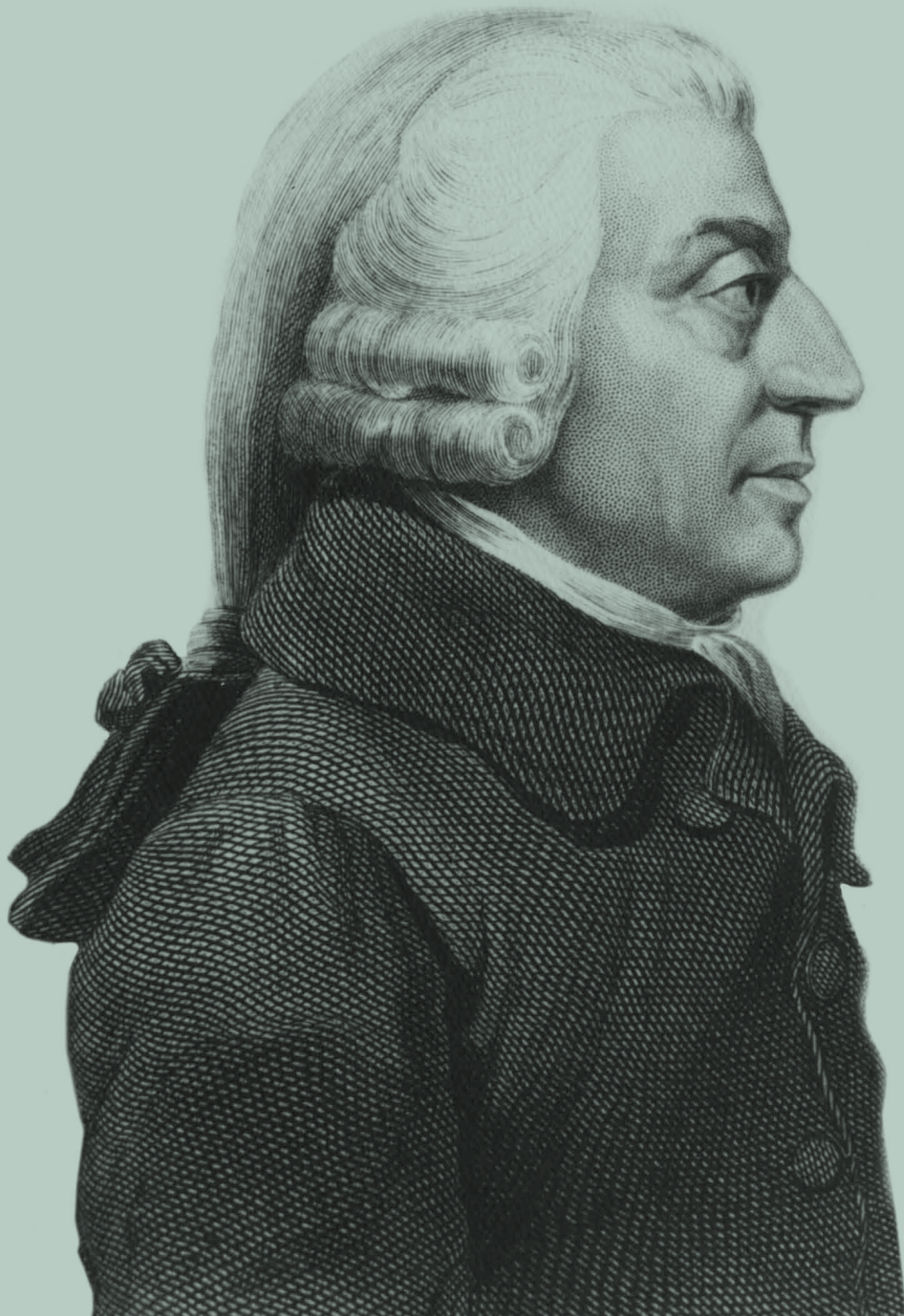


PANMURE HOUSE

LIBRARY RESTORATION CATALOGUE





FOREWORD

Stepping into Panmure House, Adam Smith's final residence, is to step into a bygone era of intellectual ferment. Here, amidst the echoes of philosophical discourse and economic theorising, the great thinker honed his ideas, shaping the world as we know it. But what fuelled his brilliance? What books, whispering secrets of philosophy, history, and economics, lined the shelves?

This catalogue, a meticulously curated selection of replicas, offers a glimpse into that world. As the benefactor of this endeavour, I am filled with pride and excitement to share this unique resource with scholars, students, and anyone curious about the intellectual landscape that fostered one of history's most influential minds.

Our motivation for this project stemmed from a simple yet profound belief: understanding the tools used by a pillar of the Scottish Enlightenment can offer invaluable insights into their craft. By delving into the books Smith chose to surround himself with, we gain a deeper understanding of the thinkers who influenced him, the ideas that challenged him, and the sources that nourished his groundbreaking work.

This library is not merely a collection of books and their composite volumes, but a vibrant conversation across time. As you turn the pages of these books, imagine Smith himself poring over the exact words, highlighting passages, and scribbling notes in the margins. Each book holds the potential to unlock a new facet of his thought, a hidden inspiration for his theories, or a forgotten debate that shaped his intellectual journey.

This project is not simply an act of historical preservation but an invitation to dialogue with a giant. By studying the books that informed Smith, we can enrich our understanding of the world, challenge our assumptions, and engage with the mind that birthed the *Wealth of Nations* and the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*.

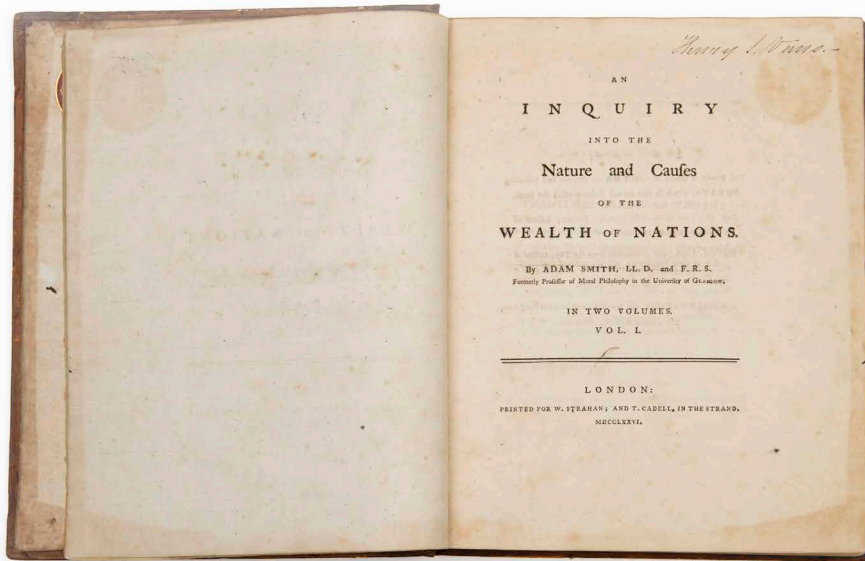
However, this is not just about Smith. It's about all of us. By understanding the intellectual journey of such a pivotal figure, we gain a deeper understanding of ourselves, our society, and the forces that shape our world. We see how ideas evolve, how different disciplines interact, and how pursuing knowledge can lead to groundbreaking discoveries.

So, as you explore these pages, what is clear is that the legacy of Adam Smith is about the ongoing pursuit of knowledge, the power of reason, and the potential for individuals to change the world. Let his ideas continue to spark your own, and let this collection be a testament to the enduring power of the human mind.

DR RAJA AL GURG



RAJA AL GURG



Born in 1723 in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, Adam Smith is a crucial figure in the Scottish Enlightenment, acclaimed for his 1776 seminal work, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (hereafter known as *The Wealth of Nations*). This influential piece laid the groundwork for contemporary economics, and his groundbreaking earlier (1759) and equally significant work, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, did the same for philosophy and sociology.

Smith lived in Kirkcaldy with his mother until 1776, when he moved to rooms in London to oversee the publication of *The Wealth of Nations*. He returned to live in Edinburgh here at Panmure House in 1778 until he died in 1790. In the intervening period Smith travelled to Europe as a tutor to a young Duke of Buccleuch, Adam Smith's father, also Adam, passed away several months before young Adam was born. Elder Adam was educated and took the bar exam in Edinburgh before becoming the Comptroller

of Customs in Kirkcaldy, acutely aware that the levels of trade dictated his income. According to Ian Simpson Ross' *The Life of Adam Smith*, he left a library of roughly eighty books covering subjects such as Religion, Belles Lettres and classics, Law, Astronomy, and others, including what some may have described as blasphemous. These books were written in many languages, including Latin and French. This resource and the dedication of his family and those entrusted with his education set young Adam on a course that would improve the world.

Smith's extensive original library at Panmure House housed over 3,000 volumes and mirrored his insatiable intellectual curiosity and proficiency in various languages. Functioning as the crucible of his groundbreaking ideas, the collection provides insight into the diverse influences that shaped Smith's academic landscape. This restoration explores Adam Smith's library, its contents, and its profound impact on his enduring legacy.

Adam Smith's book collection, an inherited literary legacy, unveils a captivating narrative. Originally passed on to David Douglas, Lord Reston (1769—1819), the library was divided among Lord Reston's daughters. David Anne Douglas (1819—79), who wed Rev. James Bannerman (1807—1868), bequeathed her share to their son, Rev. David Douglas Bannerman. Remarkably, the Bannerman family's collection, nearly entirely preserved, was donated to New College Edinburgh's library in 1884, and is now part of Edinburgh University Library, containing around 900 titles—the most considerable consolidated portion. Conversely, Cecilia Margaret Douglas (1813—98), married to Rev. William Bruce Cunningham (1806—78), inherited books with a complex fate. Some volumes were sold in 1878, dispersing among private collectors and institutions such as Glasgow University (68), Kirkcaldy Museum (7 titles), Edinburgh University, Goldsmith's Library (59 titles), and Johns Hopkins University Library (60 titles). The remaining Cunningham volumes were donated to Queen's University Belfast in 1918 by her son, Professor Robert Oliver. Cunningham, with additional books reaching Glasgow University in the 1960s.

