Fig. 1. View toward southeast of Capilla Peak Observatory complex.

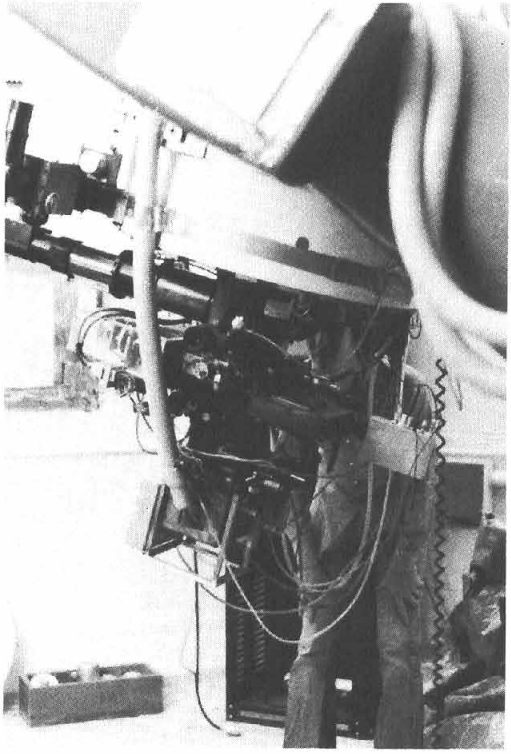

Fig. 2. Photometer and autoguider at the back end of the telescope. Gary Henson is at the eyepiece.

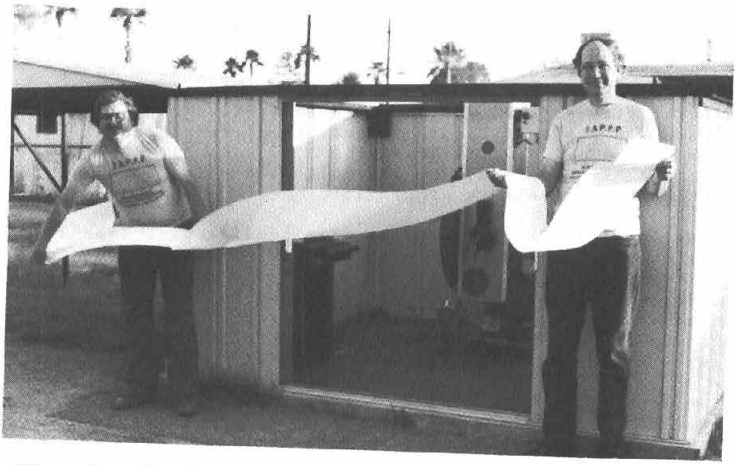

Fig. 1. The Automatic Photoelectric Telescope and its developer, Louis J. Boyd. It is located at Fairborn Observatory West in Phoenix, Arizona.

Fig. 2. Boyd (left) and Genet display the data taken on the first full night of totally automatic operation of the APT in Phoenix.

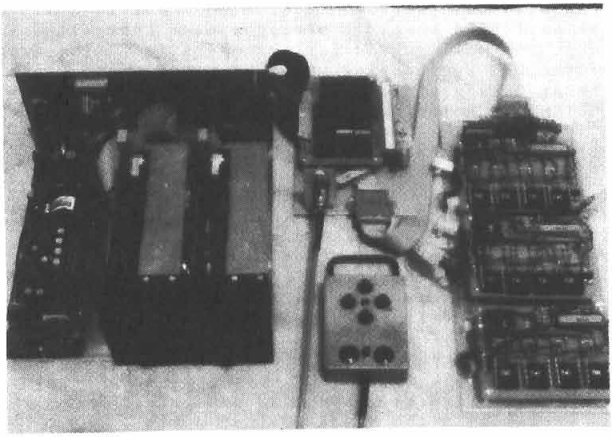

Fig. 4. Prototype of the 2nd generation APT electronics during checkout at Fairborn Observatory East. Simplifications in the design have greatly reduced the cost and improved the reliability.

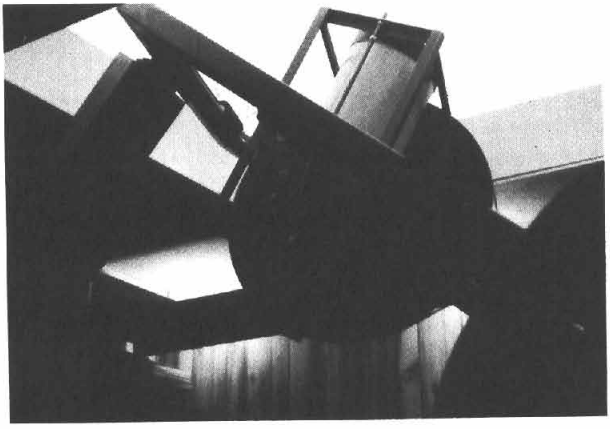

Fig. 5. The yoke mounted APT at Fairborn Observatory East, in Ohio. This system will primarily by used for near IR observations.

