

Design: Angelo Boog

Born in 1957 in Glarus, Angelo Boog grew up in Kaltbach in Lucerne. He began drawing early on inspired by books on myths and legends. He discovered his love for fantasy illustration through the "Bessy" comic. His great role models include Otto Ubbelohde, Edmund Dulac, John Bauer and Franklin Booth. Angelo Boog's artistic training came about through working as a typographer. After a four-year course of study on scientific illustration, he graduated from the Zurich University of the Arts in 1999 with a diploma in 1999. Today he is a well-known, freelance illustrator. Among others, he has worked for the NZZ Folio, Swiss and Liechtenstein Post (stamps) as well as popular scientific areas for advertising. He continues to pursue his love of fantasy art under his full birth name "Pierangelo".



Characteristics

Effigy

William Tell

Artist

Angelo Boog, Dietlikon

Technical data

Alloy: gold 0,900

Weight: 11,29 g

Diameter: 25 mm

Legal face value

50 Swiss francs

Date of issue

26 April 2018

Selling period

Up to 25 April 2021

or while stocks last

Mintage

Proof coin in presentation case:

4,500 pieces



Official commemorative coin 2018

William Tell

Coined and issued by

Federal Mint Swissmint

CH-3003 Bern

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www.swissmint.ch



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
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Swiss Confederation

Swissmint



Official commemorative coins

Each year, the Federal Mint Swissmint issues a small number of commemorative coins featuring carefully selected subjects. The coins in bimetal, silver and gold bear an official nominal value and are available in various minting qualities – as collectors' pieces in their own right or as an exquisite gift.

William Tell

The work of Tell is mentioned for the first time in the White Book of Sarnen which is a chartulary written by the civic recorder Hans Schriber from Obwalden around 1470. In addition, as a figure Tell crops up at the time of the Burgundian Wars in the Song about the origin of the Confederation ("Song of Tell" of 1477). In 1507, his story was recorded in the Chronicle of the City of Lucerne by Melchior Russ and Petermann Etterlin and printed for the first time. It also found its way into the Swiss Chronicles written by Heinrich Brennwald of Zurich between 1508 and 1516. Around 1570, the chronicler Aegidius Tschudi condensed the various handed down oral and written versions of Tell's narrative into a saga which he dated 1307.

The popular theatre performances in Central Switzerland also helped spread the Tell legend. The dramatisation of the Tell legend by Friedrich Schiller (the premiere was in 1804) made the story well known initially in Europe and later on worldwide. Schiller drew extensively on the chronicle of Aegidius Tschudi. Schiller's play is the basis for the great opera Guillaume Tell by Gioachino Rossini. Earlier depictions showed Tell in different costumes depending on the spirit of the time. Tell as we imagine him today, i.e. in a herdsman's cowl and with a beard, was influenced by the Tell monument by the sculptor Richard Kissling (1895) in Altdorf and by the famous Tell painting by Ferdinand Hodler dated 1897.

Source: Historisches Lexikon der Schweiz, Wikipedia