A significant part of the scattered Cunningham collection was acquired by Professor Nitobe for The University of Tokyo Economics Department Library in 1920. Besides primary holders like Edinburgh University (898 titles), Tokyo University (148 titles), Queens Belfast (110 titles), and Glasgow University (68 titles), some books are dispersed among private collectors and universities, including New York Public Library (5 titles), Nihon University Law Library (4 titles), Keio University (2 titles), Kyoto University Library (1 title), and Reading University Library (5 titles). Despite exhaustive efforts to locate these books, approximately 411 titles remain unaccounted for, according to the work of Mizuta.

Some titles sporadically appear in the book market, necessitating continuous catalogue updates. Alongside Adam Smith's 1781 catalogue, valuable resources include Bonar's 1894 and 1932 catalogues, Tadao Yanaihara's 1951 Tokyo catalogue, the completed 2000 Mizuta catalogue, and recent Tokyo and Glasgow catalogues. Together, these resources illuminate the intriguing journey of Adam Smith's cherished library.

Adam Smith was a significant collector of books throughout his life. Several of his biographers cite the reported comment that he was a 'beau in nothing but my books' which he is supposed, according to John Rae's account of the life of Adam Smith, to have made to the printer William Smellie who was admiring his library during a visit to Smith's home, here at Panmure House, on the day before the start of the French Revolution.

The catalogue of Smith's library from 1781, duplicated in Yanaihara's *A Full and Detailed Catalogue of Books Which Belonged to Adam Smith*, provides a detailed description of the library in Smith's Edinburgh home written by or overseen by Adam Smith himself. It is from here that we can attribute the position of these books in Panmure House.

The criteria for selection and purchase of the books which follow in this catalogue are as follows:

- 1 Edition, year of publication and publisher of the book to be the same as recorded in *A Catalogue of the Library of Adam Smith* by James Bonar and the subsequent *Adam Smith's Library – A Supplement to Bonar's Catalogue with a Check-list of the whole Library* by Hiroshi Mizuta.
- 2 Books and authors that are directly quoted in Smith's work.
- 3 Historically important books.
- 4 Culturally essential books, especially those referencing Edinburgh, other luminaries of the Scottish Enlightenment, Adam Smith's profession while living at Panmure House and those which record Scotland's history.
- 5 Cost of a book. Over time, some of the books which would have been very available during the time of Smith have become rarer and more difficult to source. If they are available and in good condition, the cost may be prohibitive, in which case a later alternative will be sourced.

It should be noted that books can satisfy only some criteria to be selected for purchase. For example, while every effort is made to purchase a correct edition and printer-published book, this is only sometimes possible due to price, availability, condition, and location. In these cases, later or other versions have been sourced so that the title is present in the library, which is noted in the entries for these books.

Unless otherwise stated in the entries, these books are the texts specific to the edition which Adam Smith owned that filled the bookshelves of Panmure House. As these books were not actually Smith's, the bindings, marginalia, and condition will differ.

We want to thank Dr Raja Al Gurg for her kind donation, with which the initial section of the Adam Smith Restoration Library has been acquired.

A leading businessperson in her own right, Dr Al Gurg has carved a unique niche for herself in the region due to her support and encouragement of Arab women entrepreneurs. She is the Founder of the Dubai Businesswomen Council and a Member of the Board of Directors of Dubai Chambers.

Dr Al Gurg is the Deputy Chairperson of the National Bank of Fujairah and on the advisory board of Coutts Bank, the wealth division of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group. She is a member of the Board of Directors for Dubai Academic Health Corporation and Vice Chairperson of the University of Dubai.

In 2022, she was appointed as Honorary Pro-Chancellor at Heriot-Watt University, a premier global education provider with a rich heritage stretching back to 1821, bringing

together scholars who are leaders in ideas and solutions delivering innovation, educational excellence, and ground-breaking research. She is also on the Board of Directors of the Emirates Schools Establishment, an independent entity which oversees the implementation of policies, strategies, and standards related to the education sector.

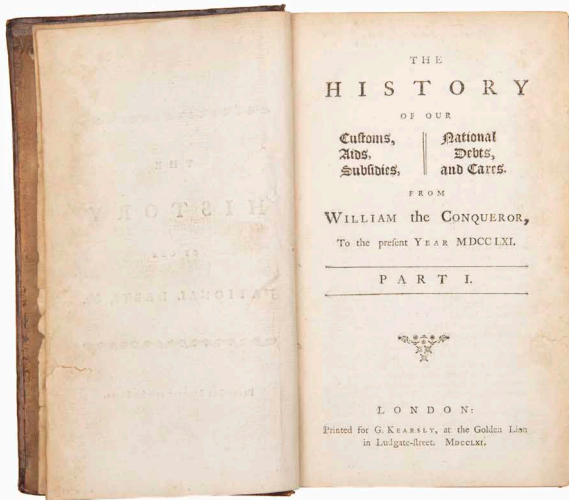
Besides providing valuable counsel to various business groups and international trade alliances, Dr Raja Al Gurg spends considerable time in several philanthropic, social and charitable activities, notably with the Easa Saleh Al Gurg Charity Foundation and as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Al Jalila Foundation, a UAE organisation with global aspirations dedicated to making lasting and significant contributions in healthcare to transform lives.

The following books make up the shelves of the Al-Gurg section of the library; unless otherwise stated, these books were chosen as per the same specification that constitute the Panmure House library of Adam Smith:



Anon (attributed to Cunningham, Timothy)
 — *The History of our Customs and Subsidies,
 National Debts and Cares from William
 the Conqueror to the Present Year 1761*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR KEARSLEY, LONDON IN 1761. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: SUPPLEMENT
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: BOOKS IN LOCKED PRESS, SHELF 1

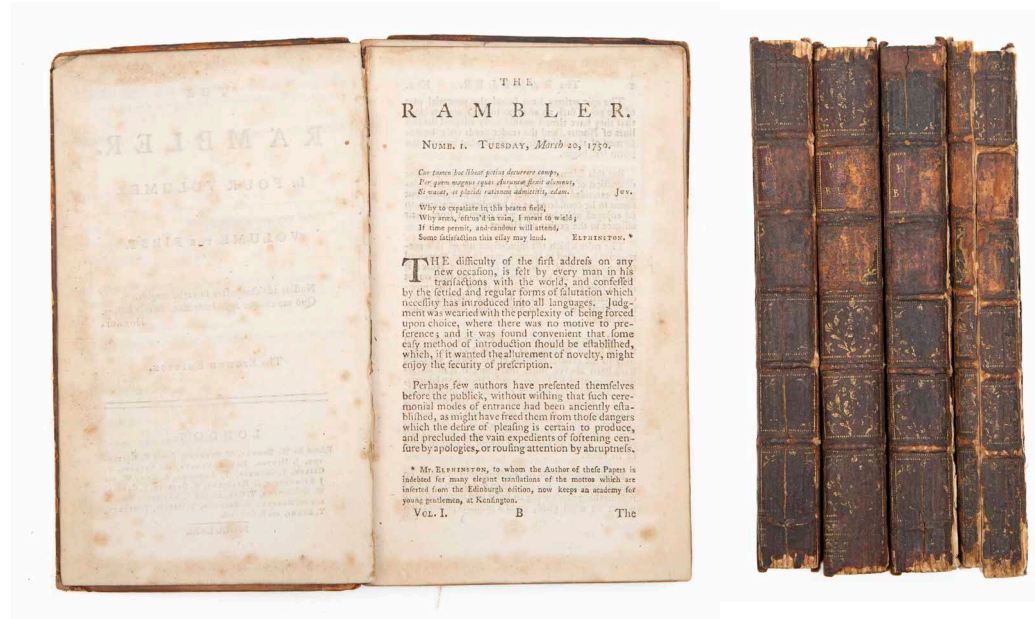


DESCRIPTION:
 Timothy Cunningham (d. 1789) was an eminent barrister and antiquary in 18th-century England. Renowned for his legal acumen, he earned a distinguished reputation within legal circles. Cunningham's passion, however, lay in the preservation and study of historical artefacts. His meticulous research and collection of antiquities, particularly medieval manuscripts and documents, contributed significantly to the understanding of English history. His work as an antiquary was instrumental in uncovering the nation's rich heritage. Cunningham's dedication to both the legal profession and historical preservation left an indelible mark, making him a respected figure in the annals of English antiquarianism.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
 This book would have formed part of the research for Smith's defining work in economics, *The Wealth of Nations*. Noted for his meticulous nature, Cunningham lays out a history of duty in Great Britain. Smith, being a tax collector during his time living at Panmure House, would have therefore been interested in this book because of his job but also because of his writings; where this book would be of much interest, and this book is an excellent example of a reference book that Smith would have used regularly in his library.