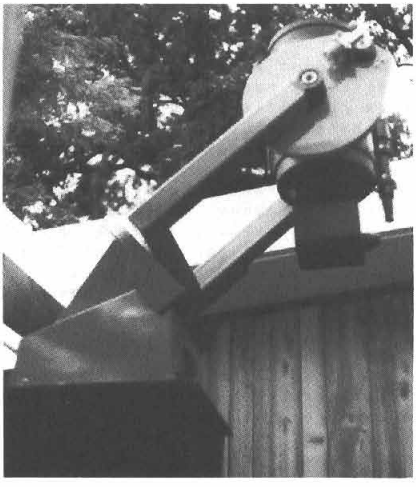

Fig. 6. The DFM Engineering/Meade Instruments APT at Fairborn Observatory East. Both the mount and the optics are available from commercial firms at modest cost.

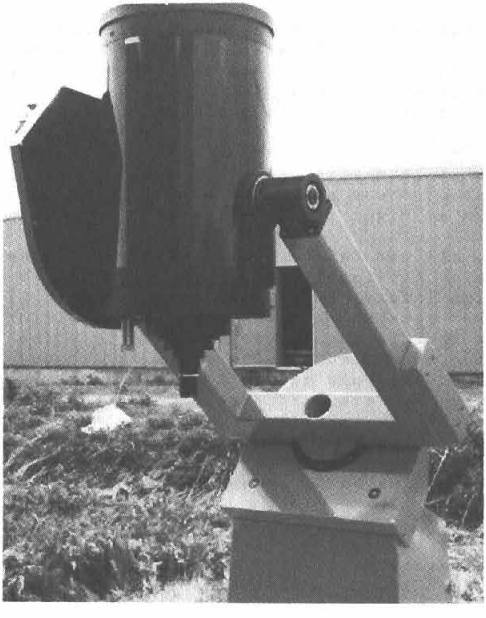

Fig. 7. The complete DFM Engineering microcomputer-controlled research telescope. The Apple computer, software, etc. are all included.

