

Madison County Coin Club

of Huntsville, Alabama



Volume 20, Issue 10

November/December 2020

The President's Corner

Greetings Everyone,

We had a wonderful guest speaker, Jeuron McMillan, speak to the club about the gold and silver bullion market in October. It was a very relevant topic that helped enlighten the benefits of precious metal investing. We hope to have Jeuron speak to our club on an annual basis to give us a status on the bullion market!

In retrospect, 2020 has been a challenging for us all! A year that will undoubtedly be remembered for many things. As we close out 2020, let's try to stay positive and look to the future. I hope everyone has a SAFE Thanksgiving and a Merry Christmas!

See you in January!

Doug

Our next coin club meeting is a virtual meeting and will be hosted on Zoom. Use the information below to join:

Topic: Madison County Coin Club

**Time: Nov 24, 2020 06:30 PM
Central Time (US and Canada)**

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/76069159949?pwd=RWpTTkpEUEFYeitUbHIVbFdTVTQrQT09>

Meeting ID: 760 6915 9949

You will need the passcode. Please email me at hkfears@gmail.com

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 2** The Manila Mint Centennial 1920-2020
- 8** The Wandering Mint Mark
- 15** The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Huntsville

THE MANILA MINT CENTENNIAL 1920-2020

By Bob Jaques

This year is a special year for the Manila Mint in the Philippines. It marks 100 years as the only U.S. owned Mint outside the United States. It has a colorful and unique history.



The Manila Mint

Shortly after the Spanish-American War ended in 1899, the Philippine Islands became a United States Possession. Unlike other countries taken by the United States, the United States began producing coinage for the Philippines.

To encourage circulation, the denominations were patterned after the Spanish. They had a Peso, 50 centavos, 20 centavos, ten centavos, and a one centavo. In 1903 the San Francisco Mint produced silver coins for the Philippines and the Philadelphia Mint produced proof coins. The coins minted in San Francisco had a small "S" mintmark to the left of the date. Philadelphia coins were without a mintmark.



The Club's Mailing Address:

Madison County Coin Club
P.O. Box 12242
Huntsville, AL 35815



In 1920, the Manila Mint was reopened under the authority of the United States and is the first and only U.S. branch Mint located outside the mainland United States. It produced coins until 1922, stopped, and resumed from 1925 to 1941. The coins minted during these years had an "M" mintmark. The Japanese Empire invaded the Philippines in late 1941 and operated the Mint during their occupation.

No U.S. coins were produced at the Mint from 1941 to 1946 during Japanese occupation of the Islands. However, the U.S. Mints in San Francisco "S", Denver "D", and Philadelphia "P" made Philippine coins from 1944 to 1946. All coins were dated 1944 and 1945 only, and had facility mintmarks. The Manila Mint produced a

special coin for the inmates at the Culion Leper Colony. The Manila Mint Building was destroyed in 1945 during the Liberation of the Philippines.





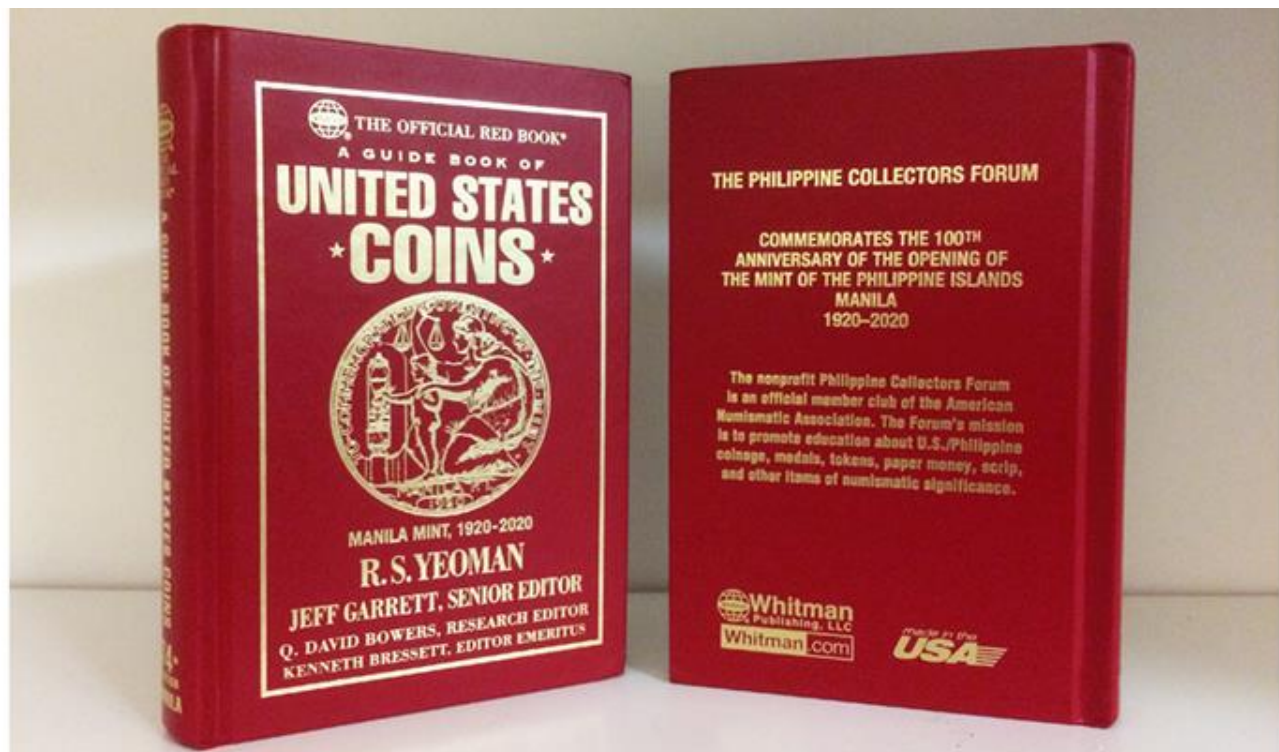
1920 numismatics included production at the Manila Mint in the Philippines of a so-called dollar medal bearing the portrait of President Woodrow Wilson.

