

50 STATE QUARTERS PROGRAM
1999 through 2008

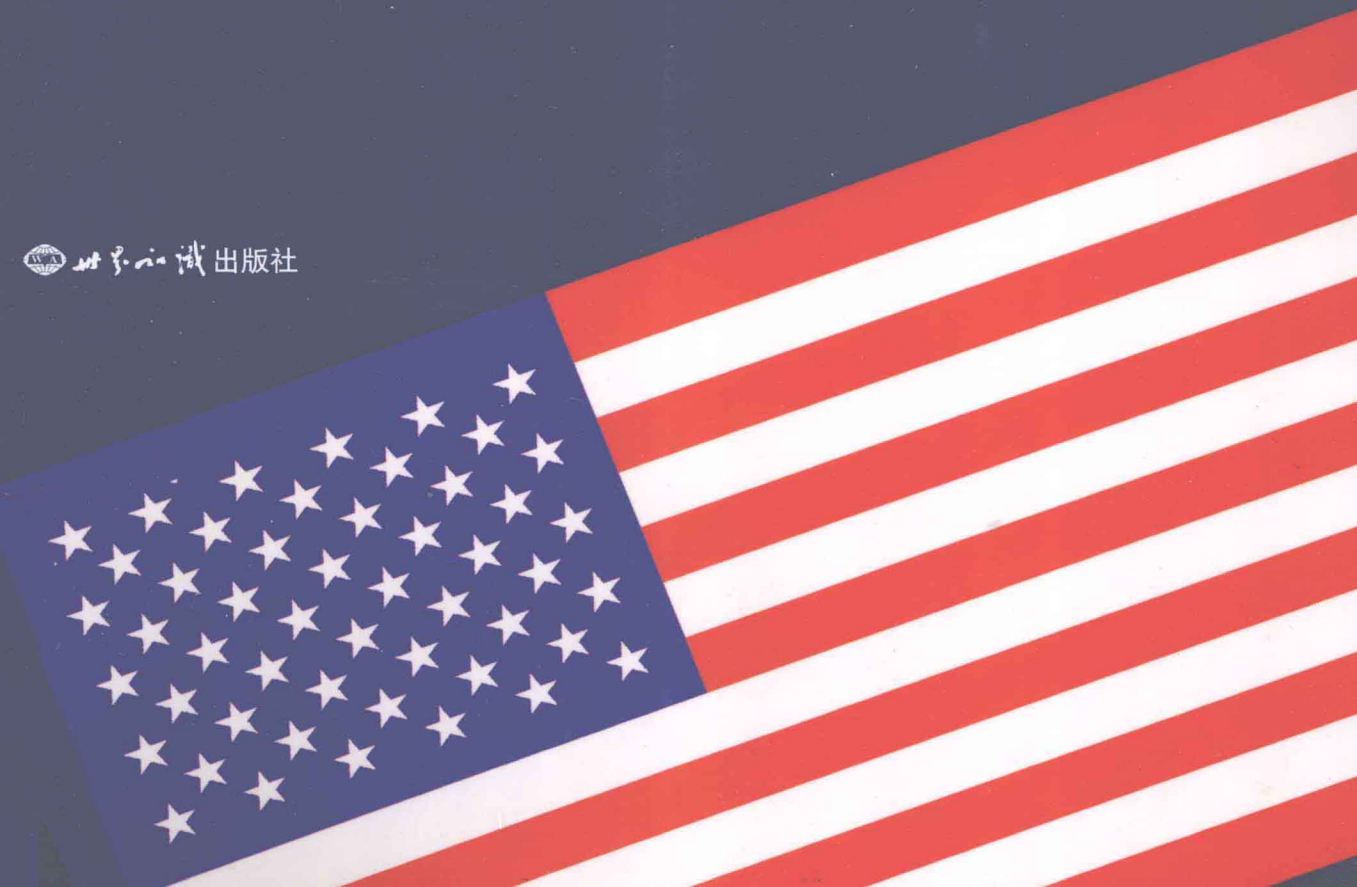
硬币上的美国五十州

历史典故 人物风情

A CELEBRATION OF THE STATES

[美] 李保荣 编译

世界知识出版社



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美国 50 州



50 STATE QUARTERS® PROGRAM

1999 through 2008 A Celebration of the States

On December 1, 1997, President Clinton signed “The 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act.” It allowed the redesign of the reverse side of the quarter dollar in order to pay tribute to the states and people that make our nation what it is today. Each state chose a distinctive design showcasing its unique history, culture, people, natural resources, innovation and technology. The ultimate purpose of this program was to promote the diffusion of knowledge among the youth of the United States about the individual states, their history, and the rich diversity of the national heritage.