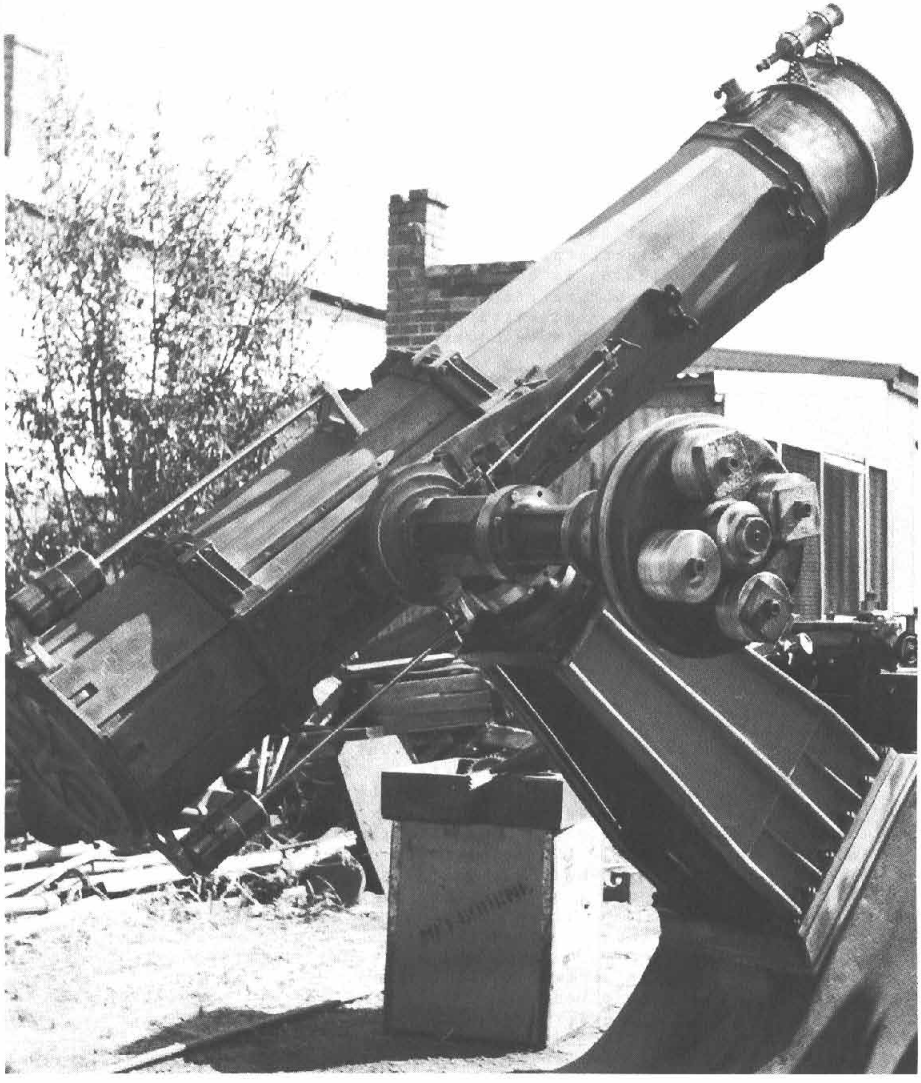

Fig 1. The 16-inch telescope as it was purchased by Monash University.

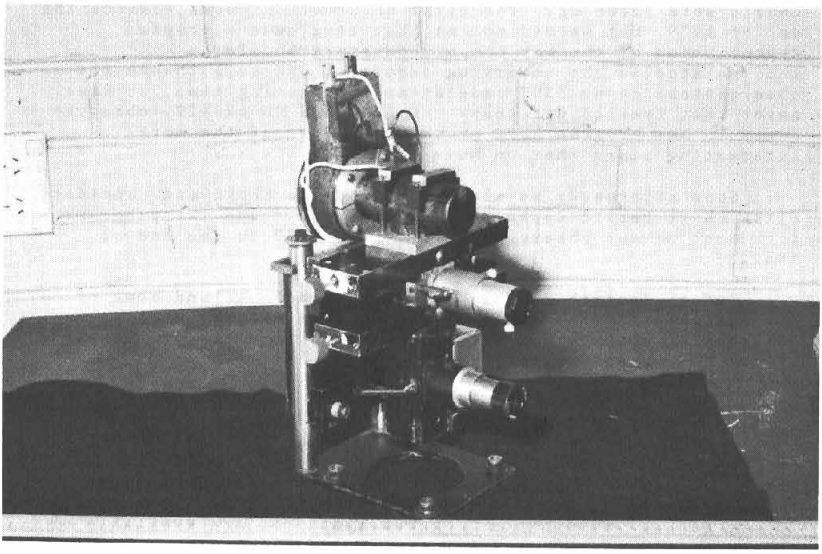

Fig. 2. The second photometer used on the 16-inch. Apertures and filters are carried on slides operated by the knobs at the left. There is a microscope (center) for viewing the star in the aperture, and a field eyepiece below it.

