Inclusion of celestial bodies closer to the vis calibration ultimately ends at those few rich, in the course of the year, allow the designation to be identified. Distances are of importance when it is a matter of making preconceptions about the physical processes in celestial. This is why there is some justification for what Bessel helped to give us access to astronomy, although this was not at all his intention. His intonation to astronomy is of inestimable value. In mortal address read on the occasion of his he speaker raised the question of what was influence on the development of astronomy for a long time. Only a century ago and less, the principal instruments of European observatories were employed to determine the positions of the stars as the basis for deriving their movements.

**Telescopes: refractors versus reflectors**

In retrospect, the technical history of the telescope can be seen as a contest between the refracting telescope and the reflector. The development of the telescope started with the refractor (another term for the lens telescope). Glass lenses "bend" the rays of light.

31 The illustration shows the observatory founded by Hevelius in 1611. Johannes Hevelius was the son of a rich merchant of Danzig and became a well-known astronomer after his retirement from business life. The most striking instrument is the telescope with its long focal length. After being the scene of very intensive work for nearly forty years, the observatory was burnt down by an arsonist.