

## Newsletter

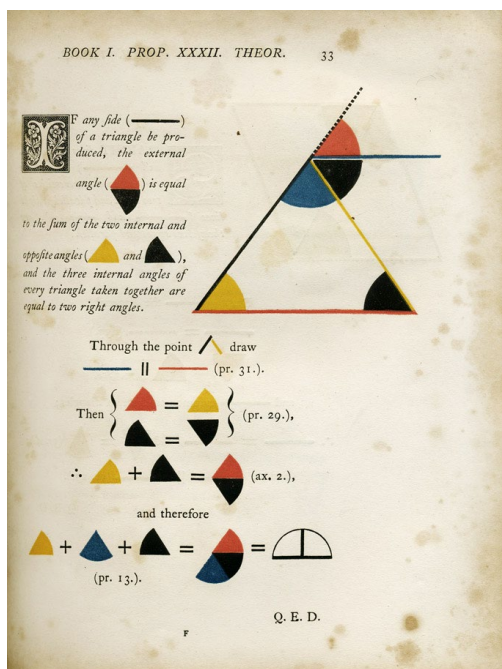
OUR SELECTION AT  
THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR  
OLYMPIA 13-15 JUNE 2013

MATS REHNSTRÖM *Rare books*

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### 13. Science, Medicine & Technology

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*The books offered below are subject to prior sale.*

1. AKEN, F. J. von. **Korrt afhandling om det bästa eldsläcknings sätt med därtill lämpad brand-redskap och nödig brand-ordning.** Stockholm, J. P. Lindh, 1797. 8:o. (6), 128 pp. & 3 folded engraved plates. Somewhat worn contemporary half calf with sparsely gilt spine and red sprinkled edges. Spine slightly faded with some minor stains. A small wormhole in the lower corner of the back board. Insignificant foxing. From the library of the Ericberg manor.

£350

"A short treatise on the best way to extinguish fires with suitable firefighting equipment and in good order". The large plate depicts a demonstration of firefighting executed by the author in Stockholm on 27 October 1792.

2. BAILEY, JOHN. **Der bestmögliche Pflug, auf Erfahrung und mathematische Grundsätze gestützt.** Nebst 2 Kupfertafeln, mit 16 Figuren. Aus dem englischen übersetzt. Berlin, im Verlags der Realschulbuchhandlung, 1805. 4:o. IV, 27 pp. & 1 folded engraved plate with 16 figures. Contemporary half calf with sparsely gilt spine and blue sprinkled edges. Clean copy from the library of Biby manor.

£220

Translated from and a shortened version of "An essay on the construction of the plough, deduced from mathematical principles and experiments" which was printed in Newcastle in 1795.

3. (BILBERG, JOHAN) **Elementa geometriæ.** In usum collegii privati in compendium redacta. Uppsala, H. Keyser, 1687. 8:o. 32 pp. & 2 folded

engraved plates. + (BILBERG, JOHAN) **Computatio cyclica ad formam anni & kalendarii Juliani.** Uppsala, H. Keyser, 1688. 8:o. (4), 28 pp. Slightly soiled contemporary vellum with handwritten title on the spine. Front board with owner's signature. Interleaved with a large number of neat contemporary notes. With the signature of J. Afzelius. From the library of Eric'sberg manor. £600  
Collijn Sveriges bibliografi 1600-talet 79. "Elementa geometriæ" in the very rare first edition. The second revised edition from 1690-91 consists of 200 pp! A second edition of "Computatio cyclica" was published in 1692. Johan (Jan) Afzelius (1753-1837) was professor of chemistry and for a period at the end of the 18th century rector at the University of Uppsala.

4. BORN, IGNAZ (EDLER von). **Methode d'extraire les métaux parfaits des minéraux et autres substances métalliques par le mercure.** Wien, l'imprimerie de Gay, 1788. 4:o. (8), 198, (2 blank) pp. & 21 folded engraved plates. Mid 19th-century black half calf from with sparsely gilt spine and red sprinkled edges. Some insignificant minor stains. From the library of Biby manor. £900

Catalogue of the Goldsmiths' library 13555. Translated from Born's important "Über das Anquicken der gold- und silberhältigen Erze Rohsteine, Schwarzkupfer und Hüttenseise". Plates engraved by J. Ziegler.