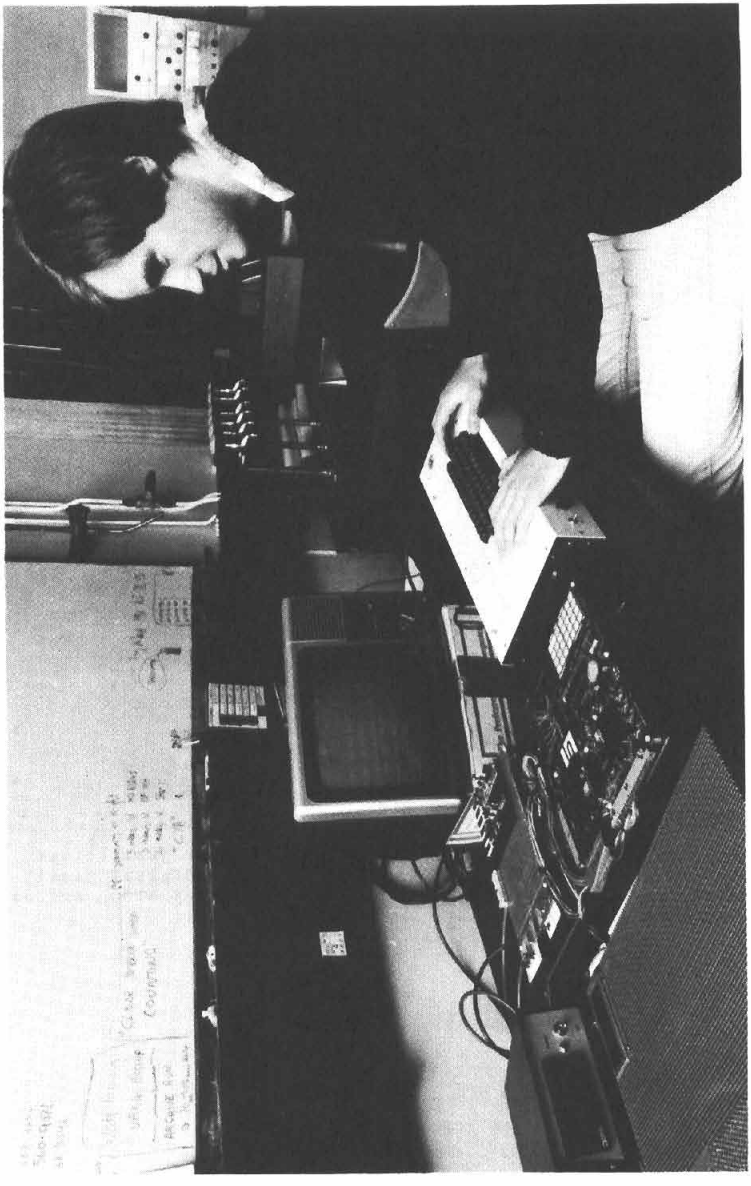

Fig. 3. John Innis with the data logger. The digital voltmeter and the SYM-1 microcomputer are on the left.

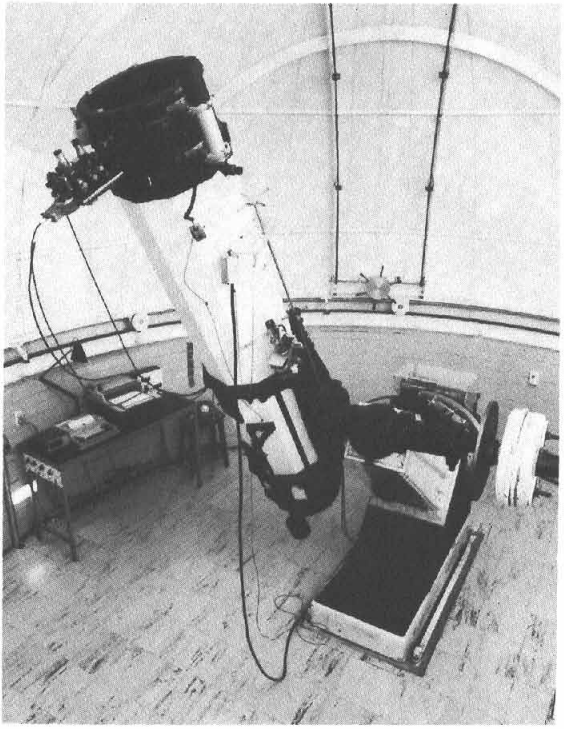

Fig. 4. The 16-inch telescope and photometer just before they were de-commissioned late in 1983. The digital panel meter, printer, chart recorder, and observatory clock are on the bench at left.

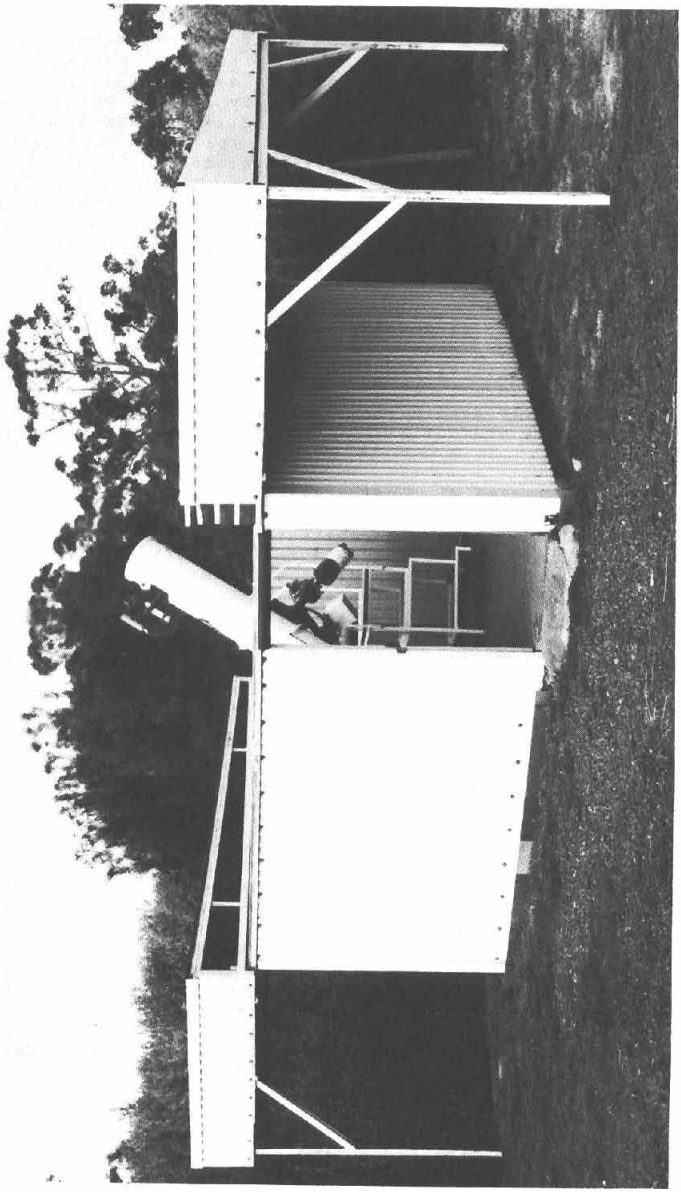

Fig. 5. The 10-inch telescope in its shed at the Monash Observatory.