Anon (attributed to Johnson, Samuel, & Others)
 — *The Rambler*

- 8TH EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR STRAHAN ET. AL, LONDON IN 1771. 4 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 107



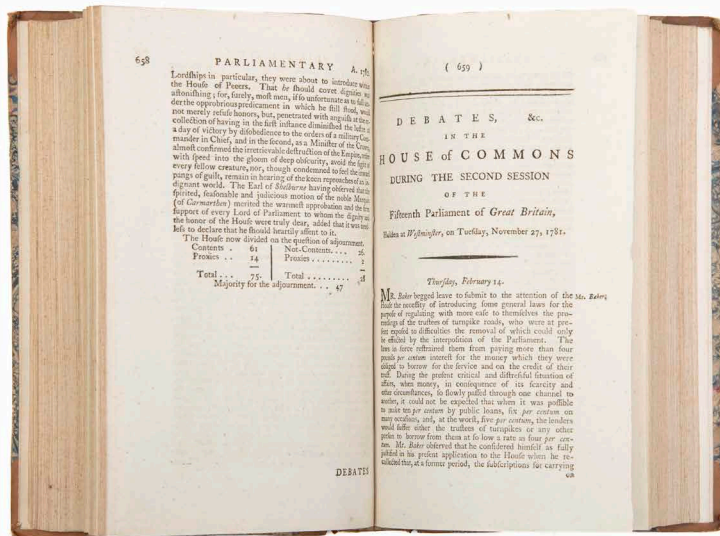
DESCRIPTION:
The Rambler (1750—1752) was a seminal English periodical masterfully crafted by Samuel Johnson. Published twice weekly, it comprised 208 essays that showcased Johnson's wit, moral reflections, and literary prowess. A successor to his earlier work, *The Idler*, this series addressed diverse topics like society, literature, and human nature. Johnson's distinctive prose and keen observations left an indelible mark on 18th-century English literature, influencing subsequent essayists and contributing to the development of the periodical genre. *The Rambler* remains a timeless testament to Johnson's intellectual and literary contributions during the Enlightenment.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
 Samuel Johnson was not only linked to *The Rambler*; he was its central figure and creator. Johnson, a renowned English writer, lexicographer, and critic, wrote and published *The Rambler* between 1750 and 1752. Therefore, this would have been a required reading of the day and offers us a window into the everyday life of people in the 18th Century.

Anon — *Parliamentary Debates 1781—1782**

*This Contains Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America

• PUBLISHED UNKNOWN. NB — THE SPINE DATE DOES NOT REFER TO THE CONTENTS.



DESCRIPTION:

Debates were public events held in the chambers of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. They were lively affairs with passionate speeches, heckling, and a more theatrical style compared to today's more restrained parliamentary decorum. Members of Parliament (MPs) often engaged in extended oratory, employing rhetorical techniques to sway opinion.

The Speaker of the House of Commons played a crucial role in maintaining order, but the atmosphere could still be raucous. Additionally, the openness of parliamentary debates allowed for public engagement, as spectators were welcome in the galleries. The lack of official records, however, meant that the public had to rely on newspapers and other unofficial accounts for information about parliamentary proceedings.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

When we want to review speeches in the Houses of Parliament today, we have a plethora of ways in which to do it. In the age of Smith, these speeches were missives on issues citing an argument on a wide array of issues that govern Britain.

Parliament—or the 'High Court of Parliament' as it became known—was England's highest court of justice. A large amount of its business involved judicial questions referred to it by ministers, judges, and other government officials. At this time, the British Empire was still strong. However, a bruising defeat to its reputation was the independence of the USA, which had seceded in the first place because it was not granted representation in that house. Therefore, the importance and historical value of these speeches deserve representation within the library, as Smith would have read these speeches to keep up to date with political goings-on in London.

Anon — *Essays and Observations Physical and Literary: Read Before the Philosophical Society in Edinburgh and Published by Them*

• 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED BY BALFOUR, EDINBURGH IN 1771. I VOLUME

• ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 128

DESCRIPTION:

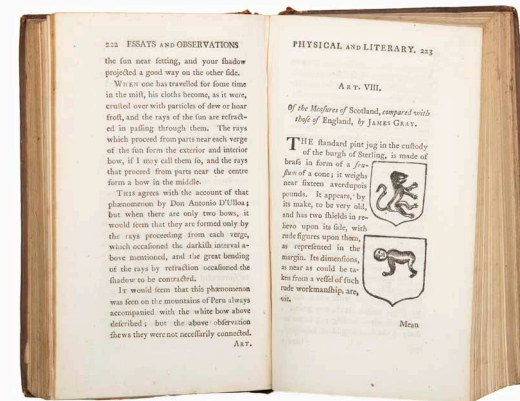
This publication served as a platform for scholars and intellectuals to share their research findings, insights, and reflections on various subjects. The essays encompassed a broad spectrum, including topics in the physical sciences, literature, philosophy, and other intellectual pursuits. Such collections were standard during the Enlightenment era, fostering the exchange of ideas and contributing to the advancement of knowledge in diverse fields.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

This book is the first volume from this series by the Philosophical Society and is the second edition. The preface notes that 'After the medical society of Edinburgh had published those volumes of Essays, which have met with so favourable a reception from the public, a proposal was made them to enlarge their plan, and to carry their disquisitions into other parts of nature, besides such as more immediately relate to the branches of medicine.'

There are essays on the laws of motion, the cause of the variations of the obliquity of the ecliptic, Jupiter, thunder and electricity, neutral salts, the womb and more. These twenty-two essays span a variety of topics in the realm of science and are by many noted physicians and professors of the time. Contributors include Alexander Monro, Robert Whytt, James Gray, Colin McLaurin, Henry Home, and John Stewart.

Henry Home – Lord Kames – delivered a lecture to the RSE about the laws of motion within this gathering. Science in this period of history was known as 'Natural Philosophy', so it would not have been unusual for what we know as science to be described by a philosopher looking at how this affects their understanding of the world. Smith and Home were good friends, and both were members of the RSE. Home was also a patron of Smith and instrumental in commissioning Adam Smith as a free-lance lecturer in Edinburgh in the years before Smith's appointment to the Chair of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow. This book is, therefore, crucial to understanding the founding principles of knowledge and knowledge sharing during the Scottish Enlightenment.



Anon (attributed to Gilles, Pierre) — *Topographia Constantinopoleos*

- PUBLISHED FOR ELZEVIRIANA, LUGDUNI BATAVORUM (LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS) IN 1632. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 100



DESCRIPTION:

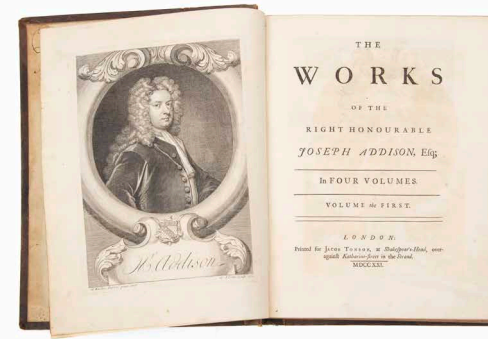
Otherwise known as *The Antiquities of Constantinople with a Description of Its Situation, the Conveniences of Its Port, Its Publick (sic) Buildings, the Statuary, Sculpture, Architecture, and Other Curiosities of That City*. Split into four books, this describes in detail the topography and makeup of the city of Constantinople, modern-day Istanbul. It describes its buildings and churches, riches, and the wild animals it is home to—a pretty incredible piece of research in its own right. The author had been commissioned by Francois I to the Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. He left a testimony of the most significant importance describing Constantinople at the time of the great architectural upheavals. Thanks to him, one can locate most of the destroyed ancient buildings in the city.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

The size and nature of this book are essential. The Elzevirs were Dutch printers who ceased trading in 1712, and they were renowned for their small editions and their elegance of design, neatness, clearness, regularity of type, and beauty of paper. Without the historical context, this book is a technical marvel and quite the piece of technology for the time. Smith owned several small 32mo or trigesimo-secundo size books, and this tome details a fascinating city perched on the Bosphorus, which is where East meets West and a crucible of trade that still fascinates today.

Addison, Joseph — *Complete Works*

- 1ST EDITION, PUBLISHED FOR TONSON IN LONDON IN 1721. 4 VOLUMES. NB — SMITH OWNED A LATER 3RD EDITION PRINTED IN 1741.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 65
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: UL SHELF E.G. FIRST DIVISION — BOOK DESCRIBED AS LYING ON TOP.



DESCRIPTION:

Joseph Addison (1 May 1672—17 May 1719) was an English essayist, poet, playwright, and politician. He was the eldest son of Lancelot Addison. His name is usually remembered alongside that of his long-standing friend Richard Steele, with whom he founded *The Spectator* magazine. His straightforward prose style marked the end of the mannerisms and conventional classical images of the 17th century.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Joseph Addison was a founder of *The Spectator*, a renowned poet, polemicist, and political figure at a time which saw a rise in periodicals' and journals' popularity as a way for people to digest the news of the day.

Witty and comment-driven, these articles have great rhetorical significance and cover many subjects that Smith would have found highly invigorating.

Addison is cited in Smith's published essays as 'The agreeable raillery of Mr. Addison'

referring to his writing on the Italian Opera in *The Spectator*.

Addison is mentioned twice in *Moral Sentiments*: 'Mr. Addison did not think it unworthy of his gentle and modest character to set himself at the head of a little cabal of the same kind, in order intrigued against Pope' and later 'The correct but often tedious and prosaic languor of Addison.'

Addison was a constituent of Smith's father's library so that young Adam would have known his work from an early age.