5. BYRNE, OLIVER. **The first six books of the elements of Euclid in which coloured diagrams and symbols are used instead of letters for the greater ease of learners.** Chiswick, C. Whittingham, 1847. 4:o. XXIX, (1 blank), 268 pp. Printed in black, red, yellow and blue. + Select list of books for schools & private instruction published by Charles H. Law, school bookseller & stationer, no. 131, Fleet street, London. [=headline]. No place, (1847?). 8:o. 4 pp. Rather worn and slightly soiled contemporary boards with a newer green backstrip of cloth. Original printed label on the front board and a slightly damaged printed label on the spine. Foxing throughout as usual. £6000

The original edition of Oliver Byrne's version of Euclid's six first books is characterized by the author's attempt to avoid explanations with words as far as possible. Instead he presents Euclid's thoughts with help of geometrical figures printed in colours, in order to facilitate the learning process and to limit the text to just one third of the original. The work is printed by C. Whittingham II at the Chiswick Press, the foremost printer of its time. According to the book historian Ruari McLean "the result is a decided complication of

Euclid, but a triumph for Charles Whittingham" and "one of the oddest and most beautiful books of the whole century". The expensive printing is said to have contributed to the bankruptcy of Chiswick Press in 1853. At that time 75% of the edition was still unsold.

6. CELSIUS, ANDERS. **De observationibus pro figura telluris determinanda in Gallia habitis, disquisitio.** Uppsala, Höjer, (1738). 4:o. 20 pp. Disbound with remains of a backstrip. £800

This work was published to support to the results from Maupertuis' expedition to Tornedalen in northern Sweden in order to measure the graticule which supported Newton's theory that the globe was flattened out at the poles. Problems with the astronomical instruments brought by the expedition made the measurements questionable. Maupertuis' influential opponent, J. Cassini, who thought he could prove that the distance between the poles of the globe was longer than the diameter through the equator, took the chance of attacking the result of the expedition. In the present work, Celsius uses material from Maupertuis and points to the inaccuracies in Cassini's own calculations, which he means is more severe than the faults in the measurements made by the expedition.

7. [Celsius] GRAVESANDE, WILLEM JACOB 'S. **Institutiones astronomiæ, in usum juventutis patriæ.** Uppsala, J. Höjer, (1738). 8:o. (8), 150, (2) pp. Woodcut illustrations in the text. Title vignette with a globe. Worn contemporary half calf with raised bands, nicked handwritten title label and sprinkled edges. Minor foxing. A (contemporary?) fly crushed in the upper margin on p. 8. Book owner's signature. From the library of Eric'sberg manor house. £450

Anders Celsius' revised and published version of the fourth part of 's Gravesandes "Philosophiæ Newtonianæ institutiones" (1723), which in turn is an abridged version of the latter's "Physices elementa mathematica" (1720-21). At this time, Celsius taught astronomy at the University of Uppsala. He has also added a seven page foreword dated Uppsala on 20 April 1738. Willem Jacob 's Gravesande (1688-1742) was a Dutch philosopher and mathematician, whose fame originates mainly from his efforts to provide support for Newtonian physics through experiments, some of which are shown here.

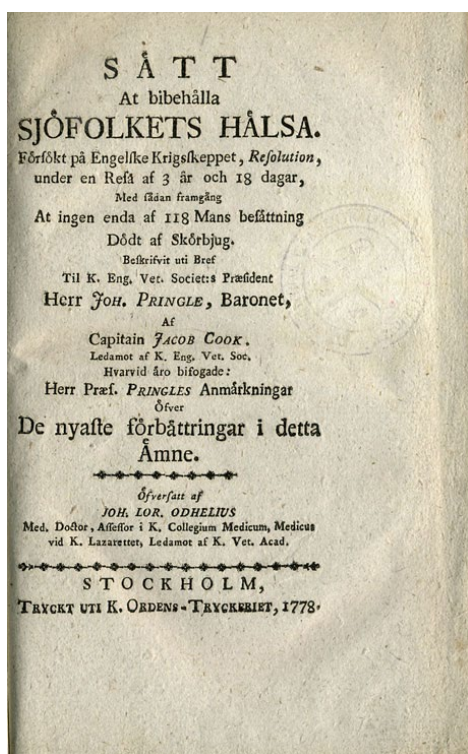
8. CHARPENTIER, JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM. **Mineralogische Geographie der Chursächsischen Lande.** Mit Kupfern. Leipzig, S. L. Crusius, 1778. 4:o. Engraved frontispiece, III-XLIV, I-XVI, 432, (2) pp. & 1 handcoloured and folded engraved map & 6 folded engraved plates. Engraved vignette on titlepage. Contemporary half calf with raised bands, sparsely gilt spine, beige title label and red edges. Spine slightly faded.

