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Who built the first refracting telescope

American businessman and pianist for a high school called lick, see James lick high school and Lick-Wilmerding high school, this article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. the material not supplied can be disputed and removed. find sources: "James lick" – news - newspapers - books - scholar - jstor (June 2010) (learn as and when to remove this model message) James LickBorn(1796-08-25)August 25, 1796Stumpstown (today fredericksburg) pennsylvaniadied October 1, 1876(1876-10-01) (age of 80)San Francisco, CaliforniaJames lick invested (25 August 1776 at the time of his death, he was the richest man in California, and most of his property was social and scientific. James lick was born in stumpstown (now fredericksburg) pennsylvania on August 25, 1796. Lick's grandfather, William Lick, served during the American revolutionary war under General George Washington and his son, John Lick, during the American Civil War. the son of a carpenter, Lick began to learn crafts at an early age. when he was twenty-one years old, after a love story failed with barbarian snavely, Lick left stumpstown for a baltimora, in the maryland, where he learned the art of the plan, quickly learned skill, and moved to new york city and established his store. in 1821 lickin Argentina, after learning that its plans were exported to South America. The South American years Lick found his time in Buenos Aires to be difficult, due to his ignorance of Spanish and the turbulent political situation in the country. However, his activity flourished and in 1825 Lick left Argentina to visit Europe for a year. During his return journey, his ship was captured by the Portuguese, and passengers and crew were taken to Montevideo as prisoners of war. Lick fled from prison and returned to Buenos Aires on foot. In 1832, Lick decided to return to Stumpstown. She did not meet with Barbara Snavely and her son and returned to Buenos Aires. He decided that the political situation was too unstable and moved to Valparaíso, Chile. After four years, he moved his business again, this time in Lima, Peru. In 1846, Lick decided to return to North America and, anticipating the Mexican-American War and the future annexation of California, decided to settle there. However, a backlog of orders for his pianos delayed him another 18 months, as Mexican workers employed left to return to their homes and join the Mexican army after the outbreak of the war in April of that year. He finished his orders alone. James Lick's bust at the Lick Observatory, Lick arrived in San Francisco, California, in January 1848, bringing his instruments, benches, \$30,000 in gold (values approximately \$2.75 million from 2020), and 600 pounds (275 kilograms)chocolate. Chocolate quickly sold. So Lick sent his friend and neighbor to Peru, the confector Domingo Ghirardelli, to move to San Francisco, where he founded the Ghirardelli Chocolate Company. [1] Upon his arrival, Lick began buying property in the small village of San Francisco. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill near Sacramento a few days after Lick's arrival in the future began California Gold Rush and created a housing boom in San Francisco, which passed from about a thousand residents in 1848 to over twenty thousand in 1850. Lick himself had a touch of "gold fever" and went to mine the metal, but after a week he decided that his fortune had to be made to own the land, not digging in it. Lick continued to buy land in San Francisco, and began to buy agricultural land in and around San Jose, where he planted orchards and built the largest flour mill in the state to feed the growing population in San Francisco. In 1861, Lick began building a hotel, which became known as Lick House, at the intersection of Montgomery and Sutter Streets in San Francisco. The hotel had a dining room that could accommodate 400, based on a room similar to the Palace of Versailles. Lick House was considered the best hotel in the west of the Mississippi River. The hotel was destroyed in the fire after the earthquake of San Francisco in 1906. After construction, Lick returned to his orchards in San Jose. In 1874, Lick suffered a huge stroke in the kitchenhis house in Santa Clara. The next morning, he was found by his employee, Thomas Fraser, and brought to Lick House, where he might be better treated. At the time of his illness, his properties, outside his considerable area in Santa Clara and San Francisco County, including large companies around Lake Tahoe, a large ranch in Los Angeles County, and the whole island of Santa Catalina,[2] making Lick the richest man in California. In the next three years, Lick spent his time determining how to dispense his fortune. Originally he wanted to build giant statues of himself and his parents, he erected a larger pyramid than the Great Pyramid of Giza in his honor in the center of San Francisco. However, through the efforts of George Davidson, president of the California Academy of Sciences, Lick was persuaded to leave most of his fortune to the creation of a mountain observatory, with the largest, most powerful telescope still built by man. In 1874 he put \$65,200,000 of relative value in (2017) available to seven trustees, from which funds were to be applied to specific uses. He replaced the council in 1875 with Faxon Atherton, John Nightingale, Bernard D. Murphy and his son, John H. Lick. [3] The main divisions of funds were:[4] \$700,000 at the University of California for the construction of an observatory and the placing in it of a telescope to be more powerful than any other existing \$150,000 for the construction and maintenance of freeJames Lick Baths in San Francisco \$540,000 to find and equip an institution of San Francisco to be known as the California School of Mechanic Arts \$100,000 for the erection of three appropriate bronze statuery groups to represent three periods in California history and to be placed before the city of San Francisco \$60,000 to erect in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, a memorial to Francis Scott KeyS, author of "The Starp" They had met again in 1873 and Lick said Madeira telescopes were the only ones he had ever used. In 1875, Thomas Fraser recommended a site at the top of Mount Hamilton, near San Jose. Lick approved, provided that Santa Clara County builds a "first class" road to the site. The county agreed and the hand-built road was completed by the fall of 1876. On October 1, 1876, Lick died in his room at Lick House, San Francisco. In 1887, his body was moved to his last resting place, under the future headquarters of the Great Lick Repair Telescope. Lick's legacy One of the three monuments dedicated to the Lick family in Fredericksburg. Lick established that all his fortune should be used for the public good, including \$700,000 for the construction of the observatory. In 1888, Lick Observatory was completed and given to the University of California as theAstronomical department. The Observatory was the world's first permanent mountain observatory and hosted the world's largest refractive telescope at that time. The body of James Lick is under the refractory telescope that he funded, and his will establishes that fresh flowers are on his grave – always. In 1887 Lick's body was buried under the future telescope site, with a brass tablet that carries the inscription "Here is James Lick's body." James Lick Mansion in Santa Clara is a national landmark, and is rented at very low prices for non-profit organizations. Since 2003[update] the villa is occupied by S.A.F.E. Place. In 1884, the Lick Old Ladies' Home, later renamed University Mound Ladies Home, was founded in San Francisco with a scholarship from the Lick estate. The Flower Conservatory and the statue of Francis Scott Key in Golden Gate Park were donated to San Francisco by Lick. The pioneer monument in front of the San Francisco City Hall was donated by Lick to the city. James Lick High School in San Jose and James Lick Middle School, Lick-Wilmerding High School, and James Lick Freeway, all in San Francisco, are named in his honor. The Southern Pacific Railroad appointed a Control Point after Lick (CP Lick) on their coastline in San Jose, California. In the same place there was also once a Lick station and the Lick Branch railway line that went to Almaden Valley of San Jose, but was abandoned in1980. The Lick crater on the Moon and the 1951 asteroid Lick takes its name. Lickdale, Pennsylvania, a village about 3 miles west of Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania (formerly Stumpstown), was named for James Lick. Lickdale was an important 19th-century channel port along a branch of the Union Canal and contained a large commercial ice house. A great monument to James Lick was erected by local citizens in the community cemetery in Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania. Lick is commemorated in the scientific name of a species of lizard, Sceloporus licki, which is endemic to Baja California Sur.[5][6] References "The Ghirardelli Story – A Rich Heritage". Chocolate Ghirardelli. Archived from the original on 2009-01-20. James Lick's Estate. The New York Times, November 28, 1874 Young, John Philip. 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