The portrait on the front side of the 1000 franc note shows Jacob Burckhardt (1818–1897), one of the most distinguished German-speaking historians of culture of the 19th century. He is famous primarily for his well-founded and artistically sensitive interpretation of the Italian Renaissance and his guide to the art treasures of Italy, a work that has become a classic. Burckhardt’s life work forms the basis for the modern scientific study of art history. His concept of the Renaissance has shaped our understanding of the modern age until today. As a historian, Jacob Burckhardt applied his literary skill to historiography, and his work is considered a classic of academic prose. In particular, he described the main currents in comparable periods which remained constant over time. Instead of presenting a linear description of history, Burckhardt approached the task from a cross-cultural perspective.

The design elements on your banknote
Get to know the cultural side of your banknote.

Antiquity
The Minoan Lion Gate and the Heraion of Argos are the oldest buildings from antiquity. The lion gate marks the entrance to the archaeological area of the Minoan palace at Knossos and the Heraion is the sanctuary of the goddess Hera. The two buildings are two of the oldest European buildings and have been called the first temples and the first palaces, respectively.

Ancient architecture
In the Greek world, architecture is a picture of which living in Burckhardt’s study is considered the greatest and most astonishing influence on modern civilization. The Parthenon in Athens is the outstanding model for the most important buildings of the Renaissance.

The Renaissance
The Humanists in Burckhardt’s time have a special place in history. They introduced the 1000-year-old Latin language into the scholarly world. The 1000-year-old Latin language is a fundamental for the development of the Renaissance. The windows are considered to be the finest of the Renaissance era, the first to be built in the Renaissance.

The view of history
The new banknote presents a historical perspective on the past through the passage of time according to the changes that took place in political and cultural events. The 1000-year-old Latin language and the 1000-year-old Greek language represent the link to the past and the present.
Why issue new banknotes?

In 1995 the Swiss National Bank began to emit a new series of banknotes. The new series is dedicated to six famous Swiss whose contributions to cultural life have brought them international recognition. Among them is the Historian of art and culture, Jacob Burckhardt, whose portrait appears on the 1000 franc banknote. We are pleased to introduce the new 1000 franc banknote which has an additional security feature, just like the 200 franc banknote.

The six security features make it easy to check the authenticity of the banknotes. The Swiss National Bank provides its banknotes with these special security features to prevent counterfeiting. The rapid development of printing and copying technologies makes it necessary to update the security features used on the banknotes from time to time. The 1000 franc banknotes currently in circulation remain valid and will gradually be replaced by the new 1000 franc banknotes.

The most important security features of your banknote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Magic number</td>
<td>The magic number is printed in a contrasting, transparent colour. It appears on the banknote, the number appears and disappears. <strong>Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Coloured number</td>
<td>The number appears on the face of the banknote in a contrasting, transparent colour. <strong>Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Moving number</td>
<td>The moving number on the face of the banknote is composed of many elements of very fine perforations. A feature exists which, when held up to the light, the number changes in size and in shape. <strong>Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Perforated number</td>
<td>The number is not a continuous line, but consists of many elements of very fine perforations. <strong>Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Chamotun number</td>
<td>The number is not a continuous line, but consists of many elements of very fine perforations. <strong>Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Glittering number</td>
<td>The number is not a continuous line, but consists of many elements of very fine perforations. <strong>Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discover your banknote in six different ways.

1. **Front**
   - The magic number is printed in a contrasting, transparent colour.
   - The number appears and disappears. **Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.**

2. **Coloured number**
   - The number appears on the face of the banknote in a contrasting, transparent colour.
   - **Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.**

3. **Moving number**
   - The moving number on the face of the banknote is composed of many elements of very fine perforations.
   - **Tip the banknote up to the light until you can see the number.**

4. **Perforated number**
   - The number is not a continuous line, but consists of many elements of very fine perforations.
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5. **Chamotun number**
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6. **Glittering number**
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Test your banknote to find out whether it is genuine

Check the "1000":
- **it's all in there.**