ed. Clean copy. Minor holes in the outer margin on p. 259 and 275. Nice copy from the library of Biby manor. £3000

The illustrations depict a petrographic map of the electorate of Saxony with their incorporated countries and interiors of mines and bigger rocks. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm von Charpentier (1738-1805) was a geologist and professor at the "Bergakademie" in Freiburg.



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9. COOK, JAMES. **Sätt at bibehålla sjöfolkets hälsa. Försökt på engelske krigsskeppet, Resolution, under en resa af 3 år och 18 dagar, med sådan framgång at ingen enda af 118 mans besättning dödt af skörbjug.** Beskrifvit uti bref til k. eng. Vet. societ:s präsidet herr Joh. Pringle, baronet, af capitain Jacob Cook. Hvarvid äro bifogade: herr præf. Pringles anmärkningar öfver de nyaste förbättringar i detta ämne. Öfversatt af Joh. Lor.

Odhelius. Stockholm, k. Ordens-tryckeriet, 1778. 8:o. 66,(2 blank) pp. Slightly worn half calf with a red morocco title label. A faded library stamp on the titlepage. Almost uncut. £7500

Du Rietz Captain James Cook 3. Bibliotheca Walleriana 2103. A Swedish translation of "Method taken for preserving the health of the crew of his majesty's ship the Resolution during her late voyage round the world" which was published 1776 in "Proceedings of the Royal Society", volume 66. Apart from Cook's text, this Swedish edition also contains a "pharmacopoea navalis" and an "order of meals at the Royal hospital of the admiralty" in Karlskrona on pp. 65-66. The translator, Johan Lorentz Odhelius (1737-1816), a physician and a former disciple of Linnæus, has added a few notes of his own. In his foreword, Odhelius writes that he has made this translation in order to strengthen Sweden as a naval power.

10. DERHAM, WILLIAM. **Theologie astronomique, ou demonstration de l'existence et des attributs de dieu, par l'examen et la description des cieus, enrichie de figures.** Traduite de l'anglois sur la cinquième édition. Paris, chez Chaubert, 1729. 8:o. (32),287 pp. & 3 folded engraved plates. Contemporary full calf with raised bands, richly gilt spine, red morocco title label and sprinkled edges. Gilt extremities. Boards concave. A small stain of rust on the title page, but apart from that, a clean copy. From the library of Biby manor. £400

The original, "Astro-theology: or, a demonstration of the being and attributes of God" was published for the first time in 1715 and translated into French by François Bellenger. The English clergyman and scientist William Derham (1657-1735) was a fellow of the Royal Society and an important representative of the physico-theological school of thinking, in which teleological arguments was put forth for the being and attributes of God. This work accounts for several newly identified nebulae, some of which we now know as star clusters. Derhams 16-foot long telescope was placed at the top of the tower of St Laurence's Church and was also used when he made his famous estimate of the speed of sound.

11. FERGUSON, JAMES. **Astronomien, uppå sir Isaac Newtons grundsatser, lätt och begripelig gjord för dem, som ej studerat mathematiken.** Öfwersatt ifrån andra engelska uplagan, af år 1757. Strängnäs, L. A. Collin, 1771. 8:o. (2),LX,(2),331,(10) pp. & 10 folded engraved plates. Somewhat worn contemporary half calf with raised bands, light brown title label and sprinkled edges. Front hinge with some minimal worm holes. Corners on front board slightly nicked. Occasional soiling and dampstains. £500  
Translation by Erik Wasberg, foreword by Jacob Serenius



and commentaries by Pehr Wargentin. The nice plates were engraved by Carl Bergqvist. In 1756, James Ferguson (1710-76) published "Astronomy explained upon sir Isaac Newton's Principles", which was widely spread. At the time, astronomy was worshiped by educated people in the provinces - teachers and some clergymen and vicars. One example was the vicar Erik Wasberg who entertained the peasantry with stories on the wonders of the starry skies. He published this work with support from his bishop and Wargentin, who was the secretary of the Swedish Academy of Science. It became the first popular book of astronomy in Swedish.