Images courtesy of Stacks' Bowers Galleries.



To commemorate the opening of the Manila Mint in 1920, a special medal featuring President Woodrow Wilson on the obverse was minted in gold, silver, and copper. Known as the "Wilson Dollar" it was similar in size to a silver dollar.

Visit us on the web at <http://mccc.anacclubs.org/>



This year a special issuance of the RED BOOK features a reference to the Centennial of the Manila Mint and is very limited in number. Only 250 copies were printed.

Also an exact duplicate of the “Wilson Dollar” was made by the Moonlight Mint with the year 2020 on the bottom reverse instead of 1920 as the original medal.

The Philippines gained their Independence on July 4, 1946 and the Manila Mint was no longer a United States Mint.

MCCC is now on Facebook



The Madison County Coin Club is now on Facebook. The newly created Facebook page has pictures of recent meetings, schedules of upcoming events like the Huntsville Coin show, and post from members. Navigate to: <http://www.facebook.com/MadisonCountyCoinClub> .

Post comments - Visit the page and don't forget to “Like” us.

The Wandering Mintmark 1893 O Quarter

By Jeff Mendenhall

Jeff Mendenhall is an avid Barber coin collector and fellow member of the Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS), like myself. Jeff is an Architect residing in Tampa, Florida. He has been collecting coins for over 50 years, focusing mainly on the Barber series (Liberty Nickels through Barber Halves). He has many highly ranked PCGS Registry sets, most of them titled "JeffRM".

Having always been an avid photographer, Jeff ventured into coin photography in 2014. In addition to photographing his own coins, he regularly shoots photos for other collectors. In early 2020 he began experimenting with extreme macro photography, using enlarger lenses and microscope objectives in lieu of a traditional macro lens. Jeff now enjoys discovering tiny varieties on coins hidden in plain sight. In addition to coins, Jeff is an avid collector of fine wine and enjoys travel.

-- Doug Glandon



Jeff enjoying a "small" glass of wine

The following is a second article that Jeff wrote that was recently published in the BCCS Journal that documents the wandering mintmark of the 1893 O Barber Quarter.

Barber Quarter collectors realize the series has more than one mintmark position. The common belief is that from 1893 to 1895 there were two positions: Center and Far Right. This article reveals that in 1893 there were many more than two MM positions on the New Orleans Quarter.

When the Barber coin patterns were prepared it is likely mintmark placement locations were thought to be of little significance. When the series went into production in 1892 a decision was forced- where to locate the mintmark?



Figure 1 - 1892-O Mintmark Position

There were obvious MM positions available for the Dime and Half, but there seemed no obvious choice for the Quarter. The space below the tail and letters was tight- even though a smaller mintmark (than what was used on the Dime and Half) was

used. We do not know if other options were considered, but a decision was made to punch the mark under the tail, directly above the “R” in QUARTER (Figure 1). Although it technically fit, it appeared awkward- aesthetically displeasing. The position was considered less than ideal, but it was used for the entire mintage of 1892 O and S coins.

All coinage dies for U.S. Branch Mints were prepared in the die making shop at the Philadelphia Mint¹. At some point in 1892 a decision was made to change the mintmark location for the 1893 Quarters. There were two schools of thought on the position; centered above the gap between the R and D and directly above the D. This seems clear when observing the San Francisco mintmark placement; it followed this pattern. The Philadelphia mint had at their disposal an alignment jig, used to accurately position the punch (and minimize human inconsistencies). ³ It is possible the device was used for the San Francisco MM placement. Looking at multiple examples the position is very consistent; it seems clear the intent was to locate the mintmark in two places (only). The New Orleans mintmark placement, however, did not strictly follow this pattern.

On December 6, 1892 Charles Barber wrote a letter stating that 5 sets of working dies for the New Orleans mint were prepared for the 1893 Quarter (NARA locator RG104 E-1 Box 179). On January 23, 1893 Charles Barber wrote a letter stating that the 1893 O reverse dies #14 to #18 had been prepared and shipped (NARA locator RG104 E-1 Box 179). Presumably, this was the total number of dies prepared as no other such correspondence followed. At the end of each calendar year the obverse working dies were to be defaced/ destroyed, and the corresponding reverse dies were to be returned to the Superintendent of the Mint in Philadelphia.² For this reason it's unlikely that any 1893 Quarters were struck with the 1892 Reverse Dies (none have been reported).

For years, the Numismatic community has accepted two mintmark positions for the 1893 O Quarter, as is found with the San Francisco mintmark. In principal the same strategy for “S” mintmark locations should have been used for the “O” mintmark, but for whatever reason that did not happen.

In January of 2020 I began searching for new varieties in Barber Quarters (on the internet). While looking at the '93 O Quarter I discovered something interesting- there were many different mintmark placements. I began documenting the findings and purchased various examples of each. The search continued diligently over 5 months.

In total there were 7 distinctively different mintmark positions identified during that period. Since there were at least 18 different reverse dies used (or at least available to use) there could be more! In searching, many of the mintmark positions discovered were identified with more than one die (extremely similar MM placements). The duplicate examples were not considered different positions in this study.

The seven positions wander from low and close to the "R" in QUARTER to high above the "D" in DOLLAR. In these positions two RPM's have been found, they will be written about in a future article.

For purposes of this article the positions have been titled as follows (from left to right):

1. **Left Center High**
2. **Left Center Low**
3. **Center**
4. **Right**
5. **Far Right Low**
6. **Far Right Middle**
7. **Far Right High**
- 8.

Some of the position differences are indeed very minor. But one can clearly see progression in the movement of their positions.



