated into the *Grande Loge Nationale Malienne* by the *Grande Loge du Côte d'Ivoire*, assisted by the *Grande Loge National Française*.

The *Grande Loge du Sénégal* also lists a lodge meeting in Mali, *Loge Soundiata* #28, which does not seem to have joined the new Grand Lodge.

List of lodges

All three National Grand Lodge of Mali lodges meet in Bamako, but as yet have no permanent meeting venue. The current meeting location of each can be readily obtained from the Grand Secretary when visiting Bamako. All lodges work Emulation Ritual, in French, as follows:

Acacia du Djoliba #1	3rd Wednesday, monthly.
Amkhoullel #2	1st Saturday, monthly.
Étoile du Sahel #3	4th Wednesday, monthly.

MAURITANIA

This West African country was a formerly a French colony, having gained its independence in 1960. Its people are entirely Muslim, and it is governed by a military dictatorship. No Masonic activity appears to have ever been reported in Mauritania.

MAURITIUS (Île Maurice)

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, 800 kms east of Madagascar. It was a French possession from 1715 until 1810, when it was captured by the British. It was developed thereafter as a Crown Colony, achieving political independence as a separate country in 1968. Although long a British possession, its language, laws and customs have remained basically French.

The island has a very intense Masonic life. Freemasonry first came to Mauritius with its French settlers. A catholic bishop reported in 1754 that Masonic activity existed before the first recorded lodge was created. This was *Loge la Triple Espérance* #332, under the Grand Orient of France, chartered in 1778. 'La LTE', as it is known locally, has evidently suffered periods of dormancy over the years, but it remains alive, still under the Grand Orient of France. Other lodges, such as *Loge la Paix*, chartered by the Grand Orient of France in 1790, were not so fortunate. However, two further Grand Orient lodges were successfully erected in 1986, namely *Loge Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam* and *Loge Louis Léchelle*. Both lodges continue to operate.

The Grand Lodge of France (GLdF) has also been active on Mauritius. It appears that in the early 1900s the GLdF formed two lodges there, but they were short lived. Its first successful lodge was *Loge le Sphinx* #715, chartered originally in Port Louis in 1951, but now meeting in Vacoas. Two others have been chartered, one at Vacoas, the other at Port Louis. All three work the Scottish Rite Craft degrees, in French. A regional meeting of GLdF lodges takes place every Easter, alternating between Mauritius, Réunion and Madagascar.

In 1992, the French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) chartered *Loge Louis Auguste Ormieres* #710. It was followed by two others in 1996, and two more in 1999. Interestingly, joint Masonic gatherings between mainstream Mauritian lodges and lodges on the neighbouring islands of Réunion and Madagascar are also not infrequent.

English Masonry arrived in Mauritius in 1816 with the warranting of Faith and Loyalty Lodge #676 EC, but it lasted only until 1832. Several other lodges had short lives, prior to the warranting of the Lodge of

Friendship #1696, in 1877. Interestingly, it was constituted in the Temple of *Loge la Paix*. At that time, the United Grand Lodge of England still recognised the Grand Orient of France, although relations were severed later that year. The Lodge of Friendship is now administered under the EC District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal, South Africa.

In 1858 the King's Own Fourth Regiment lodge, an Irish military lodge, sponsored a stationary lodge in Mauritius, which was chartered as Military Lodge #235 IC. On the departure of the regiment with its lodge, its local membership joined the daughter lodge. Sadly, Military Lodge #235 did not long survive the departure of the regiment.

In 1864 Scotland granted a charter to Friendship Lodge #439. Although suffering several periods of dormancy, it still happily works to this day in the same temple as, and in harmony with, the English-warranted lodge of the same name.

The *Grande Loge Féminine Française* (GLFF) chartered *Loge Rose de l'Aurore* #130 in 1982, the first feminine lodge erected in Mauritius. It works the Scottish Rite Craft degrees. Co-Masonry (*le Droit Humain*) is also present, with two lodges, *Ere Nouvelle* and *Isis*. The former works in French, the latter in English.

In 1998 three lodges based on neighbouring islands, and working the Memphis-Misraïm Rite, joined forces to constitute the Grand Lodge of Memphis-Misraïm of the Indian Ocean. It now has one lodge in Madagascar, two on Réunion island and two on Mauritius. Originally, they were under the French Grand Lodge of Memphis-Misraïm. There are also a few other lodges for men and women in Mauritius.

List of lodges

The Masonic Temple in Phoenix, about 4 km north of Vacoas, is used by English, Scottish and GLNF lodges. It is located on the corner of Palmerston and Nalletamby Streets.

English lodge

Lodge of Friendship #1696 Meets at the Masonic Temple, Phoenix, 2nd Friday monthly, except October and November, at 7.30 pm. Installation: September.

Scottish lodge

Lodge Friendship #439 Meets at the Masonic Temple, Phoenix, 1st Thursday, February to October, & 3rd Thursday, December and January, at 6.30 pm. Installation: 30 November, annually, or nearest convenient day.

GLNF lodges

Lodge Louis Auguste Ormieres #710 Meets at the Masonic Temple, Phoenix; 4th Thursday, monthly, except December, at 6.30 pm. Installation: September. Ritual: Emulation.

Lodge l'Alliance de Saint Jacques #993 Meets at the Masonic Temple, 115 Avenue Sodnac, Quatre-Bornes, 2nd Wednesday, monthly, except January at 6.30 pm. Installation: November. Postal Address: PO Box 154, Port Louis, Mauritius. Ritual: Rectified Scottish Rite Craft degrees.

Lodge Stella Clavisque #994 Meets at the Masonic Temple, Phoenix, last Monday, monthly, except December and January, at 6.30 pm. Installation: September. Ritual: Scottish Rite Craft degrees.

Lodge Trochetia #1198 Meeting days not yet fixed. Ritual: French Rite Craft degrees.

Lodge le Phénix #1199 Meets 2nd Monday, monthly, except December at 6.30 pm Installation: November. Ritual: Scottish Rite Craft degrees.

GLdF lodges

Lodge le Sphinx #715 Meets at the Masonic Temple, la Caverne, Vacoas, 2nd & 4th Thursdays at 6.15 pm.

Lodge Amitié Nouvelle #932 Meets at the Masonic Temple, la Caverne, Vacoas, 1st & 3rd Thursdays at 6 pm.

Lodge Paix et Harmonie #1020 Meets at the Masonic Temple, 1 rue Harris, Port Louis, 1st & 3rd Mondays at 6.30 pm.

MOROCCO

This former French and Spanish colony has an interesting Masonic history. From 1860 onwards a small number of 'colonial-type' lodges were created, mainly in Tangiers, under the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of France, the Grand Orient of Spain, the Grand Lodge of Spain and even the Grand Lodge Lusitania of Portugal.

In 1902, Lodge Coronation #934 was established with a Scottish charter, and in 1927 England warranted New Friendship Lodge #4997. These two British lodges started their lives in Tangier, but both soon moved to Gibraltar. New Friendship Lodge later changed its name to Gibraltar Lodge.

The period between the two World Wars was one of further development of Freemasonry in Morocco, but also one of increasing leftist political and anti-religious involvement of the French Masonic Grand bodies. In 1925 a radical member of the Grand Orient of France was appointed *Resident-General* of French Morocco. In 1936 the Fascists took over in Spain, and as a result Freemasonry was brutally suppressed in Spanish Morocco.

Subsequent to Moroccan independence in 1956, all Masonic lodges disappeared from public view from 1958 onwards, as a result of a law banning all 'foreign inspired organizations'. After a difficult period in semi-clandestine operation, the Grand Lodge 'Atlas' of Morocco was erected at Casablanca 'by three lodges under the aegis of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland' on 24 July 1967, three years after the first of these lodges was formed.

It would seem that the original lodge in Casablanca (erected in 1964) was 'self-constituted', although its members hailed from mainstream lodges in Switzerland. It was sponsored by Swiss Masons, but it was not actually placed on the Roll of the Swiss Grand Lodge, it being 'totally independent of Switzerland'. The reason for this is that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge 'Alpina' of Switzerland does not permit it to charter lodges outside Switzerland.

It would appear likely that the original 'self-constituted' lodge split itself into three in order to form a Grand Lodge. It is noteworthy that it was twelve months after the Grand Lodge 'Atlas' was formed that 'Alpina' recognised it. Had 'Alpina' sponsored/constituted 'Atlas', it would probably have recognised it immediately. Given that 'Atlas' was, in fact, self-constituted, this would almost certainly explain why it was never recognised by any other mainstream Grand Lodge.

Between 1971 and 1974 some members under the Grand Lodge 'Atlas' broke away in order to create a rival *Grande Loge du Maroc*. Subsequently, Moroccan Government authorities became highly suspicious of the assumed leftist anti-religious and anti-royalist activities of Grand Orient Masons and effectively forced all existing lodges to cease functioning. It would appear that a few remaining Moroccan Masons continued to work, although, not surprisingly, little or nothing was heard of them either inside or outside the country.

Happily, a change has taken place since 1997, with the official constitution of three lodges in Morocco by the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) and the creation of a District Grand Lodge in 1999. The GLNF has obtained permission of the Moroccan Government to erect lodges because it strictly prohibits political and religious discussion in its lodges.

The three GLNF lodges were consecrated on 30 June 1997. These are *Loge el Andalouss* #1081, which works in Casablanca in both French and English; *Loge Ahl al Kitab* #1082, which works in Rabat in Arabic; and *Loge al Hikmat* #1083, which works in Marrakech, in both Arabic and French. All three lodges use the Emulation Ritual. Presently, none of these lodges have fixed meeting places or times. A GLNF District Grand Lodge for Morocco is scheduled to be constituted on 16 June 2000, in Marrakech.

Given the sensitivities of the Masonic situation in the country, the GLNF prefers that contact details for Moroccan lodges are not published. Intending Masonic visitors are advised to contact the GLNF office in Paris for assistance, preferably through their own Grand Lodge.

STOP PRESS, July 2000.

Instead of forming a District Grand Lodge under the French National Grand Lodge (GLNF), on 15 June 2000, the GLNF constituted the Grand Lodge of the Kingdom of Morocco (*Grande Loge du Royaume du Maroc*) in Marrakesh. Details of its three lodges are given above.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is a former Portuguese colony which had a totalitarian government until recently. There were reportedly several Portuguese-warranted lodges working in the country in the 1960s, but these have long

ceased to exist. There have been preliminary moves, in recent times, for one of the English Constitution lodges in Swaziland to move its location to Moputo, the capital of Mozambique, but (at the time of going to press) it is speculated that the recent devastating floods in the country may delay plans. No mainstream Masonry exists in the country at present.

NAMIBIA

District Grand Lodge of Namibia (EC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 774, Windhoek, Namibia.

Telephone: (246) 0 61 218 663.

Principal Meeting Place: Freemasons' Hall, Leutwein Street, Windhoek.

Lodges: 6.

Grand Superintendent of Namibia (SC)

PO Box 6038, Windhoek 9000, Namibia.

Lodges: 5

History

Namibia, previously known as South West Africa, is a former German and British South African colony. It possesses fourteen lodges: six under England, seven under Scotland, and one under the Grand Lodge of South Africa.

The first lodges in South West Africa/Namibia were of German origin, gaining their charters from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Three were erected at Windhoek prior to the First World War, but the adverse result for Germany in that war saw it lose its African possessions, and its lodges perished. Of these three lodges, one (*Zum Kreuz des Sudens*) was resurrected in 1928, but closed under Nazi pressure in 1933, only to be revived under the Scottish Constitution in 1965. After the Second World War, South Africa took control of South West Africa, although subsequently the United Nations disputed its occupation. Namibia finally gained its independence in March 1990.

English Masonry came to Namibia in 1925 with the warranting of Damaraland Lodge #4758 at Windhoek. Five more English lodges were established prior to the Second World War, and these collectively form the District Grand Lodge of Namibia. Scottish Masonry entered the area in 1923, preceding the English by two years. The first Scottish lodge was Caledonian #1307, at Keetmanshoop. Five Scottish lodges now work in Namibia, the latest being erected in May 1989. The Scottish lodges once formed part of the Scottish District Grand Lodge of the Western Province of the Cape of Good Hope, based at Cape Town, South Africa, but in 1992 they were re-grouped under a Grand Superintendent. Interestingly, one lodge (Namib #1489 SC) which works in the South African-administered enclave of Walvis Bay, remained under District Grand Lodge of the Western Province of the Cape of Good Hope, but, given its geographical location, it is treated here. A single lodge under the Grand Lodge of South Africa has also been established in the country, dating from 1973.

Notes for visitors

In Namibia the Caucasian population, which accounts for most Masonic membership, is approximately 65% Afrikaans-speaking, 25% German-speaking, and only 10% English-speaking. This is to some extent reflected in lodges, although most Afrikaans and English-speaking people tend to be at least mutually bilingual.

Namibia is one of the few places in Africa which contains more Scottish lodges than English. The principal reason is that the United Grand Lodge of England prefers not to warrant lodges to work in a language other than English, whereas the Grand Lodge of Scotland has no such reservation. Consequently, three Scottish lodges in Namibia work in languages other than English. Lodge *Zum Kreuz des Sudens* #1613 and Lodge *Zur Hoffnung* #1777 both work in German, using the Schroeder Ritual. Lodge *Benguela* #1616 works in Afrikaans—as does Lodge *Makalani* #114, under the Grand Lodge of South Africa.