12. [Goethe] HÄLLSTRÖM, GUST. GABR. [preses] & HJERTMAN, CHRIST. RUDOLPH respektive FABRITIUS, JOHANNES [respondenter]. **Examen theoriæ celeberrimi a Goethe de coloribus physiologicis.** I-II. A.a. Åbo, typis Frenckellianis, (1819). 4:0. (4), 10 pp. & 1 folded engraved plate + (2), 11-18 pp. Sewn as issued. Unopened. Margins somewhat worn and dusty. £175

Vallinkoski Dissertationer i Åbo 1803 and 1804.

13. HERHOLDT, J. D. & RAFN, C. G. **Försök till en historisk afhandling om räddnings-anstalterne för drunknade, jemte underättelse om säkraste medlen hwarigenom de kunna återställas til lif. Öfwersättning af A. Fahlman.** Stockholm, A. J. Nordström, 1805. 12:0. (20), 120. 125-40 pp. & 1 folded engraved plate. Sewn as issued in marbled wrappers. Spine slightly faded and worn. Some foxing. Titlepage with the translator's stamp. With K. Strokirk's signature dated 1834 and C. G. Strokirk's bookplate. £200

"An attempt to a historical treatise on the methods of salvation for drowned people and an account of the best ways of bringing them back to life". Bibliotheca Walleriana 4368. Bibliotheca danica 1:856 for the Danish original which was published in 1796, but to some extent built on a work by Herholdt printed already 1774. The irregular pagination is owing to reckless composing. The plate, signed "Fridrich", depicts, among other things, a rescue boat. Apart from a number of practical advices this work also contains an "Ode to the horrors of death".

14. (LOUS, CHRISTIAN CARL) **Historien af Mr. Harrison's forsøg til længdens opfindelse formelst et uhr eller en tidmaaler, samt hvad der ved dets prøvning og bedømmelse i England i vore tider er foregaaet, saavel som og en oversættelse af principerne tilligemed tegningerne af samme tidmaaler, udgivne i aaret 1767 efter ordre af commissarierne for længden.** Köpenhamn, N. Möller, 1768. 4:0. 66, (19) pp. & 9 engraved plates of which 7 folded. Contemporary half calf with raised bands, small brown label

and sprinkled edges. Old white paperlabel glued across the lower part of the spine. Minimal wormhole on spine, front hinge with a crack in lower part. Boards slightly worn and corners nicked. Some ink notations on inside of the front board and front fly-leaf. Nice copy with a wormhole in the lower margin throughout. Old Danish library stamp. £750

"The story of Mr. Harrison's trials with the invention of the length using a clock or an objective of time, and what has come out of its trials and judgement in England in our times and a translation of the principles along with the same objectives of time, published in the year 1767 on behalf of the commission of the length". Bibliotheca danica II:351. Christian Carl Lous (1724-1804) was, apart from being a mathematician, a cartographer and "director of navigation" in the Danish-Norwegian navy, also a writer and translator. He published a number of books and essays in Latin and Danish on navigation and astronomy. He also prepared nautical charts of Danish waters. In a time when English was not commonly spoken in Denmark, he translated and published Pope's "An Essay on Man" (1759) and parts of Milton's "Paradise Lost" (1761-62). "Mr. Harrison" is John Harrison (1693-1776), who was an English carpenter and self-taught clockmaker. He was the first to develop a marine chronometer which actually worked, i.e. a chronometer which was accurate enough to be used in navigation, or more specifically, determining the longitude by means of celestial navigation during long voyages.