#1 Left Center High



#2 Left Center Low



#3 Center



#4 Right



#5 Far Right Low

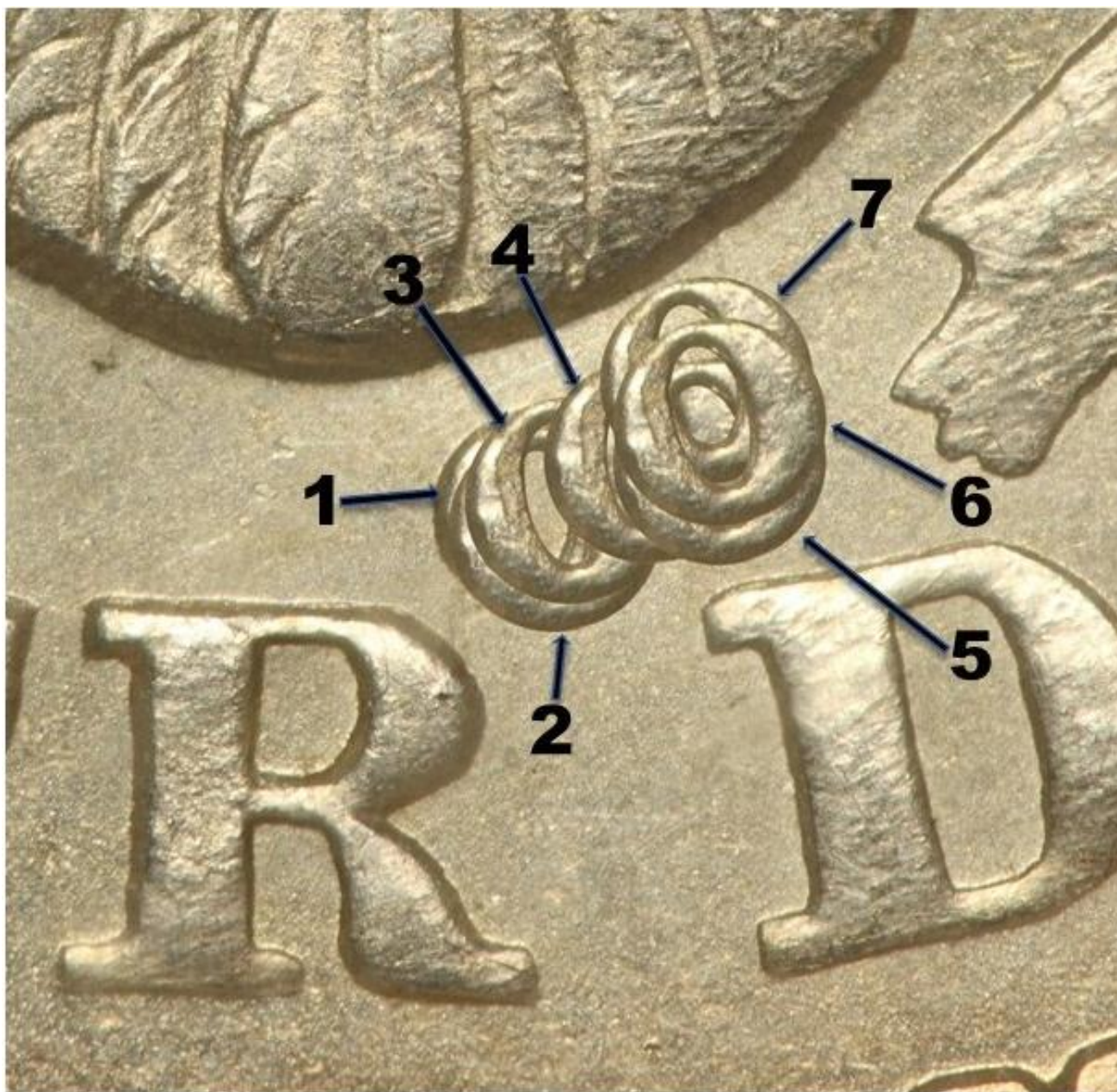


#6 Far Right Middle



#7 Far Right High

A collage photo has been created, superimposing the 7 mintmark positions on top of each other. By viewing this photo, it seems to be rather clear there was no intention to create just two mintmark positions (as was done with the "S" mintmark). Perhaps the New Orleans dies were created first; without clear direction experimentation followed. Were all the "O" mintmarks punched by the same person? Different people with different opinions on where it should be placed? We will never know the answer to that riddle, but it makes for some interesting variety searching today.



Collage Showing 1893-O Wandering Mintmark

Clearly there are multiple mintmark placements on the 1893 O Quarter. It is understandable that human inaccuracy could cause this to happen. The real question in my mind, however, is why were there so many positions for the New Orleans mintmark but not for the San Francisco mintmark? Perhaps further research is in order.

A special thanks goes out to Tim Glaue (BCCS Member #) and Roger Burdette (Numismatic historian) for their invaluable assistance in assembling this article.

Note: All the coins featured in this article were photographed by and are part of the personal collection of the author.

¹ Michael Fazzari, *Numismatic News* posted on July 24, 2019 “Mintmarks: Know the Style and Location.

² *1890 Mint Service Regulations*, Article 16- Dies, page 180- 181.

³ Roger Burdette, *from Mine to Mint*, “Date and Mintmark Punch Alignment” pages 406- 407.

Again, a special thanks go out to Jeff Mendenhall for sharing another article with our club! If you would like contact Jeff, drop him an email:

JeffRMendenhall@outlook.com

The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, 1892-1905

By David Hollander

Huntsville's National Banks.ⁱ

Like the great majority of national banks throughout the country, the story of those in Huntsville (Table 1ⁱⁱ) is one of extended families or long-term business relationships. In the case of The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, it was built solely upon business associations among men who migrated in the late 19th century to Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, from Pierre, South Dakota.

Table 1: Huntsville Was Home to Four National Banks During the Note Issuing Period.