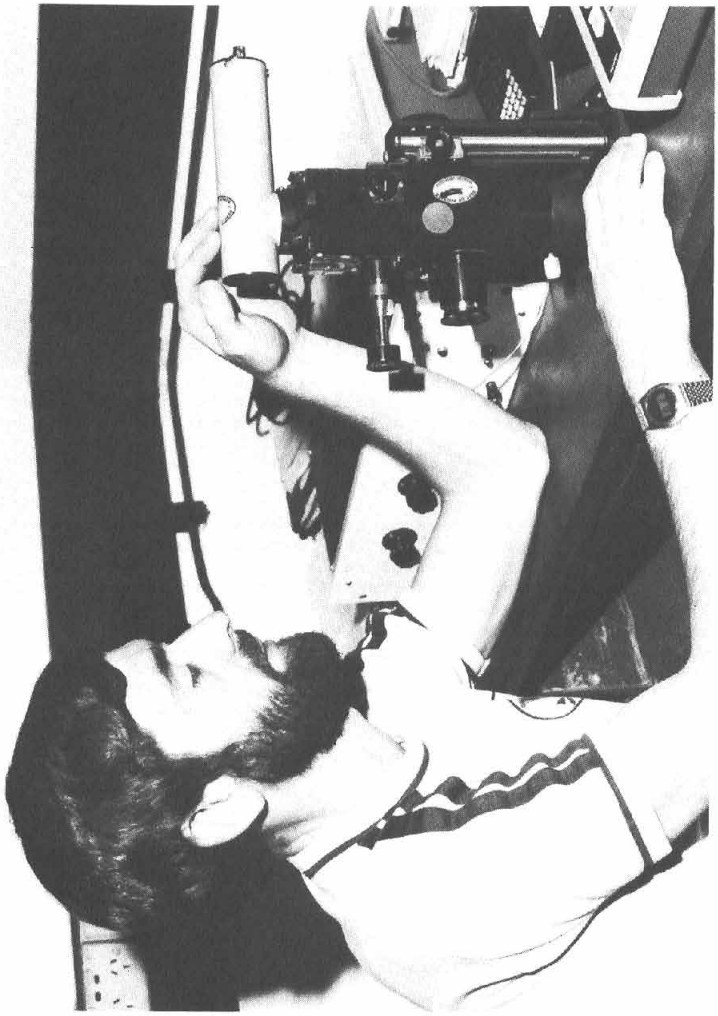

Fig. 6. Terry Moon with the commercial photometer which he modified for the 10-inch. The interchangeable tube housing, locked by luggage clasps, is clearly seen, as are the adapted pocket microscope for viewing the aperture and the focusable camera mount holding the photometer.

