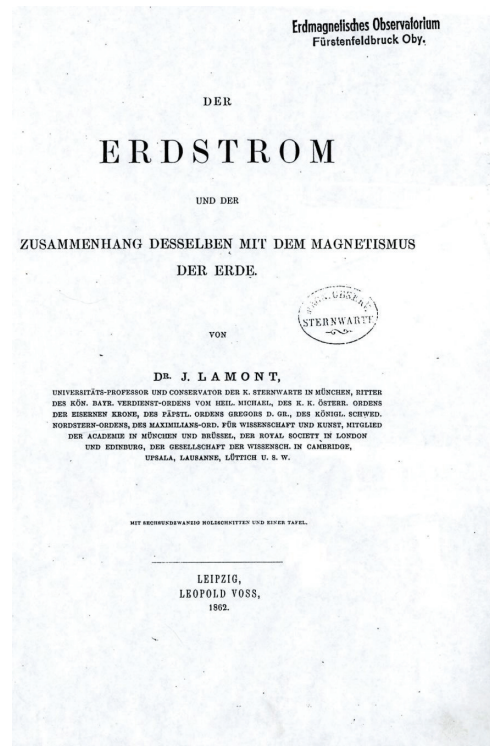
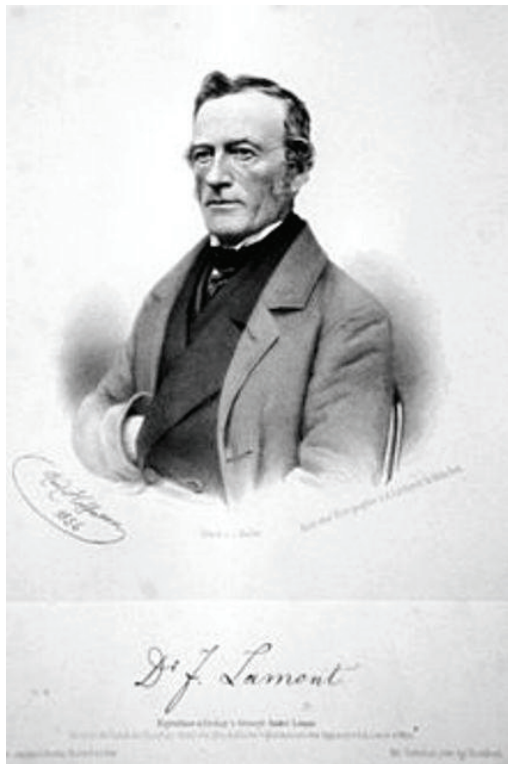
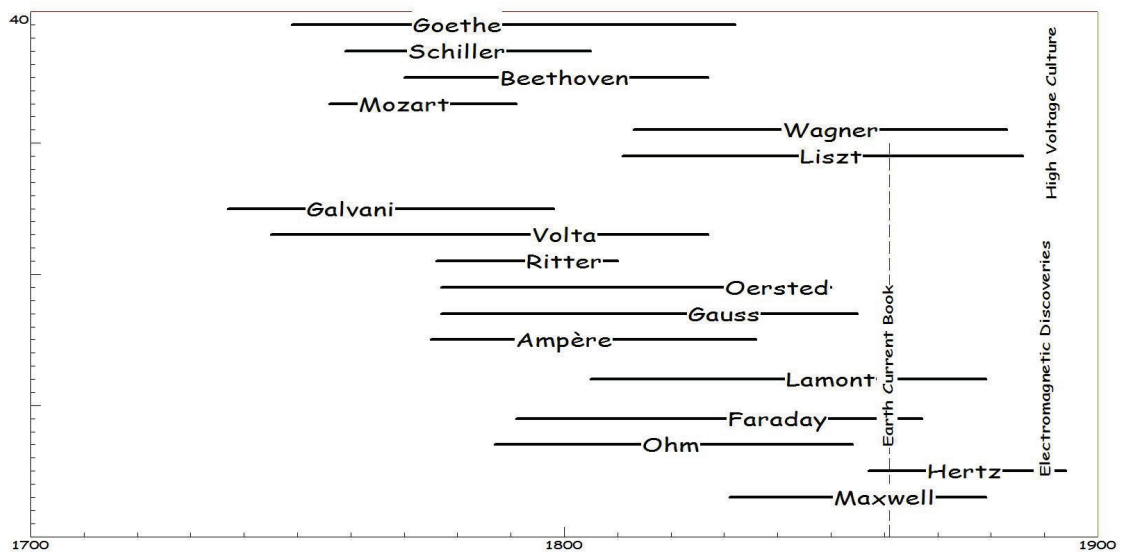


The original publication  
 The experiments of Johann von Lamont in 1861 with E and H



The 19th century in culture and science



A demonstration of „old“ and „modern“

If you see this

$$f = \frac{j_y}{H_x} = \frac{1}{\Delta z}$$

It seems rather clear to us what it will say. However if you see this

$$f = \frac{N'}{\hat{N}} = \frac{4m' BHI}{\pi d^2 L} \frac{D^2}{4mke} = \frac{m' BD^2 l}{m\pi d^2 Le} \frac{H}{k} = p \frac{H}{k} \quad (17)$$

at least it needs a longer explanation in order to understand that it means the same, in Lamont's formulation.

### The life of John Lamont and Johann von Lamont

Born 1805 in Corriemulzie, Scotland as John Lamont

After the death of his father he was sent at the age of 12 by the family to the catholic priest school in Regensburg in Bavaria.

Studied German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, but liked much more mathematics and physics.

After school he went to Munich, Bogenhausen, to the astronomic institute

In 1830 promotion, 1833 director of the Astronomic institute, till his death in 1879.

In 1840 he convinced the king Ludwig I to finance a new Geomagnetic Observatory. This has moved later to Fürstfeldbruck.

In 1853 professor of astronomy at the university of Munich.

He was nobled to Johann von Lamont by king Ludwig II.

Two Mare are named after him, one on the Moon, the other on Mars and one Street in Munich.

He never returned to Scotland. He is buried about 500 m from his observatories, where he lived and worked for 51 year