<i>Charter No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Chartered</i>	<i>Fate</i>
1560	The National Bank of Huntsville	September 15, 1865	Liquidated, July 3, 1889
4067	The First National Bank of Huntsville	June 22, 1889 ⁱⁱⁱ	March 23, 1985, Changed to a Domestic Branch of a Domestic Bank ^{iv}
4689	<i>The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Huntsville</i>	<i>January 25, 1892</i>	<i>Liquidated, March 16, 1905</i>
8765	The Henderson National Bank of Huntsville	June 1, 1907	August 31, 1985, Changed to a Domestic Branch of a Domestic Bank ^v

Charter 4689: The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Huntsville Was Huntsville's Shortest-Lived Bank.

Several businessmen...COL^{vi} Willard Irvine Wellman, COL Tracy Wilder Pratt^{vii}, and William Sherley Wells^{viii}...doing business in Pierre, South Dakota, heard about opportunities in Huntsville, Alabama, and moved south in 1891-1892 to exploit them.^{ix}

Among their many ventures, they^x founded The Farmers & Merchants National Bank. Because of its short, 13-year, existence, the bank made no lasting impact on the Huntsville community. In fact, today its existence appears to be lost in history. However, the bank officers and their colleagues did make significant contributions to the city, to Madison County, and to the northern part of the state.

THE BANK. The Farmers & Merchants National Bank was organized January 20, 1892, with \$100,000 in capital stock. (See Figure 1^{xi}.) COL Wellman was elected President and Mr. Sidney Jonathan Mayhew, a northerner living in Huntsville since the Civil War, Vice President. The Board of Directors consisted of Mr. Milton Humes, a lawyer from Virginia and president of the Board of Trade^{xii}; Mr. Charles Henry Halsey; Mr. Mayhew; Mr. Oscar Richard Hundley, a financier and politician; Mr. Henry McGee, who came from Philadelphia in 1866 and operated the McGee Hotel starting in 1869; Mr. C. L. Nolen, a northerner living Huntsville since Reconstruction; Judge David Davie Shelby; Mr. William Sherley Wells of Pierre, South Dakota, where he was a Railroad President; and COL Wellman. The Cashier was Edward Hotchkiss Andrews. (See Tables 2 and 3.^{xiii}) The bank was located in the Halsey Building opposite the Huntsville Hotel on Jefferson Street.^{xiv}



Figure 1: The Bank Opened for Business in 1892.

The bank seemed to have operated normally during its first years. However, the first clear evidence of financial problems was the receipt of the July 30, 1901, "Notice of Impairment" from the United States Treasury Department in the not-inconsequential amount of \$30,000 (Figure 2^{xv}). One may assume the bank satisfied the Treasury Department because it remained in business for almost four more years.

Another compelling indication of potential financial issues with the bank occurred as a result of Act 374 (February 12, 1901) of the Alabama General Assembly incorporating the "Heralds of Liberty" in Huntsville, Alabama. The trustees were Tracy Wilder Pratt, Willard Irvine Wellman, and James Richardson Boyd. This was ostensibly a fraternal benefit society. However, in reality, it was a front company, headquartered in Philadelphia, that allowed the Heralds of Liberty to evade state insurance regulations. The parent company's officers adopted a variety of schemes to embezzle funds from the fraternity by selling worthless bonds, borrowing money with insufficient collateral, and having the Heralds make "payments" to the parent. It took 20 years of illegal practices, resulting in an excess of unpaid claims, before the Alabama Insurance Department took over the fraternity in June 1921.^{xvi} Prior to 1921 and even after the ruse exploded, the general public was unaware of the issues involving the Heralds of Liberty and the reputations of the key figures were not sullied.

Whether the Huntsville trustees' involvement was merely innocent or part of a larger conspiracy is unknown, but the latter case seems quite likely. These financial shenanigans may have contributed to the sale of the bank.

On March 16, 1905, the bank was sold to the Huntsville Bank & Trust Company.^{xvii}

