Over the course of Masonic history, one of the main objectives of clandestine Masonic groups, in order to justify their operation and claim as Masons, is to discredit and demonize legitimate and regularly constituted Masonic bodies. One of the premier groups who implement this tactic is the so-called, “Ancient Free and Accepted Masons” (clandestine). There is a lot of material written by Ancient Free and Accepted Masons members, concerning their history or philosophies, but the most coveted publication for them, in discussing the “status” of freemasonry and lineages among African Americans, is a booklet written in 1908 by one Charles L. Mitchell of San Antonio, Texas, The Early Introduction of Bogus Freemasonry in the United States of America and Texas Among Colored Masons.

There isn’t much documentation on the personal life of Charles L. Mitchell, whether you go to A. F. & A. M. groups clandestine, or a personal genealogical research. Despite this encumbrance in attempting to delve into the history of the author of the most coveted book for the clandestine A. F. & A. M. organizations, his Masonic history is well documented. Why is this man so important to clandestine A. F. & A. M. groups?
Firstly, Charles L. Mitchell was the FIRST and ONLY A. F. & A. M. (African American) member to write a book on Freemasonry among the African American community until the present. And due to the content that he wrote erroneously concerning Prince Hall Affiliated Grand Lodges, which is taken as the gospel among the clandestine A. F. & A. M. (for defense purposes), his book is called by one author, “The Holy Grail of Texas”. According to the book, Latro Fremo, written by Christopher Tave, the book written by Mitchell is “of extreme importance to Texas (BAFAM)...If this book didn’t exist, Texas (BAFAM) would be lost forever…”

We also find C. L. Mitchell’s book being propagated on the websites of many of the A. F. & A. M. groups, one in particular is below:

http://www.hiramunitedsovereigngrandlodge.com/prince_hall_exposed.html

Charles L. Mitchell was one of the lone voices for groups outside of Prince Hall Freemasonry among African Americans. The book heavily defended the claims of John G. Jones, from whom Charles L. Mitchell received his charter in 1908 for the MW King
Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas. Many of the African American A. F. & A. M. clandestine groups claimed legitimacy to John G. Jones, due to his connection with the infamous “Romanian charter,” that was supposed to have healed the clandestine work of all John G. Jones factions; without such, it would be very hard to defend against a very well documented expulsion of John G. Jones from Masonry by the Prince Hall Jurisdiction of Illinois in 1903. So, many John G. Jones A. F. & A. M. groups took cover in the fiction of the Romanian charter, one such man was Charles L. Mitchell.

It is only natural that clandestine A.F. & A. M. groups take The Early Introduction of Bogus Freemasonry in the United States of America and Texas Among Colored Masons, as “the Holy Grail” because there were NO OTHER BOOKS OR PUBLICATIONS definitively written concerning their organization; and it was an attempt to discredit Prince Hall Affiliated Grand Lodges, as a means to counter the black cloud of John G. Jones’ expulsion hanging over the clandestine African American A. F. & A. M. factions. If Prince Hall Affiliated Grand Lodges are legitimate, then the expulsion of John G. Jones meant Masonic death in 1903. He would never be reinstated. This meant by the Masonic Usages and Customs, all Masonic dealings of John G. Jones after 1903 would be illegal and clandestine. Charles L. Mitchell devised the book as a necessity to attack the legitimacy of the Prince Hall Masonic Organization which would justify how John G. Jones could operate as anything Masonic after he was expelled. Charles L. Mitchell bought into the John G. Jones fantasy with both pockets. Below is an excerpt from the book Latro Fremo, written by an A. F. & A. M. member:
I want to draw your attention to the statement made by Christopher Tave where he stated, “C. L. Mitchell was blatantly deceived by John G. Jones.” Even Christopher Tave, a clandestine African American A. F. & A. M. member, recognizes the errors of the work by C. L. Mitchell. But despite these errors, the less informed members amongst the clandestine African American A. F. & A. M. groups take the work as Gospel.

So, the reason that Charles L. Mitchell is important to clandestine African American A. F. & A. M. groups is based of his 46 page book that they have established as their doctrine, regardless of its many errors. It is Mitchell’s connection to John G. Jones, the inspiration for the work, and Jones’ alleged connection to the Romanian Charter, that they esteem of grave importance to the existence of their organization, and all of its factions. To expose the information in the book is to destroy the basis upon which the entire clandestine A. F. & A. M., African American specific, organization has built its structure. The Phylaxis Society Northwest Chapter is presently working on a full rebuttal to the work.

In the course of research in preparation for the publishing of the work refuting the infamous pamphlet, *The Early Introduction of Bogus Freemasonry in the United States of America and Texas Among Colored Masons*, by Charles L. Mitchell, founder of Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas, I was engaged in a discussion concerning a particular group claiming to be a descendant of that Grand Lodge, which began by Mitchell. This group is now known as the United Most Worshipful Scottish Rite Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.
for the State of Texas, which will furthermore be referred to as the UMW, under the leadership of Terry L. Howard.