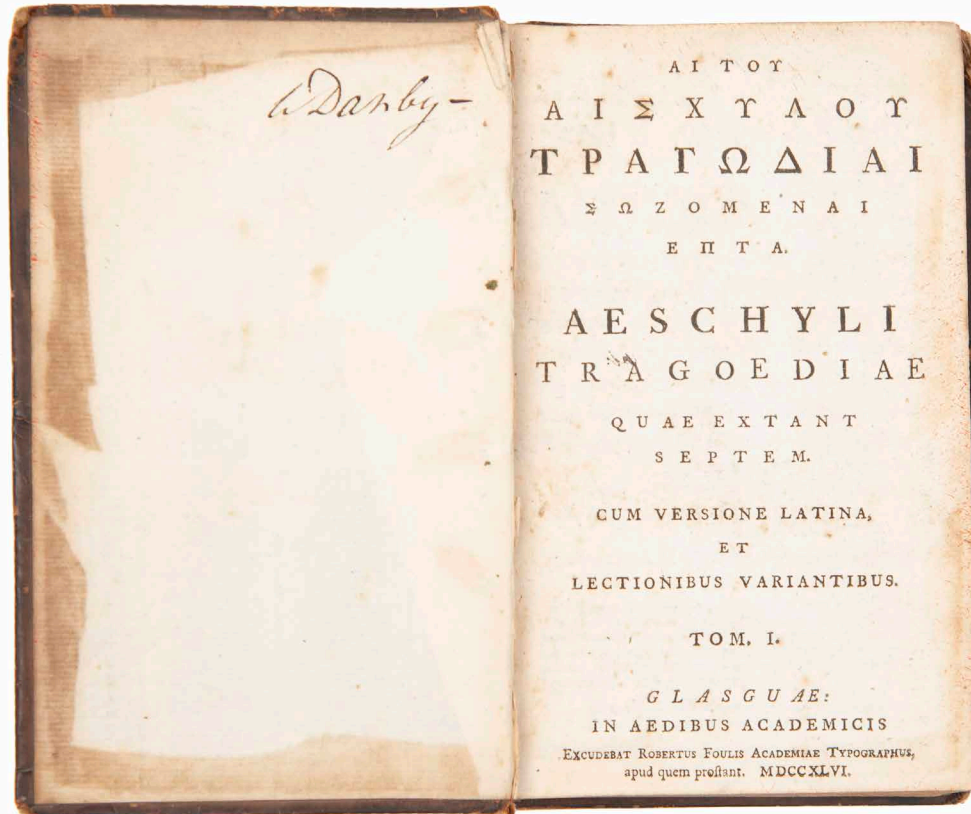
In a letter to Alexander Wedderburn, recounting the demise of mutual friend David Hume, Smith can be seen to poke fun at Addison's pious nature.

On Addison's deathbed, he thus addressed his dissolute young stepson, Lord Warwick: 'I have sent for you, that you may see how a Christian can die.' This anecdote is alluded to in Thomas Tickell's elegy on the death of Addison, printed as part of a brief biography that prefaces his edition of Addison's works, which Smith possessed.

In the letter to Wedderburn, he states: 'Poor David Hume is dying very fast, but with great chearfulness (sic) and good humour and with more real resignation to the necessary course of things, than any whining Christian ever dyed with pretended resignation to the will of God.'

Aeschylus — *Tragoediae*

- PUBLISHED FOR FOULIS, GLASGOW IN 1745. 2 VOLUMES. NB — ADAM SMITH'S COPY WAS PUBLISHED IN THE SAME YEAR IN THE HAGUE.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 65
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: 2ND DIVISION, UPPER ROW



DESCRIPTION:

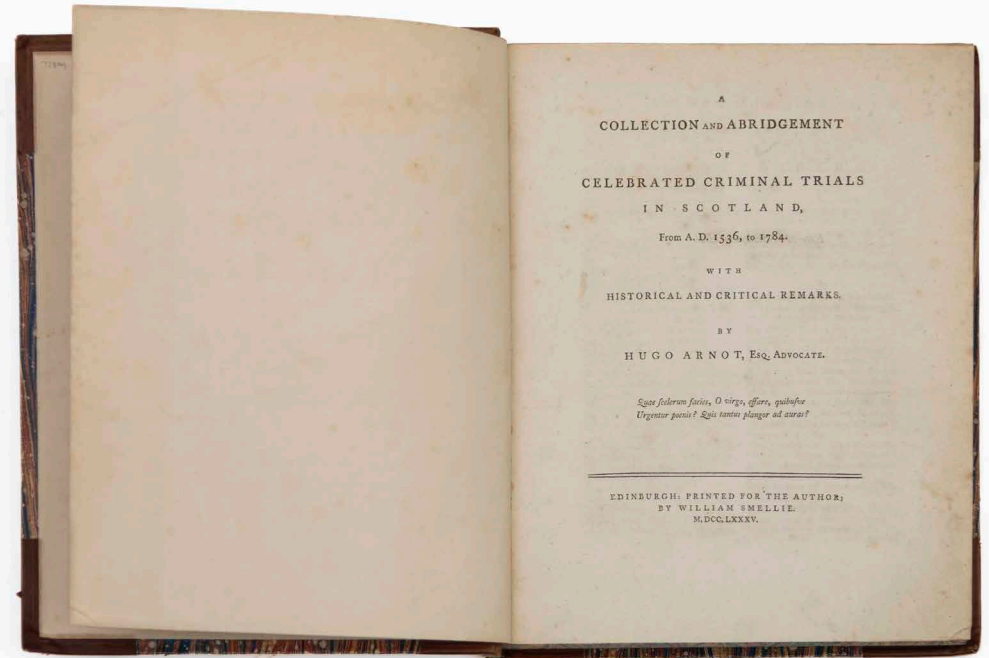
Aeschylus (c. 525/524–c. 456/455 BC) was an ancient Greek tragedian often described as the father of tragedy as the first great Greek dramatist. Academic knowledge of the genre begins with his work, and his understanding of earlier Greek tragedy is based on inferences from his surviving plays. According to Aristotle, he expanded the number of characters in the theatre and allowed conflict among them. Formerly, characters interacted only with the chorus.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

The father of Greek tragedy, this seminal classic work and staple of libraries around Europe and Eurasia would have been well read by academics and certainly would have been part of the reading list for any pupil from their tutor. They are the surviving examples of his complete works, which comprised up to ninety plays, all written in the strict format of Greek tragedy, which did not allow violence and had a solid moral and religious focus.

Arnot, Hugh — *Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland from AD 1536 to 1784*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR SMELLIE, EDINBURGH IN 1785. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REFERENCE (MIZUTA 2019) PAGE 68



DESCRIPTION:

Hugo Arnot of Balcormo (8 December 1749–20 November 1786) was a Scottish advocate, writer, and campaigner.

A scholar specialising in history and antiquities during the eighteenth century, Hugo Arnot hailed from a lineage of merchants and ship proprietors in Leith, his birthplace, on December 8th, 1749. Known initially as Pollock, he adopted the name Arnot early in life upon inheriting, through his mother, the Balcormo estate in Fife.

Registered as 'Hugo Arnot of Balcormo, Esq.' he entered the Faculty of Advocates on December 5, 1772, a few days shy of completing

his twenty-third year. Tragically, before this juncture, he had already experienced the loss of his father. Additionally, Arnot grappled with a persistent asthma that had taken hold during his fifteenth year, stemming from a severe cold. Given the exacerbation of this condition by physical exertion, it posed a significant impediment to his advancement in the legal profession. Nonetheless, some of his legal arguments garnered admiration and commendation from the bench.

Due to the disruptions in his legal career caused by his health, Arnot redirected his focus toward literary pursuits.

Given his height but lack of width, he was described as a 'natural curiosity' among letter writers and was regularly drawn as such by Edinburgh cartoonist John Kay. In his texts, Arnot was sharp and outspoken, which was met with mixed feelings.

The efforts exerted by an individual of his public-spirited and broad-minded nature during a period of extensive rejuvenation and enhancement in Edinburgh undoubtedly contributed significantly to the welfare of the community, spanning both his contemporaries and future generations. The municipal authorities recognised and acknowledged this contribution by granting him the freedom of the city. Notably, Mr. Arnot, through his influence in local affairs, successfully delayed the construction of the South Bridge of Edinburgh for a decade. His objection was not to the evident improvement but rather to the proposed funding method through a tax on carters—a means he deemed unfairly burdensome on the impoverished. Additionally, he postponed the establishment of the magnificent road between Edinburgh and Leith for several years, opposing the proposed toll-funded expense due to his conviction that, once instituted, such a levy would endure indefinitely under various pretexts.

In his *Collection of Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland*, he comments on what he considered unjust decisions, using terms such as despotism.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

A comprehensive work presented in one-volume folio format, this endeavour showcased a level of research that arguably surpassed even his history of Edinburgh, characterised by the same sharply metaphysical and epigrammatic style. The frontispiece of the volume proudly displays an extensive list of subscribers, veritable who's who among its subscribers. One of those subscribers is Adam Smith LLD, amongst other names such as Monboddo, The Buccleuchs, Erskine, Pitt, and others, accounting for around 300 subscribers. This roster attests, naturally, to the

literary and personal respectability accorded to Mr Arnot.

The publication of this work occurred without the attribution of a publisher's name, likely due to a circumstance related to the following event. Potentially stemming from the author's reluctance to afford substantial profits to booksellers, the entire Edinburgh book trade declined to display subscription papers and prospectuses in their establishments. Consequently, Mr. Arnot, via a newspaper advertisement, notified the public that these materials could be found in the coffee houses.

For the copies sold of this work, Mr. Arnot received the sum of six hundred pounds. It should be noted that this profit had to cover the expenses associated with printing a thin quarto. Thus, it transpired that the less labour-intensive of his two works proved to be the more lucrative venture.