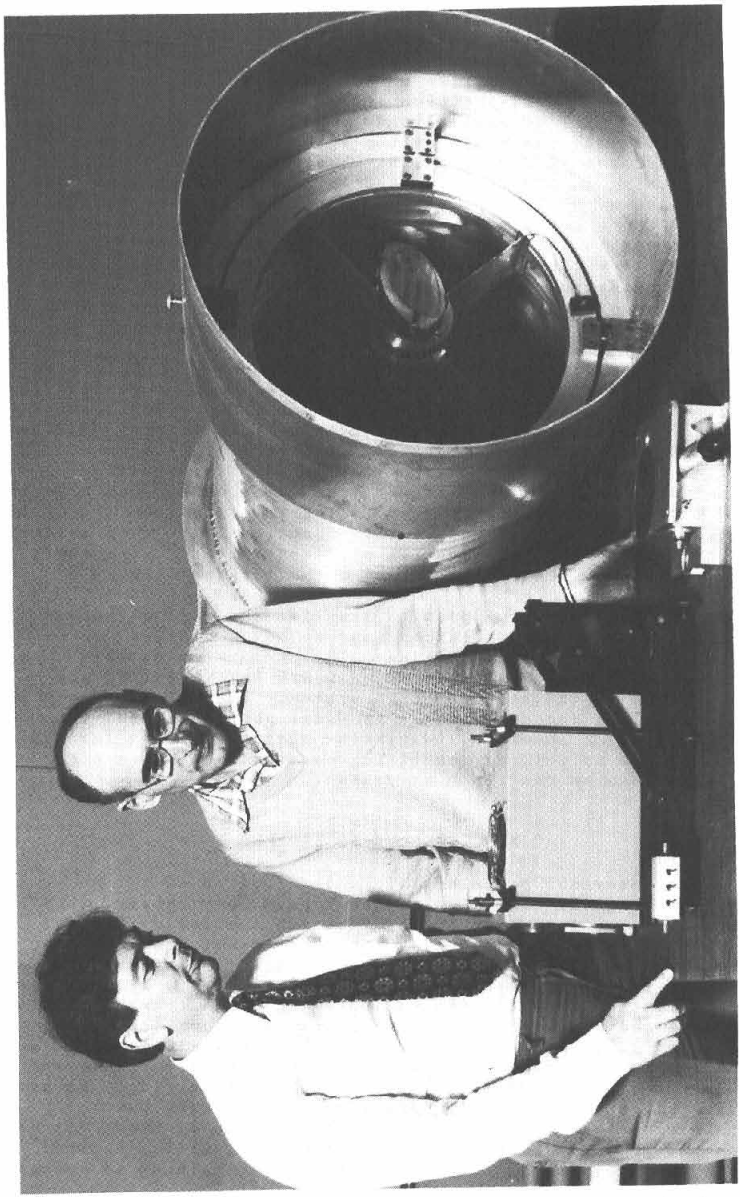

Fig. 17. Keith Thompson (left) and Denis Coates with the almost completed 18-inch telescope. The thermoelectric cooler and A.N.U. filter box are in the foreground.

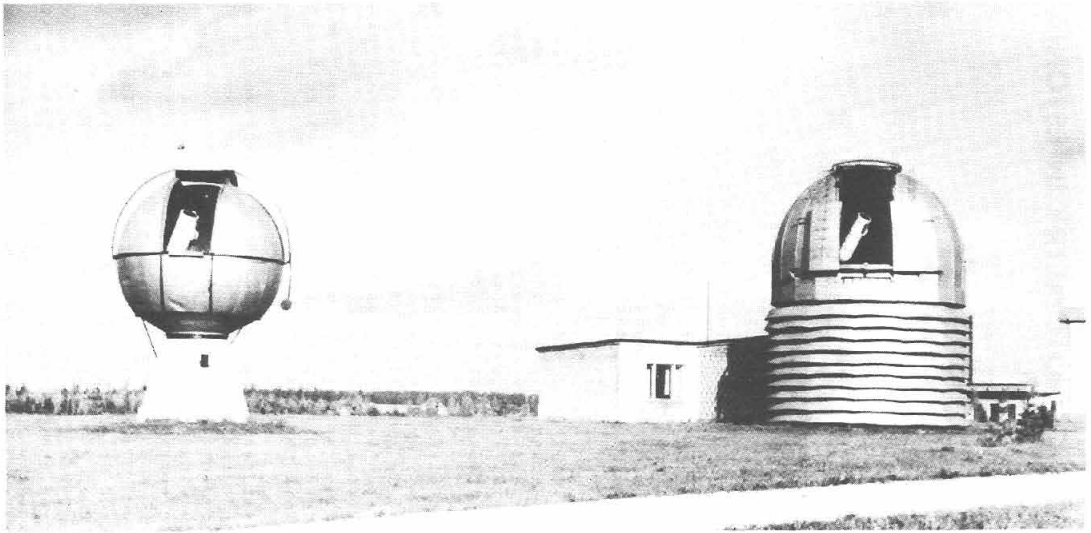

Fig. 1. The domes of the twin telescope.

