






















BEP-MINT COMMON CURRENCY-COIN DESIGN ELEMENTS

PORTRAIT / ICON	INFORMATION	CURRENCY-COIN DESCRIPTION & IMAGE	
		BEP (most current series; see attachment for additional series featuring portrait/icon)	MINT (see attachment for additional coins featuring portrait/icon)
<p><b>George Washington</b></p> <p>1st President, 1789-1797</p> <p>Lifespan: February 22, 1732 – December 14, 1799</p>	<p>On June 1, 1789, President George Washington signed the country's first Act of Congress, concerning the administration of oaths. In 1791, President Washington presided over the Nation's first recorded Cabinet meeting, which included Alexander Hamilton as the United States' first Secretary of the Treasury and Thomas Jefferson as the first Secretary of State.</p> <p>President Washington himself laid the cornerstone for the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C., on September 18, 1793.</p> <p>Washington also laid the groundwork for the United States' earliest foreign policy stance when he issued his Declaration of Neutrality in 1793, a direct response to the emerging conflict between England and France.</p>	 <p>\$1 Federal Reserve Note, 2009</p>	 <p>America The Beautiful Quarter Program</p>
<p><b>Thomas Jefferson</b></p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> President, 1801-1809</p> <p>Lifespan: April 13, 1743 – July 4, 1826,</p>	<p>Sometimes referred to as the "silent member" of the Continental Congress, Thomas Jefferson spoke volumes with his pen. He drafted the Declaration of Independence at the age of 33, and later succeeded Benjamin Franklin as America's foreign minister to France.</p> <p>During his first term as President, Thomas Jefferson virtually doubled the size of the United States when his Administration successfully completed the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and commissioned the Lewis &amp; Clark Expedition to explore the new territory.</p> <p>At the end of his Presidency, Jefferson retired to Monticello, where he worked to establish the University of Virginia in nearby Charlottesville. In March 1825, the school opened to serve its first 123 students.</p>	 <p>\$2 Federal Reserve Note, 2003A</p>	 <p>Jefferson/Schlag Monticello Reverse, 2006-To Date</p>
<p><b>James Madison</b></p> <p>4<sup>th</sup> President, 1809-1817</p> <p>Lifespan: March 16, 1751 – June 28, 1836</p>	<p>A student of history and law, James Madison attended the College of New Jersey (later known as Princeton University), returning to his native Virginia to help craft that state's Constitution, as well as serving as a leader in the Virginia Assembly.</p> <p>Following the American Revolution, Madison was instrumental in determining the course of the new Republic and in framing the government of the new Nation. With Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, Madison wrote The Federalist Papers, a series of 85 essays that advocated the adoption of the United States Constitution. In Congress, James Madison helped secure passage for the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>France and Great Britain were at war when James Madison was elected to the presidency. Though he favored a more neutral position, the continued harassment of American sailors and the seizure of American cargo, forced President Madison to ask Congress for a declaration of war with Great Britain on June 1, 1812.</p>	 <p>\$5,000 Federal Reserve Note, 1934 (non-BEP image)</p>	 <p>James Madison Dollar Coin, 2007</p>

<p><b>James Monroe</b></p> <p>5<sup>th</sup> President, 1817-1825</p> <p>Lifespan: April 28, 1758 – July 4, 1831</p>	<p>Virginia native James Monroe was exceptionally qualified to serve as the United States' fifth president. Not only was he a Revolutionary War soldier, he was champion of the Bill of Rights, U.S. diplomat in Europe, governor of Virginia, senator, secretary of state, secretary of war, and negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase, before being overwhelmingly elected president in 1816. His time in office is known as the "Era of Good Feelings" for the peace and booming economy the country enjoyed.</p> <p>The Monroe Doctrine, a foundation of American foreign policy introduced in an 1823 message to Congress, warned European powers against expansionism in the Western Hemisphere. Monroe's presidency was also marked by the Missouri Compromise, which preserved a balance of free states and slave states in the United States and prohibited slavery in western territories above the 36/30' north latitude line.</p>	 <p>\$100 Silver Certificate, 1891 (non-BEP image)</p>	 <p>James Monroe Dollar Coin, 2008</p>
<p><b>John Quincy Adams</b></p> <p>6<sup>th</sup> President, 1825-1829</p> <p>Lifespan: July 11, 1767 – February 23, 1848</p>	<p>John Quincy Adams was born into politics as the son of second U.S. President John Adams and Abigail Adams.</p> <p>As president, Adams proposed a wide system of roads and canals to stimulate the economy and foster trade throughout the Nation. During his administration, the Cumberland road was extended into Ohio, and several major canal systems were begun.</p> <p>After his unsuccessful bid for re-election, Adams went on to serve nine terms in the US House of Representatives. He and Andrew Johnson, 17<sup>th</sup> president, are the only two former presidents to later serve in Congress.</p>	 <p>\$500 United States Note, 1869 (non-BEP image)</p>	 <p>John Quincy Adams Dollar Coin, 2008</p>
<p><b>Andrew Jackson</b></p> <p>7<sup>th</sup> President, 1829-1837</p> <p>Lifespan: March 15, 1767 – June 8, 1845</p>	<p>A citizen of Tennessee, Andrew Jackson was the first president elected from west of the Appalachian Mountains. As a boy, he fought in the Revolutionary War. Jackson gained national prominence as a hero of the War of 1812, and was nicknamed "Old Hickory" for his firm discipline as commander of his troops.</p> <p>As president, Jackson worked to strengthen the executive branch and was a strong proponent of federal supremacy over states' rights. While in office vetoed more bills than the six prior presidents combined. His re-nomination to a second term marked the first use of a national nominating convention to select a party's candidate instead of a congressional caucus.</p>	 <p>\$20 Federal Reserve Note, 2009</p>	 <p>Andrew Jackson Dollar Coin, 2008</p>