This was a 10-year program, beginning in 1999 and ending in 2008. Each year, five new quarters were released with distinctive designs honoring each of the five states. These statehood quarters were released in the order each state joined the Union.

The process of program implementation included the following:

1. Submitting a legislation bill,
2. Public hearing,
3. Passing the bill,
4. Feasibility study,
5. President’s approval,
6. Design selection procedures, and
7. Manufacturing stipulations.

Every state was determined to take advantage of this opportunity to show their pride in the beauty of their land, their accomplishments in the past, and their aspirations for the future. Participation in the design selection process was overwhelming. Thousands of theme designs were submitted by millions of average citizens, from school children, experts and scholars, to government officials. After numerous rounds of selection and consultation, each winning design was concise in narration and profound in significance.

The 50 State Quarters®Program is the most successful program in the history of the United States Mint. Inside this book, you not only find stories about the majestic beauty of the land, but also stories of striking importance about the formation and progression of this Nation.

美国 50 州纪念币

1999—2008

歌颂美国 50 州

1997 年 12 月 1 日，克林顿总统签署了“美国 50 州纪念币法案”。这个法案允许重新设计 25 美分硬币背面的图像，以颂扬各州及其人民在国家建设中的贡献。各州可以选择独特的图案来反映本州的历史、文化、自然资源、地理特征及发明创新。其目的是使美国的年轻一代更加了解自己州的历史、地理及国家多元化的文化遗产。

从 1999 年开始，美国联邦造币局每年发行 5 枚新流通纪念币，分别代表 5 个州，10 年发行 50 枚，到 2008 年全部完成。各州纪念币的发行顺序与该州加入联邦的顺序相同。

整个过程的实施细则如下：

1. 国会提出法案
2. 召开公众听证会
3. 国会通过法案
4. 进行可行性研究
5. 总统签署法案
6. 确定纪念币图案的选择程序
7. 制定纪念币的生产制造规章

在纪念币图案的选择过程中，每个州都努力利用这个机会大力宣传颂扬自己的州，表达他们的自豪和骄傲、理想与追求。从州长到百姓、小孩到老人、小学生到专家学者，大家都踊跃参与。收到的建议方案成千上万，主题包罗万象。经过磋商讨论、投票表决、州长定夺等程序，每个州的最后方案都是内容精练、含义丰富。

“美国 50 州纪念币”是美国联邦造币局有史以来最受欢迎的项目。本书收录了众多美好动人、撼世惊闻的故事。

50 State Quarters® Design Evaluation Process

Treasury Secretary Rubin provided details on the design selection process to all 50 governors on January 9, 1998. The U.S. Mint announced on March 11, 2003 the revised process as follows.

- Stage 1 The United States Mint will initiate the formal state design process by contacting the state governor approximately 24 months prior to the beginning of the year in which the state will be honored. The governor, or such other state officials or group as the state may designate, will appoint an individual to serve as the state's liaison to the United States Mint for this program.
- Stage 2 The state will conduct a concept selection process as determined by the state. The state will provide to the United States Mint at least three, but no more than five, different concepts or themes emblematic of the state; each concept or theme will be in narrative format. The narrative must explain why the concept is emblematic of the state and what the concept represents to the state's citizens. A narrative that merely describes a particular design is not acceptable.
- Stage 3 Based on the narratives, the United States Mint will produce original artwork of the concepts, focusing on aesthetic beauty, historical accuracy, appropriateness and coinability. If the state has not provided at least three concepts, the United States Mint may produce additional concepts for the state.
- Stage 4 The United States Mint will contact the state to collaborate on the artwork. The state will appoint an historian, or other responsible officials or experts, to participate in this collaboration to ensure historical accuracy and proper state representation of the artwork. The United States Mint will refine the artwork before forwarding it to the advisory bodies.
- Stage 5 The Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee and the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts will review the candidate designs and make recommendations, and the United States Mint may make changes to address such recommendations.