About a month ago, I was given a lecture that was presented by one of their members, who attempted to draw out the history of UMW during a Grand Lodge Session this year (2013). In that lecture, the UMW member purports:

“…even when we go back to our first three Grand Masters, when they came from Mexico to the States they refused the Scottish Rite, and they were having a lot of things going on in their government, so what they did was when all the lodges dissolved they went their separate ways, but then they created a Grand being and started telling everybody that they were going to be under us, but a lot of them didn't want to do that, so out of this they formed a Grand Lodge because they didn't want to be under that one central body...up until that time the government had their hand in freemasonry, and anybody that knows Masonry and the history of the government knows there ain't no mystery there...”

They attempted to tie themselves to two different Grand Bodies of Mexico, which are the Grand Dieta, and the M.W. York Rite Grand Lodge of Mexico, F. & A.M., also known as the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. They claimed that the name of the FIRST THREE HISPANIC GRAND MASTERS were Joseph Suarez, “a guy named Perez and the other Garcia”[this claimed in a message inboxed to me claiming C. L. Mitchell to be the 4th Grand Master of their group] all of which is utterly false and a weak attempt to tie their history to something substantial. As I shall prove, this won’t be the last time they have attempted to misrepresent a history and lineage of an organization.

At this time, I would like to post two pictures for the sake of showing the different years used by the UMW to constitute their origins. I want you to look closely at those dates because they represent the two attempts to link themselves to Grand Lodges, or other groups, as a means of legitimizing their illegitimate origins:
As you can see in this first photo the year of the alleged beginning is 1877. The stating of this year is an attempt to link them to the “Hispanic” Grand Lodge that allegedly migrated to Texas and became the MW king Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas. With that year being the birth year, it would have predated the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Texas, which has a date of 1885, according to incorporation documents. Now let us look at the Grand Dieta history to see if the year 1877 matches up with the proposed year alleged in the above document:

“Nevertheless, there were many who were not agreeable to the fusion as worked out between the two bodies claiming there were sufficient grounds for calling a general Masonic Assembly to discuss the questions. The machinery worked well in the Capital. Credentials were printed, signed, sealed and distributed, and the meeting called for February 15th, 1890. Fifteen delegates assembled, including one who carried the representation of 30 Lodges (no doubt many of them inactive), and the Gran Dieta commenced to function.”

This historical reference comes directly from the MW York Rite Grand Lodge of Mexico, where they dedicated an entire section to the Grand Dieta. Even recorded in the Proceedings of Alabama (MS) of 1922, we read the following:
On December 24, 1889, by solemn treaty the Supreme Council again renounced forever its claim over the three Symbolic degrees and the old “Grand Orient of the Scottish Rite” disbanded on February 26, 1890. *Light*, Vol. 3, p. 63. This was part of a plan well conceived but mistakenly executed, whereby all Symbolic Masonry was to be united in one central governing body for the entire Republic. Accordingly, in February, 1890, there was formed the “Grand Dieta Simbolica,” to which the several State Grand Lodges were to be subordinate, with Porfirio Diaz, the then president of Mexico, as Grand Master, and Dr. Ermilio G. Canton as Grand Secretary. *Forbes Pamphlet*, p. 12. The position of President of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

The Grand Dieta Simbolica, according to their website and Proceedings, presents their history as a correspondence, giving the formation date February 1890 for this Grand Lodge, which is 13 years after the alleged 1877 start date of the UMW on their 2013 Annual Session Proclamation. Well, what about the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico (aka MW York Rite Grand Lodge of Mexico)?

According to the MW York Rite Grand Lodge of Mexico website, they present their history as such:

“This was accomplished with one Lodge working in English, one in French, and one in German. In 1865, these three Lodges formed the Grand Lodge under the name "Gran Logia Valle de Mexico". Brother Lohse was the first Grand Master, a position he held until 1872. The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, having been duly organized, began to exercise its functions, issuing Dispensations and Charters throughout the country, and thus started its legitimate career.”

We even find in the extensive report on Mexico Freemasonry recorded in the 1922 Proceedings of Alabama, a space to present the information on the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico:
1. Valles de Mexico. The Grand Lodge “Valle de Mexico,” Mexico City, logically comes in for first treatment. It was formed in 1865. **Forbes**, p. 53. The charge has been made that Brother James C. Lohse arbitrarily divided Lodge “Union Fraternal” into three Lodges, namely, “Union Fraternal,” “Emules d’Hiram,” and “Eintracht,” and that these three then united to form the Grand Lodge “Valle de Mexico.” Brother Lohse and the “Valle de Mexico,” on the other hand, claimed that this division was but the separation of “Union Fraternal” into its “original parts” (whatever that means) and that the formation of these three Lodges out of one was under the circumstances entirely regular. **Light**, Vol. 3, pp. 63, 142; **Forbes Pamphlet**, p. 9.

Proceedings of the MW Grand Lodge of Alabama 1922 CFCC Report

Now, we see that this Grand Lodge was formed in 1865, and neither of the two Grand Lodges claim to have gave birth to ANY GRAND LODGES IN THE STATE OF TEXAS, especially not one that was eventually absorbed by African Americans that subsequently erected the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas. It is evident that the fantasy of the THREE HISPANIC GRAND MASTERS is quite misleading and is dispelled in the light of the actual histories of the Grand Lodges they claim lineage to.