<p><b>Abraham Lincoln</b></p> <p>16<sup>th</sup> President, 1861 – 1865</p> <p>Lifespan: February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809, near Hodgenville, Ky., into a poor frontier family. A self-taught lawyer, he served in the Illinois legislature and the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1858, while campaigning for a seat in the U.S. Senate, Lincoln engaged incumbent Stephen A. Douglas in a series of debates over slavery. Lincoln lost the election, but his eloquence won him national attention, and in 1860, he received the Republican Presidential nomination on the eve of the Civil War.</p> <p>On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves living in the Confederacy. On November 19, 1863, he delivered his famous Gettysburg Address. While the Civil War and efforts to abolish slavery dominated his administration, Lincoln also signed into law the Homestead Act, which helped begin the settlement of the American West.</p> <p>On April 14, 1865—only a few weeks into his second administration and just as the Civil War was ending—Lincoln was shot by Southern sympathizer John Wilkes Booth, and died the next morning in Washington, D.C.</p>	 <p>\$5 Federal Reserve Note, 2009</p>	 <p>Lincoln Cent, 1909—to date, with various Reverse designs</p>
<p><b>Ulysses S. Grant</b></p> <p>18<sup>th</sup> President, 1869 - 1877</p> <p>Lifespan: April 27, 1822 – July 23, 1885</p>	<p>Born in 1822, Ulysses S. Grant was the son of an Ohio tanner. He went to West Point and fought in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Grant was appointed to command a volunteer regiment. By September 1861, he had risen to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. President Lincoln later promoted him to major general of volunteers. After he won battles at Vicksburg, Miss., and Chattanooga, Tenn., Lincoln appointed him general-in-chief in March 1864.</p> <p>As President, he allowed radical Reconstruction to run its course in the south, bolstering it at times with military force. Under his administration, Yellowstone was established as the first national park and Congress passed a bill calling for equal pay for women and men holding similar jobs in federal government agencies.</p> <p>After retiring from the presidency, Grant learned that he had cancer of the throat and began writing his memoirs to help pay off his debts and provide for his family. He died soon after completing <i>Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant</i>.</p>	 <p>\$50 Federal Reserve Note, 2009</p>	 <p>Ulysses S. Grant Dollar Coin, 2011</p>
<p><b>James A. Garfield</b></p> <p>20<sup>th</sup> President, 1881</p> <p>Lifespan: November 19, 1831 – September 19, 1881</p>	<p>James Garfield was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1831. He later graduated from Williams College in Massachusetts and returned to the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (later Hiram College) in Ohio as a classics professor and then its president. He was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1859. In 1862, he was elected to Congress and served 18 years.</p> <p>On July 2, 1881, just four months into his term as President, an embittered attorney who had unsuccessfully sought a consular post shot the President in a Washington railroad station. He lay wounded in the White House for weeks. On September 6, Garfield was taken to the New Jersey seaside. For a few days he seemed to be recuperating, but on September 19, 1881, he died from an infection and internal hemorrhage.</p>	 <p>\$20 Gold Certificate, 1882 (non-BEP image)</p>	 <p>James A. Garfield Dollar Coin, 2011</p>

<p><b>Benjamin Franklin</b></p> <p>Lifespan: January 17, 1706 – April 17, 1790</p>	<p>During his lifetime Franklin pursued a variety of interests, bringing new ideas to science and journalism while serving as a leader of the American Revolution.</p> <p>Franklin experimented with electricity, invented bifocals and wrote Poor Richard's Almanack; other achievements include inventing the flexible catheter and lightning rod; founding the first hospital and first volunteer firefighting company in America; and establishing the field of meteorology when he found that some storms travel.</p> <p>He was also the only person to sign all four of the major documents instrumental to the founding of the United States – the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of Alliance, Amity and Commerce, in which France recognized and supported the United States.</p>	 <p>\$100 Federal Reserve Note</p>	 <p>Franklin Half Dollar: 1948-1963</p>
<p><b>Eagle</b></p>	<p>TBD</p>	 <p>\$1 Federal Reserve Note, 2009, back (Great Seal)</p>  <p>\$20 Federal Reserve Note, 2009 (face tint)</p>	 <p>2012 Kennedy Half Dollar Heraldic Eagle Reverse Based on the Presidential Seal</p>  <p>2003 Sacagawea Golden Dollar Eagle Reverse</p>