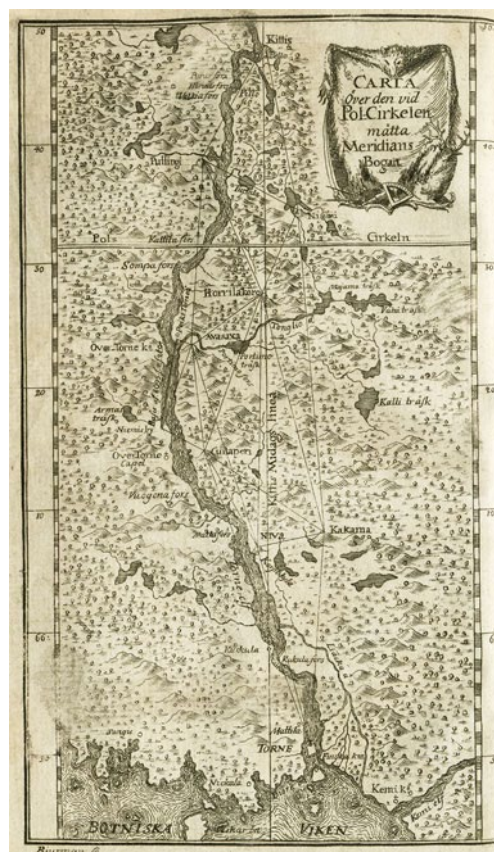
15. MANESSON MALLET, ALAIN. **La geometrie pratique, divisée en quatre livres.** Le premier enseigne les élémens de la géometrie pratique, & donne toutes les notions de chaque terme concernant cette science. Le second explique la trigonométrie, ou la mesure des distances par les instrumens géométriques, comme sont les piquets, les cordeaux, le demicercle, le quarré géométrique, le compas de proportion, l'astrolabe, la boussole, le baston de Jacob, la planchette, & aussi par les sinus & les logarithmes. Le troisième montre la planimétrie, ou la mesure des superficies (ce que le vulgaire appelle l'arpentage,) avec les methodes de transfigurer, d'augmenter, & de diviser toutes sortes de terres, bois, &c. Le quatrième regarde la stereométrie, ou le toisé de toutes sortes de corps de telle capacité & figure qu'ils puissent estre. Ouvrage enrichi de cinq cens planches gravées en taille-douce. Dedié au roy. I-IV. Paris, chez Anisson directeur de l'imprimerie Royale. 1702. 8:0. Portrait, (24), 346, (1) pp. With an engraved title vignette & an initial. + (12), 337 + (14), 359, (1) + (12), 281, (1) pp. With 493 engraved illustrations in the text. Four nice volumes in contemporary French full calf with raised bands, richly gilt spines, double brown title labels, gilt extremities

and red sprinkled edges. Spines slightly worn. Almost clean copies throughout. A nice set from the library of Bergshammar. Old bookowner's signature and bookplate. £3500

Cohen Livres a gravures du XVIIIe siècle 673 points to the charming pictures of different mathematical relations, which at the same time depicts buildings and views from the surroundings of Paris, for example Versailles, Saint-Cloud, Fontainebleau, Chantilly, Marly, Noisy, Richelieu, Meudon and Liancourt. The last part also includes some foreign views, for example from Rome and Drottningholm, the royal palace outside Stockholm. Alain Manesson Mallet (1630-1706) was a French cartographer, mathematician and engineer. He began his career as a military serving under Louis XIV, and was active within the artillery and fortification. After a sojourn serving with the Portugese king he returned to France and became a teacher of mathematics at the court of Louis XIV.

16. MAUPERTUIS, (PIERRE LOUIS MOREAU) de. **Jordens figur, upfunnen av herrar de Maupertuis, Clairaut, Camus, Le Monnier, ledamöter af kongl. Vetenskaps academiem i Paris, och herr abbotn Outhier, correspondent af samma academia, samt af h. Celsius, kongl. astron. professor i Upsala, igenom de, på konungens i Frankrike befalning, vid norra pol-cirkelen, gjorda observationer.** Översat af fransyskan. Stockholm, J. L. Horn, 1738. 8:o. XXIV,(4),68 pp. & 1 engraved map. With an engraved vignette on p. 1. Modern dark brown sprinkled boards. (Johanna Röjgård). Some foxing. £1250