To further expose this confusion that the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas evolved out of the absorption of a Hispanic Grand Lodge by African Americans, or some original Charter instituted June 1877, let us go to Charles L. Mitchell himself, and allow him to inform the public of how MW King Solomon Grand Lodge came to be:

**FREEMASONRY FIRST ORGANIZED IN THE STATE OF TEXAS ON APRIL THE 10th, 1873, AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.**

Tenth Question—When was Freemasonry first established in the State of Texas among Colored men? As there have been a great deal of controversy about the matter, inasmuch as some person have fixed it one place and some have fixed it another place, let us see who is right?

Tenth Answer—The first Lodge of Colored Masons organized in the State of Texas was at Austin, Texas, April 10th, 1873, the name of the Lodge was Mount Bonnell Lodge, it was instituted and chartered by the notorious self constituted clandestine King Solomon Grand Lodge of the State of Kam-

The Early Introduction of Bogus Masonry Among the Colored Masons of Texas

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The Early Introduction of Bogus Masonry Among the Colored Masons of Texas

It appears from the records and a circular issued by the King Solomon Grand Lodge of Kansas that at the time the convention was held to organize a Grand Lodge for the State of Texas that the Lodge at San Antonio, Texas, and the lodge at Houston, Texas, was only working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and only a few years ago I held a conversation myself with Wm. D. Mathews, Grand Master of the King Solomon Grand Lodge of Kansas and he stated to me that at the time the Grand Lodge of Texas was organized that there was only one Lodge and that was Monte Bonnell Lodge at Austin, Texas, that was in good Masonic standing, and that Saint John's Lodge at Galveston, Texas, and the Lodge at San Antonio, Texas, and the Lodge at Houston, Texas had been suspended by the Grand Lodge of Kansas for un-Masonic conduct and that the dispensation to three of these Lodges had been revoked by him as Grand Master of the King Solomon Grand Lodge of State of Kansas and in support of that the King Solomon Grand Lodge of Kansas refused to recognize and hold any Masonic intercourse or affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Texas. That matter came up and was discussed at the National Masonic Convention held in the city of Chicago, Sept. 5th, 5th, 6th, 1877.

Eleventh Question—When was the Grand Lodge of Texas organized?

Eleventh Answer—A convention of delegates for the purpose of arranging to organize a Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Brenham, Texas, Aug. 18th, 1874, and after some considerable discussion the convention adjourned to meet at Houston, Texas, Jan. 15th, 1875, at Houston, Texas, the so-called Grand Lodge of Texas was organized Jan. 19th, 1875, N. W. Cuny was elected Grand Master and J. J. Hamilton was elected Grand Secretary so it will be seen that Freemasonry in the State of Texas was established in a clandestine manner by the compact King Solomon Grand Lodge of Kansas.

Twelfth Question—Did the Grand Lodge of Texas work under the National Compact Grand Lodge of North America and affiliate with it?

Twelfth Answer—It appears from the records that the so-called Grand Lodge of the State of Texas took out a charter and worked under the bogus National Compact Grand Lodge of North America and affiliated with it and this same Grand Lodge of Texas now affiliates and recognizes such bogus Grand Lodges as the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the notorious Compact Grand Lodge of Illinois whose records for irregularity and pecuniary embezzlement can be shown wherein they can prove no credit in any part of the country which they have ever worked.

Thirteenth Question—Has the so-called Grand Lodge of Texas that J. W. McKinney is the Grand Master of since its was instituted in an unlawful and irregular manner, has it ever been Masonically legalized by any Grand Lodge of Masons in the whole world, if so let them state what Grand Lodge it was, when it was, and where at, that question has been propounded to them time after time and they have refused to answer it and in as much as they have refused to be taken and accepted as lawful and a bogus Grand Lodge let me have your opinion about the matter?

Thirteenth Answer—I have called upon the leaders of the so-called Grand Lodge of the State of Texas that is managed and controlled by J. W. McKinney and his followers in the State of Texas to name the time and place if they could, if their Grand Lodge was ever Masonically legalized and set Masonically right by any legitimate Grand Lodge in the world. And they have refused to give the name, time or place when the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas was ever Masonically legalized by any legitimate Grand Lodge in the country and they have failed to do that, they are certainly designated as an unlawful and clandestine Compact Grand Lodge. They were established in an irregular manner and are unlawful and bogus from their inception down to the present day and the most of the leaders of the Compact Grand Lodge in the State of Texas are the largest falsifiers, and liars.
According to Charles L. Mitchell, in the “A. F. & A. M.” coveted publication, Early Introduction of Bogus Masonry, there is no talk, or record, of Mexican Lodges or Grand Lodges in the formation, or history of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas; neither do we find reference to ANY original Charter instituted in June 1877, under ANY name associated with the Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas. In fact, he gives the date of April 10\textsuperscript{th}, 1873 as the start of Freemasonry in Texas\textsuperscript{17}. In the above excerpt Mitchell states that they received their warrant of Constitution in 1908 from none other than John G. Jones, an expelled mason from the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Illinois (1903), and his bogus Grand Lodge, MW St. John’s Grand Lodge, AFAM of the State of Illinois (incorporated a week after his expulsion in 1903).