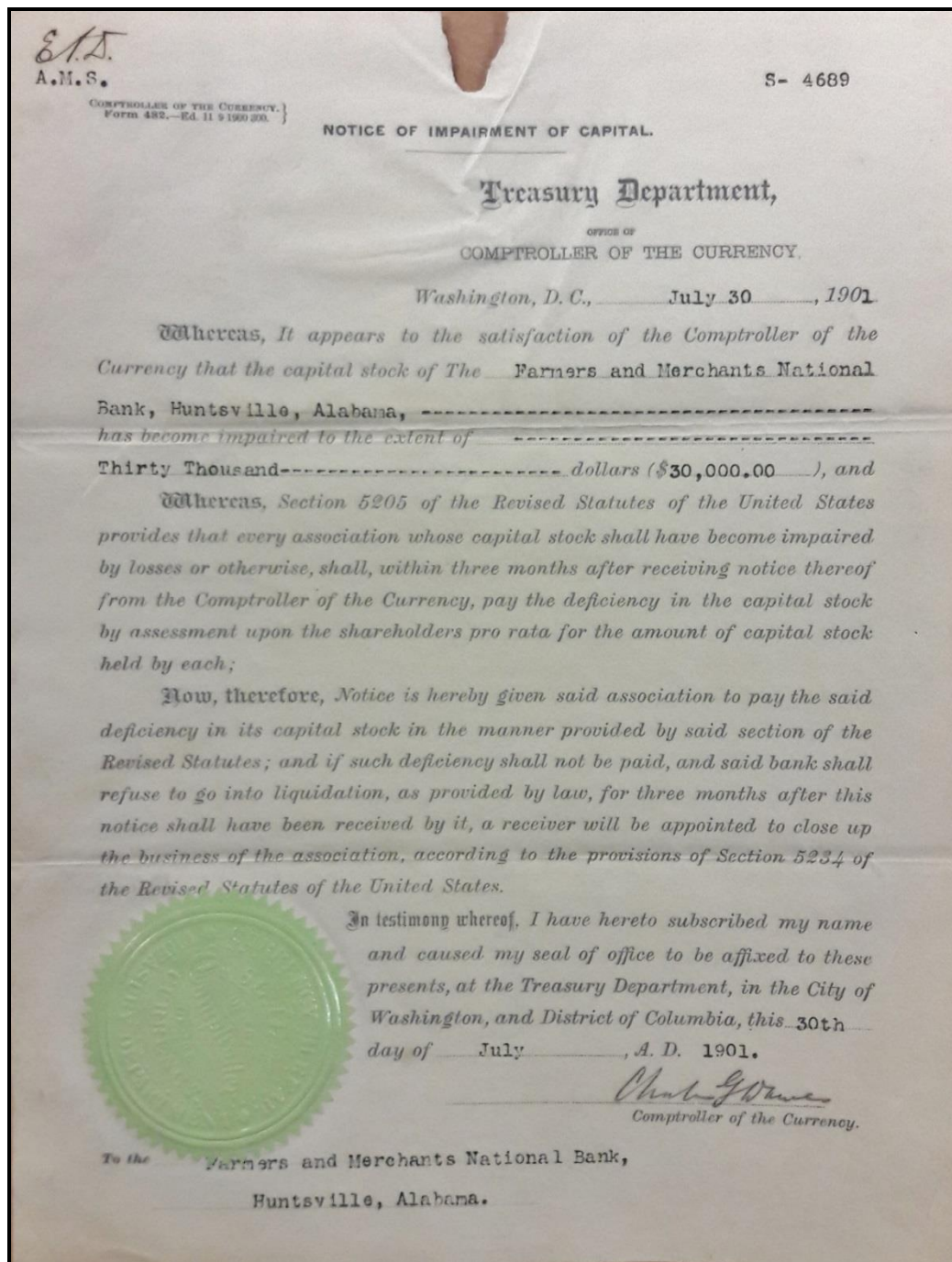


Figure 2: By 1901 There Were Obvious Financial Issues at the Bank

Table 2: The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Huntsville Had a Single President.

Year	President	Born	Died	Spouse
1892-1905	Willard Irvine Wellman	11/2/1858	3/23/1922	Helen L. Leet

Table 3: There Were Two Cashiers during the Bank's Existence.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cashier</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Spouse</i>
1892	Edward Hotchkiss Andrews	2/22/1863	4/9/1932	Emma Yaste
1898	James Richardson Boyd	4/14/1860	11/4/1907	Elizabeth "Bettie" Watkins Mathews

WILLARD IRVINE WELLMAN (Figure 3^{xxviii}) was born in Farmington, Minnesota^{xix} November 2, 1858.^{xx} On March 6, 1884, he married Helen L. Leet (January 27, 1865-September 12, 1934) in Rochester, Minnesota.

COL Wellman moved to Pierre, South Dakota, where he teamed with COL Pratt and Mr. Wells in several businesses, including the Northwestern Land Association (Figures 4^{xxi} and 5^{xxii}), a South Dakota corporation^{xxiii}. In 1892 the three of them moved to Huntsville.

In Huntsville COL Wellman's activities included realty, insurance, banking (Figure 7^{xxiv}), textile mills^{xxv} and ^{xxvi}, and civic involvement^{xxvii} and ^{xxviii}. He died March 23, 1922, and is buried in Huntsville's Maple Hill Cemetery.^{xxix}

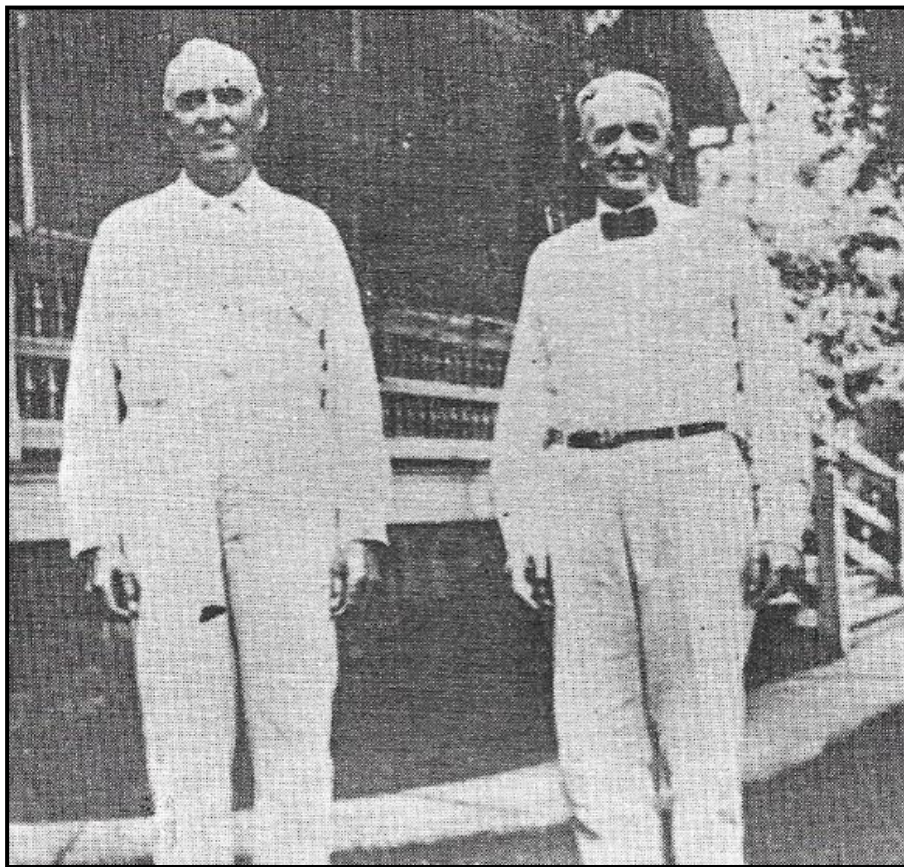


Figure 3: Willard Irvine Wellman (left) and Tracy Wilder Pratt (right) Were Longtime Business Partners.