"The shape of the globe". Bring *Itineraria svecana* 143. Translated by the interpreter of the expedition, Anders Hellant (1717-89) and published the same year the original, "Sur la figure de la terre", was printed in Paris. The map, which depicts the valley of Torne and the river Torne with measure-points is, as well as the engraved vignette copied from the original edition. The early 18th century saw a discussion about the shape of the globe between supporters of Newton on the one side and of Descartes on the other. Newton suggested that the globe was flattened out at the poles, whereas Descartes had thought the shape of the globe was more like an egg. To settle this dispute, Louis XV and the French Academy of Science decided to send two expeditions to measure the crust of the globe, one to Peru, the other to the valley of Torne in Northern Sweden. The latter region was chosen since it was close to the Polar Circle and the frozen river, together with the surrounding mountains, offered good conditions for the measurements. The expedition was sent out in 1736 and returned the next year. The result proved Newton's theory right; the globe was actually flattened out at the poles. The Swedish text is a translation of the report that Maupertuis presented orally at the French Academy of Science on November 13 1737 and which he had printed as an introduction on pp. 1-78 in "Sur la figure de la terre". It is slightly confusing that Hellant included the



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whole table of contents in this Swedish translation, since it only covers Maupertuis' introduction. Hellant hoped that he would be able to translate the rest of the work at some stage, but this project was never realised.

17. PAULLI, JACOB HENRIK [preses] & FRI-SIUS, CHRISTOPHER [respondent]. **Anatome anatomiae Bilsianae, inprimis circa vasa meserica uti & labyrinthum in ductu rorifero occupata.** A.a. Köpenhamn, H. Gödiani, (1663). 4:o. (4),52 pp. & 3 engraved plates. Sewn in later wrappers. Spine defective. Occasional stains. Remains of an old label on back wrapper. £750

Bibliotheca danica 1:774. An attempt to conduct a dissection according to Lodewijk de Bils' method. Bils, or Bilsius (1624-71), a Dutch nobleman, was a selftaught and unqualified anatomist. He stirred considerable controversy through works in which he claimed to have discovered methods for preserving corpses for years and dissecting live animals without spilling blood. He also published fantastic theories on the lymph vessels and the chylus which aroused strong opposition.

18. [Portland] **A catalogue of the Portland museum, lately the property of the duchess dowager of Portland, deceased: which will be sold by auction, by mr. Skinner and co. on monday the 24th of april, 1786, and the thirty-seven following days, at twelve o'clock, sundays, and the**

5th of June (the day of his majesty's birth-day is kept) excepted, at her late dwelling-house, in Privy-garden, Whitehall; by order of the acting executrix. To be viewed ten days preceeding the sale. (London), Skinner and co., (1786). 4:0. Engraved frontispiece, VIII, 3-194 pp. + A marked catalogue containing the lots, what each respectively sold for, and the names of the purchasers of the four thousand two hundred and sixty-three lots. Which constituted the Portland museum; late the property of the duchess dowager of Portland, deceased. Which sold by auction by Mr. Skinner and co. on Monday the 24th of April, 1786, and the thirty-eight following days. Enabling every connoisseur to know among whom these valuable curiosities are distributed, and the sum which every lot produced. London, printed for Kearsley [...], 1786. 4:0. 3-44 pp. Contemporary calf with raised bands, spine lined in gilt, red title label, yellow edges. Front hinge starting to crack but holding. Slightly rubbed, traces of worming to front board. Head of spine slightly damaged. Occasional spots and traces of folding. Dampstaining to frontispiece. Title page of second work with hole in inner margin due to defective paper. Last leaf cropped in lower margin with loss of text. Engraved bookplate for the Earl of Fife and old printed library signature label on inside of front board. Number of this copy "839" written in ink on title page. £9000

This collection was brought together by Margaret Cavendish Bentinck, Duchess of Portland (1715-85), at the Bulstrode Hall in Buckinghamshire. The collection was managed by Daniel Solander (1736-82), a pupil of Linnaeus, and his staff of assistants. One of them was John Lightfoot (1735-88), who was the duchess' librarian and also the compiler of this catalogue. Many visitors were impressed by the collections, among them George III, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Horace Walpole. The latter stated that "Few men have rivalled Margaret Cavendish in the mania of collecting, and perhaps no woman. In an age of great collectors she has rivalled the greatest." Joseph Banks enriched the collections with some items he had brought home from his travels with James Cook. The supplement listing prices and buyers at the auction is rare.

