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Historical Astronomy Books Reveal Our Evolving Understanding of **Time**

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EARLY TIME KEEPING



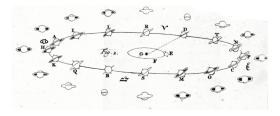
Beginning in the 13th century, we see how astronomy affected timekeeping and public life. Creating one of the **first accessible astronomical texts**, Sacro Bosco is responsible for four centuries of scientific cosmic thought.

De Sphaera Mundi was the leading scientific reference until Copernican theory in 1610. The Copernican revolution introduced heliocentric, or sun-centered, models of the universe. Sacro Bosco's work was critical in understanding the heavens before access to advanced solar technology, such as the telescope, was available.





Sacro Bosco's analysis of the universe was used in creating solar/geocentric calendars for everyday life. This is one of the earliest examples of cosmic influence on timekeeping.

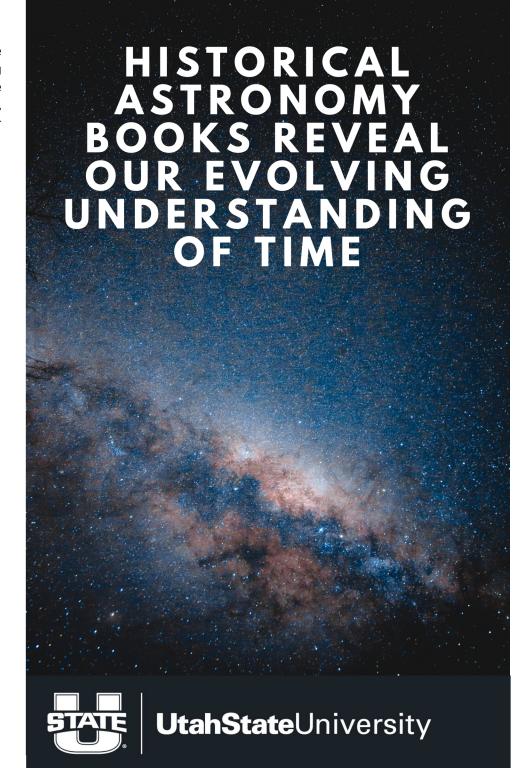


SPACE OBSERVATION

Christaan Huygens, a philosopher, physicist, and astronomer, is widely credited for the invention of the pendulum clock. His design was the first successful model built of a working pendulum timepiece. By observing the planetary patterns of Saturn, Huygens was able to recreate the consistency of an elliptical orbit in a weighted pendulum.





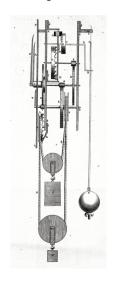


THE ASTRONOMIC INFLUENCE ON TIME

Primary sources used for research:

Huygens, Christiaan. *Opera Varia*, VOL I & II, Janssonios Vander. 1724.

De Sacro Bosco, Joannes. *Spheara Mundi*, Johann Wittenberg.1550.





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