Where did the 1877 date come from? It is obviously a false origin date for UMW, as well as the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas; the date doesn’t correspond to any documentation or account of C. L. Mitchell in his presentation of the history of the Grand Lodge he founded, and UMW claims lineage to. I would like to post another document from the UMW camp which reflects a different date for start of UMW:
Here we have a start date of 1908, which is an obvious attempt to link their lineage to Charles L. Mitchell and the founding of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas. UMW is an affiliated Grand Lodge in the “Original” General Grand Masonic Congress, which is a brain-child of John G. Jones. They claimed the 1908 date to latch on to the John G. Jones boat, basing their belief that John G. Jones affiliated groups have some claim to regularity or legitimacy, via the Romania Charter and Jones’ alleged trip to Luxemburg, Germany. The problem is when you begin to delve into the History of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas, we uncover a very disturbing history, and evidence that UMW isn’t truly linked to Charles L. Mitchell or the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas. In fact, we find that UMW is not the brain child of Charles L. Mitchell, but of one Nelson N. Boozier, H. B. Turner and others, after they failed to steal the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge from Charles L. Mitchell. Let’s start from the beginning.

I began research, through the Northwest Chapter of the Phylaxis Society about the UMW, for a series of articles debunking the C. L. Mitchell book. I had obtained a nice collection of documentation and am well into the formation of the data into a timeline. I am a frequent participant on a few Facebook forums and about a month ago saw the title, Latro Fremo\textsuperscript{18}, appear in one of the discussions. I needed to find out why this John G. Jones member was so confident about debating Prince Hall Affiliated members, citing the book [Latro Fremo]
as the “Holy Grail” for the A. F. & A. M. movement. So, I googled the book and found that it was a treatise on the History and formation of the AFAM groups, with a special focus on the State of Texas, and so I took a chance on it. I would have never guessed that author, Christopher Tave had written such an extensive work on the formation of the AFAM groups, and actually placed some vital pieces in the book by way of documentation. I credit him with placing a lot of vital documents in one place, so that we can see the actual paperwork that has a good revelation as to how things took place in the State of Texas. I went to the Secretary of State of Texas to verify the documentation, and now have the documents and a few he decided not to put into the book at my disposal.\n
According to Christopher Tave, *Latro Fremo*, is his presentation of 9 years of research on the subject of African American AFAM groups, with a special focus on those groups in the State of Texas.\n
There is NOWHERE in the entire book, of 758 pages, does where it is referencing a Mexican lodge, Grand Lodge, Masters or Grand Masters being the roots of ANY AFAM group in AMERICA and more specifically Texas. This is significant, because Christopher Tave is a member of St. Joseph’s GL AFAM, and actually attempts an unbiased portrayal of the events as documented. He stated in the fine print in the beginning of the book:

“It is true that Black Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry is a “spin off” from the Prince Hall Laboratory of Freewill…”\n
Now, C. L. Mitchell was a member of the Excelsior Lodge #25 which was under the Compact GL of Kansas, called MW KING SOLOMON GRAND LODGE OF KANSAS (notice the same name). Charles L. Mitchell admits that the first lodges chartered in Texas were chartered under the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Kansas:

![The Early Introduction of Bogus Masonry Among the Colored Masons of Texas](image)

What C. L. Mitchell does not state was that HIS OWN LODGE WAS CHARTERED UNDER THE MW KING SOLOMON GRAND LODGE OF KANSAS. Mr. Tave, in *Latro Fremo*, states:

“Initially, realizing that W.D. Matthews (PHO) was having problems with achieving formal recognition, pioneers C. L. Mitchell and King R. Rogers followed J.V. Mitchell, Jim W. Johnson and L.M. Milas in 1904 to establish a Modern GL that was “Scottish; King Solomon GL #1312801 (1904). A few years later, as leadership role became confused, the 5 previously mentioned
lodges, “broke away” and under the leadership of CL MITCHELL, KR Rogers and JH Brewer established the antithesis of King Solomon Grand Lodge, the “Ancient” Grand Lodge of Hiram Tyrian GL of Texas #1807701 (1907). If change wasn’t enough already, in the late 1907 John G. Jones decided to sanctify Black Freemasonry (BF) in Texas by incorporating his 1887 Dictum and contacted CL Mitchell and KR Rogers to spread the great news of a foreign white lodge, National GL of Romania, finally granting dispensation (retroactive) to the MW Grand Lodge AF & AM of DC file #821484 (1896)…Being convinced of Jones ‘ dictum, CL Mitchell assisted Jones in “healing” (BF) in Texas and established MW KING SOLOMON GL #1887501 (1908).”

Not a Mexican in sight, just good ‘ole African American clandestine Masonry. Now that we have reached the point of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas, having dispelled utterly the Mexican Grand Masters fantasy and retrieved the REAL documented history of the 1908 body of the MW King Solomon GL as established by CL Mitchell, let us now begin the paper trail here.