List of lodges

The meeting details of lodges working in Namibia are as follows:

Damaraland Lodge #4758 EC	Meets at Freemasons' Hall, Leutwein Street, Windhoek, 2nd Tuesday, February to November. Installation: June.
Etosha Lodge #7148 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Otjiwarango; 3rd Friday, February to November, except May. Installation: 3rd Saturday, May.
Omuntena Lodge #7376 EC	Meets at Freemasons' Hall, Leutwein Street, Windhoek, 3rd Thursday, February to November. Installation: April.
Optima Lodge #7380 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Oranjemund, 3rd Wednesday, except February and March. Installation: 2nd Saturday, March.
Namutoni Lodge #7473 EC	Meets at the Community House, Tsumeb, 2nd Wednesday, February to November. Installation: August.
Welwetschia Lodge #8768 EC	Meets at the Freemasons' Hall, Swakopmund, 3rd Tuesday, except December. Installation: February.
Lodge Caledonian #1307 SC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 19th Avenue, Keetmanshoop, 2nd Saturday, February to October.
Lodge Dunedin Star #1454 SC	Meets at Freemasons' Hall, Robert Magawe Avenue, Windhoek, 4th Thursday, February to November.
Lodge Namib #1489 SC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 7th Street, Walvis Bay, 1st Tuesday, except January.
Lodge zum Kreuz des Sudens #1613 SC	Meets at Freemasons' Hall, Leutwin Street, Windhoek, 3rd Tuesday, except December and January.
Lodge Benguela #1616 SC	Meets at Freemasons' Hall, Leutwin Street, Windhoek, 1st Wednesday, except December and January.
Lodge zur Hoffnung #1777 SC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Dr Alfons Weber Street, Kramersdorf, Swakopmund, 4th Saturday, except December.
Lodge Makalani #114 SAfC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Grootfontein; 2nd Friday, monthly. Installation: July.

NIGER

Another former French colony, the central West African country of Niger received its first lodge charter in 1995 from the *Grande Loge du Sénégal*, for *Loge Guinguiraye* #19. A second lodge, *Rana* #32, followed in 1998.

In April 1999 the President of Niger was assassinated. He and his successor were both members of *Loge Guinguiraye*. Subsequently, the Grand Lodge of Senegal investigated certain allegations in relation to its lodges in Niger, and suspended the warrants of both lodges. It is to be hoped that the domestic political situation in Niger will stabilise in the future, and that the lodges will be able to resume operations.

Before suspension, both lodges met at the capital city of Niamey. Given the trend of the *Grande Loge du Sénégal*, with support from the *Grande Loge Nationale Française*, in erecting indigenous Grand Lodges, it would have been reasonable to assume that once Niger attained three stable lodges, a new Grand Lodge for the country would have been formed. However, in view of the current difficulties, this would appear to be a distant aspiration.

NIGERIA**District Grand Lodge of Nigeria (EC)**

Address: PO Box 227, Lagos, Nigeria.

Telephone: (234) 1 831 944.

Principal Temple: St George's Hall, 28 Broad Street, Lagos.

Lodges: 31

Provincial Grand Lodge of Nigeria (IC)

Address: PO Box 941, Mamprobi, Nigeria.

Principal Temple: St. George's Hall, 28 Broad Street, Lagos.

Lodges: 18

District Grand Lodge of Nigeria (SC)

Address: PO Box 73433, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

Telephone: (234) 1 266 3273

Principal Temple: St George's Hall, 28 Broad Street, Lagos.

Lodges: 76

History

No country in Africa possesses more lodges than Nigeria, except South Africa and Ghana. Nigeria's current 125 lodges work through District or Provincial Grand Lodges under England, Ireland and Scotland.

The English Grand Lodge had the pleasure of seeing the first lodge in Nigeria. This was Lagos Lodge #1171, established at Lagos in 1867. St John's Lodge #2668 followed it in 1897, also English, and also erected at Lagos. Scotland's first lodge, Academic #1150, commenced operations at Lagos in 1915. McDonald Lodge #197 was the first Irish lodge in the country, warranted at Calabar in 1896.

While England and Ireland preceded Scotland in establishing lodges in Nigeria, Scottish Masonry in the fullness of time would appear to have become the dominant force in the country. Shortly after the Second World War, there were twenty English, nine Scottish and two Irish lodges in Nigeria. However, by the 1990s, Scotland had 76 lodges in the country, compared to 31 for England, and 18 for Ireland. Scotland's main activity has been outside Lagos. There is scarcely a town of any size in Nigeria that does not possess at least one Scottish lodge. Larger centres, such as Ibadan, Ebute Metta, and Port Harcourt have several lodges under the various Constitutions.

It might be that the relative slowness of English Constitution lodge expansion has in some measure been due to local factors. In the early 1980s England split its existing District Grand Lodge into four, forming Nigeria-Lagos Division, Nigeria-Western Division, Nigeria-Eastern Division, and Nigeria-Northern Division. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and in the mid 1990s the four divisions were re-united.

Since World War Two there have been several attempts to create a 'United Grand Lodge of Nigeria', combining all lodges in the country under one Masonic authority. However, local disagreements have militated against it, and there would appear to be no current moves in that direction.

The racial question appears to have been a problem in Nigerian lodges between the two World Wars. In the 1930s some lodges refused to admit indigenous people to membership, while in others they were freely admitted, with some lodges becoming predominantly indigenous. Happily, these problems have long since passed, and men of many races continue to comprise the Craft in Nigeria, which has expanded steadily for many years, and continues to do so.

Notes for visitors

The customs and working of the Craft in Nigeria closely parallel those already discussed under Ghana, so it is not proposed to embark on extensive repetition here. Dress for lodge meetings is a dark suit, or sometimes a dinner suit, particularly for Installation meetings. Lodges mostly meet in the evening, at a time between 7 pm and 8 pm. All lodges have some form of after-proceedings, and many follow the practice of a formal dinner with associated Toast List. While members contribute to the costs of any dinners held, visitors are never expected to follow suit. Nigerian lodges are famous for their hospitality, and visitors can expect a warm reception.

List of lodges

The large number of lodges in Nigeria, currently totalling 125, makes it impossible to detail them here. The capital city of Lagos would probably be the point of entry of most visitors into Nigeria. It presently possesses ten English lodges, four Irish, and fifteen Scottish lodges. Thus, there are few nights of any week when some lodge will not be meeting. Similarly, there are few towns in Nigeria without at least one lodge, and often more than one. Many Masonic Temples are named after their respective oldest lodges.

The addresses of the main (as opposed to all) meeting places in some of the principal Nigerian population centres are as follows:

Lagos

St George's Hall, 28 Broad Street, Lagos.

Faith Hall, Ogungbadero Street (off Brown Road), Aguda, Surulere, Lagos.

Masonic Hall, 7/9 Bamgbose Street, Lagos.

Port Harcourt

Masonic Hall, 2 William Jumbo street, Port Harcourt.

Calabar

Hope Masonic Temple, 1 Hawkins Road, Calabar.

Ibadan

St. David Masonic Temple, Oke-Ado Awolowo Road, Lagos by-pass, Ibadan.

Benin City

Liberty Masonic Hall, Liberty Avenue (off Boundary Road), Benin City.

Onitsha

St. Johns Masonic Temple, 2 Egerton Road, Onitsha.

Kano

Masonic Temple, 29a Airport Road, Kano.

Kaduna

Masonic hall, College Road, Kaduna.

RÉUNION

Réunion, a French possession, is an island in the Indian Ocean 640 km east of Madagascar and 180 km southwest of Mauritius. It was one of the first places in Africa to see the introduction of Freemasonry, with *Loge la Triple Union* (1784), *Loge la Parfaite Harmonie* (1775) and *Loge l'Heureuse Réunion* (1777) all formed under the Grand Orient of France. It has thus been the home of a small number of French-chartered lodges for over two centuries.

A Lodges of the French National Grand Lodge

The *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) chartered Lodge *L'Harmonie de l'Océan Indien* #413, at the capital, Saint Denis, in 1985, and has added five others, the latest being *Loge Joseph d'Armathie* #1011, erected in 1996. The meeting details of the six GLNF lodges are noted below. All lodges work in French, meet monthly except in January, and open at 7 pm—except #995, which tyles at 7.30 pm. All lodges hold their Installation at the regular meeting in September. The ritual used by each lodge is also noted.

Loge l'Harmonie de l'Océan Indien #413	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 4 rue Lory Les Bas, Saint Clotilde (Saint André), 4th Monday. Ritual: Emulation.
Loge Kanissa #425	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 2 Ivan Turpin, allée Mon Repos, Saint Pierre, 2nd Wednesday and 4th Saturday, monthly. Installation: 4th Saturday, September. Ritual: Scottish Rite Craft degrees.
Loge les Chevaliers du l'Octan #856	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 54 Rue Mahatma Gandhi, La Possession, (Sainte Rose), 1st Friday. Ritual: Rectified Scottish Rite.
Loge Aleph #995	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 4 rue Lory Les Bas, Saint Clotilde (Saint André), 2nd Monday. Ritual: Emulation.
Loge Notre Dame d'Afrique #998	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 54 Rue Mahatma Gandhi, La Possession (Sainte Rose), 4th Friday. Ritual: Scottish Rite Craft degrees.
Loge Joseph d'Armathie #1011	Meets at the Masonic Temple, 2 Ivan Turpin, allée Mon Repos, Saint Pierre, 2nd Wednesday. Ritual: Scottish Rite Craft degrees.

B Lodges of the Grand Lodge of France

The Grand Lodge of France has six lodges on Réunion. Its oldest, *Loge la Réunion Fraternelle* #860, was chartered at Saint Denis in 1974, while the most recent, *Loge le Lien Austral* #1253, was formed at Saint

Louis in 1998. Its other four lodges meet, respectively, at Saint Denis, Saint Pierre, Saint Paul, and Saint André. Meeting details are given below.

La Réunion Fraternelle #860 (1974)	Meets at Chemin Lory Les Bas, Saint-Denis, 2nd & 4th Fridays at 7 pm.
Les Fils de Prométhée #930 (1980)	Meets at le Temple du Vieux Tamarin, Bois de Nèfles Coco, Saint-Pierre, 1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 7.15 pm.
L'Acacia Flamboyant #981 (1984)	Meets at 5 av Mahatma Gandhi, La Possession, 1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 7.30 pm.
Saint-Jean du Capricorne #982 (1984)	Meets at 20 Chemin Lory Les Bas, Saint Clotilde, 2nd & 4th Tuesdays at 7.30 pm.
Horus #1152 (1993)	Meets at 20 Chemin Lory Les Bas, Saint Clotilde, 1st Wednesday & 3rd Friday at 7 pm.
Le Lien Austral #1253 (1998)	Meets at Saint-Louis, 3rd Fridays at 7.15 pm.

C Other lodges

The Grand Orient of France now has eight lodges on the island. The oldest extant lodge, *Amitié*, dates from 1816, while the remaining seven are: *La Tolérance Rénovée* (1976) *La Parfaite Harmonie* (1979), *La Sincérité Parfaite*, (1979) *L'Heureuse Rencontre* (1986) *L'Étoile Flamboyante* (1986) and *Florebo quocumque Ferar* (1992).

Two lodges of the Grand Lodge of Memphis-Misraïm of the Indian Ocean are located on Réunion. Others are located on Madagascar and Mauritius.

SÉNÉGAL

A Grand Lodge of Sénégal

[*Grande Loge du Sénégal*]

Founded: 1993. *Descent:* France (GLNF).

Address: Masonic Hall, 29 Boulevard de la Liberation, Dakar, Sénégal.

Postal Address: Grand Secretary, BP 442, Dakar, Sénégal.

Telephone: (221) 822 12 34, or (221) 823 56 83; *Fax:* (221) 822 13 48.

Lodges: 24 (Sénégal 12). *Membership:* 450.

Ritual: Emulation.

History

Another former French colony, Sénégal is located on the West African coast, bordering Guinea, Mauritania, Mali and The Gambia. The first lodge in the country was chartered in July 1781 under the Grand Lodge of France. This was *Loge Saint Jacques de Trois Vertus*, erected at St Louis. It was followed in 1893 by *Loge l'Avenir du Sénégal*, under the Grand Orient of France. The capital of French West Africa was moved to Dakar in 1857 and St Louis went into an irreversible decline. However, *Loge l'Avenir du Sénégal* survived for another century, but was finally erased in 1965. *Loge L'Étoile Occidentale*, also chartered by the Grand Orient of France, is still at work in Dakar.

After the Second World War, the *Grande Loge Nationale Française* (GLNF) became very active in this country. In 1966 a *Triangle* was formed in Dakar under the GLNF, and upon expansion it gained a charter in May 1968, as *Loge Kumén* #133. This was followed, as of 1999, by eleven other lodges in Sénégal itself.

In 1972, the GLNF set up a District Grand Lodge of Black Africa, which progressively erected lodges in Lomé, Bénin and Côte d'Ivoire, as well as in Sénégal. In 1981, the GLNF dissolved the District Grand Lodge of Black Africa, and created four new districts in its place, for Sénégal, Bénin, Gabon, and Côte d'Ivoire. All four districts subsequently evolved into Grand Lodges in their own right. The *Grande Loge du Sénégal* was consecrated in January 1993.