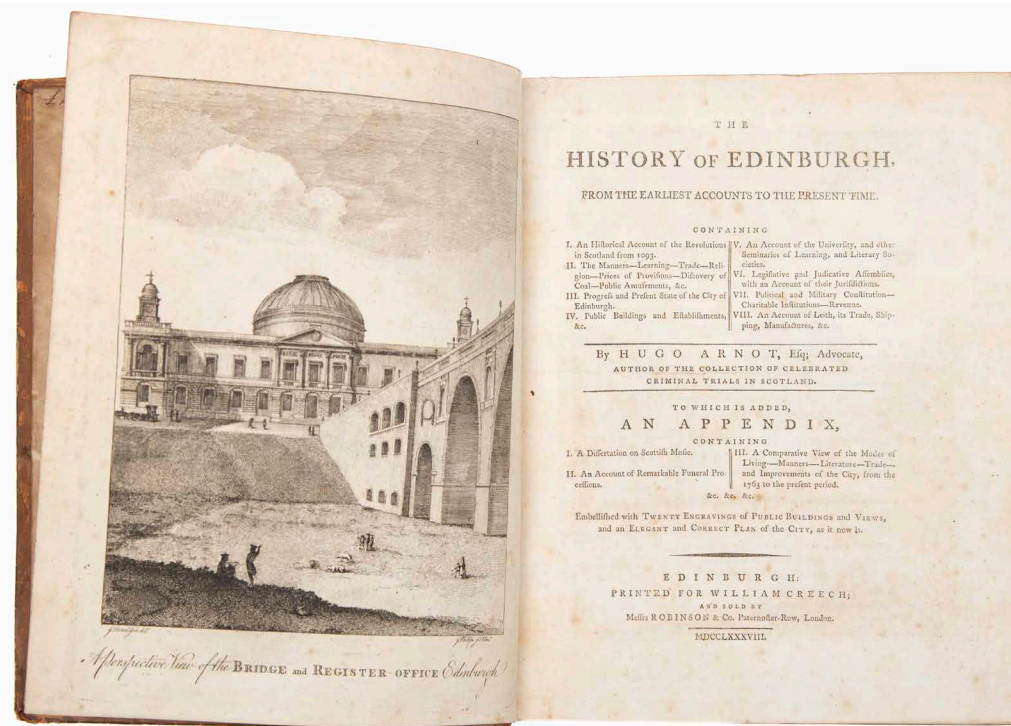
Regrettably, Mr Arnot's life extended only about a year beyond the publication of his *Criminal Trials*. The affliction of asthma, which had plagued him since his fifteenth year, had taken a toll on his health, reducing his physical form to near emaciation. Even in his youth, he bore the outward signs of advanced age. Consequently, the historical recollections of the Edinburgh historian invariably depict him as a man in the twilight of life.

Perhaps nothing more vividly conveys the wretched state to which Mr. Arnot was reduced by his affliction than his own half-ludicrous, half-pathetic exclamation in response to the street vendor hawking sand: 'The rascal!' exclaimed the unfortunate invalid, 'he spends as much breath in a minute as would serve me for a month!'

It is referenced in Bonar that the book was the source of Stevenson's *Kidnapped*.

Arnot, Hugh — *History of Edinburgh*

- 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR CREECH IN EDINBURGH 1788. I VOLUME.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 68
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FIRST DIVISION — BOOK DESCRIBED AS LYING ON TOP.



DESCRIPTION:

Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

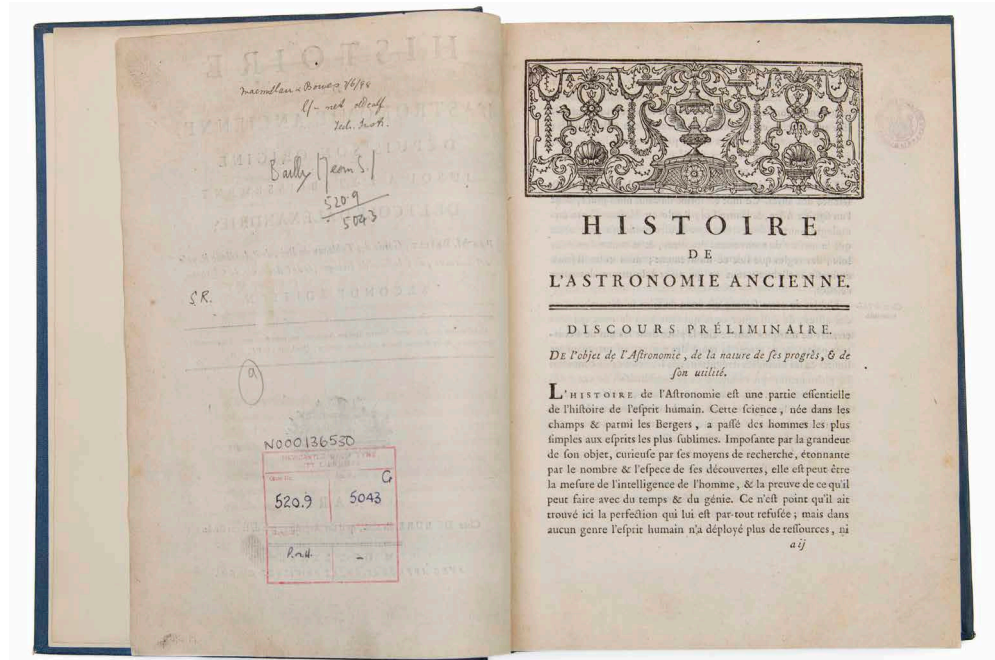
Published after the death of Arnot and advertised as for sale in his previous book (previous entry), *The History of Edinburgh* details Edinburgh's past from early history to the 1770s. It covers the establishment of the city, its battles and wars, as well as prominent figures such as

John Knox and the city's royal connections. This book also contains several original maps and drawings which vividly outline the development of Edinburgh.

The first edition of over four volumes was first published in 1779. This meticulously researched work, exhibiting literary excellence surpassing most local publications, stands out notably. The

Bailly, Jean-Sylvain — *Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne*

- 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR DE BURE, PARIS IN 1781. I VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 69



DESCRIPTION:

Jean-Sylvain Bailly, born on September 15, 1736, in Paris, was a distinguished French statesman, notably recognised for his influential role in the French Revolution, particularly as a leader in the Tennis Court Oath. Concurrently, Bailly made significant contributions to astronomy, notably through the computation of Halley's Comet orbit in 1759 and his exploration of Jupiter's four known satellites.

Initiating his study of Halley's Comet in 1759, Bailly established an observatory a year later, where he conducted observations of Jupiter's satellites. Elected to the Académie des Sciences in 1763, his major works include *Essai sur la théorie des satellites de Jupiter* (1766) and *Mémoires*

sur les inégalités de la lumière des satellites de Jupiter (1771).

Later in his career, Bailly authored renowned histories of astronomy, such as *Histoire de l'astronomie ancienne depuis son origine jusqu'à l'établissement de l'école d'Alexandrie* (1775) and *Histoire de l'astronomie moderne depuis la fondation de l'école d'Alexandrie, jusqu'à l'époque de M.D.CC.XXX* (1779). Although his works were eventually surpassed by the more scholarly accounts of Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Delambre, Bailly's *Traité de l'astronomie indienne et orientale* (1787) reflected a broader 18th-century interest in non-Western astronomy.

Interrupted by the French Revolution, Bailly's political career saw him elected as a deputy from Paris to the Estates-General, leading the Third Estate and orchestrating the Tennis Court Oath. Appointed as the first mayor of Paris in 1789, Bailly's popularity waned due to events like the Champ de Mars massacre in 1791.

After retirement in 1791, he composed *Mémoires d'un témoin de la Révolution* and faced arrest in 1793. Bailly stood as a witness at Marie-Antoinette's trial, defending the deposed queen, and was guillotined on November 12, 1793, following his appearance before the revolutionary tribunal in Paris.

Bailly's leadership marked a pivotal period in French history, but his tenure ended tragically

with his execution during the 'Reign of Terror'. His contributions to science and his role in the preliminary stages of the Revolution make him a notable figure of his time.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith himself had written a history of the astronomical systems that were successively in fashion down to the time of Descartes. He gave the manuscript to Hume in 1773 (See the *Essays of Adam Smith*) and dates to pre-1758. Bailly being on Smith's shelves shows he retained an interest in the celestial and science imbued in him from his boyhood and through his experiences at Glasgow University.

Bailly, Jean-Sylvain — *Traite de l'Astronomie Indienne & Orientale*

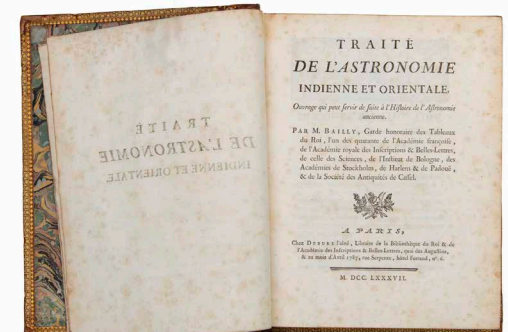
- PUBLISHED FOR DE BURE, PARIS IN 1787. I VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 69

DESCRIPTION:

Carl Charlier, a renowned Swedish astronomer, once owned this book. Charlier made extensive statistical studies of the stars in our galaxy and their positions and motions and tried to develop a model of the galaxy based on this. He proposed the siriometer as a unit of stellar distance and translated Newton's *Principia* into Swedish.