An earlier research of the UMW led me to the listing of bogus Grand Lodges in Texas on the Phylaxis Society, Commission of Bogus Masonry website, where the following information was listed:

“Company Information: UNITED MOST WORSHIPFUL SCOTTISH RITE GRAND LODGE, 1102 ANDREWS ST
HOUSTON, TX 77019-5120
Status: IN GOOD STANDING - EXEMPT CORPORATION
Registered Agent: TERRY L. HOWARD
1102 ANDREWS
HOUSTON, TX 77019
Registered Agent Resignation Date:
State of Incorporation: TX
File Number: 0003636401
Charter/COA Date: May 5, 1921
Charter/COA Type: Charter
Taxpayer Number: 32016338728”

This information is taken from the Secretary of State of Texas website, in which I retrieved the actual documentation of all available corporate documents on the UMW. Because these documents weren’t available in the book, *Latro Fremo*, I would like to present the actual Articles of Incorporation for that date May 5, 1921:
State of Texas,
County of Harris.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the subscribers, are bona fide citizens of the County of Harris, State of Texas, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of Texas, do hereby form and incorporate ourselves into a voluntary association for the purposes of promoting and extending benevolence, charity and fraternity among its members and to establish and organize subordinate lodges and chapters in the State of Texas.

1. This association shall be known as United Lost Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Queen Antes Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star and Daughters of the Sphinx.

2. The purpose of this association is to promote and extend benevolence, charity and fraternity among its members, to assist and take care of the sick, and to care for the needy of its members, and to bury their dead members, and to assist the widows and orphans of its said deceased members until they marry or otherwise related and to distribute charity and benevolence among its worthy brother members, and to conform to the rules of masonry, as is practiced by the craft in general, no dues shall be imposed on any member, other than such dues as are imposed by a majority of votes by its members, and the same, or the expenses are taken out are returned to the widows and orphans in the form of benevolence, at the end of each year and to establish and organize subordinate lodges and chapters in the State of Texas.

3. The place of business of this association and its principal office shall be in the city of Houston, Harris County, Texas.

4. The term for which this association is to exist shall be 30 years.

5. There shall be four directors, as follows: W. H. Mann, F. J. Brown, Leonard Young, and W. V. Ellis, all being resident citizens and inhabitants of Houston, Harris County, Texas, and all the business of this association shall be transacted by them.

6. The following named persons shall be and are hereby declared directors for the first year, to wit: W. H. Mann, F. J. Brown, Leonard Young and W. V. Ellis, all of Houston, Harris County, Texas.

In testimony whereof witness our hands this the 24th day of March A.D. 1944.

1 W. H. Mann
2 F. J. Brown
3 Leonard Young
4 W. V. Ellis
On the 28th day of March, 1921, H.H. Mann, Dr. T. J. Brown, Lenard Young and W. V. Ellis filed for an Article of Incorporation for a Corporation styled, “UNITED MOST WORSHIPFUL KING SOLOMON GRAND LODGE ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASON'S AND QUEEN ESTER GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR AND DAUGHTERS OF THE SPHIX”. This document was under the file number (#3636401) for the UMW, which means that the first corporate name for the UMW was the United Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.. At first glance one would believe that UMW actually originated from the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas (Mitchell 1908 Body), but as we will soon see, this document exposes the first attempt to hijack the history of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge and uncover the UMW as a clandestine counterfeit of the 1908 Mitchell Body.

Now that we have established a TRUE DOCUMENTED date for the UMW (May 5th, 1921), we have to understand why this group would name itself after a Grand Lodge that was still operating in the state of Texas in 1921. I have documentation that proves that the Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge under Mitchell was still functioning while the UMW start up. The United MW King Solomon Grand Lodge was operating; this substantiates the fact that UMW was a creation OUTSIDE of Mitchell’s Body of 1908. The document below was filed with the Secretary of State of Texas, February 11, 1921, it is signed by CL Mitchell, who was the Grand Master of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas at the time (1921). The document is an amendment to the charter changing the business location back to San Antonio, Texas.
The State of Texas:
County of Bexar:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That at a meeting of the members of "Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Queen Esther Grand Chapter of The Eastern Star and Daughter of the Sphinx", same being the regular stated annual communication of said corporation, held on the 22nd day of December A.D.1920, in conformity with the by-laws thereof, a majority of the members of said corporation voted to change the place of business of said corporation from Houston, Harris County, Texas, to San Antonio, Bexar County Texas.

Now Therefore we, the board of directors of said corporation, in compliance with the action of the members of said corporation, have this the 11th day of February A.D.1921, changed the place of business of said corporation from Houston, Harris County Texas, to San Antonio, Bexar County Texas, and we hereby certify the same to the Secretary of State of the State of Texas.

In testimony whereof we hereunto subscribe our names this the 11th day of February A.D.1921.

[Signatures]

The State of Texas:
County of Bexar:

Before me, G.O. Brown a notary public in and for said county and state, on this day personally appeared C.L. Mitchell and Wm. Evers, both known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the above and foregoing instrument and each for himself acknowledged to me that he signed and executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this the 11th day of Feb'y 1921.

[Seal]

[Signature]
Notary Public Bexar Co. Texas.
Notice the date of the Annual Session in which the resolution was voted on to make the amendment, Dec. 22, 1920; it was filed February 11, 1921, which proves that the MW King Solomon GL was operating in 1921. I believe it is now necessary to bring into picture one Nelson N. Boozer who was a member of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas under CL Mitchell and was also elected Grand Master in 1919 (whether that election was legal is debatable given the circumstances surrounding the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge). Boozer then became another John G. Jones in his pursuit of Masonic greatness; Christopher Tave (Latro Fremo) describes him as such:

“...N.N. Boozer and Associates—Now this individual certainly was a disdain. It was evident with all the incorporating and Amendment activities on file in the State of Texas Archives (notably with M. W. King Solomon Grand Lodge (MWKS)). Who was this man? Other than the fact that he was a shrewd Houstonian businessman I was unable to find out additional information about him. He certainly was looking to become “Masonically Omnipotent” but, what has concerned me the most is that he had followers all of whom continued this religion of corruption and disregard by “breaking away” and establishing their own Grand Lodges.”