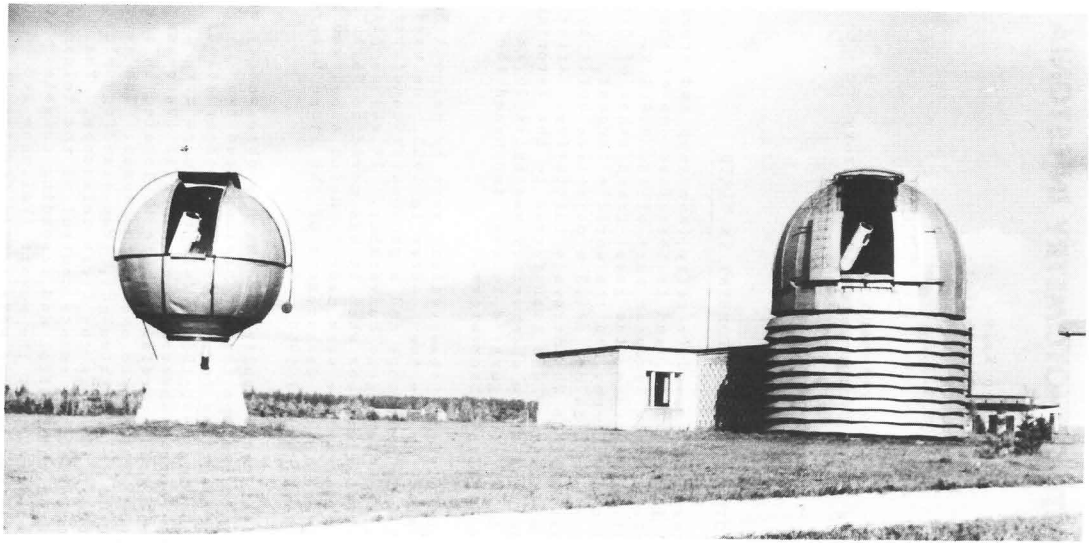

Fig. 1. The domes of the twin telescope.

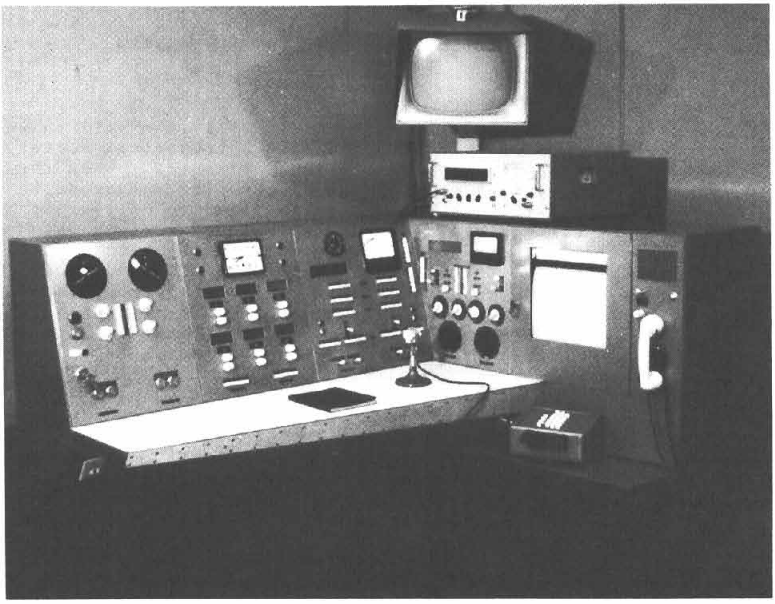

Fig. 3 - The control and recording console of the twin telescope.

Fig. 4 - Tallinn Observatory.

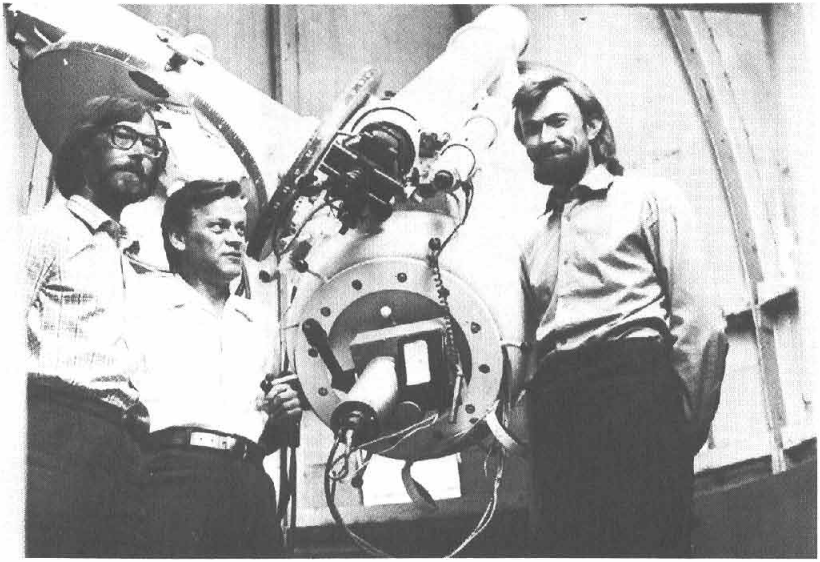

Fig. 5 - Üio Kestlane, Peep Kalv, 48 cm telescope with the photometer and Voldemar Harvig, designer of the latter.