美国 50 州纪念币 设计方案评定程序

1998 年 1 月 9 日，联邦财务部长鲁宾向 50 位州长提供了纪念币设计方案的选择程序。2003 年 3 月 11 日，联邦造币局宣布修改后的程序如下：

- 第一步 各州纪念币设计方案评定程序始于州长收到联邦造币局的通知。按规定，联邦造币局要在该州纪念币预定发行年度之前大约 24 个月与州长联系。各州可自行决定，由州长或其他政府官员或指定的组织负责委派一个人与联邦造币局协调有关本州纪念币事宜。
- 第二步 各州自行决定规则，举行设计构思方案竞赛。每个州向联邦造币局提交至少三个、最多五个具有本州特殊象征意义的方案或主题。方案为文字描述形式，阐明该方案为何是本州的象征，向本州公民传扬了什么精神。仅仅对某一设计图案予以描绘的文字说明不予接受。
- 第三步 根据文字说明，联邦造币局制造出设计概念的艺术模型，重点放在美学、历史准确性、适宜性以及铸币的可行性方面。如果一个州提交的方案少于三个，联邦造币局可以为其补加方案。
- 第四步 联邦造币局将通知州里，要求共同努力进一步改进完善艺术模型。州里将指派一名历史学家或其他专家或负责官员参加，以确保艺术作品的历史准确性及作为本州代表的适宜性。联邦造币局对艺术模型进一步加工后送交全国纪念币公民指导委员会和美国国家艺术委员会。
- 第五步 全国纪念币公民指导委员会和美国国家艺术委员会将审查这些候选艺术模型并提出改进意见；联邦造币局将根据两委员会的意见对艺术模型进行修改。

Stage 6 The United States Mint will present the candidate designs to the Secretary of the Treasury for review and approval.

Stage 7 The United States Mint will return to the state all candidate designs approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Stage 8 From among the designs approved by the Secretary, the state will recommend the final design through a process determined by the state, within a time frame specified by the United States Mint.

Stage 9 The United States Mint will present the state's recommended design to the Secretary for final approval.


































第六步 联邦造币局将这些制成的候选方案交给联邦财务部长审查、批准。

第七步 联邦造币局再将联邦财务部长批准的所有候选方案返给州里。

第八步 州里按照联邦造币局的时间要求，根据本州规定的程序，从联邦财务部长批准的候选方案中选定最后方案。

第九步 联邦造币局将州里推荐上来的最后方案报联邦财务部长批准。

美国 50 州纪念币 一览及发行年份

1999		Delaware		Pennsylvania		New Jersey		Georgia		Connecticut		Massachusetts	2000		New Hampshire		South Carolina		Virginia
2001		New York		North Carolina		Rhode Island		Vermont		Kentucky		Tennessee	2002		Ohio		Louisiana		Indiana
2003		Illinois		Alabama		Maine		Missouri		Arkansas		Michigan	2004		Florida		Texas		Iowa
2005		California		Minnesota		Oregon		Kansas		West Virginia		Nevada	2006		Nebraska		Colorado		South Dakota
2007		Montana		Washington		Idaho		Wyoming		Utah		Oklahoma	2008		New Mexico		Arizona		Alaska
		Hawaii																	



Delaware

The Delaware quarter, depicting the historic horseback ride of Caesar Rodney, galloped onto the scene as it kicked off the much anticipated United States Mint's 50 State Quarters® Program.

Caesar Rodney was a delegate to the Continental Congress. On July 1, 1776, despite suffering from asthma and cancer, Rodney set off on the 80-mile journey to Philadelphia withstanding thundershowers and a severe summer heat wave. The next day, he arrived at Independence Hall just in time to cast the deciding vote in favor of our nation's independence. This native of Dover has also held more public offices than any other Delaware citizen. In addition to being an extremely dedicated delegate, Rodney was also a soldier, judge, and speaker of Delaware's Assembly.

Through an Executive Order issued by Delaware Governor Thomas R. Carper on February 2, 1998, state residents were encouraged to submit quarter design concepts to the Delaware Arts Council. The Council received over 300 submissions. With the governor's approval, the Council forwarded several concepts to the United States Mint for review and execution of drawings. From there, three selected designs were reviewed and approved by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, the Fine Arts Commission, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Next, the governor's office conducted a telephone and e-mail opinion poll. Caesar Rodney received 948 of the 1,519 total votes. The quill pen and parchment and the allegorical "Lady Liberty" designs received 336 and 235 votes, respectively. Friday, June 12, 1998, the Caesar Rodney selection for the Delaware quarter was made public at a press briefing in Dover, DE. An art and drama teacher, fittingly employed at Caesar Rodney High School, submitted the selected design concept.