The mission of the GLNF and its District Grand Lodge of Sénégal (subsequently the Grand Lodge of Sénégal) has been to spread Masonry into other French-African countries. The first lodge under the District outside Sénégal was formed in May 1968, with the erection of *Loge Savorgnan de Brazza*, at Brazzaville, Congo. Other lodges followed in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Central African Republic, Cameroun, Mali, Niger,

and Chad. The lodges in Burkina Faso, Mali and Guinea have recently been constituted into Grand Lodges in their own right, and over time this pattern is likely to be repeated in the other countries.

Currently, the Grand Lodge of Sénégal has twelve lodges in Sénégal itself, plus six in Congo, two in Niger (suspended), two in the Central African Republic, and one each in Chad and Cameroun.

Notes for visitors

All lodges under the Grand Lodge of Sénégal work the Emulation Ritual in French, except *Hurqalia* #506 and *Franco-Africaine* #554. These two act as lodges of demonstration and instruction, and membership of them is restricted to Master Masons. Their purpose is to familiarise members with their respective rituals. *Hurqalia* demonstrates the Rectified Scottish Rite (RER), and other approved Craft ceremonies, while *Franco-Africaine* works the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (REAA) Craft degrees. Naturally, the general forms and customs of regular French Masonry are observed in Sénégal. The Grand Lodge holds a General Assembly of its lodges annually, and is usually well represented at the annual GLNF Assembly in Paris each December. In the first instance, Masonic visitors are recommended to contact, or visit, the Grand Secretary, from whom a very warm fraternal reception awaits.

List of lodges

All GLdS lodges working inside Sénégal are listed below. Annual elections occur at the June meeting of each lodge, and all hold their installations at their regular meetings in September. Note that lodges do *not* meet in the Muslim month of Ramadan. All lodges in Dakar meet in the Dakar Masonic Temple. Interestingly, the founding lodges of the Grand Lodge have all maintained their original GLNF numbers in their respective titles, to commemorate their antecedents.

Loge Kumen 133 #1	Meets at Dakar, 2nd Fridays, 8.30 pm.
Loge Ansitoe 149 #2	Meets at Dakar, 4th Fridays, 8.30 pm.
Loge Adam 244 #3	Meets at Dakar, 3rd Thursdays, 8.30 pm.
Loge l'Avenir du Sénégal 418 #4	Meets at Dakar, 1st Thursdays, 8.30 pm.
Loge St Louis du Sénégal 419 #5	Meets at Saint Louis, 1st Saturdays, 6.30 pm.
Loge Cité du Rail 495 #6	Meets at Theis, 4th Saturdays, 3 pm.
Loge Île de Gorée 496 #7	Meets at Theis, 4th Thursdays, 8.30 pm.
Loge Hurqalia 506 #8	Meets at Dakar, Last Mondays, 8.30 pm.
Loge Franco-Africaine 554 #9	Meets at Mbour, 3rd Mondays, 3.30 pm.
Loge Terre Sacrée #15	Meets at Koalack, 2nd Saturday, 2.30 pm.
Loge Nour #16	Meets at Koalack, 2nd Saturday, 2.30 pm.
Loge Penku #20	Meets at Dakar, 4th Monday, 8.30 pm.

B Other lodges

The Grand Lodge of France has one lodge in Dakar, *La Croix du Sud* #775 (1960), meeting at the temple at the corner of avenue Brière de l'Isle and rue du 18 Juin, on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays at 8 pm.

The Grand Orient of France has three lodges, *L'Étoile Occidentale* (1899), *Blaise Diane* (1976), and *Emir Abd el Kader* (1990), all working the French Rite.

SEYCHELLES

This small island group lies in the Indian Ocean to the north of Madagascar. Two English lodges work in the islands, the oldest dating from 1977, and the youngest from 1994. Both are constituent lodges of the English District Grand Lodge of East Africa, based at Nairobi, Kenya. They both meet at the Masonic Hall, Marie Laure Drive, Bel Ombre, Mahé. Postal Address: PO Box 492, Mahé, Seychelles.

Seychelles Lodge #8789	Meets 2nd Wednesday, monthly. Installation: September.
Mount Simpson Lodge #9559	Meets 4th Wednesday, January, April, June, August and October. Installation: April.

SIERRA LEONE

District Grand Lodge of Sierra Leone and the Gambia (EC)

Address: PO Box 401, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Principal Temple: Freetown Masonic Temple, 30 Lightfoot Boston Street, Freetown.

Lodges: 20 (Sierra Leone 18, the Gambia 2)

District Grand Lodge of Sierra Leone and the Gambia (SC)

Address: PO Box 613, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Principal Temple: George Ackland Masonic Temple, 24 Lightfoot Boston Street, Freetown.

Lodges: 19 (Sierra Leone 18, the Gambia 1)

History

Sierra Leone was one of the oldest British colonies in West Africa, and as such it was an early recipient of Freemasonry. The first lodge erected in the colony was the Freetown Lodge of Good Intent #721, established under English warrant in 1820. Unfortunately, it fell on hard times and was erased in 1862. Today, the Craft in Sierra Leone remains strong and expansive. England boasts a District Grand Lodge, with 20 lodges under it (including two in The Gambia). Scotland also has a District Grand Lodge constituted by 19 lodges (one in The Gambia). One lodge also works at Freetown under Irish warrant.

The revival of Masonry in Sierra Leone came with the establishment of Freetown Lodge #1955, EC, erected in 1882. Further English warrants were granted for lodges at Freetown in 1894 (St George Lodge #2506), and 1899 (Rokell Lodge #2798). The first Scottish lodge to receive a charter was Sierra Leone Highland Lodge #997, in 1905. Many more English and Scottish lodges have been established down to the present time, including the country's first (and so far only) Irish lodge (Trinity Lodge #848), in 1972. The latest English addition to the strongly expanding Craft in Sierra Leone is Good Intent Masters Lodge #9561, warranted in 1994, while the latest Scottish addition is Lodge Obba #1810, erected in 1995. Eleven English lodges were erected in the country between 1983 and 1994, averaging more than one per year. The relatively stable political situation in Sierra Leone through the last few decades, which lasted until 1997, coupled with the increasing number of indigenous men enjoying membership, would appear to largely explain the solid growth of the Craft in the country.

Unhappily, a civil war erupted in Sierra Leone in 1997 which, although apparently settled by 1999, has left the country in a ruinous state. The position of Freemasonry, and Freemasons, remains unclear, but one cannot imagine the Craft to have been unaffected.

Notes for visitors

As is usual for expatriate British Masonry in Africa, the lodges in Sierra Leone follow the customs and rituals of the Constitution from which each obtained its warrant. English lodges follow their meetings with a traditional festive board. The only notable addition to the usual Toast List is to commence with a Toast to the 'President and Republic of Sierra Leone'. A toast to 'Sister Constitutions' is often proposed, particularly at Installation Meetings. Dress for meetings is a dark suit, and the majority of lodges commence between 6.30 pm and 7.30 pm. Earlier starting times are often set for Installations. It should be noted that several different faiths are represented in Sierra Leone, and this is naturally reflected in the membership of the lodges. Since 1970, a handbook entitled the *Masonic Memento* has been locally published. This small pocketbook sets out the meeting details of all lodges in Sierra Leone and The Gambia in calendar form, and often contains short articles of Masonic interest.

Given the recent state of civil war in Sierra Leone, intending Masonic visitors are well advised to seek appropriate advice, both before attempting to enter the country and prior to seeking to visit a lodge.

List of lodges

Almost all the lodges located in Sierra Leone meet at its capital city, Freetown, which contains three Masonic meeting places. These are: Freetown Masonic Temple, 30 Lightfoot Boston Street, Freetown, denoted (1) below; the George Ackland Masonic Temple, 24 Lightfoot Boston Street, Freetown, denoted (2)

below; and the Rokell Masonic Temple, Rokell Street, Tower Hill, Freetown, denoted (3) below. Many Scottish lodges open at 6.30 pm, as does the Irish lodge, while English lodges usually tyle at 7 pm to 7.30 pm. The following are the details for lodges meeting at Freetown.

English lodges

Freetown Lodge #1955	Meets (1); 2nd Wednesday monthly, except January. Installation: 27th December.
St George's Lodge #2506	Meets (2); 1st Tuesday monthly. Installation: 23rd April.
Rokell Lodge #2798	Meets (3); 3rd Thursday monthly. Installation: November.
Loyal Lodge #3719	Meets (3); 1st Thursday monthly. Installation: May.
Progressive Lodge #6431	Meets (1); 3rd Friday monthly. Installation: January.
Wilberforce Lodge #6432	Meets (3); 3rd Tuesday odd months. Installation: March.
Granville Lodge #7212	Meets (1); 2nd Monday monthly. Installation: October.
Lamoramus Lodge #9081	Meets (3); 2nd Tuesday, February, June (Installation), August, December, & 2nd Friday, April.
Sigma Lodge #9204	Meets (3); 3rd Monday, October to June, except November, January and May. Installation: 4th Friday, May.
Prince of Wales Lodge #9257	Meets (3); 4th Monday, odd months. Installation: May.
Cedar and Palm Lodge #9259	Meets (3); 1st Wednesday, odd months. Installation: March.
Orpheus Lodge #9283	Meets (3); Last Thursday, October to June. Installation: 22nd November.
Freetown Bicentenary Lodge #9302	Meets (1); Last Monday, January, April, July, and October. Installation: 1st Tuesday, December.
Symphony Lodge #9303	Meets (3); 4th Friday, January, March, July, November; 4th Thursday, May; 2nd Friday, September. Installation: July.
St. Patrick's Lodge #9366	Meets (3); Last Wednesday, February, March, June, September & December. Installation: March.
Barbadori Lodge #9404	Meets (3); 2nd Saturday, January, May, September; 3rd Wednesday, November (Installation).
Solomon Pratt Lodge #9535	Meets (1); 3rd Tuesday, February; 2nd Tuesday, May, September & November (Installation).
Good Intent Masters Lodge #9561	Meets (3); 1st Saturday, February; 4th Monday, June; 2nd Saturday, December (Installation)

Scottish lodges

Lodge Sierra Leone Highland #997	Meets (2); 1st Monday monthly.
Lodge Academic #1138	Meets (2); 2nd Thursday monthly.
Lodge Tranquillity #1446	Meets (2); 2nd Saturday, even months.
Lodge Harmony #1448	Meets (2); 1st Saturday monthly.
Traveller's Lodge #1455	Meets (2); Last Friday monthly.
Lodge Mount Aureol #1612	Meets (3); 4th Wednesday, September to May.
Lodge Sapiens #1620	Meets (2); 4th Saturday monthly.
Lodge Leona #1644	Meets (2); 1st Wednesday, even months.
L Earl of Eglinton & Winton #1650	Meets (2); 4th Wednesday, March, June, September, October & December.
Lodge Regentonia #1752	Meets (3); 2nd Friday, October to June.
Lodge Veritatis #1786	Meets (3); 3rd Friday, odd months.
Lodge Albert Academy #1797	Meets (3); 3rd Friday, even months.
Lodge Cotton Tree #1799	Meets (3); 3rd Tuesday, odd months.
Lodge Excelsior #1807	Meets (3); 2nd Wednesday, even months.
Lodge Obba #1810	Meets (2); 1st Wednesday, odd months, except April.

Irish lodge

Trinity Lodge #848	Meets (2); 1st Friday odd months. Inst: September.
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SOMALIA

This East African country, located at the base of the Horn of Africa, once possessed a lodge established by the Grand Orient of France, but it is has long since expired. The political situation in this country makes Masonic development unlikely in the foreseeable future.

SOUTH AFRICA

A Grand Lodge of South Africa

Founded: 1961. *Descent:* Netherlands.

Postal Address: PO Box 46203, Orange Grove, Johannesburg 2119, South Africa.

Address: Grand Lodge Centre, 75 13th Street, Orange Grove, Johannesburg.

Telephone: (27) 11 640 1324.

Email: <sdlpf@iafrica.com>. Website: <<http://www.icon.co.za/~orko/>>.

Lodges: 95. Membership: 3,300.

Ritual: Netherlandic (with adaptations)

Publications: *Constitution, Year Book, Annual Proceedings.*

B Lodges under the United Grand Lodge of England

English Masonry in South Africa is ranged under six District Grand Lodges, as follows:

District Grand Lodge of Natal

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 47774, Greyville 4023, Kwa-Zulu Natal.

Telephone: (27) 31 239 653

Principal Meeting Place: Masonic Hall, 25 Hunt Road, Durban.

Lodges: 45

District Grand Lodge of the Orange Free State

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 951, Bloemfontein 9300, Orange Free State.

Telephone: (27) 51 4300 260

Principal Meeting Place: Masonic Hall, Spitzhop, Bloemfontein.

Lodges: 10

District Grand Lodge of South Africa, Central Division

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 654, Jan Kempdorp 8550.

Telephone: (27) 553 3430.

Principal Meeting Place: Masonic Hall, Dudoitspan Road, Kimberley.

Lodges: 13

District Grand Lodge of South Africa, Eastern Division

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 203, Port Elizabeth. 6000.

Telephone & Fax: (27) 41 585 2760.

Principal Meeting Place: Masonic Hall, Landsdowne Place, Port Elizabeth.

Lodges: 40

District Grand Lodge of South Africa, Western Division

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 205, Howard Place 7450, Cape Town.

Telephone: (27) 21 531 6192, Fax: (27) 21 531 5794.