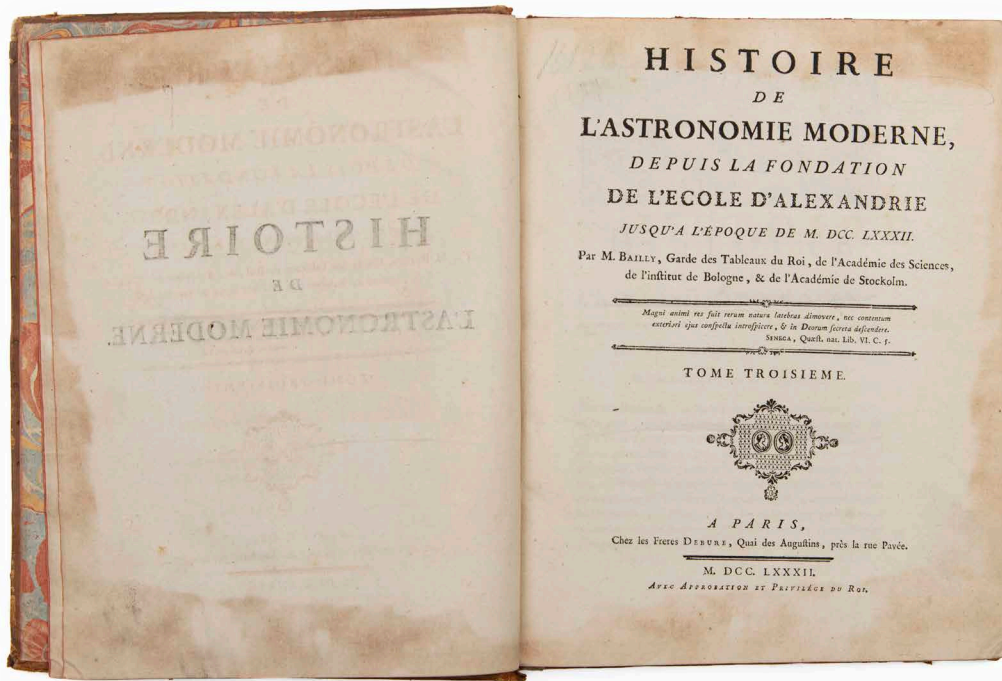
SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.



Bailly, Jean-Sylvain —
Traite de l'Astronomie Moderne

- PUBLISHED FOR DE BURE, PARIS IN 1782. 1 VOLUME — NOTE ADAM SMITH'S COPY IS A 1785 PRINT FROM THE SAME PUBLISHER.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 69

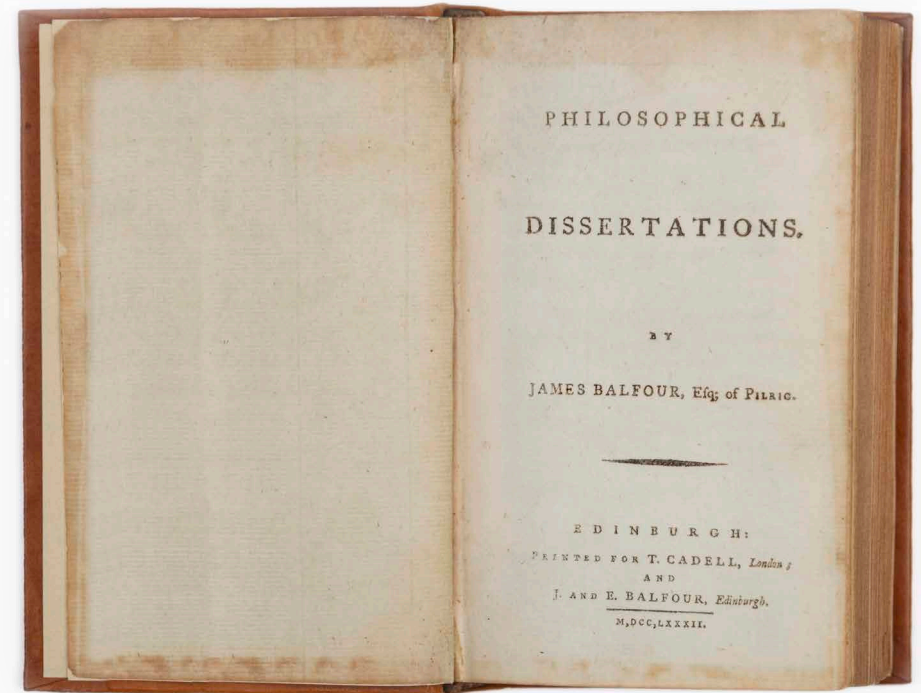


DESCRIPTION:
 Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
 Please refer to previous author entry.

Balfour, James — *Philosophical Dissertations*

- PUBLISHED FOR BALFOUR, EDINBURGH IN 1782. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 69
 THIS BOOK WAS KINDLY GIFTED TO THIS PROJECT BY WILLIAM ZACHS

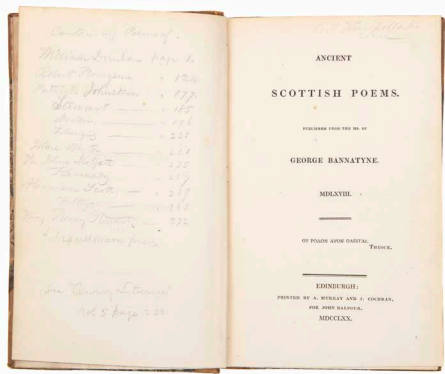


DESCRIPTION:
 James Balfour of Pilrig JP (1705—1795) was a Scottish advocate and philosopher. A contemporary of Smith, he wrote counter to Kames and Hume and new scepticism. In his *Philosophical Essays*, he wrote in defence of active power and liberty. Like all vigorous opponents of the new scepticism, he felt it necessary to oppose the favourite theory of Locke, that all our ideas are derived from sensation and reflection. Smith would have been highly aware of all sides of this argument and how these intersected with his.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
 Principally, Balfour is a contemporary philosopher of Smith. The exciting facets of his writings in this book are how he approaches ideas that those more closely aligned with Adam Smith. Smith himself would have wanted to interrogate this and see if it developed his way of thinking as well as critiquing a man who was his peer and with whom he would have engaged regularly.

Bannatyne, George — *Ancient Scottish Poems*

- PUBLISHED FOR A. MURRAY & J. COCHRAN, EDINBURGH IN 1770. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 69
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: THIRD DIVISION, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 2, DESCRIBED AS LYING ON TOP.



DESCRIPTION:

George Bannatyne (1545—1608) was a Scottish merchant and collector known for compiling the *Bannatyne Manuscript*, a significant anthology of Scottish poetry from the late medieval and early modern periods and to whom we are indebted for the preservation of nearly all the productions of the Scottish poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Born in Edinburgh, he worked as a merchant and gathered a diverse anthology of poems, including works by famous Scottish poets. His compilation, completed in 1568, preserved numerous valuable poems and songs, providing insight into Scotland's literary heritage. *Bannatyne's Manuscript* remains a vital resource for the study of Scottish literature and culture, showcasing his contribution to the preservation of his country's poetic traditions.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

This book has been selected because of its cultural value to Scotland. During the reigns of James IV and V, Scotland experienced a notable progression in the fine arts, paralleling developments elsewhere. Both monarchs, patrons of architecture and music, held poetry

in exceptionally high regard at the Scottish court. Despite the limited power of the Scottish monarchs compared to their counterparts elsewhere, their courts fostered an atmosphere of free expression, where poetry and satire flourished, even when directed towards royalty.

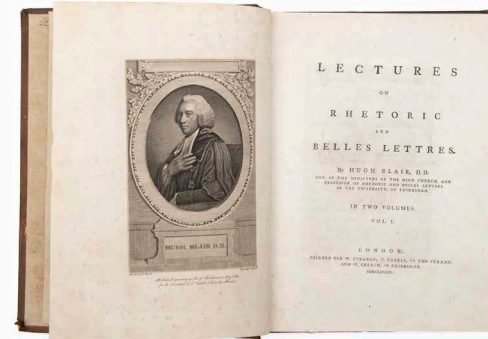
This patronage led to the creation of a substantial body of poetry, much of which remained inaccessible to the broader public due to the constraints of the Scottish printing industry. Recognising the risk of these works fading into obscurity, Bannatyne undertook the compilation of his volume, seeking to preserve the *Lays of the Makers* for future generations by committing them to print.

Compiled in 1568, this compilation is an essential collection of traditional Scottish poems which, through the ages, had been recited on social occasions and were mostly the works of the courtly poets known as makaris, or Scottish Chaucerians; it also preserves work by such poets as Alexander Scott who otherwise would be virtually unknown, and it includes much interesting anonymous verse as well. This very book influenced the 18th-century Scottish revival when Allan Ramsay reprinted several of the poems (though often in altered form) in his *Ever Green* (1724).

A text publication society is named in his honour – 'The Bannatyne Club' founded by Sir Walter Scott to print rare works of Scottish interest, whether in history, poetry, or general literature. The club was established in 1823 and published 116 volumes before being dissolved in 1861. It boasted an extensive list of well-known Scots among its ranks over its existence.

Blair, Hugh — *Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR STRAHAN & CADELL, EDINBURGH IN 1783. 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 72



DESCRIPTION:

Hugh Blair (1718—1800) was a Scottish preacher, rhetorician, and philosopher renowned for his contributions to rhetoric. As a minister, he captivated audiences with his eloquent sermons. His insights greatly influenced the development of English prose and public speaking. Blair's legacy endures as a critical figure in the Enlightenment and a pioneer in effective communication.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

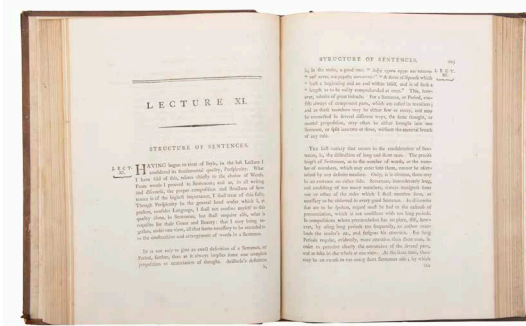
Blair's *Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres* (1783) became a seminal work in the study of persuasive communication and style.