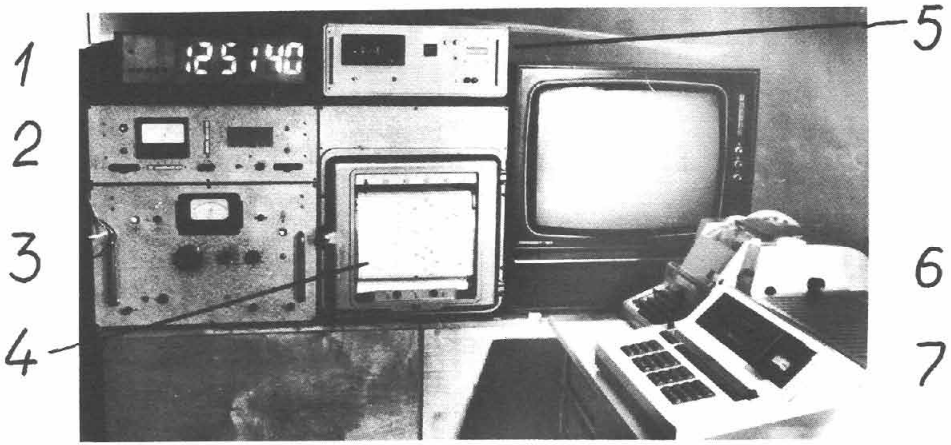

Fig. 6. The electronics of the Tallin Observatory showing: (1) standard time crystal chronopher (designed and built by Toomas Aas), (2) DC amplifier and phone, (3) high voltage power supply, (4) strip chart recorder, (5) printer, (6) microcomputer, (7) interface (not visible in photo).

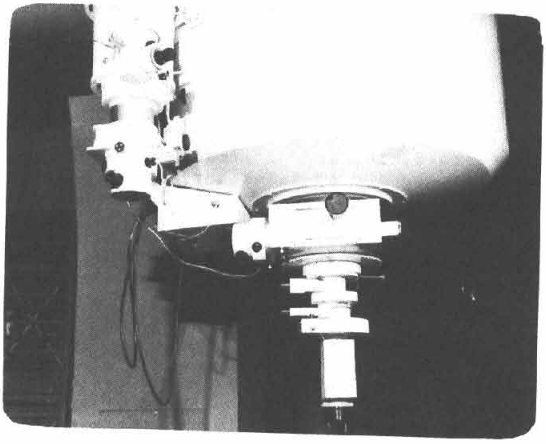

Fig. 1. The 100 cm telescope with its integrating photometer at Yunnan Observatory.

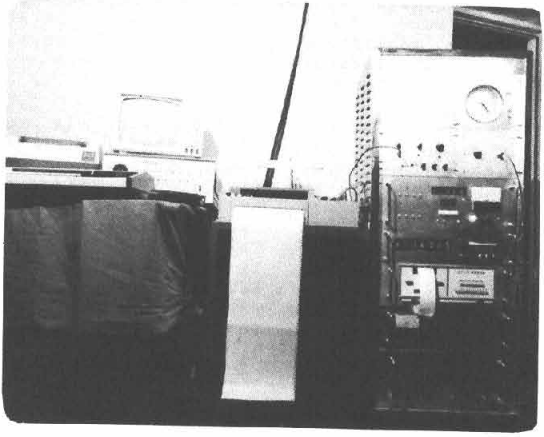

Fig. 2. The integrating photoelectric photometer.

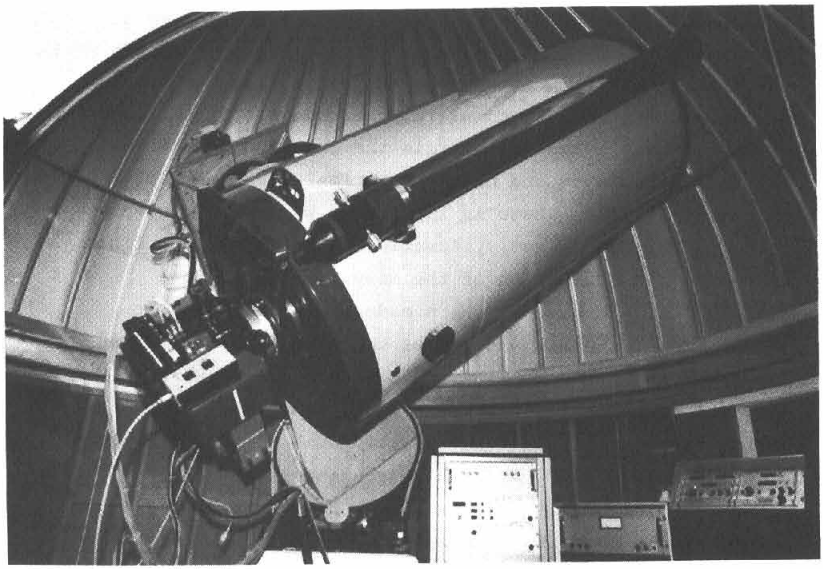

Fig. 5 Cassegrain telescope with an aperture of 70 cm, installed by Geneva Observatory, at La Silla. The La Silla Observatory (2400 m high) is managed by the European Southern Observatory and is situated in Chile at a latitude $\Phi = -29^{\circ}15'$. The photometer installed at the focus is that of Burnet and Rufener (1979).