Principal Meeting Place: Masonic Hall, Piers Road, Wynberg, Pinelands (Suburban Capetown).

Lodges: 39

District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal

Address: District Grand Secretary PO Box 17037, Hillbrow, Transvaal. 2038.

Principal Meeting Place: Freemasons' Hall, 6 Park Lane, Parktown, Johannesburg.

Lodges: 125 (Swaziland, 3, Botswana, 1; Lesotho, 1; Mauritius, 1)

C Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Ireland

Three Provincial Grand Lodges operate in South Africa, as follows:

Provincial Grand Lodge of South Africa, Northern

Address: Provincial Grand Secretary, PO Box 11167, Rynfield 1514, Benoni.

Principal Meeting Place: Benoni Masonic Centre, Rynfield, Benoni.

Lodges: 32 (Swaziland, 1).

Provincial Grand Lodge of Southern Cape Province

Address: Provincial Grand Secretary, Box 160, Howard Place 7450, Cape Town.

Principal Meeting Place: Temple de Goede Hoop (Temple of Good Hope), Bouquet Street, Cape Town.

Lodges: 10.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Natal

Address. Provincial Grand Secretary, PO Box 41551, Rossburgh 4072.

Principal Meeting Place: Port Natal Masonic Hall, Berea Road, Durban.

Lodges: 17.

D Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Scotland

Scotland possesses four District Grand Lodges in South Africa, as follows:

District Grand Lodge of the Eastern Province of the Cape of Good Hope

Address: District Grand Secretary, Box 2620, North End, Port Elizabeth 6056.

Telephone: (27) 41 512 752.

Principal Meeting Place: Masonic Hall, Landsdowne Place, Port Elizabeth.

Lodges: 16.

District Grand Lodge of Natal

Address: District Grand Secretary, 25 Hunt Road, Glenwood, Durban. 4001.

Telephone: (27) 31 219 702, Fax: (27) 31 212 071.

Principal Meeting Place: Masonic Hall, 25 Hunt Road, Durban.

Lodges: 22.

District Grand Lodge of Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 74208, Turffontein 2140, Transvaal.

Telephone: (27) 11 683 8380, Fax: (27) 11 683 5064.

Email: <dglsa@geocities.com>.

Website: <<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/2045/>>

Principal Mtg Place: Freemasons' Hall, 6 Park Lane, Parktown, Johannesburg.

Lodges: 104.

District Grand Lodge of the Western Province of the Cape of Good Hope

Address: District Grand Secretary, Box 195, Howard Place 7450, Cape Town.

Telephone: (27) 21 785 1578.

Email: <dglsccwp@geocities.com>.

Website: <<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Olympus/8516/>>

Principal Meeting Place: Temple de Goede Hoop, Bouquet Street, Cape Town.

Lodges 11.

E Lodges under the Grand East of the Netherlands

Grand Inspectorate of South Africa

Address: PO Box 3786, Johannesburg. 2000.

Lodges: 1

History

South Africa contains possibly the most diverse package of mainstream Masonry anywhere in the world, and as such it requires careful examination. This large country possesses six District Grand Lodges under the English Constitution, four District Grand Lodges under the Scottish Constitution, three Provincial Grand Lodges under the Irish Constitution, a single lodge holding a warrant from the Grand East of the

Netherlands, and a self-governing Grand Lodge. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the discussion below must be somewhat complex. However, the wide variety of mainstream Masonry in South Africa prevents a detailed examination of any one area. Therefore, a generalised commentary must form the approach.

South Africa is a bilingual country with eleven official languages. These are English and Afrikaans, together with nine indigenous (Bantu) languages. Not surprisingly, many citizens are fluent in several languages. A visitor should be aware that because a question to a stranger is answered in English, that stranger might not necessarily use English as his first language. In South Africa, it is considered common courtesy to reply in the language of the first speaker, and the Afrikaans-speaking South African will readily change to English when speaking to visitors.

Most visitors to South Africa will be aware of the racial and political problems experienced in the country. Happily, for the most part, these problems have not been manifested in Freemasonry, and given the more recent multi-racial and multi-cultural political evolution of the country, these issues warrant no further discussion here—except for mention of Prince Hall Masonry in South Africa.

The first lodge formed in Southern Africa was warranted by the Grand Lodge of Holland (now the Grand East of the Netherlands), at Cape Town in 1772. This was Goede Hoop Lodge #18. The oldest existing English lodge was erected in 1811, also at Cape Town. The year 1860 saw the appearance of the first Scottish lodge, again formed at Cape Town, and Irish lodges followed. Each of these four Constitutions continued to warrant lodges, and the ‘home’ Grand Lodges still do. The earlier part of the 20th century saw the English, Irish and Scottish lodges being formed into District or Provincial Grand Lodges, and this provided a further impetus for Masonic development.

Until 1961, the four Constitutions—English, Irish, Scottish, and Netherlandic—operated in South Africa through their respective Districts and Provinces. At that time a situation arose in which the Grand East of the Netherlands was seen to be at risk of losing the recognition of the other three Grand Lodges. These misunderstandings at Grand Lodge level were rapidly cleared up, but in the meantime the possible consequences of such a split were viewed, quite naturally, with deep concern in South Africa, where the closest amity had always existed between the four Constitutions.

Accordingly, it was agreed that the Netherlandic lodges should be allowed to form a new Grand Lodge. However, it should be understood that the clear intention was to preserve and protect the fraternal amity of all South African lodges, and not to form a National Grand Lodge as such. As a result, the Grand Lodge of Southern Africa (renamed the Grand Lodge of South Africa in 1980) was duly formed, but there was no change in the allegiances or operations of the English, Irish and Scottish lodges. All the Netherlandic lodges, with one exception, joined the new Grand Lodge of South Africa, and the Grand East of the Netherlands undertook not to issue any further warrants in the country.

Today, the constitutional position remains unchanged, with the English, Irish, Scottish and South African bodies free to erect new lodges as they think fit. Any move towards a National Grand Lodge in the sense of uniting all mainstream lodges under a single Grand body would require an entirely new approach, and this would appear unlikely in the foreseeable future. In the meantime, all South African Masons enjoy the freedom of constitutional choice, under conditions of fraternal amity.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

The majority of South African lodges meet between 7 pm and 8 pm. Standard dress is a dinner suit, and members of South African Constitution lodges wear white gloves. In Scottish and Irish lodges, often only lodge officers generally wear gloves, while each English lodge decides for itself whether white gloves will be worn. If so, they are worn by all members. A visitor to a lodge in South Africa should be certain to arrive prior to 7 pm, to enable his Masonic identity to be established. In all cases, an unknown visitor can expect to be examined by one or more Past Masters. A visitor from outside South Africa should not be dissuaded from visiting if he is not carrying a dinner suit, as he will be welcomed to attend in a lounge suit.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

All lodges in South Africa, regardless of affiliation, hold some form of after-proceedings following the conclusion of a lodge meeting. For the sake of convenience and clarity, each Constitution can be dealt with separately in this regard.

English lodges

A festive board follows every English lodge meeting. This may take two forms: dining or semi-dining. At a dining festive board, a full Toast List is proposed, in combination with a 'sit-down' dinner.

Semi-dining is in effect a 'stand-up' supper. Indeed, the two practices are usually termed simply *dining* and *supper*. The festive board method employed by English lodges varies between the two forms from lodge to lodge. Some use the full dinner method at every meeting, while others conduct a supper. Still others use a combination. However, most English lodges have a full dinner following an Installation meeting. An example of a full Toast List is as follows:

1. *The State President* is the first toast of the evening. In some lodges this may be *The President and the Republic of South Africa*, while in others simply *Our Country*.
2. *Our Ancient Craft*, or simply *The Craft*. This toast replaces in most lodges the usual English Toast of *The Queen and the Craft*.
3. *The Most Worshipful the Grand Master*.
4. *The Right Worshipful Pro Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Assistant Grand Master, and Grand Lodge Officers Past and Present*.
5. *The Right Worshipful District Grand Master*.
6. *The Deputy District Grand Master, Assistant District Grand Master, and District Grand Lodge Officers, Past and Present*.
7. *The Heads of Sister Constitutions, their Deputies, and Representatives*.
8. *The Worshipful Master*.
9. *Visiting Brethren*.
10. *Absent Brethren*.
11. The Tyler's Toast.

The above is an example of a full Toast List that a visitor may experience when attending an English lodge in South Africa. However, toasts do vary from Masonic district to Masonic district, and widely between lodges themselves. Several toasts are optional and may only be given when a recipient is actually present. The toasts to Sister Constitutions and to the Master are usually given only on Nights of Installation. Similarly, the toast to Absent Brethren is not used in all lodges. A reply to a toast is only given if the recipient is present. A fuller Toast List is used at most festive boards that comprise a full dinner. At suppers the list is usually abbreviated.

Irish lodges

Irish after-proceedings tend to be quite informal affairs. A supper is served, and toasts are limited, often to 'Our Country', 'The Grand Master and Grand Lodge', and the 'Visitors'. Visitors may be asked to reply to the Visitor's Toast, but prior notice will be given. No charity collection is usually taken. On Nights of Installation, a full dinner will normally follow the meeting, and a more extensive Toast List will be used, similar to the English list just outlined.

Scottish lodges

As with the Irish, Scottish lodges tend to have informal suppers associated with their lodge meetings, known under the Scottish Constitution as 'Harmony'. Toasts are kept to a bare minimum. Again, however, Scottish lodges tend to revert to a formal dinner and a fuller Toast List on Nights of Installation, similar to the English pattern.

South African Constitution lodges

In South African Constitution lodges, a formal festive board is usually only held after the working of a first degree ceremony, but even then a lodge may decide to hold an informal supper. However, if the after-proceedings are to be formal, a dinner will normally be served, and those attending will be allotted seats. The toast list will be brief, but formal, and will include a toast to the candidate. The toast to the visitors often provides guests with the opportunity to present fraternal greetings. A usual custom under SAC lodges is for the Master of the lodge to repair to the door to bid farewell as brethren leave at the end of the night.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS IN GENERAL

'Masonic Fires' generally accompany the proposition of many of the formal toasts, regardless of which lodge is attended. Each Constitution has, by and large, 'Fires' peculiar to it, or to a particular degree that a

candidate has taken on the night. Visitors unfamiliar with these matters can readily seek guidance from a suitable lodge member.

For the great majority of lodges in South Africa, the costs of formal dinners are not covered by members' lodge dues, although in many, informal suppers may be covered. Under the English Constitution, lodges usually make a charge on members attending the festive board, whether it is a dinner or a supper, and this price is printed on the lodge summons. As a result of South African licensing laws, the cost of any liquor, if served, is included in the charge made upon members. Nevertheless, there are still English lodges that charge higher dues to include dining and refreshment costs.

However, regardless of which method any individual lodge uses to accommodate the costs of dining, a visitor will never be called upon to pay, and an offer to do so may offend. However, if a visitor attends one lodge on a regular basis, a contribution to costs will be favourably received. In any case, a donation from a visitor to any charity collection a lodge may undertake is always appreciated.

NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

All lodges in South Africa install a new Master annually. However, only English, Irish, and Scottish lodges use the *Inner Working* as part of the Ceremony. Masters of the South African Constitution are installed in a shorter ceremony which may be witnessed by all Masons present, regardless of Masonic rank. However, Installed Masters under the SAC may attend a Board of Installed Masters at an Installation under the other three Constitutions, and so witness the actual Installation of a new English, Irish or Scottish Master. Irish lodges generally install in January, February or March. Scottish lodges often prefer to install on the Feast Day of a Saint (for example, St Andrew's Day) although many still opt for a convenient and regular time each year. The Installation of an English lodge is fixed to an annual time, with the widest variations of day quite evident.

Visitors are welcome to attend Installation Meetings, but they should if at all possible give plenty of notice of their intention to be present. Indeed, this applies to ordinary meetings, as such notice assists with catering arrangements. Nevertheless, a visitor should not feel prevented from visiting if he cannot provide notice. As has already been mentioned, a formal dinner often accompanies an Installation Meeting in South Africa, but not always. Outside the main cities, in country areas, the ladies of members and visitors sometimes attend Installation after-proceedings. Where this practice occurs, toasts are often limited, or are dispensed with altogether except for a toast to 'The Ladies'. Again there are some lodges which replace more usual after-proceedings with a dinner dance. Visitors are advised to make appropriate inquiries as to which form of after-proceedings is to be used by the lodge whose Installation they intend to visit. It should also be noted that Installation meetings often commence at an earlier time than normal meetings. Lodges installing on a Saturday usually begin in the afternoon, allowing after-proceedings to commence in the early evening.

VISITING IN GENERAL

The procedures for visiting lodges in South Africa vary between Constitutions and between lodges themselves. Scottish lodges generally require all members and visitors to be present in the lodge prior to opening. Once this is effected, the Master and his principal officers will then form a procession into the lodge.

The English lodges follow one of two systems. The first is similar to the Scottish practice, whereby members and visitors repair to the lodge room prior to opening. However, not all English lodges follow the procession procedure. In some lodges, the Master and officers will be present from the start, and will open the lodge as soon as everyone is in readiness. The second alternative practice employed by some English lodges is to open the lodge in the presence of members only. Visitors will not then be admitted until after the lodge has dealt with its ordinary business (minutes, correspondence, accounts, etc).