Wellman Willard I (Pratt & Wellman) sec and treas
 Northwestern Land Association, res Decatur n e cor 7th.
 Wells Miss Emma I, bds W S Wells.
 Wells Glenn W, flour and feed, Central ave s e cor 9th, bds W
 S Wells.
Wells' House, Chas R Kelsey supt. W S Wells mngr, Central
 ave s w cor 10th. (See back fly leaf.)
Wells Wm S (Ward & Wells) mngr Wells' House and pres
 N W Land Association, res 7th s w cor Franklin.

Figure 4: The Pierre, South Dakota, 1890-1891 Directory Confirms that COL Wellman, COL Pratt, and Mr. Wells Were Business Partners in South Dakota.^{xxx}



Figure 5: COL Wellman Was the Secretary of the Northwestern Land Association.

EDWARD HOTCHKISS ANDREWS (Figure 6^{xxxi}) was born February 22, 1863, in Cazenovia, New York. His father was a well-known Methodist minister and was assigned to many different pastorates. It was in the various towns where his father was a minister that Mr. Andrews secured his education in the public schools. He completed his instruction at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Then followed several years of varied experience while he was trying to find the particular calling to which he was best fitted. He became an Assistant Geologist for the US Geological Survey during 1884-1886. On October 5, 1886, he married Miss Emma Amelia Yaste (January 26, 1864-March 30, 1947) in Washington, DC. For five years, 1886-1891, he was a banker in Pierre, South Dakota (where he probably met COL Wellman, COL Pratt, and Mr. Wells). For climatic reasons he came to Alabama in 1891 and spent five years in the banking business in Huntsville as the Cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank.



**Figure 6: Mr. Andrews
Was the Cashier Until**



Figure 7: As the President of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, COL Wellman Was Authorized to Issue Stock to Himself.

In 1898 Mr. Andrews resigned as the Huntsville bank Cashier and started his insurance career in Mobile as manager of the Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He was forced to leave Mobile during an epidemic of yellow fever and became a permanent resident of Birmingham. In 1896 he was the State of Alabama Manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and developed 27 subordinate agencies, comprising one of the largest general insurance agencies in the South. For two years Mr. Andrews was president of the Birmingham Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was a Mason and in 1918 was President of the Rotary Club, a member of the board of governors of the Country Club, and a member of the Southern and Roebuck clubs. During World War I he became a member of Headquarters Company of the Fifty First Infantry. He was one of the men who saw active service at the front in France.^{xxxii}

Mr. Andrews died April 9, 1932, and is buried in Birmingham, Alabama's Elmwood Cemetery.

JAMES RICHARDSON BOYD (Figure 8^{xxxiii}) was born in Jackson, Mississippi, April 14, 1860. He came to Huntsville in the late 1890's to work as a clerk in the First National Bank of Huntsville, where his uncle, MAJ James Richardson^{xxxiv} Stevens, Sr., was President.^{xxxv} After Mr. Andrews' resignation in 1898, Mr. Boyd was elected to be Cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank. He married Elizabeth "Bettie" Watkins Mathews (March 29, 1876-November 8, 1951) April 29, 1901, in Huntsville. They had one child, James Richardson Boyd, Jr. (September 1, 1902-March 16, 1981). When the Farmers & Merchants National Bank was sold to the Huntsville Bank & Trust Company in 1905, Mr. Boyd continued his career as the Cashier at the new bank. He was an esteemed and trusted member of the Huntsville community. For instance, the Madison Spinning Mill was placed in his hands as receiver through bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court. Further, he was a member of the Huntsville City Council for eight years, his last term expiring in April 1907. In September 1907 he was elected as President of the Huntsville City Council even though he had not been a candidate.^{xxxvi} However, during his last year of life, Mr. Boyd borrowed extremely heavily (thousands of dollars) from the Huntsville Bank & Trust Company; the Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and the Peoples National Bank of Shelbyville, Tennessee. Some of his loans were co-signed by COL Wellman. He committed suicide on November 4, 1907.^{xxxvii} At the time it was assumed the strain of his work was the reason for him killing himself; however, during probate^{xxxviii} it became obvious that he must have been very depressed and despondent about his enormous debts. He died intestate. His estate was deemed insolvent and his creditors, including his widow, his son, and COL Wellman, were reimbursed by Probate Court order at the rate of \$0.21 per \$1.00.^{xxxix} Mr. Boyd is buried in Huntsville's Maple Hill Cemetery.

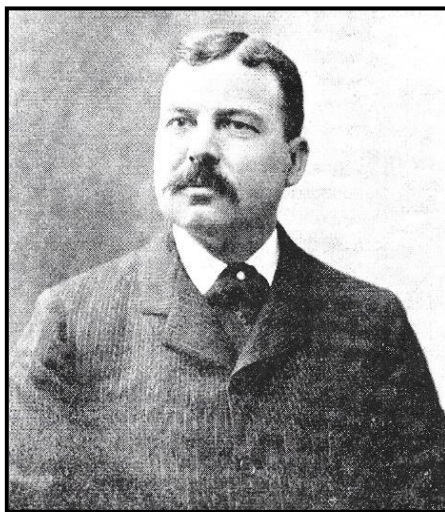


Figure 8: Mr. Boyd Was Cashier from 1898 Until the Bank Was Sold in 1905.

THE BANKNOTES. Records indicate that at least \$22,500.00 of the \$95,600.00 printed were on the balance sheet as liabilities, which one may assume entered circulation. (See Figure 9.^{xl}) There are no known surviving notes from the Farmers & Merchants National Bank. Only the approved proofs of the notes are known. (See Table 4^{xli} and Figure 10^{xlii}.)

Table 4: No Surviving Notes Are Known from the Farmers & Merchants National Bank.