Adam Smith and Hugh Blair shared a close friendship and intellectual camaraderie, both contributing to the vibrant intellectual milieu of the Scottish Enlightenment. Their collaborations and shared interests in philosophy, communication, and academic pursuits indicate the interconnected nature of intellectual life during that period. Indeed, when Smith lectured on literature between 1748 and 1751, Blair was one of his hearers.

Both Smith and Blair were associated with the University of Edinburgh. Smith held the Chair of Moral Philosophy, while Blair was the Regius Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres. Their roles at the university allowed them to engage in academic and intellectual discussions.

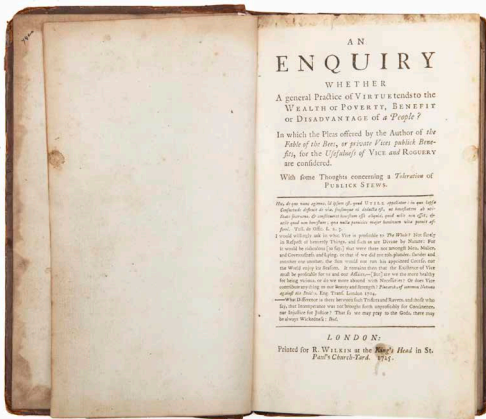
Smith and Blair were part of the broader intellectual circle of the Scottish Enlightenment, which included other luminaries like David Hume and Adam Ferguson. This circle of scholars shared common interests in philosophy, economics, ethics, and knowledge development.

Their friendship and academic positions allowed them to exchange ideas and collaborate on various intellectual matters. Hugh Blair, in particular, was known for his work in rhetoric and the art of persuasive communication, and his ideas likely impacted Smith's writings, especially regarding the clarity and effectiveness of communication.



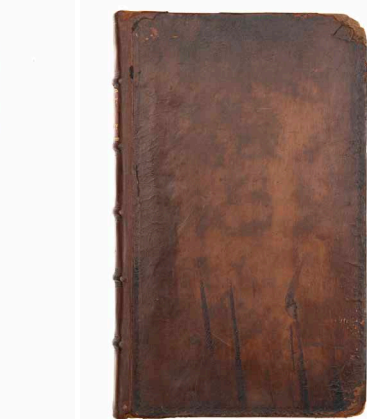
Blewitt, George — *An Enquiry Whether a General Practice of Virtue Tends to the Wealth or Poverty, Benefit or Disadvantage of a People? In Which the Pleas Offered by the Author of the Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Publick Benefits, for the Usefulness of Vice... and Roguery Are Considered. With Some Thoughts Concerning a Toleration of Publick Stews*

- PUBLISHED BY WILKIN, LONDON IN 1725. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 72



DESCRIPTION:
Released anonymously but attributed to George Blewitt, this is an attack on Bernard Mandeville's *Fable of The Bees*.

In Mandeville's account, a bee society flourishes until its members embrace principles of honesty and virtue, forsaking their pursuit of personal gain. Consequently, the hive's economic structure collapses, leading the bees to adopt a modest existence, devoid of material aspirations, within a hollow tree. Mandeville's assertion, suggesting that individual vices contribute to

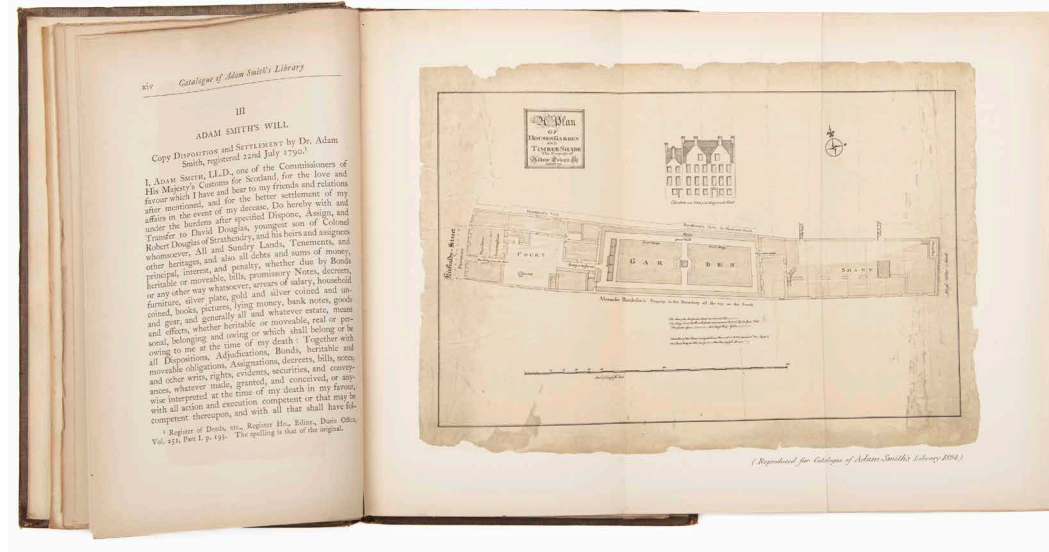


societal welfare, ignited controversy when the public began to focus on his work, particularly following the publication of its 1723 edition.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
Because of the polemical nature of the writing and its subject matter, and its strident opposition to the argument set out in Mandeville's *Fable of The Bees* makes this an exciting example of books within Smith's collection with which he was not wholly aligned.

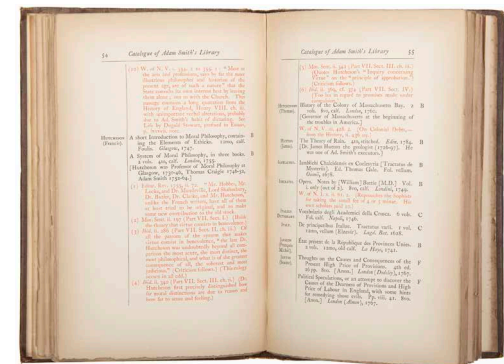
Bonar, James — *A Catalogue of the Library of Adam Smith*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN AND CO, LONDON IN 1894. 1 VOLUME



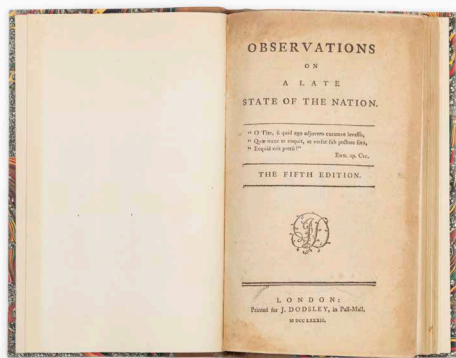
DESCRIPTION:
James Bonar is credited with the first comprehensive catalogue of Adam Smith and part of the source materials for the research undertaken to complete this library.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
This original 1st edition of the catalogue printed in 1894 enables the reader to contextualise the library and its contents. The book contains lots of information on Smith, his library, and his subsequent dispersal of the library after his death. The book is also filled with accompanying references to Smith and his work and the relations between these passages and his library.



Burke, Edmund — *Observations on a Late State of the Nation*

- 5TH EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR DODSLEY, LONDON IN 1782. 1 VOLUME.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 76



DESCRIPTION:

Edmund Burke (1729—1797) was a prominent Irish statesman, philosopher, and writer celebrated for his profound influence on political thought and his opposition to the French Revolution. His seminal work, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), articulated conservative principles, emphasising the importance of tradition and gradual reform. Burke served as a member of the British Parliament, where he passionately championed the rights of the American colonies and advocated for moral governance. He remains a revered figure in the history of political philosophy and diplomacy.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith and Burke believed in the power of free-market economies. Adam Smith laid the groundwork for modern economics by advocating for free-market capitalism and the invisible hand, emphasising the idea that individuals pursuing their self-interest could lead to the overall benefit of society. Burke, though not an economist

himself, supported the idea of free markets and limited government intervention, aligning with Smith's economic views.

Burke and Smith shared a conservative approach to social and political matters. Burke, in his writings, stressed the importance of tradition, custom, and the 'wisdom of our ancestors' in shaping society. Smith, while more focused on economics, also acknowledged the role of tradition and institutions in his works, recognizing their influence on human behaviour and the functioning of markets.