Irish lodges largely follow a pattern similar to the Scottish, except that visitors to an Irish lodge can expect to be asked for the *password leading to the first degree* during the opening of the lodge. Visitors unfamiliar with this procedure are advised to discuss it with an appropriate lodge officer after they have completed normal avouchment procedures.

South African Constitution lodges normally open with only lodge members present. After the opening, visitors are then admitted according to rank and seniority. Visitors may seek the permission of the lodge's Master to be present for the opening, and such permission will normally be granted, particularly to visitors

from outside South Africa who may not have witnessed such an opening before. At the discretion of the Master of the lodge, and depending on the lodge's program for the evening and the number of visitors, admission will be handled by one of the two following methods.

The first method involves the initial admission of all visitors below the rank of Installed Master; to be followed by a second admission of Sitting Masters and Past Masters, who enter in terms of juniority.

The second method consists of three admissions. The first is that of all visitors below the rank of Installed Master who are not accompanying the Master of their lodge. The second consists of all Past Masters not representing their lodge, or not accompanying their Master or his representative. The third admission is that of deputations from other lodges, whereupon members thereof will accompany the lodge Master or his representative.

There are other variances to these admission procedures, but the above suffice as examples. In determining the order of the entrance of lodges, the seniority of lodges (by number), and their Constitution (by age) prevails, although South African Constitution lodge are taken last. Lodges enter in order of juniority. Thus, the order of lodge admission is Scottish first, Irish second, English third, and South African last. Upon entering, visitors below the rank of Installed Master will be directed to seats by the Master of Ceremonies, where they remain standing until all visitors are admitted. Both Sitting and Past Masters will be escorted to the East whereupon they will be welcomed by the Master, and then invited to sit on the Master's right. It may also be noted that in lodges of other Constitutions, regardless of admission methods, Installed Masters will always be invited to sit in the East.

In the course of the closing ceremonies of all lodges in South Africa except those under the South African Constitution, visitors may be called upon to convey fraternal greetings to the Master, who will respond suitably. The Master or his representative will convey greetings in the case of a visiting lodge. Individual visitors from overseas are most welcome to convey greetings from their own lodge and Constitution, should the opportunity arise. In SAC lodges, visitors will be thanked for their attendance during the closing ceremonies but fraternal greetings will not normally be exchanged, this practice usually being reserved for the lodge after-proceedings. Lastly, it is worthy of note that virtually all lodges in South Africa take up a charity collection in association with meetings. In many this will be done during the closing ceremonies, in others at the after-proceedings, while in some a collection will be taken both inside and outside the lodge. In a few lodges, a charity levy is imposed as part of annual lodge dues. In any case, visitors are usefully advised to carry an appropriate sum of money with them for this purpose.

Visitors coming to South Africa from overseas are advised to make contact, at least in the first instance, with the appropriate Grand Lodge, District Grand Lodge, or Provincial Grand Lodge, under which they propose to visit. The addresses of the majority of major Masonic temples in South Africa have already been noted, and probably the best to attend are those in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. Visitors will find that the largest temples are staffed, where they will receive full assistance. In the second instance, a visitor can make inquiries at the Masonic temple in the town in which he finds himself. Virtually every town in the country possesses a Masonic temple, and many have a caretaker. Outside each is usually located a notice board that states where the caretaker or lodge secretary can be contacted.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

There are many temples of great interest in South Africa, and some of the larger ones possess a library and museum. Two in particular merit special mention. The Temple de Goede Hoop in Cape Town is a remarkable structure, and is the birthplace of Masonry in Africa. Freemasons' Hall, Johannesburg, is the largest Masonic structure in Africa. It is an imposing edifice and houses four temples, the largest of which seats 280 people. It also contains dining rooms, and one of the largest libraries and museums in the Southern hemisphere. While it is owned by the English Constitution, lodges from all allegiances meet there on an equal footing, and it has in excess of 130 tenants (including lodges of various additional degrees). Indeed, the pressure of accommodation is so great in some parts of South Africa that some lodges meet in municipal halls or church halls. It should also be noted that no lodge meets in licensed premises anywhere in South Africa.

A majority of lodges in South Africa hold Ladies' Nights, usually on an annual basis. These occasions are not necessarily associated with lodge meetings and may take the form of a dinner, dinner dance, or ball. As already mentioned, some lodges invite ladies to the after-proceedings of an Installation meeting.

All lodges in South Africa have *Lodges of Instruction*, but this term must be immediately explained in context. Lodges of Instruction, as found in England as separate instructional bodies, are rare in South Africa. For example, there are only two English Lodges of Instruction, as such, in the Transvaal. The more correct term in a practical sense is *Lodge of Rehearsal*. All lodges have rehearsals, although some lodges, particularly English ones, call their rehearsals *Lodges of Instruction*.

It is quite common in South Africa for Masons to be members of more than one lodge, often under more than one Constitution. Those wishing to affiliate with another lodge must be proposed and seconded by members of the lodge to be joined, and be successfully balloted for in open lodge prior to admission, in addition to presenting the appropriate Masonic credentials. If a Mason affiliates with a lodge under another Constitution, his signature will normally be required on forms of allegiance to the Constitution he joins.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

The workings and rituals of the various Constitutions largely approximate those of their home Grand Lodges, although SAC lodges work a ritual that has been largely adapted from the original Netherlandic version. It is useful to look at each allegiance separately in this regard.

English lodges

Emulation is the most popular ritual amongst English lodges, although others are in use, all of which are similar. British Lodge #334 in Cape Town has its own unique working. It remains the oldest EC lodge in the Southern Hemisphere, formed in 1811.

Irish lodges

The Grand Lodge of Ireland requires all its lodges to work a uniform ritual, and this applies to its constituents in South Africa. Details of Irish workings are to be found elsewhere in this volume.

Scottish lodges

There are several different, but similar, rituals in use under the Scottish Constitution. Scottish rituals are not overly different from those of the English, with the most divergent features being in the third degree ceremony. Scottish lodges are probably the most thorough in the examination of unknown visitors.

Netherlandic lodge

The remaining Dutch lodge (*see below for details*) works the Netherlandic Ritual in the High Dutch language.

South African Constitution lodges

SAC ritual is quite removed from those of the three 'home' Constitutions. It is based on the ritual of the Grand East of the Netherlands, which in turn was originally based on old English ritual of the 1750s. The Temple layout is the first thing a visitor will notice. Both Wardens are seated in the west: the Senior Warden in the south-west, and the Junior Warden in the north-west. Members sit in two 'columns' on either side of the Temple—the north column under the control of the Junior Warden, and the south column controlled by the Senior Warden. The Master sits in the East, with an altar in front of him. The tracing board of each degree (in the old form of a floor cloth) is placed in the centre of the lodge. In the first degree, the rough ashlar, Ionic column, Corinthian column and Doric column; flanking the north-east, south-east, north-west and south-west corners of the tracing board surround this, respectively. Tall candles top the three columns. In the second degree, there are five columns and candles surrounding the tracing board, representing the five noble orders of architecture.

Members are seated in columns as follows: Stewards are seated, half in the north column and half in the south column, closest to the Wardens. Fellow Crafts are seated at the head of south column closest to the east, while Apprentices are seated at the head of the north column. The Orator is seated in front of the Past Masters, to the Master's left; while the Preparators (equivalent to English Deacons) sit in front of the two Wardens. The actual degree ceremonies themselves largely approximate continental forms, and will be of intense interest to any visitor unfamiliar with them.

No business of a routine nature is dealt with in open lodge. Minutes, reports, ballots and the like are conducted at separate meetings of Master Masons. Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have no right to visit or participate in the running of the lodge until they become Master Masons. SAC lodges, as has already been

premised, do not use the Installed Master ceremony in the course of an Installation. However, Installed SAC Masters can partake of this ceremony later as an option, and most do.

The Grand Lodge of South Africa has promulgated a uniform ritual for use in its lodges, and while it is basically Netherlandic, several modifications have been made, although these are far from extensive. A major alteration has been to include an obligation in each degree ceremony, whereas in Netherlandic Ritual only an Apprentice is obligated. Many SAC lodges work the English language version of their ritual, while some work the alternative Afrikaans version.

It should be generally noted that the *modes of recognition* vary between each of the four Constitutions. However, each is aware of the forms of the others, and they are well recognised. Indeed, it is quite usual for a visitor to a lodge outside his own Constitution to use the signs that he himself was taught.

REGALIA

Again, regalia varies between the Constitutions. However, aside from some differences in colour and style, all aprons worn in South Africa are similar. Some lodges trim their aprons with a specific colour (tartan, in the case of some Scottish lodges). The Grand Lodge of South Africa has abandoned the plain white aprons used in Europe, and instead has opted for a Master Mason apron-form not dissimilar to the English, but using yellow silks instead of blue. Visitors, regardless of Masonic origin, are welcome to wear their own regalia at any lodge they attend in South Africa.

MASONIC ADMINISTRATION

The Provincial Grand Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the English and Scottish District Grand Lodges, all operate along the lines of administration of their home Grand Lodges, according to their various Grand Lodge constitutions and regulations. Each local Grand body operates with a Provincial or District Grand Lodge hierarchy. While Irish Provincial Grand Lodge offices, and Scottish District Grand Lodge offices, tend to be elective; those of the English District Grand Lodges are largely appointive. Actual Grand Lodge rank stems directly from the home Grand Lodges themselves. The local Grand bodies have a fair deal of Masonic autonomy, particularly in terms of administration. The names and responsibilities of each Provincial and District Grand Lodge rank corresponds, in a local sense, to those ranks of the home Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodge of South Africa is basically an Appointive Grand Lodge, although not a few of its forms stem from its Dutch ancestry. Its Grand Lodge officers, in order of seniority, are as follows: The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Assistant Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Orator, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies, Grand Almoner, Grand Ambassador, Grand Inspector, Grand Architect, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Director of Music, Grand Inner Guard, Grand Tyler, and Grand Stewards.

As can be seen from this list there is considerable British influence in the offices of this Grand Lodge, and these largely correspond accordingly. The *European offices* are analogous, in a 'Grand' sense, to those of ordinary SAC lodges. The Grand Lodge of South Africa meets annually, in August, and all its constituent lodges must have a representative present or be liable to be fined. The operations of the Grand Lodge are decentralised through three Provincial Grand Lodges, working in a similar pattern to the English, Irish and Scottish 'local' Grand Lodges. It is possible, by invitation, for visitors to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge of South Africa.

OFFICERS OF CONSTITUENT LODGES

The officers that comprise English, Irish and Scottish lodges have been detailed elsewhere in this volume, and these apply as appropriate to lodges in South Africa. The officers of SAC lodges are as follows: Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Secretary, Treasurer, Deputy Master, Orator, First Preparator, Second Preparator, Architect, Almoner, Master of Ceremonies, Ambassador, Inner Guard, and Stewards. The office of Orator largely corresponds to that of Chaplain in a British-type lodge, and the Preparators to Deacons. The duties of the Ambassador largely involve responsibilities connected with the reception of visitors.

List of lodges

As of 1999, there were 584 mainstream lodges working in South Africa, and it is obviously impractical to list them all here. The addresses of all major Masonic edifices in South Africa have already been noted

above. By and large, except in December and/or January in many cases, lodges in South Africa meet on a monthly basis. This applies to all lodges, regardless of Constitution. Visitors seeking to attend a lodge in December or January should be particularly careful to check meeting details prior to their visit. This can be achieved at any main Masonic temple. All 'local' Grand Lodges, and the Grand Lodge of South Africa, publish their own annual *Year Book*, or similar directory, containing the full meeting details of their lodges. Visitors may care to purchase appropriately in this regard when in South Africa.

Finally, the language situation, as it affects lodges, needs to be explained. About sixty to seventy percent of all lodges in South Africa work in the English language. Most of the rest work in Afrikaans, although there are a small number that work in German or Greek. However, it would be a mistake for visitors to assume the language worked by any particular lodge simply on the basis of its warrant. Many SAC lodges work in English, while there are a reasonable number of English, Scottish and Irish lodges that work in Afrikaans. It is therefore advisable for a visitor to assume nothing in this regard, but rather seek to discover the working language of any lodge he plans to visit. A question in this regard will be readily answered at any major temple upon personal inquiry.

Lodges of special interest

There are three research lodges in South Africa, two English and one Scottish, as well as an inter-jurisdictional Masonic research association. Details of these, and one other lodge of particular interest are given below.

Athenaeum Lodge of Research #7455 EC meets at Westville, Natal, and meeting details may be obtained from the District Grand Secretary in Durban.

Lyceum Lodge of Research #8682 EC meets at Freemasons' Hall, Park Lane, Parktown, Johannesburg on the third Wednesday of even months, except December, and holds its Installation on the third Wednesday in November. It produces excellent annual transactions, but is better known for the costume plays it presents every second year, and the leadership and training sessions it provides for the district. Secretary is Rodney Grosskopff, fax 27 11 880 5398, email <ManfredHermer@yebo.co.za>. This lodge also works in conjunction with Australian research lodges to organise lecture tours by Masonic scholars from the northern hemisphere.

The Century Lodge of Research #1745 SC meets at the Masonic Temple, Glensands Ave, Rewlatch, Johannesburg, on the last Tuesday of January, May, August and October at 6.45 pm.

Cape Masonic Research Association meets in January to inaugurate its new President, and thereafter four times per year, on the fifth Tuesday of appropriate months, in the refectory of the Graham Botha Temple in Bouquet Street, Cape Town. Meetings are well supported, including often by the District/Provincial Grand Masters of the four jurisdictions. The secretary may be contacted by email at <cmra@geocities.com>, and the Association's website is at <<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Forum/727>>.