<i>Series</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Serial Numbers</i>	<i>Notes Printed</i>	<i>Total Value</i>	<i>Known</i>
1882 Brown Back	\$10 and \$20, printed in sheets of three \$10's and one \$20	1-1912	\$10=5,736 \$20=1912	\$10=\$57,360.00 \$20=\$38,240.00	0
Totals:			7,648	\$95,600.00	0
Total Unredeemed Notes in 1910:					\$2,850.00

8 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.			
A L A B A M A .			
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Huntsville.			
W. I. WELLMAN, <i>President.</i>		No. 4689.	
		E. H. ANDREWS, <i>Cashier.</i>	
Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$179,198.85	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts.....	3,735.63	Surplus fund	4,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation...	25,000.00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....	279.65
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....		National bank notes outstanding.....	22,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		State bank notes outstanding.....	
Premiums on U. S. bonds	3,125.00	Due to other national banks	
Stocks, securities, etc	8,450.88	Due to State banks and bankers..	293.85
Bank's house, furniture, and fixtures	4,516.27	Dividends unpaid.....	
Other real estate and mortg's owned		Individual deposits	86,737.47
Due from other national banks	5,625.12	United States deposits.....	
Due from State banks and bankers		Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	
Due from approved reserve agents.....	11,261.25	Notes and bills rediscounted.....	35,252.28
Checks and other cash items.....	1,393.86	Bills payable.....	5,000.00
Exchanges for clearing house.....		Liabilities other than those above stated.....	
Bills of other national banks	1,203.00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents.....	57.39		
Specie	6,971.00		
Legal-tender notes	3,000.00		
U. S. certificates of deposit			
Redemption fund with Treas. U. S.	1,125.00		
Due from Treasurer U. S.			
Total	254,063.25	Total	254,063.25

Figure 9: In 1895 \$22,500 of the National Bank Notes Were Listed as Liabilities.



Figure 10: Banknote Proofs of The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, Are in the Smithsonian Institute.

JAMES RICHARDSON BOYD (Figure 8^{xliii}) was born in Jackson, Mississippi, April 14, 1860. He came to Huntsville in the late 1890's to work as a clerk in the First National Bank of Huntsville, where his uncle, MAJ James Richardson^{xliv} Stevens, Sr., was President.^{xlv} After Mr. Andrews' resignation in 1898, Mr. Boyd was elected to be Cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank. He married Elizabeth "Bettie" Watkins Mathews (March 29, 1876-November 8, 1951) April 29, 1901, in Huntsville. They had one child, James Richardson Boyd, Jr. (September 1, 1902-March 16, 1981). When the Farmers & Merchants National Bank was sold to the Huntsville Bank & Trust Company in 1905, Mr. Boyd continued his career as the Cashier at the new bank. He was an esteemed and trusted member of the Huntsville community. For instance, the Madison Spinning Mill was placed in his hands as receiver through bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court. Further, he was a member of the Huntsville City Council for eight years, his last term expiring in April 1907. In September 1907 he was elected as President of the Huntsville City Council even though he had not been a candidate.^{xlvi} However, during his last year of life, Mr. Boyd borrowed extremely heavily (thousands of dollars) from the Huntsville Bank & Trust Company; the Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and the Peoples National Bank of Shelbyville, Tennessee. Some of his loans were co-signed by COL Wellman. He committed suicide on November 4, 1907.^{xlvii} At the time it was assumed the strain of his work was the reason for him killing himself; however, during probate^{xlviii} it became obvious that he must have been very depressed and despondent about his enormous debts. He died intestate. His estate was deemed insolvent and his creditors, including his widow, his son, and COL Wellman, were reimbursed by Probate Court order at the rate of \$0.21 per \$1.00.^{xlix} Mr. Boyd is buried in Huntsville's Maple Hill Cemetery.

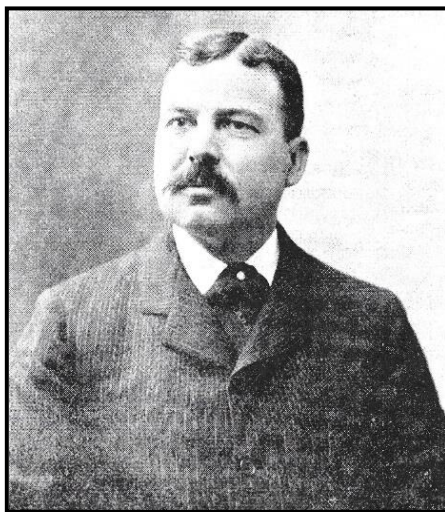


Figure 8: Mr. Boyd Was Cashier from 1898 Until the Bank Was Sold in 1905.