Even the factions under the John G. Jones and A. F. & A. M. groups recognize the treachery of Nelson N. Boozer, and his blatant disregard for Masonic principles. When initially asked about the Grand Masters of their (UMW) organization, I was never told about Boozer, they continued to maintain that CL Mitchell was their lineage. Then I received this following photo of a cornerstone at the UMW Building:
Notice that Nelson N. Boozier is considered the Organizer of UMW, although we see HH Man and others on the initial Articles of Incorporation, we find N. N. Boozier on the 1923 Amendment of this group as Grand Master.

Keep in mind that the original name of the UMW was the United Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which was incorporated May 5, 1921, which eventually evolved into the UMW. Here is another photo I gleaned from a debate forum that proves that Nelson Boozier was connected to the UMW, and Grand Master of the group:

Letterhead of the United MW King Solomon Grand Lodge AFAM of Texas 1932, Boozier as Grand Master

Now that we have irrevocably tied Boozier to the UMW and the beginnings of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas, we can answer in detail why the group in 1921 called their Grand Lodge, United Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas, while the original MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas was still in operation. Below is a photo of an Amendment to the Charter of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas (under Mitchell 1908):
State of Texas

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

County of Harris

That at a meeting of the members, through their duly elected and authorized delegates in annual grand session, of the MOST WORSHIPFUL KING SOLOMON GRAND LODGE ACQUIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, AND QUEEN ESTHER GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR AND DAUGHTERS OF THE SPHINX, held at the principal place of business of said association at San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, on the 29th day of December, 1919, in conformity with the by-laws thereof, a majority of the members of said corporation, through their duly elected and authorized delegates, voted to change the place of business and principal office of said corporation from San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, to Houston, Harris County, Texas.

Now, therefore we, the present duly and legally elected board of directors of said corporation, in compliance with the action of the members, through their duly elected and authorized delegates, have this 31st day of December, 1919, changed the place of business of the above named corporation from San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, to Houston, Harris County, Texas, and we hereby certify the same to the Secretary of State of the State of Texas.

In testimony whereof we hereunto subscribe our names this 31st day of January, 1920

[Signatures]

State of Texas

County of Harris

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared N.N. Boozier, and A.L. Skelton and G.B. Black, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purpose and consideration therein testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and seal of my office this the 31st day of January, A.D. 1920.

[Seal]

Notary Public, Harris Co., Texas.
We see here that Nelson Boozier was Grand Master in the year 1919, this is corroborated by UMW members. We can also see that the document is an Amendment to change the place of business from San Antonio to Houston, Texas, which was attested January 14th, 1920. At this point Boozier is still a member of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge and there is no group called United MW King Solomon Grand Lodge AFAM of Texas. It is equally concluded that H. H. Mann and others are members of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge (Texas) as well, but in December 1920 something changed:

The State of Texas :  
County of Bexar :  
KNOX ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:—
That at a meeting of the members of "Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge Ancient Free And Accepted Masons, and Queen Esther Grand Chapter of The Eastern Star and Daughter of the Sphinx", same being the regular stated annual communication of said corporation, held on the 22nd day of December A.D. 1920, in conformity with the by-laws thereof, a majority of the members of said corporation voted to change the place of business of said corporation from Houston, Harris County, Texas, to San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

Amendment 18875 to the MW KSGL file, attested February 21, 1921³⁰

According to the document, at a Grand Session, Boozier was voted out, and replaced as Grand Master. The document file moved the Grand Lodge residence from Houston, to San Antonio. With this portion alone, we could only say that a change of administration happened, but once we enter the next piece of documentation, we find a power struggle for the 1908 MW King Solomon Grand Lodge (Texas) between Mitchell and Boozier.
Here is what the photo readily reveals—Boozier, who was Grand Master at the time of the original lawsuit, takes C. L. Mitchell to court in an attempt to gain control of the Organization. One member of the United Most Worshipful GL of Texas attempted to claim that this was based on money that C. L. Mitchell was trying to obtain from Boozier’s administration. But the document shows that the suit originated from the Grand Lodge against Mitchell, meaning C. L. Mitchell is the defendant. It stated that the “PLAINTIFF TAKE NOTHING,” meaning that
the Grand Lodge under Boozier was suing for the property of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge (Texas), but were told that the elections of Boozier and others were ILLEGAL. Boozier then filed a Writ of Error, but it was dismissed and the verdict of the original appeal upheld by the courts. Can we now begin to see how this SECOND body called United Most Worshipful KING SOLOMON GRAND LODGE came into being?