19. SMELLIE, WILLIAM. **Philosophie der Naturgeschichte**. Aus dem englischen übersetzt, mit Zusätzen des Herrn Rektor Lichtensteins herausgegeben und mit Erläuterungen versehen von E. A. W. Zimmermann. I-II. Berlin, 1791. 8:0. XXXII, 364, (1) + VIII, 296 pp. Two volumes in contemporary marbled calf, covers with

gilt border, spines richly gilt and with red and green labels. The first part with a rather soiled titlepage and a water stain in the outer margin on p. X, in the upper margin on pp. 19-20 and on pp. 109-12 in the text. Part II has some minor stains on pp. 41 and 269-91, a small water stain in the outer margin on pp. 97-98 and a small hole on p. 277. With the old library stamps of the Classen library on each title leaf and their crest on each spine. £250

A German translation of Smellie's "Philosophy of Natural History". The Classen library in Copenhagen was founded through a donation of the private book collection, comprising of around 20000 volumes, belonging to the Danish businessman Johan Frederik Classen (1725-92). The donation also included funds to keep the library open to the public and for new acquisitions. Classen's brother donated funds to build a house for the library. In 1867 the library was divided between Copenhagen University Library and Landbohøjskolen (agricultural school). Many duplicates from the original collection has been sold over the years.

20. SVANBERG, JÖNS. **Exposition des opérations faites en Lapponie, pour la détermination d'un arc du méridien, en 1801, 1802 et 1803; par messieurs Öfverbom, Svanberg, Holmquist et Palander**. Redigée par Jöns Svanberg [...] et publiée par l'Académie des sciences. Stockholm, J. P. Lindh, 1805. 8:0. (2), XVI, I-XXXI, (1), 196 s. & 3 folded engraved plates. Mid 19th-century light brown half calf with sparsely gilt spine and green sprinkled edges. Nice copy with some occasional minor stains. £375

Bring Itineraria svecana 340 which erroneously states 4 plates. This expedition was made in order to control the result of Maupertuis' measurements from 1736.

21. TRIEWALD, MÅRTEN. **Kort beskrifning, om eld- och luft-machin, wid Dannemora grufwor dedicerad til respective herrar interessenterne, utaf samma importanta wärck**. Stockholm, B. G. Schneider, 1734. 4:0. (8), 52 pp. & 1 large folded engraved plate. Titlepage in red and black. Late 19th-century marbled boards. Red title label, edges sprinkled green. Titlepage with minor stains. A small rust stain in the text on pp. 5-6. Occasional but hardly disturbing dampstains in the upper margin. A larger dampstain in the lower outer corner on pp. 39-40 and from p. 47 to the end. The plate has a few repairs in the folding and also some tears. With Jacob Åkerman's partly erased signature and Richard Åkerman's book-plate. £5000



"A short description of a fire- and air-machine at the mines of Dannemora". The large and classic picture of the steam engine at Dannemora is engraved by E. Geringius. The optimistic utilitarianism of the Swedish Age of the Liberty was personalised in Mårten Triewald (1691-1747), who had a great influence on the flourishing of scientific studies in Sweden during this period. Together with Linnæus, Triewald founded the Swedish academy of sciences in 1739 and through public lectures he spread the gospel of technological knowledge. Triewald had got the idea of a steam engine for the important mine of Dannemora during his stay in England, where he studied Newcomen's construction. After his return to Sweden in 1726, he applied for a patent for the steam engine. It was put into action in 1728, but technical problems occurred and its effect was not as great as Triewald had calculated. The buyers, i.e. the partners of the mine, were disappointed, but Triewald defended himself stubbornly. Eventually the matter ended in court but with no result. The partners went back to using horses to drive the pumps, and the publication of this book was a way for Triewald to defend himself and justify that the steam engine, despite the mishaps, was the theoretically more efficient way to empty the mine of water. The plate was made with the same purpose. It is not an accurate depiction of the actual machine, but rather an outline of an English model. However, Triewald's steam engine was the first to be used outside England. Jacob Åkerman (1770-1829) was professor of anatomy and surgery at the university of Uppsala. Richard Åkerman (1837-1922) was professor of metallurgy at the Royal Institute of Technology and director-general of the National Board of Trade. The mineral akermanit is named after him.