Eendracht Maakt Macht Lodge #88 is the only lodge remaining directly under the Grand East of the Netherlands in South Africa. It dates from 1899 and meets at Freemasons' Hall, 6 Park Street, Parktown, Johannesburg; on the 2nd and 4th Mondays, monthly.

F Other lodges

Early in the 20th century the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania chartered two lodges in South Africa, Ethiopia Lodge #75 and Coppin Lodge #76. In 1972, the Grand Lodge of Southern Africa (as it then was) began moves to enable these brethren to join mainstream Masonry, which involved an approach to the government, to obtain exemptions from some of the apartheid provisions. Eventually, the Grand Lodge was successful, and (since the two Grand Lodges involved did not recognise each other) about 40 Prince Hall brethren were re-initiated, passed and raised, and in 1977 became foundation members of Lodge Perseverance #126 in Cape Town and Lodge Phoenix #127 in Kimberley, under the Grand Lodge of Southern Africa.

Initially, they were instructed not to undertake any fraternal visits, until the sister Grand Lodges (the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the single lodge of the Grand East of the Netherlands) indicated they were acceptable as regularly-made Masons. They proved acceptable in all jurisdictions, and some of them went on to achieve Grand Rank. Lodge Perseverance #126 is still on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of South Africa, but Lodge Phoenix #127 disappeared about 1995.

In 1991, the Grand Master of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of North Carolina visited South Africa, where he is reported to have made Nelson Mandela a Mason 'at sight', and issued a charter for Nelson Mandela Lodge #1000 (renumbered #843) at Soweto, outside Johannesburg. No returns have been received from the

lodge since 1994, when Nelson Mandela was listed as Worshipful Master, and its parent Grand Lodge considers it defunct.

The English women-only Order of Women Freemasons, has a lodge at Durban, Flame Lily #338.

ST HELENA

This small South Atlantic island adjacent to Southern Africa is a British possession, and it contains an old English lodge, dating from 1843. Its details are as follows:

St Helena Lodge #488 EC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Napoleon Street, Jamestown, St. Helena; 2nd Tuesday, monthly, except December. Installation: 27 December.
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SUDAN

The Masonic history of the Sudan, a former British colony, parallels that of neighbouring Egypt. Its first lodge was Khartoum #2877, erected in 1901 by the United Grand Lodge of England. This was followed by two further lodges from the same source, at the same location, Sir Reginald Wingate #2954 (1903), and Mahfel-el-Ittihad #3348 (1908). A fourth lodge, Red Sea #4570, was formed at Port Sudan in 1923. These lodges were all administered through the then District Grand Lodge of Egypt and the Sudan, based at Cairo. The lodges in the Sudan did not survive the British withdrawal after the Second World War and subsequent Sudanese independence in 1956. No lodges, mainstream or otherwise, now meet in the Sudan.

SWAZILAND

This small country borders on South Africa. It possesses three English lodges (the earliest dating from 1950), an Irish lodge, and a Scottish lodge. The English lodges are governed by the English District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal, the Scottish lodge comes under the Scottish District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Northern Cape, while the Irish lodge comes under the Irish Provincial Grand Lodge of South Africa, Northern. Meeting details are as follows:

Swaziland Lodge #7035 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Manzani, Swaziland, last Wednesday, monthly, except July & December; Saturday after 1st Friday, July. Installation: June.
Amiantos Lodge #8288 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Mhlume, Swaziland, 2nd Friday, monthly, except June. Installation: 2nd Saturday, June.
St George's Lodge #8322 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Mission Street, Mbabane, Swaziland, 1st Friday, monthly, except January. Installation: July.
Mbabane Lodge #822 IC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Mission Street, Mbabane, Swaziland, 2nd Thursday, monthly, except January. Installation: 1st Saturday, March.
Lodge Dwaleni #1559 SC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Mission Street, Mbabane, Swaziland, 2nd Saturday in February, March, May, July, September and November, at 5 pm.

TANZANIA

This East African country was formed out of the union of the former British (ex-German) colony of Tanganyika and the island of Zanzibar located off its coast. Zanzibar has a very long history as a Arab

sultanate, infamous for its slave trade. It became a British protectorate in 1890, and remained so until 1964, whereupon it became part of Tanzania. England chartered East Africa Lodge #3007 at Zanzibar in 1903, and Zanzibar Lodge #3897 in 1918. The former had expired by 1945, while the latter lasted until 1964. Happily, lodges erected in mainland Tanganyika displayed greater longevity. Haven of Peace Lodge #4385 EC began its career at Dar-es-Salaam in 1921, followed by Tanga Fraternity Lodge #4830 EC, at Tanga, in 1926. Seven other English lodges were subsequently established in Tanzania, bringing the total to nine. The latest, Tanzania Installed Masters Lodge #9534, was warranted in 1993. They work under the English District Grand Lodge of East Africa, based in Nairobi, Kenya.

Scotland chartered Lodge St Andrew #1360 at Dar-es-Salaam in 1928, and this remains the only Scottish lodge formed in the country. It works under the Scottish Grand Superintendent for East Africa, also based in Nairobi. Of the nine lodges working in Tanzania, four are located in Dar-es-Salaam, two at Tanga, and one each at Arusha, Moshi, and Mwanza.

The meeting details of the lodges in Dar-es-Salaam are listed below. They all meet at the Masonic Temple, Sokoine Drive, Dar-es-Salaam.

Haven of Peace Lodge #4385 EC	Meets 2nd Monday, March to November. Installation: April.
Dar-es-Salaam Lodge #5095 EC	Meets 3rd Monday, March to November. Installation: September.
Guiding Star Lodge #5299 EC	Meets 4th Monday, March to November. Installation: November.
Tanzania Installed Master Lodge #9534 EC	Meets 1st Saturday, February, April, August & October. Installation: October.
Lodge St Andrew #1360 SC	Meets 1st Monday, April to December, at 7 pm. Installation: December.

TOGO

National Grand Lodge of Togo

[*Grande Loge Nationale Togolaise*]

Founded: 1992. Descent: France (GLNF).

Address: Masonic Hall, Rue Adjololo-Nyekonakpoe, Lomé.

Postal Address: Grand Secretary, BP 1103, Lomé, Togo.

Lodges: 10. Membership: *circa* 600.

Publication: *Constitution*.

History

Togo is a geographically narrow country. A former French colony, it is located between Ghana and Bénin. It has lodges of French, British and German origin and, very lately, a new Grand Lodge. Togo has the distinction of being the only former French colony in Africa possessing lodges warranted from Germany, England, Scotland and Ireland. This is explained by the fact that Togo was a German colony until WWI and that Lomé, the capital of Togo, is located very near the border with Ghana, a former British colony where Masonry has flourished.

The two English lodges in the country (the oldest warranted in 1974) are attached to the English District Grand Lodge of Ghana. Ireland also has two lodges in Togo, under its Provincial Grand Lodge of Ghana, while the sole Scottish lodge in Togo is governed directly from Edinburgh. The German-chartered lodge, *Nachtigall zur Brüdertreue* #947, was established at Lomé in 1985 under the United Grand Lodges of Germany. It works in French and German.

Of the French Grand Lodges active in Togo, the Grand Orient was first, with *Loge la Fraternité du Bénin* in 1953, followed by *Loge Tolérance et Solidarité* in 1972, and most recently by *Loge les Fidèles du Serment* in 1994. All three meet in Lomé and work the French Rite.

The Grand Lodge of France (GLdF) has also established three lodges in Lomé, the oldest being *Loge le Delta du Bénin*, in 1976. Two of the three are 'daylight' lodges, with *Loge le Delta du Bénin* meeting on Tuesdays, alternately in the morning and afternoon, and *Loge la Lumière du Bénin* meeting on Sunday mornings.

The French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) has been most active, warranting ten lodges in the country, the first of which (*Jephthe* #161) was formed in 1973, and the last (*Aigle de Forêt Sacrée* #651) in 1991. Until

1992 these lodges came under the GLNF District Grand Lodge of Togo. In August of that year the GLNF inaugurated the *Grande Loge Nationale Togolaise* (GLNT), in Lomé. All GLNF lodges in Togo exchanged their charters. By agreement however, the English, Irish and Scottish lodges in Togo retained their current allegiances. Recent precedence elsewhere suggests that as part of any recognition of the new Togo Grand Lodge, the British Grand Lodges will retain the right to warrant and maintain English-speaking lodges in Togo. As the new Togo Grand Lodge is clearly of appropriate descent and operation, it is likely to receive wide recognition from mainstream Grand Lodges.

Notes for visitors

The English, Irish, Scottish and German lodges in Togo follow the forms and customs of their respective Grand Lodges. The two Irish lodges currently hold their Installations conjointly, in September. The GLNT lodges, all of which work in French, mostly use the Emulation Ritual, though two use Scottish Rite (REAA) Craft degrees, while one uses the Rectified Scottish Rite (RER). The GLNT has one daylight lodge, *Loge Aigle de Forêt Sacrée* #10, which meets on a Saturday afternoon.

All mainstream lodges in Togo, regardless of Constitution, hold a festive board after meetings, which often includes a dinner. Visitors will be made welcome at any meeting they (lawfully) attend in Togo.

List of lodges

All English, Irish and Scottish lodges, and the German lodge, share the Masonic Hall, rue du Séminaire, Tokoin, Lomé (telephone: 2 59 53), while the GLNT lodges meet in the Masonic Temple, rue Adjololo-Nyekonakpoe, Lomé. Meeting details follow:

GLNT lodges

Loge Franchise Lomé #1	Meets 4th Saturday, monthly, at 6 pm. Installation: September.
Loge Jephthé #2	Meets 2nd Saturday, monthly, at 6.30 pm. Installation: December
Loge Avenir Espérance #3	Meets 3rd Friday, monthly, at 6.30 pm. Installation: 1st Friday, June.
Loge Persévérance et Sincérité #4	Meets 1st Friday, monthly, at 6.30 pm. Installation: Tri-annually.
Loge St Jean d'Emmanuel #5	Meets 3rd Saturday, monthly, at 6.30 pm Installation: Annually, date not fixed.
Loge Espoir des Plateaux #6	Meets 4th Friday, even months, at 6.30 pm.
Loge Concorde-Amitié #7	Meets 1st Saturday, monthly, at 6 pm. Installation: September.
Loge le Sphinx d'Afrique #8	Meets 4th Friday, even months (except December), at 6.30 pm. Installation: Last Saturday, December.
Loge Concordia Fraternalis #9	Meets 2nd Thursday, monthly, at 6 pm. Installation: Annually, date not fixed.
Loge Aigle de Forêt Sacrée #10	Meets 3rd Saturday, monthly, at 1 pm. Installation: Annually, date not fixed.

English-speaking lodges

Togo Lodge #8605 EC	Meets 2nd Saturday, odd months, at 5.30 pm. Installation: July.
Lomé Lodge #9153 EC	Meets 3rd Saturday, even months, at 6.30 pm. Installation: August
Fraternity Universal Lodge #866 IC	Meets 3rd Fridays, monthly, at 7 pm Installation: 2nd Saturday, September.
Donoughmore Memorial Lodge #887 IC	Meets 1st Saturday, even months, at 6.30 pm. Installation: 2nd Saturday, September.
The Lodge of Lomé #1677 SC	Meets 1st Saturday, odd months, at 5.30 pm. Installation: September.

GLdF Lodges

Loge le Delta du Bénin #884	Meets at the Masonic Temple, avenue des Hydrocarbures, Lomé, 1st Tuesdays at 8.30 am & 3rd Tuesdays at 2.30 pm.
Loge Ptah #1132	Meets at Lomé, 2nd & 4th Tuesdays at 6.30 pm.
Loge la Lumière du Bénin #1213	Meets at Lomé, 2nd & 4th Sundays at 8.30 am.

German lodge

Nachtigall zur Brüdertreue #947	Meets 4th Saturday, monthly, at 7 pm. (Address: BP 3758, Lomé)
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TUNISIA

Freemasonry came to Tunisia in the 19th century, with a number of lodges being chartered by the Grand Orient of France. In 1879, eight French lodges formed the Grand Orient of Tunisia, under a warrant from the Grand Orient of Italy. Lodges were still reported to be working in Tunisia after the Second World War, but

they did not survive Tunisian independence in 1956 and the subsequent proclamation of Islam as the state religion.

However, in 1998, a lodge was formed in Tunisia under the Italian Grand Lodge of the Union (*Gran Loggia dell'Unione*) (see under Italy). This is *Loggia Italia* #16. It meets at the Oriental Hotel, Tunis, monthly, in October, December, April and June. Its meeting days are not yet fixed.

UGANDA

Uganda is a former British colonial territory, which contained several English lodges until 1971. In that year a military dictatorship assumed control of the country, and all lodges were subsequently forced to close. The Idi Amin regime fell in 1983, but stability in Uganda did not quickly re-emerge. Happily, Freemasonry returned to Kampala in 1985 with the warranting of Uganda Lodge #9157 EC. A second lodge followed a year later. A further lodge, Owen Falls #9447, was warranted in late 1991 and initially met at Kisumu, Kenya. It moved to Jinja, in Uganda, in 1992. An additional lodge at Jinja, the Lodge of United Brethren #9529, was formed in 1993. All four lodges come under the English District Grand Lodge of East Africa, based in Kenya.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland possesses two lodges in Uganda. The first is Lodge Ruwenzori #1652 SC, which was originally chartered in 1969, and operated until closed under the Idi Amin régime. It re-opened in February, 1990. A further Scottish lodge, Caledonian Lodge of Kampala #1815, began operations in late 1996. Both these lodges work under a District Grand Superintendent, based in Nairobi, Kenya.