特拉华州

像一匹骏马，特拉华纪念币奔腾而至，拉开了期盼已久的美国联邦造币局推出的美国 50 州纪念币序列发行的帷幕。纪念币上镌刻着具有历史意义的凯瑟·罗德尼骑马奔驰的图案。

凯瑟·罗德尼是大陆会议的代表。在 1776 年 7 月 1 日这天，他不顾身患癌症和哮喘的折磨，冒着雷雨，忍着酷热，骑马飞驰 80 英里赶往费城。第二天，他及时赶到独立宫投了支持国家独立的决定性一票。这位多佛*人是迄今为止担任过公职最多的特拉华州公民。他是一位极其负责的大陆会议代表。除此之外，他还当过兵、做过法官、担任过特拉华州议会的发言人。

1998 年 2 月 2 日，特拉华州长托马斯·卡珀发布行政命令，鼓励本州居民向特拉华艺术委员会提交州纪念币设计构思方案。该委员会共收到 300 多个方案。经州长批准，特拉华艺术委员会将其中几个方案送到联邦造币局以审查并制成图像。联邦造币局从中选出三个，将它们送交全国纪念币公民指导委员会、国家艺术委员会及联邦财务部长审查批准。接到从上面返回的方案后，州长办公室通过电话和电子邮件进行民意调查。凯瑟·罗德尼方案获得了全票 1519 票中的 948 票。另外两个方案，即“鹅毛笔与羊皮纸”和“圣洁的自由女神”分别获得了 336 票和 235 票。1998 年 6 月 2 日星期五，在多佛举行的新闻发布会上，宣布了凯瑟·罗德尼方案为特拉华纪念币的图案。凯瑟·罗德尼方案的提交者是凯瑟·罗德尼高级中学的一位艺术和戏剧教师，真是绝妙的巧合！

* 多佛是特拉华州首府。——译者注（本书译文中的注释均为译者所加）



Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania quarter, the second coin in the 50 State Quarters® Program, depicts the statue "Commonwealth," an outline of the state, the state motto, and a keystone. This design was chosen to further help educate people about the origins of our second state, founded on December 12, 1787.

The statue "Commonwealth," designed by New York sculptor Roland Hinton Perry, is a bronze-gilded 14'6" high female form that has topped Pennsylvania's state capitol dome in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania since May 25, 1905. Her right arm extends in kindness and her left arm grasps a ribbon mace to symbolize justice. The image of the keystone honors the states nickname, "The Keystone State." At a Jefferson Republican victory rally in October 1802, Pennsylvania was toasted as "the keystone in the federal union." The modern persistence of this designation is justified in view of the key position of Pennsylvania in the economic, social, and political development of the United States.

Selections for the Pennsylvania circulating quarter began on January 30, 1998. Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge issued a proclamation establishing a Commemorative Quarter Committee to review possible designs. The 14-member committee included representatives from major cultural, conservation, travel, and tourism organizations; a teacher; a high school student; the president of the state Numismatic Society; and the state treasurer. The governor invited all Pennsylvanians to submit design concepts to the committee - and received more than 5,300 ideas. The committee reached consensus on their recommendations, and the governor forwarded five preferred concepts to the United States Mint. Four of the designs were recommended by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee and the Fine Arts Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. From these final four candidates, the governor chose the current design to represent Pennsylvania in the 50 State Quarters® Program.



宾夕法尼亚州

宾夕法尼亚纪念币是美国联邦造币局的 50 州纪念币序列中的第二枚。图案中央昂然挺立着一座女神像，雕像右边镌刻着宾夕法尼亚的州训“美德、解放、独立”，雕像左边是一块基石，州版图轮廓线将它们尽揽其中。选择这一设计方案是为了教育人民不忘联邦第二州的起源。宾夕法尼亚州建于 1787 年 12 月 12 日。

这座女神像名为“康门维尔丝”，其设计者是纽约雕塑家罗兰·欣顿·佩里。这是一座高 14 英尺 6 英寸、表面镀铜的女神像。她右臂伸张弘扬慈善，左手紧握的缎带权杖代表正义。这座雕像自 1905 年 5 月 25 日起一直屹立在位于哈里斯堡的宾夕法尼亚州议会大厦的圆顶上。基石的图形隐喻宾夕法尼亚州的昵称“基石州”。1802 年 10 月，在杰斐逊的民主党的一次庆祝胜利的集会上，宾夕法尼亚州被冠以“美国联邦的基石”。鉴于该州在美国社会、政治、经济的发展过程中占据的关键地位，现在仍称其为基石州可谓当之无愧。