Take due notice of the date of the Appeal and dismissal of the Writ of Error (November 6th, 1921), which means that the Original Suit took place PRIOR to the month of November 1921. In fact, the specifics of the case were spelled out in the Appeal for Writ of Error:

FLY, C. J. This suit was instituted by the Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Queen Esther Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star and Daughters of the Sphinx, a negro organization, against C. L. Mitchell, Sterling Williams, I. C. Collins, J. E. Spencer, F. P. Pruitt, and J. W. Williams, in which it was alleged that plaintiff is a corporation organized for the purpose of promoting and extending benevolence, charity and fraternity among its members and to form subordinate lodges and chapters in this state; that the Grand Master is the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge, who is elected annually. It was alleged that N. N. Boozier had been elected Grand Master and others to the other offices, and that they had taken charge of their respective offices, but that Mitchell and some other persons had seceded and set up a body and elected grand officers, Mitchell being Grand Master, Williams, Deputy Grand Master, Spencer, Senior Grand Warden, Pruitt, Grand Junior Warden, Sterling Williams, Grand Secretary, and I. C. Collins Grand Treasurer. The object of the suit was to have an accounting of the money and to recover judgment against each of them for $1,967.40, and that they be enjoined from acting as officers of plaintiff. The defendants filed a long cross-action, which was struck out by the court. The cause was tried without a jury, and judgment rendered that the plaintiff take nothing by its suit, and decreeing that the election of Boozier and others was illegal and void, and that Mitchell and his codefendants were the legal officers. Cer-

Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge v. Mitchell et al.32
According to the Judgment, the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge (Texas) under Boozier filed a suit against C. L. Mitchell and others, alleging that they were attempting to secede and set up another Grand Lodge. This had to have taken place either at, or a little after, the elections of December 22, 1920. December 33 is recorded as the Annual Session month in all Amendments. Now, let’s put what we have so far in perspective.

1. C. L. Mitchell incorporates the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge (Texas) in 1908, receiving a Masonic charter from John G. Jones, and a civil charter from the Secretary of State of Texas.
2. Nelson N. Boozier is elected Grand Master of the 1908 MW King Solomon Grand Lodge (Texas), December 29, 1919 and moves the Headquarters (by Amendment) to Houston (Texas) in an attested and filed Amendment of January 14, 1920.
3. At the next Annual Session, December 22, 1920, Boozier and his associates were ILLEGALLY ELECTED to office, but C. L. Mitchell exercised his prerogative to amend the Charter on February 11, 1921, moving the organization back to San Antonio (Texas).
4. Boozier and his associates filed a suit against C. L. Mitchell and others in 1921 (I am saying between the months of February to June). The Case is lost, and C. L. Mitchell is declared the LEGAL Grand Master, and it is declared that Boozier’s and the others election is ILLEGAL.
5. Boozier files a Writ of Error, which is dismissed November 6, 1921, leaving C. L. Mitchell the Grand Master of MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of 1908.

Now that we have established, by the documentation, the points we have laid out here, let us revisit the date of the formation of the United Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge (counterfeit group that is now known as United Most Worshipful Scottish Rite Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Texas, Inc). That date, according to documented incorporation papers, was MAY 5, 1921.

After Boozier and his associates lose the case (between the beginning of 1921 and The Filing of the Writ of Error) and told that his election is illegal, we find the filing of the Incorporation papers on March 28, 1921, and attested April 2, 1921 for Boozier’s rival grand Lodge the UNITED Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas-THE REAL START of the United Most Worshipful Scottish Rite Grand Lodge of Texas-a month after Mitchell files the February 21, 1921 Amendment to move the Grand Lodge location back to San Antonio. Is it safe to say that the United Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge (5/5/1921) was set up as a rival Grand Lodge to the ORIGINAL MW King Solomon Grand
Lodge of Texas under Mitchell (1908)? The answer is YES, and in the next part we will further prove that the UMW has no true legal lineage to the 1908 MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas, or Charles L. Mitchell. But, is in reality a rival Grand Lodge that attempted to dissolve and take the name of the original MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas of 1908, under C. L. Mitchell.34

Note: I would like to thank personally and solemnly my Brother Ezekiel-Bey, Grand Historian of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of New York for his work and labor in editing the Paper and giving it placement among the other great works on the Blue-Lite website. I would like to thank Brother Charles Harper and Brother Harmon Weston for their contributions to this work as well.

Endnotes:

1. I know that the politically correct term is "Non-Prince Hall Masons", but due to the fact that this paper will be read by a broader audience than just Prince Hall Masons, I used the term (clandestine) that is generally accepted as a designation for Lodges and their members that have no legitimate origin; without the inclusion of clandestine Mainstream AFAM groups. “Non Prince Hall Masons” is a term coined by Prince Hall Masons that was meant to distinguish themselves from clandestine groups of African American descent. At the initial inception of the term, it did not readily include Mainstream clandestine or Regular Masonic bodies, but technically speaking could include any Masonic body (Regular or clandestine) not affiliated with Prince Hall Grand Lodges. This author to chose to use the term “clandestine” to target a specific body and group.