All lodges, English and Scottish, currently working in Kampala meet at the Freemasons' Hall, 18 Nakasero Road, and their collective postal address is PO Box 2708, Kampala, Uganda. The two lodges in Jinja meet at the Masonic Hall, Golf Course Road. Meeting details are as follows:

Uganda Lodge #9157 EC	Meets at Kampala, 3rd Wednesday, monthly, except November and December. Installation: 3rd Saturday, November.
Light in Africa Lodge #9203 EC	Meets at Kampala, 3rd Friday, odd months. Installation: May.
Owen Falls #9447 EC	Meets at Jinja, 2nd Saturday, February (Installation), May, August and November.
Lodge of United Brethren #9529	Meets at Jinja, 4th Saturday, odd months. Installation: January.
Lodge Ruwenzori #1652 SC	Meets at Kampala, 2nd Wednesday, February, April, June, August and December, at 6 pm. Installation: 1st Saturday, October.
Caledonian Lodge of Kampala #1815 SC	Meets at Kampala, 1st Saturday, March, May (Installation), September and November, at 6 pm.

ZAMBIA

District Grand Lodge of Zambia (EC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 71042, Ndola, Zambia.

Telephone: (260) 2 614 901, Fax: (260) 2 613 039.

Principal Temple: Masonic Temple, Cha Cha Cha Road, Lusaka.

Lodges: 14 (Botswana, 1).

District Grand Lodge of Zambia (SC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 35525, Lusaka, Zambia.

Telephone: (260) 1 224 053, Fax: (260) 1 224 175.

Principal Temple: Masonic Temple, Cha Cha Cha Road, Lusaka.

Lodges: 10.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Zambia (IC)

Address: Provincial Grand Secretary, PO Box 30726, Lusaka, Zambia.

Principal Temple: Masonic Temple, Cha Cha Cha Road, Lusaka.

Lodges: 6.

History

Zambia is one of the many former British colonial areas in which Masonry has become well established. It currently possesses 29 lodges, arranged under three local Grand bodies.

The first lodge to be erected in the area which now forms modern Zambia was established on the northern bank of the Zambesi River between Northern and Southern Rhodesia. This was Lodge David Livingstone #1321 SC, consecrated in 1924. It was followed two years later by the Luangwa Lodge #4820 EC. The first Irish lodge was Pioneer Lodge #764, established in 1953.

From the outset, except for English lodges erected before 1930, the formation of any lodge in Zambia relied on the support of Masons from sister constitutions as foundation members. This facet of Masonry is quite common throughout Africa, and it is usual in Zambia to find individual members belonging to several lodges of different allegiances. As with many African countries, local political independence has provided concerns for the continuance of the Craft. Shortly before independence in 1964, when Northern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zambia, and for about ten years thereafter, there were grave doubts expressed for the continued existence of Masonry in Zambia. However, these fears have thus far proved groundless.

Lodges in the copper-mining area of the country (located in the north and usually referred to as the Copperbelt) are composed predominantly of Europeans, with a small number of Asians, but elsewhere in the country membership tends to be more cosmopolitan.

The 1980s and 1990s have seen a decline in the number of British citizens remaining in the country. This occurrence would seem to have dampened the expansion on the Craft in Zambia. The youngest lodge in the country gained its warrant as far back as 1984. However, in recent years there have been a number of Asians of Zambian origin joining the various lodges, and this augurs well for the future. On the other hand, the number of indigenous members still remains somewhat disappointing.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

Lodges in Zambia tend to meet at 7 pm, although there are some that meet up to half an hour earlier. Senior lodge members are often present at 6 pm, and visitors are encouraged to emulate that example so that the normal examination procedures can be readily undertaken. The large plurality of membership in Zambia will often enable a visitor to be vouched for at other lodge meetings after he had attended his first one. As already mentioned, plural membership and substantial intervisiting between lodges are very common in Zambia. Members of Zambian lodges are expected to wear dinner suits to meetings, although this is not mandatory on new members, and the rule in this regard is fast becoming more interpretative. Visitors are welcome to attend in a dark lounge suit, or even a safari suit. There are also members of Scottish origin who wear formal highland dress.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

After-proceedings in Zambian lodges, regardless of affiliation, generally consist of a full evening meal, which is usually prepared by members or their wives on lodge premises. No charge is made to visitors for meals, although in some lodges the purchase of drinks is the responsibility of the individual. There is usually an opportunity for all members and visitors to contribute to lodge charitable funds through a raffle, and visitors will doubtless be moved to assist in this regard. As a dinner is the norm in Zambian lodges, a formal Toast List will usually follow the meal. An example of such a Toast List is:

1. The President of Zambia.
2. The Grand Lodge, and its officers.
3. The District Grand Lodge, and its officers.
4. Sister Constitutions.
5. The Candidate.
6. The Visitors.
7. Absent Brethren.
8. The Tyler's Toast.

Of course, the order of presentation may vary between lodges. Some will only be presented as the need arises, while extra toasts may be added on Nights of Installation. A lodge's Junior Warden usually proposes the toast to visitors. Masonic visitors from outside Zambia are not particularly frequent, so a visitor is likely to be called upon to speak. It is usual for the Senior Warden to propose the toast to Absent Brethren, and most lodges honour this toast at a fixed time, usually 10.30 pm. In Irish lodges, the Tyler's Toast is not usually given.

VISITING IN GENERAL, AND NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

At ordinary lodge meetings, all members and visitors take their places in the lodge for the opening, unless their lodge is making an official visit. Official visitors are received after the routine business of the lodge has been completed, and a lone visitor may be invited to join an official delegation. At the conclusion of each meeting in many lodges, the Master or senior member of a visiting lodge may be given the opportunity to tender fraternal greetings on behalf of his lodge. This procedure is particularly likely to be followed at Installation meetings. Where this practice occurs, an individual visitor, especially if he comes from outside Zambia, will be welcome to convey fraternal greetings from his own lodge. On Nights of Installation, all visitors are received officially. A lone visitor will normally 'attach' himself to either a lodge of his own constitution, or to some other convenient lodge. After all visitors of a lesser rank are admitted, those holding Grand Lodge rank, or Provincial or District Grand Lodge rank, will retire to accompany the official representative of the Provincial or District Grand Lodge into the lodge room. This official representative will usually be the Provincial or District Grand Master.

While there is no restriction on visitors to Installation Meetings of any lodge in Zambia, overseas visitors should endeavour to give the lodge whose Installation they propose to visit prior notice of their intention, as this will assist with catering arrangements.

INTERESTING ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN ZAMBIA

Lodges in Zambia tend to possess a majority of members who are not citizens of the country. This expatriate nature of Zambian lodges is shared by lodges in some other African areas, and tends to impose some differences in customs to those elsewhere. Most expatriate members work in Zambia on contracts of two or three years, and they tend to return to their native lands after their tenure has expired.

The effect on Zambian lodges of this mobility in their membership is not inconsiderable. In particular, it tends to leave some lodges short of experienced members. As a result, the floor work of lodges is often divided between members regardless of rank, and even Entered Apprentices are encouraged to take part.

As another result of membership mobility, the rate of progress can be quite fast, and in some lodges it has been known for a member to move from his initiation to the Master's chair in four years. Declining membership is also a problem in Zambia, and it is not entirely unknown for the membership of two lodges in the same location at times to be almost identical.

Lusaka lodges, in particular, have a long history of hospitality, and are always ready to receive visitors who have been called to the capital city at short notice. On the other hand, some time might elapse between the visits of 'strange' Masons, and they thus become something of a prize when they do turn up. As a result of the somewhat insular nature of Masonry in Zambia, local members are very curious to hear about the Craft elsewhere, and are always delighted to receive a visitor from overseas.

Many social occasions accompany the life of lodges in Zambia. Each holds a ladies' night annually, either at a Masonic building or in an hotel. No lodge meetings are usually associated with these nights, which consist of a dinner and dancing, and sometimes a cabaret. Other social events conducted by lodges include barbecues, film nights, golf tournaments, and various sports events. Zambia possesses no lodges of instruction as such, although all lodges carry out rehearsals. However, the Irish Provincial Grand Lodge encourages degree demonstrations by its constituent lodges at its meetings.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA, AND RITUAL

English lodges in Zambia mostly work the Ellis Robbins ritual, which is almost identical to the Emulation working. Scottish and Irish lodges use the rituals approved by their respective Grand Lodges. Again, the officers of lodges, and lodge layouts, are strictly in accordance with those specified in the rules of each Grand Lodge, as relevant.

List of lodges

The three Constitutions working in Zambia are listed in detail in the local publication: *Masonic Calendar for Zambia*. A brother visiting a lodge in Zambia can acquire a copy of this booklet on request. All Craft lodges meeting in Zambia are listed below:

English lodges

Lodge Luangwa #4820	Meets Masonic Temple, Buntungwa Street Kabwe, 3rd Thursday except April when it meets on the Saturday after 3rd Thursday. Installation: April. Address: PO Box 4.
Roan Antelope Lodge #5278	Meets Masonic Temple, Ndola Road, Luanshya, 2nd Tuesday, except June when it meets on 3rd Saturday. Installation: June. Address: PO Box 112.
Mufulira Lodge #5326	Meets Masonic Temple, Mufulira, 3rd Tuesday September to July. Installation: 4th Saturday, August. Address: PO Box 40100.
Victoria Falls Lodge #5327	Meets Masonic Temple, 1364 Kabompo Road, Livingstone, 1st Friday, monthly, except January & September. Installation: 1st Saturday, September. Address: PO Box 145.
Jubilee Lodge #5582	Meets Masonic Temple, Kvomboko Road, Kitwe, 4th Monday, June to March, except December; & 1st Monday, April. Installation: 4th Saturday, May. Address: PO Box 143.
Itawa Lodge #7072	Meets Masonic Hall, 42 Independence Way, Ndola, 1st Thursday monthly. Installation: June. Address: PO Box 339.
Eagle Lodge #7232	Meets Masonic Temple, Lusaka, 3rd Thursday monthly except December. Installation: January. Address: PO Box 1043.
Tranquillity Lodge #7287	Meets Masonic Temple, Ndola Road, Luanshya, 2nd Tuesday, odd months, except November. Installation: 3rd Saturday, November. Address: PO Box 112.
Coronation Lodge #7329	Meets Masonic Temple, Chingola, 4th Friday monthly, except December and February. Installation: 4th Saturday, February. Address: PO Box 10404.
Falcon Lodge #7510	Meets Masonic Temple, Lusaka, 1st Thursday, February to December. Installation: March. Address: PO Box 1043.
Konkola Lodge #7549	Meets Masonic Temple, Kvomboko Road, Kitwe, 2nd Monday, monthly, except May & August. Installation: 1st Saturday September. Address: PO Box 143.
Mwana Lodge #8706	Meets Masonic Hall, 42 Independence Way, Ndola, 2nd Monday, monthly, except May. Installation: March. Address: PO Box 1649.
Copperbelt Installed Masters Lodge #9136	Meets Masonic Temple, Mufulira, 5th Wednesdays, except December. Installation: First meeting of year. Address: PO Box 40100.

Irish lodges

Pioneer Lodge #764	Meets Masonic Hall, Mkushi Road, Chingola, 2nd Tuesday monthly, at 7.15 pm. Installation: 4th Saturday, April. Address: PO Box 10404.
Downpatrick Lodge #785	Meets Masonic Temple, Lusaka, 1st Friday, except January & October, at 6.30 pm. Installation: 1st Saturday, October. Address: PO Box 33342.
Faillte Lodge #805	Meets Masonic Temple, Kvomboko Road, Kitwe, 1st Wednesday monthly, except December, at 6.45 pm. Installation: 1st Saturday, December. Address: PO Box 22711.
Shannondale Lodge #816	Meets Masonic Temple, 42 Independence Way, Ndola, 3rd Friday, monthly, except September, at 6.30 pm. Installation: 4th Saturday, September, at 2.30 pm. Address: PO Box 70805.
Zambia Masters Lodge #856	Meets Masonic Hall, Lusaka, 5th Fridays, at 6.30 pm. Address: PO Box 320075.
Cashel Lodge #863	Meets Masonic Hall, Ndola Road, Luanshya, 3rd Thursday, monthly, except August. Installation: 2nd Saturday, August.

Scottish lodges

Lodge David Livingstone #1321	Meets Masonic Temple, 1364 Kabompo Road, Livingstone, 3rd Friday, monthly, at 7 pm. Address: PO Box 60028.
Lodge Lusaka #1368	Meets Masonic Temple, Lusaka, 2nd Tuesday, monthly, at 7 pm. Address: PO Box 30262.
Lodge David Ogilvie #1371	Masonic Hall, 42 Independence Way, Ndola, 4th Wednesday, monthly, at 6.30 pm. Address: PO Box 141.
Lodge Broken Hill #1374	Meets Masonic Hall, Buntungwa Street, Kawbe, 2nd Friday, monthly, at 6 pm. Address: PO Box 80468.
Lodge N'kana #1378	Meets Masonic Temple, Kvomboko Road, Kitwe, 2nd Thursday, monthly, at 6.45 pm. Address: PO Box 20023.
Lodge Chingola #1394	Meets Masonic Temple, Mkushi Road, Chingola, 4th Tuesday, odd months, except December; at 6.30 pm; 4th Saturday, July (Installation). Address: PO Box 10044.