宾夕法尼亚纪念币的评选过程始于 1998 年 1 月 30 日。州长汤姆·里奇宣布成立州纪念币委员会负责审查设计方案。这个 14 人委员会包括文化、自然保护、旅游观光等主要组织的代表，另外还有一位教师、一名高中生、州钱币协会主席及州财务部长。州长邀请所有宾夕法尼亚人向该委员会提交自己的设计构思方案，该委员会共收到 5300 多个方案。该委员会成员在方案举荐方面达成共识后，州长向联邦造币局提交了他们看中的五个方案，其中四个获得了全国纪念币公民指导委员会和国家艺术委员会的举荐，并得到联邦财政部长的批准。州长从最后一轮的四个方案中选择现在的这个方案，放在了 50 州纪念币序列中宾夕法尼亚纪念币上。



New Jersey

The New Jersey quarter, the third coin in the 50 State Quarters®Program, depicts General George Washington and members of the Colonial Army crossing the Delaware River en route to very important victories during the Revolutionary War. The design is based on the 1851 painting by Emmanuel Leutze, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," which currently hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

It was a cold Christmas night in 1776 and the Delaware River was frozen in many places. General George Washington calculated the enemy would not be expecting an assault in this kind of weather. He and his soldiers courageously crossed the Delaware River into Trenton, NJ. Using surprise as their greatest weapon, Washington's army captured over 900 prisoners and secured the town. Later that night, his army continued towards Princeton, NJ, again taking the enemy by surprise. These two victories proved very important to his army as they gave the soldiers courage, hope, and newfound confidence. The ammunition, food and other supplies confiscated from their captives also helped them survive the brutal winter of 1777.

The selection process for the New Jersey quarter began November 17, 1997, when Assembly Joint Resolution Number 68 was passed to establish the New Jersey Commemorative Coin Design Commission. The 15 members of the Commission were selected for their backgrounds in history, art, and numismatics. The Commission chose five design concepts for execution into drawings by the United States Mint's engravers. After consultation with the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, the Fine Arts Commission, and approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, three of these designs were returned to New Jersey Governor, Christine Todd Whitman, for the final design selection. With her approval, the Commission chose the "Washington Crossing the Delaware" design, creating the first circulating coin to feature George Washington on both the obverse and reverse sides.



新泽西州

新泽西纪念币是美国联邦造币局的 50 州纪念币序列中的第三枚。上面的图案描绘了乔治·华盛顿将军率领他的队伍渡过特拉华河^{*}，然后取得革命战争中的几个重大胜利。这个设计的依据是伊曼纽尔·琉泽 1851 年的作品《华盛顿渡过特拉华河》。这幅画现在收藏在纽约市大都会艺术博物馆。

这是 1776 年寒冷的圣诞夜，特拉华河已多处结冰。华盛顿将军神机妙算，料定敌人不会想到他们会在这样的气候条件下发动进攻。于是，他带领部队大胆地渡过特拉华河去奇袭新泽西州的特伦顿。他们抓获了 900 多名俘虏，占领了该城。然后，他们连夜直奔普林斯顿，又一次突袭成功。事实证明，这两次胜利非常重要。它们让那些饥寒交迫的将士们看到了希望，给他们带来了勇气，使他们重新找到了自信。那些从敌人手中缴获的粮食、弹药及其他物资帮助他们熬过了 1777 年那个严酷的冬天。

新泽西纪念币的评选过程始于 1997 年 11 月 17 日。那天，州议会两院通过了第 68 号联合决议：成立新泽西纪念币设计委员会。挑选的 15 位成员均为历史、艺术与钱币方面的专家。该委员会选出五个设计构思方案提交给联邦造币局，联邦造币局的镌版专家将它们制成图像；其中三个得到全国纪念币公民指导委员会和国家艺术委员会的认可和联邦财政部长的批准，然后将它们返回州里交州长克里斯蒂茵·托德·惠特曼最后定夺。州纪念币设计委员会选出并得到州长批准的方案是“华盛顿将军渡过特拉华河”，从而产生了美国第一枚正反两面都有华盛顿像的流通硬币。

^{*} 特拉华河在此处是宾夕法尼亚州和新泽西州的分界线。