2. The designation of “Ancient Free and Accepted Masons” is used erroneously by members of this predominately African American group. They believe that they these four letters traces them to the Grand Lodge of the Antient rather than the Grand Lodge of the so-called Moderns from whence the Charter of African Lodge #459 came. But the truth is AFAM was used by John G. Jones (progenitor of this organization and the many factions of splinter groups) because it was the same designation used by the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Illinois during the time John G. Jones was a member before being expelled in 1903. One need only to refer to the cover page of the Proceedings of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Illinois during the time of John G. Jones membership. They erroneously believe that Prince Hall Masonic Lodges and Jurisdictions used only Free and Accepted Mason, when the fact is many Prince Hall Jurisdictions used Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In 1903, the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Washington used the same designation.

3. Latro Fremo pg. 473, Christopher Tave (2013)

4. Ibid., pg. 397, Christopher Tave’s use of BAFAM is to indicate BLACK Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which denoted clandestine groups, predominately African American who use the letters AFAM to designate their groups.

5. This particular Lecture was delivered at the Annual Session of the United Most Worshipful Scottish Rite Grand Lodge, AFAM for the State of Texas, Inc. It was delivered to me on June 25th, 2013 from a member of the UMW. This lecture has many errors and unsubstantiated portions; much of what is published in this article refutes the Lecture in whole, and more specially the notion of three Hispanic GMs originating from Mexico, by the names of Joseph Suarez, Perez and Garcia, of who NO DOCUMENTATION nor information as to the names of the first lodges or any substantial history on ANY of the alleged Hispanic Grand Masters.
6. The MW York Rite Grand Lodge of Mexico is a Regular GL located in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. Their website is http://www.yorkmexico.org/about.php much of their history can be found here: http://www.yorkmexico.org/history.php and in the 1922 Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama, Report of the committee of Foreign Correspondence, beginning on pg. 315.
7. Proclamation of the UMW for the Annual Session June 22-27, 2013
9. Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama, Report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, beginning on pg. 102, Section E. Mexico
11. http://www.yorkmexico.org/ab_fglodges.php Last Paragraph
12. Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama, Report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, beginning on pg. 107, Section E. Mexico, subsection 1
13. The Early Introduction of Bogus Freemasonry in the United States of America and Texas Among Colored Masons, by Charles L. Mitchell, published 1908, pg. 17
14. Ibid., pg. 18
15. Ibid., pg. 26
16. Ibid., pg. 27
17. Ibid., pg. 17
18. Proclamation of the 55th Annual Session of the UMW, 1963. This was provided by Brother Durrell Hodge via Regularity vs Irregularity forum. This shows how in 1963, the UMW were claiming the origin of the UMW to be in 1908, with the CL Mitchell body of the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge, AFAM, for the State of Texas (refer to endnote 3) in 2013 they were now attempting to claim lineage to Mexican Grand Masters and a Hispanic origin, which has yet to substantiate by any facts or documentation.
19. Latro Fremo, written by Christopher L. G. Tave, Grand Chancellor of the Ancient and Accepted Supreme Council of Texas. Mr. Tave provided many of the documents concerning the MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas, in which I went to the Sect. of State of Texas and verified that the documents were indeed accurate and directly from the Secretary of the State of Texas, Corporations division. He is to be given credit for placing those documents at my access.
20. Christopher Tave provided a great look into the AFAM organizations documentary and historical, but provided NO DOCUMENTATION for the United Most Worshipful Scottish Rite Grand Lodge-those I received from the Secretary of State of Texas corporation division.
21. Latro Fremo, written by Christopher L. G. Tave, Preface, PIII
22. Ibid., Preface, PIV
23. The Early Introduction of Bogus Freemasonry in the United States of America and Texas Among Colored Masons, by Charles L. Mitchell, published 1908, pg. 17-18
24. Latro Fremo, written by Christopher L. G. Tave, pg. 615
26. Articles of Incorporation for the United Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge, May 5th, 1921, File Number: 0003636401. Secretary of State of Texas, SOSDirect: http://www.sos.state.tx.us/corp/sosda/
27. MW King Solomon Grand Lodge, file #1887501, Secretary of State of Texas, Amendment to the Charter, filed February 11, 1921. Charles L. Mitchell
28. Latro Fremo, written by Christopher L. G. Tave, pg. 487
29. MW King Solomon Grand Lodge, file #1887501, Secretary of State of Texas, Amendment to the Charter, filed January 14, 1920. N. N. Boozier
30. MW King Solomon Grand Lodge, file #1887501, Secretary of State of Texas, Amendment to the Charter, filed February 11, 1921. Charles L. Mitchell

31. Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge v. Mitchell et al., No. 6682, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, San Antonio (Nov. 6, 1921) retrieved from the Southwestern Reporter.

32. Ibid.

33. The MW King Solomon Grand Lodge file #1887501 has over 12 Amendments to its Charter; all of those Amendments were resolutions originating out of Annual Sessions primarily held in December. This provides enough documented evidence to conclude that the Original lawsuit was file a little after Dec. 22, 1920 and before March 20th, 1921.

34. All file numbers in the above end notes can be retrieved at the SOSDirect website. What can be seen is that there are TWO separate file numbers for both organizations [#1887501 MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas (C. L. Mitchell) and #3636401 UNITED MW King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas AND United Most Worshipful Scottish Rite Grand Lodge of Texas). What this indicates is that they were two separate groups and the United Most Worshipful Scottish Rite Grand Lodge of Texas is an offspring of UNITED Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge of Texas (BOOZIER) and NOT C. L. Mitchell's group.