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- ⁱ Hollander, David, "The National and First National Banks of Huntsville, Alabama, 1865-1935," *Paper Money*, 2017, Volume 56, Number 312, Page 426. This was the first article in the series "Huntsville's National Banks."
- ⁱⁱ Kelly, Don C., NATIONAL BANK NOTES, SIXTH EDITION, Oxford, Ohio: The Paper Money Institute, Inc., Copyright 2008, Page 33.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Floyd, W. Warner, Form 10-300, Revision 6-72, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, signed July 19, 1974, Certified October 25, 1974.
- ^{iv} Federal Reserve System, National Information Center,
http://www.ffiec.gov/nicpubweb/nicweb/InstitutionHistory.aspx?parID_RSSD=72632&parDT_END=20100129
- ^v Federal Reserve System, National Information Center,
http://www.ffiec.gov/nicpubweb/nicweb/InstitutionHistory.aspx?parID_RSSD=140830&parDT_END=19851130
- ^{vi} *The Huntsville Daily Times*, Thursday, March 23, 1922, Page 1. This news report about COL Wellman's death is the only reference seen showing his title as "COL" rather than "Mr.". It is assumed that the titles for both COL Wellman and COL Pratt were honorary, neither could be confirmed.
- ^{vii} *The Community Builder*, Huntsville, Alabama, October 31, 1928, Page 1. COL Tracy Wilder Pratt (September 1, 1861-October 29, 1928) died suddenly of "heart failure" while sitting in his home and listening to the radio.
- ^{viii} *The Daily Mercury*, Huntsville, Alabama, March 1, 1900. Mr. William Sherley Wells (1839-February 28, 1900) suffered from Pneumonia for six days and unexpectedly died. He was a native of Elmira, New York, and moved to Forrest, City, Minnesota. In 1892 he moved to Huntsville, Alabama.
- ^{ix} www.familysearch.org and www.ancestry.com. The three men were probably well-acquainted prior to moving to South Dakota because they had roots in the same area of Minnesota.
- ^x COL Wellman, COL Pratt, and Mr. Wells were involved together in a variety of businesses, sometimes overtly and sometimes as silent partners. One assumes that COL Pratt was involved with the bank's founding, but there is no tangible evidence.
- ^{xi} *The Weekly Mercury*, Huntsville, Alabama, February 3, 1892, Page 5.
- ^{xii} Record, James, A DREAM COME TRUE, THE STORY OF MADISON COUNTY AND INCIDENTALLY OF ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES, VOLUME II, John Hicklin Printing Company, Huntsville, Alabama, copyright 1978, page 80.
- ^{xiii} www.familysearch.org, www.ancestry.com, and www.findagrave.com.
- ^{xiv} *Ibid*, Page 82.
- ^{xv} Huntsville Madison County Public Library, Archives.
- ^{xvi} ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ALABAMA PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1900-1901, HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900. A. Roemer, Printer for the State of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala., 1901, Pages 990-1994.
- ^{xvii} The Huntsville Bank & Trust Company was formed in the late 1890's with Sidney Jonathan Mayhew (May 28, 1829-May 17, 1912) as the President. The bank was housed in the old Huntsville Hotel Corner (13 North Side, Public Square) until it burned in 1908 at which time it moved into the Herstein Building until February 1930. Its then President, Richard Holland Gilliam, Sr. (October 7, 1897-January 24, 1976), sold the bank to the Henderson National Bank of Huntsville (as reported by the Huntsville Daily Times on February 26, 1930).
- ^{xviii} Huntsville Madison County Public Library, Photograph Collection.
- ^{xix} The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, "Pedigree Resource File," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/2:2:37K6-77Y> : accessed 2016-05-22), entry for Willard I. /Wellman/.
- ^{xx} There is some ambivalence in certain references about COL Wellman. For instance, in the United States Census of 1900, his middle name is noted as "Quinn" and his year of birth as "1857." In the same census and in the 1910 Census his wife's name is recorded as "Hellen."
- ^{xxi} Huntsville Madison County Public Library, Archives.
- ^{xxii} Huntsville Madison County Public Library, Archives.
- ^{xxiii} Ryan, Patricia H., THE HUNTSVILLE HISTORICAL REVIEW, Volume, 15, Spring-Fall 1985, Numbers 1 and 2, Published by The Madison County Historical Society, "Tracy Pratt," Page 28.
- ^{xxiv} Huntsville Madison County Public Library, Archives.
- ^{xxv} Op. Cit., *The Daily Mercury*, July 21, 1900. THE LOWE MILL PLANS: COL Wellman received a letter from Mr. Arthur Lowe stating that plans and specifications of the Lowe Mill would be at the Farmers & Merchants National Bank and any contractor wanting to see them could do so at the bank. Mr. Lowe stated in his letter that he would remain in the city until the mill was operational.

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- ^{xxvi} The News Scimitar, Tennessee, November 4, 1918. COL Wellman was the treasurer of the Abingdon Mills and was appointed receiver for the bankrupt company.
- ^{xxvii} Op. Cit., *The Daily Mercury*, December 20, 1894. COL Wellman was a candidate for Mayor of Huntsville.
- ^{xxviii} *The Journal*, Huntsville, Alabama, August 1, 1907. COL Wellman was elected to Huntsville's first Board of Education.
- ^{xxix} Op. Cit., *The Huntsville Daily Times*. At the time of his death COL Wellman was, among other positions, the President of the Huntsville Bank & Trust Company, Treasurer and General Manager of Lincoln Mills, and Head of the Huntsville Knitting Mills.
- ^{xxx} City Directory, 1890-91, Pierre, South Dakota.
- ^{xxxi} Birmingham Public Library, Digital Collections, <http://bplonline.cdmhost.com/digital/collection/p4017coll6/id/206/rec/1>
- ^{xxxii} Cruikshank, George M., A HISTORY OF BIRMINGHAM AND ITS ENVIRONS, Volume II, The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and New York, c. 1920, Pages 215-216.
- ^{xxxiii} Huntsville Madison County Public Library, Photograph Collection.
- ^{xxxiv} <http://www.Ancestry.com>. His maternal grandmother's maiden name was "Richardson."
- ^{xxxv} *The Weekly Mercury*, Huntsville, Alabama, November 6, 1907, Page 3.
- ^{xxxvi} Ibid.
- ^{xxxvii} Ibid.
- ^{xxxviii} Madison County Records Center, Huntsville Madison County Public Library, "James Richardson Boyd" probate records. Mr. Boyd left no last will and testament.
- ^{xxxix} Ibid.
- ^{xl} *Annual Report of the Controller of the Currency*, 1895.
- ^{xli} Op. Cit., Kelly, Page 33.
- ^{xlii} The American History Museum of the Smithsonian Institute, americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_1453283.

I very much appreciate the advice and assistance from the Huntsville Madison County Public Library, the Madison County Records Center, and William David Gunther.

- ^{xliii} Huntsville Madison County Public Library, Photograph Collection.
- ^{xliv} <http://www.Ancestry.com>. His maternal grandmother's maiden name was "Richardson."
- ^{xliv} *The Weekly Mercury*, Huntsville, Alabama, November 6, 1907, Page 3.
- ^{xlvi} Ibid.
- ^{xlvi} Ibid.
- ^{xlvi} Madison County Records Center, Huntsville Madison County Public Library, "James Richardson Boyd" probate records. Mr. Boyd left no last will and testament.
- ^{xlvi} Ibid.