Lodge Choma #1480	Masonic Temple, Choma, 2nd Friday, monthly, at 6.30 pm. Address: PO Box 630148.
Lodge Luanshya St Andrew #1481	Meets Masonic Hall, Ndola Road, Luanshya, 3rd Monday, monthly, except December, at 6.30 pm. Address: PO Box 177.
Lodge of Unity #1510	Meets Masonic Temple; Lusaka, 4th Wednesday except December, at 6.30 pm. Address: PO Box 30033.
Lodge Star of the North #1527	Meets Masonic Hall, Mkushi Road, Chingola, 3rd Thursday, February, April, August & October, at 6.45 pm. Inst: 2nd Saturday, June.

ZIMBABWE

A Mainstream jurisdictions

District Grand Lodge of Zimbabwe (EC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 1286, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Telephone: (263) 4 496 284.

Principal Temple: Masonic Temple, Glenara Avenue, Harare.

Lodges: 27 (Malawi, 2).

Provincial Grand Lodge of Zimbabwe (IC)

Address: Provincial Grand Secretary, PO Box 313, Harare.

Principal Temple: Freemasons' Hall, Bishop Gaul Avenue, Harare.

Lodges: 8.

District Grand Lodge of Zimbabwe (SC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box BE 291, Belvedere, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Telephone: (263) 4 741 909.

Principal Temple: Freemasons' Hall, Bishop Gaul Avenue, Harare.

Lodges: 22.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Zimbabwe (GE Netherlands)

Address: Provincial Grand Secretary, PO Box 930, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Principal Temple: Freemasons' Hall, Bishop Gaul Avenue, Harare.

Lodges: 8

History

Zimbabwe, formerly Southern Rhodesia, currently possesses a total of 63 Craft lodges working under the English, Scottish, Irish, and Netherlandic Constitutions, all of which work closely together and in complete amity. A feature of Zimbabwean Masonry is its inter-constitutional visiting, which is particularly common in Harare and Bulawayo. Senior members of all four constitutions, who on occasions participate in the ceremonies, visit practically every lodge installation.

Masonry was introduced into Zimbabwe by members of the *Pioneer Column* that occupied what was then known as Mashonaland in 1890. Within six months, steps were taken to form a lodge at Fort Salisbury, now Harare. On 3 October 1891, it was proposed that this lodge should be named Rhodesia Lodge, and on 24 April 1892 an organising committee applied for a warrant. Interestingly, this was the first time the name Rhodesia had ever been used, the surrounding territory being still known as Mashonaland. Although Cecil Rhodes was a Mason, he was never very active as such. Nonetheless, he was responsible for several generous donations to the Craft, in particular a set of lodge furniture and the land on which to build a Masonic temple.

The original warrant, dated 1892, was lost in a flood in transit, and the replacement warrant, dated 17 May 1893, arrived in July of that year. The dedication ceremony of Rhodesia Lodge #2479 EC finally occurred on 12 January 1895. It was subsequently renamed Founders Lodge in the early 1980s.

The Mashonaland Rebellion of 1896 caused the Installation ceremony of Rhodesia Lodge in that year to be held in most unusual circumstances. It was necessary to obtain special permission from the Territory's

Administrator to hold the meeting. Permission was granted on the condition that all military members of the lodge be in uniform and carry their weapons.

The second lodge to be constituted was Bulawayo Lodge #2566 EC, on 5 October 1895. Over the years, other English Constitution lodges were established, and currently number 25. With two in Malawi, they form the English District Grand Lodge of Zimbabwe.

The first Scottish lodge was formed in Bulawayo in 1897. This was Lodge Alan Wilson #851 SC. Other lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland were subsequently chartered throughout the country and presently number 22.

A lodge of the Irish Constitution, St Patrick #517 IC, was erected in Salisbury (now Harare) in 1921. There are currently eight lodges under this Constitution working in Zimbabwe.

In 1928 the first lodge under the Grand East of the Netherlands was established. This was Lodge Israel #132 GEN. There are presently eight lodges in Zimbabwe operating under this Constitution.

Most Masonic activity in Zimbabwe is concentrated either in Harare or Bulawayo, but there are some country district lodges where members travel considerable distances to attend rehearsals and regular meetings.

As is well known, Zimbabwe achieved *majority rule* in 1980. This resulted in the emigration of many Caucasians, a process that is still continuing. Numerous Masons were among these emigrants, which has had the effect of draining Zimbabwean lodges of many experienced members. Some lodges have overcome the problem quite successfully and continue to prosper, whilst others have experienced difficulties.

Since independence, an increasing number of indigenous men have entered the Craft, some of whom have become Masters of lodges. Happily, the authorities to date have not opposed Freemasonry in any way. Economic problems in the country, however, may prove something of a retardant to future Masonic development.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

The majority of lodges in Zimbabwe meet at or about 7.30 pm, while there are some that meet on a Saturday, when the commencement time is often mid-afternoon, ranging from 3 pm to 4 pm. There are also lodges that usually meet on a week night but conduct their annual installation on a Saturday, in which case they also commence in daylight hours.

Dress for lodges varies somewhat. Many lodges prefer members to attend in a black dinner suit, while some prefer a dark lounge suit (generally black, with white shirt and dark tie). However, visitors are welcome at any lodge in either form of dress, and from outside Zimbabwe they will certainly not be prevented from attending if wearing a dark jacket and tie.

Each Constitution holds at least one Annual District/Provincial Communication on a Saturday, mostly in Harare, although these are occasionally held in Bulawayo, or Gweru. The dress for the EC Communication is always a dark suit, white shirt and long black tie, no gloves being worn. Those possessing it always wear dress regalia on this occasion, and also for Installation Meetings. Undress regalia is worn at normal lodge meetings, and gloves are worn at the meetings of those lodges which specify them.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

Every lodge in Zimbabwe conducts some form of after-proceedings following a lodge meeting. In larger centres these are generally held in a hall connected to the Temple or at a local hotel. These festive boards include either a full meal or light repast, plus a Toast List. The majority of lodges under the four Constitutions follow similar practices. All lodges include a full dinner in association with an Installation Meeting.

In Zimbabwe the costs associated with after-proceedings rarely form part of the members' lodge dues, and thus members are levied accordingly at each meeting. It is customary for lodges to state the cost of dining on their summonses or agendas. However, because of ever increasing costs, visitors are now often requested to make a contribution towards the cost of the meal, although it is extremely unlikely they would be expected to pay for drinks. The Toast List used in English lodges, at both Installations and regular meetings, is as follows:

1. *Zimbabwe and the Craft.*
2. *The Grand Master.*
3. *The Pro Grand Master.*
4. *The Deputy, and Assistant, Grand Master, and Grand Lodge Officers, past and present.*
5. *The District Grand Master.*
6. *The Deputy, and Assistant, District Grand Master, and District Grand Lodge Officers, past and present.*
7. *The Visitors* (often proposed by the Junior Warden).
8. *The Candidate*, after his initiation, and normally given by his proposer.
9. The Tyler's Toast.

A respondent to the Visitor's Toast will be given forewarning. The lodges of other Constitutions tend to use a shorter Toast List than that common in English lodges. A raffle is sometimes held at after-proceedings in aid of Masonic charity.

VISITING IN GENERAL, AND NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

Visitors are always most welcome at lodges in Zimbabwe. At Installations, the reception of visitors is quite formal, and they are admitted in groups according to seniority of rank, lodge and constitution, with the last admittance being that of the appropriate District or Provincial Grand Master, or his representative, together with any officers of Sister Constitutions of equivalent rank. As with any lodge, it is advisable for visitors to be early. The dress for Installations is usually a dinner suit.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe currently has three research lodges, two of which are in Harare and one in Bulawayo. Research Lodge #8309 EC (formerly Salisbury Installed Masters Lodge) at one time produced a quarterly periodical *The Masonic Review*. Regrettably, continuously rising costs and a reduced circulation forced it to cease publication some years ago. Attempts to replace it with another publication have not proved successful. The other research lodges are Lodge Vumba #226 GEN (Harare), and Induna Lodge #7499 EC (Bulawayo).

The majority of lodges in Zimbabwe, regardless of Constitution, hold a Ladies Night annually. As these are not Masonic occasions, Masonic Toasts are not given, and the Master is referred to as *Chairman*. The toasts that *are* given are usually *Zimbabwe and the Craft*, and *The Ladies*. In some lodges is the custom for the most junior member of the lodge to propose the toast to the ladies, the reply being given by the Master's lady.

Each of the four constitutions have *Lodges of Instruction* which exist for the benefit of all members of the Craft, particularly those recently joined. The principal Masonic charities in Zimbabwe are inter-constitutional and are administered on an inter-constitutional basis. These are the Masonic Homes, the Masonic Benevolent Fund, and the Masonic Educational Fund.

List of lodges

The large number of lodges meeting in Zimbabwe precludes providing a full list here. Of most initial use to visitors will be details of lodges meeting in Harare, the capital city of the country, and its principal point of entry. These are given below. Visitors wishing to visit other areas in Zimbabwe will readily obtain the necessary details when in Harare. The Post Office Box address of each lodge is also supplied.

All English Constitution lodges in Harare, except Marlborough Lodge #8218, meet in the Masonic Temple, Glenara Avenue, Harare (telephone 42208—caretaker); while all Irish, Scottish, and Netherlandic lodges meet in Freemasons' Hall, Bishop Gaul Avenue, Harare (telephone 81409—caretaker).

English lodges

Founder Lodge #2479	Meets 2nd Thursday, monthly, except January. Installation: June. PO Box 271, Harare.
United Services Lodge #5034	Meets 1st Friday, even months. Installation: August. PO Box 940, Harare
Msasa Lodge #6802	Meets 3rd Friday, March to October, except May. Installation: September. PO Box 1189, Harare.
Lister Lodge #6842	Meets 3rd Thursday in February, May, July & October. Installation: February. PO Box 3636, Harare.
Federation Lodge #7363	Meets 3rd Saturday, monthly, except January, April, October, December. Installation: February. PO Box 8508, Causeway, Harare.
New Sarum Lodge #7626	Meets 4th Saturday, monthly, except March, April, June, September & December. Installation: 2nd Saturday in April. PO Box 1947, Harare.

Llewellyn Lodge #7771 Meets 4th Friday odd months. Installation: 4th Friday, June. PO Box 8524, Causeway, Harare.
 Charter Lodge #7834 Meets 3rd Tuesday, March, June, August, & October. Installation: August. PO Box UA 539, Union Avenue, Harare.

Marlborough Lodge #8218 Meets 1st Thursday, even months. Installation: June. PO Box UA 421, Union Avenue, Harare.
 Research Lodge #8309 Meets 4th Tuesday, March, June, & September. Installation: 1st Tuesday, December. PO Box UA 45, Union Avenue, Harare.

Irish lodges

St Patrick Lodge #517 Meets 2nd Monday, monthly. Installation: March. PO Box 313, Harare.
 Mashonaland Lodge #621 Meets 4th Friday, monthly. Installation: July. PO Box 1067, Harare.
 Frank A Lowe Lodge #813 Meets 1st Friday, monthly, except January. Installation: February. PO Box 2636, Harare.

Scottish lodges

Lodge Salisbury Kilwinning #1097 Meets 4th Tuesday, odd months. Installation: November. PO Box 1033, Harare.
 Lodge Mvuma #1157 Meets 2nd Friday, monthly, except December. Installation: September. PO Box 8259, Causeway, Harare.

Lodge Scotia #1323 Meets 4th Thursday, monthly, except December. Installation: May. PO Box 731, Harare.
 Lodge Farquharson Smith #1458 Meets 2nd Tuesday, monthly. Installation: December. PO Box 1061, Harare.
 Lodge Hatfield St Andrew #1512 Meets 3rd Tuesday, monthly, except December. Installation: May. PO Box 2927, Harare.
 Lodge Starr Jameson #1554 Meets 3rd Thursday, monthly. Installation: January. PO Box 2853, Harare.
 Lodge Acacia #1582 Meets 1st Wednesday, monthly, except December & January. Installation: June. PO Box 8388, Causeway, Harare.

Lodge Richard Cooper #1661 Meets 3rd Friday, monthly, except December. Installation: May. PO Box 8110, Causeway, Harare.

Netherlandic lodges

Lodge Israel #132 Meets 1st Thursday, monthly. Installation: July. PO Box 6230, Harare.
 Lodge Milton Park #177 Meets 4th Monday, monthly. Installation: May. PO Box 3137, Harare.
 Lodge Vumba #226 Meets 2nd Wednesday, monthly. Installation: March. PO Box BE 152, Belvedere, Harare.
 Lodge Nydiri #229 Meets 1st Monday, bi-monthly. Installation: February. PO Box 4393, Harare.
 Lodge Salem #244 Meets 2nd Thursday, monthly. Installation: April. PO Box 1855, Harare.

B Other lodges

The English women-only organisation, the Order of Women Freemasons, is strongly represented in Zimbabwe, with two lodges at Bulawayo, one at Umtali, and three in Harare—including a lodge of Installed Masters.