Zeitschrift: Helvetia: magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand

Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand

Band: 75 (2009)

Heft: [8]

Artikel: The Musée International d'Horlogerie

Autor: [s.n.]

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-944512

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Mehr erfahren

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. En savoir plus

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. Find out more

Download PDF: 20.08.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

The Musée International d'Horlogerie



The Musée International d'Horlogerie (MIH) is a museum located in La Chauxde-Fonds, Switzerland, dedicated to horology, which is the study of time, timekeeping and timekeeping devices (primarily clocks and watches).

Historically the city of La Chaux-de-

Fonds is considered one of the focal points of the Swiss watch-

making industry. The museum grew out of the study collection of the watchmakers' school, and is considered today among the broadest and most comprehensive watch and clock museums of the world. In addition to constantly changing temporary exhibits the museum features permanent displays from its vast collection of watches and clocks throughout history. While the collection is obviously strong on Swiss pieces it covers most places where timekeepers were made in any quantity.

7 Victoria Street East Auckland CBD

Sail A City Mart

Your convenience Store with a difference in Auckland CBD!

European Delicatessen
and Specialities
Fresh Bread
Meat and Sausages from Swiss Deli
Fondue and lots more...

Hours:

Monday - Friday 6.45am - 8.00pm Saturday 8.00am - 7.00pm Sunday 8.30am - 7.00pm

Absinthe Country

Absinthe is historically described as a distilled, highly alcoholic (45%–74%) beverage. It is an anise-flavored spirit derived from herbs, mainly anise, fennel and

flowers and leaves of the herb Artemisia absinthium. commonly referred to as "grande wormwood". Absinthe traditionally has a natural green color but can also be colorless. It commonly ferred to in historical literature as "la fée verte" (the Green Fairy).

Absinthe originated in the canton

of Neuchâtel. It achieved great popularity as an alcoholic drink in late 19th- and early 20th-century France, particularly among Parisian artists and writers. Due in part to its association with Bohemian culture, absinthe was opposed by social conservatives and prohibitionists. Charles Baudelaire, Paul Verlaine, Arthur Rimbaud, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Amadeo Modigliani, Vincent van Gogh, Oscar Wilde were all notorious 'bad men' of that day who were (or were thought to

be) devotees of the Green Fairy.

Absinthe was portrayed as a dangerously addictive psychoactive drug. By 1915, absinthe had been banned in the United States

and in most European countries. Although absinthe was vilified, no evidence has shown it to be any more dangerous ordinary than spirits. Its psychoactive properties, apart from those of alcohol, have been much exaggerated.

A revival of absinthe began in the 1990s, when

countries in the European Union began to reauthorize its manufacture and sale. As of February 2008, nearly 200 brands of absinthe were being produced in a dozen countries.

Trudi's comment: When I decided to find an article on Absinthe for the readers of the Helvetia, I was overwhelmed by the material available on the internet; we could have filled several Helvetias with Absinthe only. What is the attraction of Absinthe?



Incorporating Domestic & Commercial Work
Specialists in Fabric & Leather Upholstery
Also Deep Diamond Buttoning
All Furniture Re-Upholstery

Swisscraft Ltd

Manager: Herbert Staheli Showroom: 33-39 Colombo St Frankton-Hamilton Call us

> Phone 07 8477 220 Fax 07 8473 039

Psychological Services

REGISTERED CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

PhD, PGD (clin) Psych NZPS and NZICP

Children; adolescents and their families; adults and couples; work-related issues

Services available in English, Swiss or German language

Ph. (07) 834 1200 or 021 457 944

Offices in Hamilton and Te Awamutu P O Box 6057, Hamilton