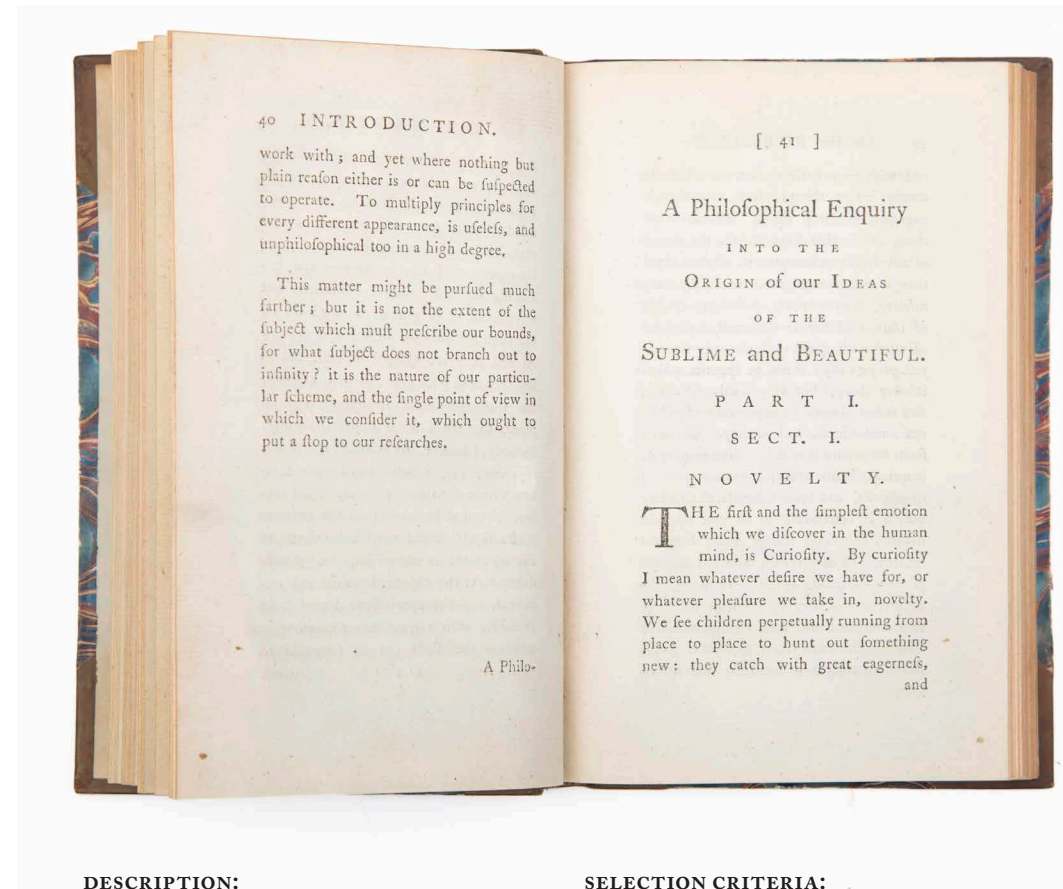
Both thinkers were sceptical of radical political and social change. Burke is famously known for criticising the French Revolution, arguing that abrupt, sweeping changes could lead to chaos and the loss of valuable traditions and institutions. While less politically active than Burke, Smith shared a concern for stability and gradual reform, believing that sudden, drastic alterations to the economic system could be detrimental.

Both men also corresponded. In a letter to Smith from Burke in September 1759 regarding *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, which Burke read after being given it by David Hume:

'I own I am particularly pleased with those easy and happy illustrations from common life and manners in which your work abounds more than any other that I know by far. They are indeed the fittest to explain those natural movements of the mind with which every science relating to our nature ought to begin.'

Burke, Edmund — *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of the Sublime and Beautiful*

- 9TH EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR DODSLEY, EDINBURGH IN 1782. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 76



DESCRIPTION:

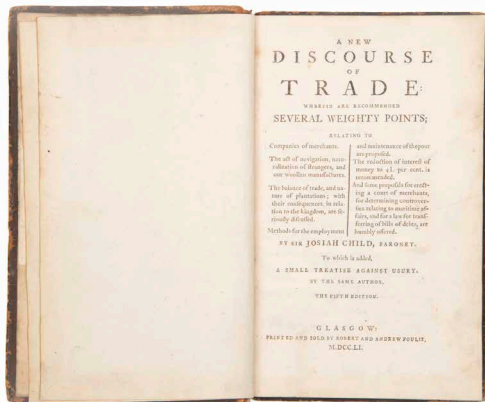
Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.

Child, Josiah — *A New Discourse of Trade: Wherein Are Recommended Several Weighty Points*

- PUBLISHED FOR FOULIS, GLASGOW IN 1751. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019; PAGE 81



Child made notable contributions to economics through works like *Brief Observations Concerning Trade and the Interest of Money* (1668) and *A New Discourse of Trade* (1668, 1690). He analysed Dutch economic prosperity, attributing it partly to a low-interest-rate policy and advocated for reducing England's maximum interest rate. Embracing mercantilist principles, he supported policies fostering population growth and government aid for the impoverished and advocated for proprietary trade rights between Great Britain and its colonies.

Child's ideas laid the groundwork for future economic thought and British imperial expansion in the East.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Chair of East India Company, Josiah Child and Smith, would likely have argued over several glasses of Claret had their lifespans overlapped. At the same time, Smith was instrumental; through his relationship with the Glasgow printers and the Foulis brothers, Child's work was published because of its commerce and trade subject matter. Along with several other rhetorical texts on trade by Gee, Law, Mun and Petty, this title would have been personal to Smith as he would have carefully considered the text within. These ideas proffered by Child, a man of considerable influence, are continually argued against by Smith in *The Wealth of Nations*. Smith rallies against monopolies such as the East India Company and its unorthodox way of doing business. Although this was later dissolved, it effectively continued in the form of company rule and then the British Raj.

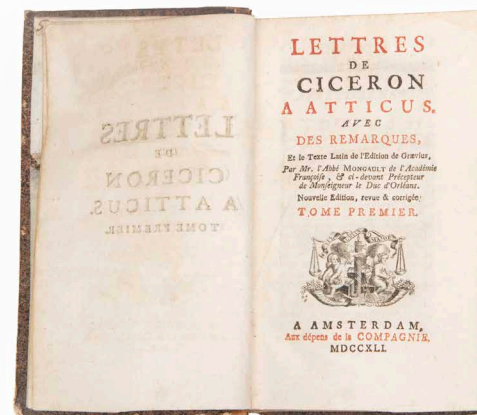
DESCRIPTION:

Sir Josiah Child, 1st Baronet, was an English merchant, economist, and prominent figure in the governance of the East India Company. Born in London in 1630, he rose to prominence through his successful ventures as a supplier of provisions to the navy and substantial investments in the East India Company, where he held considerable stock.

Child's unwavering support for the East India Company's political authority and its monopoly on trade articulated through speeches and writings, garnered attention from fellow shareholders. Joining the company's board of directors in 1677, he ascended to governor in 1681, effectively wielding immense influence over its policies as if it were his private enterprise. Despite accusations of exploiting the company for personal gain, he wielded significant power within its ranks, receiving a baronetcy in 1678.

Cicero — *Lettres de Ciceron*

- EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR ARKSTEE, AMSTERDAM IN 1741. 6 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019; PAGE 81



the reader so inadequately to estimate the merit, as the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. This is not chiefly owing to the beauty of diction, as in the case of Cicero, but to the variety of explanations of life and manners which embellish the book often more than they illuminate the theory.'

In his philosophical works, Cicero emphasised the importance of virtues like justice, prudence, benevolence in personal conduct and the governance of a just society. Smith believed that moral principles and a concern for the well-being of society should guide an individual's pursuit of self-interest. This is where Cicero's influence is evident. Cicero's emphasis on virtue, duty, and the common good resonated with Smith's belief that self-interest, when aligned with the interests of society, could lead to the most significant benefit for all.

Cicero is cited throughout *The Wealth of Nations*. He incorporates Cicero's work: 'To feed well, old Cato said, as Cicero tells us, was the first and most profitable thing in the management of a private estate' (p.166 Gutenberg) and 'The virtuous Brutus lent money in Cyprus at eight-and-forty per cent. As we learn from the letters of Cicero'.

DESCRIPTION:

Cicero (106—43 BCE) was an influential Roman statesman, orator, and philosopher during the late Roman Republic. His eloquent speeches and writings, such as *De Oratore* and *The Republic*, continue to shape the principles of rhetoric and political philosophy. Cicero was known for his defence of the Roman Republic against the powerful ambitions of figures like Julius Caesar. His legacy as a masterful orator and advocate for republican principles endures through his works, making him a towering figure in the history of classical Roman literature and politics.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Both Smith and Cicero are examples of moral philosophers and concerned with the moral underpinnings of human behaviour and society. 'Perhaps there is no ethical work since Cicero's Offices,' wrote Sir James Mackintosh the Scottish Jurist, 'of which an abridgement enables

Cicero — *Opera Omnia*

- PUBLISHED HALLE IN 1774. 6 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 81



DESCRIPTION:

Cicero (106—43 BCE) was an influential Roman statesman, orator, and philosopher during the late Roman Republic. His eloquent speeches and writings, such as *De Oratore* and *The Republic*, continue to shape the principles of rhetoric and political philosophy. Cicero was known for his defence of the Roman Republic against the powerful ambitions of figures like

Julius Caesar. His legacy as a masterful orator and advocate for republican principles endures through his works, making him a towering figure in the history of classical Roman literature and politics.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.

Chaucer, Geoffrey — *The Canterbury Tales*

- PUBLISHED FOR PAYNE IN LONDON IN 1785. 5 VOLUMES WITH GLOSSARY
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 80
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: RIGHT HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 7

Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1343—1400) was an illustrious English poet of the Middle Ages, known as the 'Father of English Literature.' He authored *The Canterbury Tales*, a collection of stories that vividly portray the diversity of medieval society. Chaucer's pioneering use of Middle English and his keen observation of human nature influenced the development of English literature. His contributions transcended his era, cementing him as a literary icon whose impact on the English language and storytelling remains profound today.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith would have been aware of the influence of Chaucer on British literature, and it is no surprise that Chaucer's work is found on Smith's shelves.

Geoffrey Chaucer is renowned for his contributions to English literature, most notably *The Canterbury Tales*. Chaucer's work is a collection of stories told by a diverse group of pilgrims on a journey to Canterbury, providing a vivid snapshot of medieval English society.

Chaucer's works are distinguished by their remarkable diversity in subject matter, genre, tone, and style, presenting intricate explorations of the complexities inherent in humanity's pursuit of a meaningful existence. Amidst this varied tapestry, a pervasive sense of humour intertwines with a sincere and tolerant examination of profound philosophical inquiries. Chaucer emerges as a poet of love, encompassing earthly passions and divine devotion, as he navigates themes ranging from base lust to transcendent spiritual union with God. His writings prompt readers to contemplate humanity's relationships with fellow

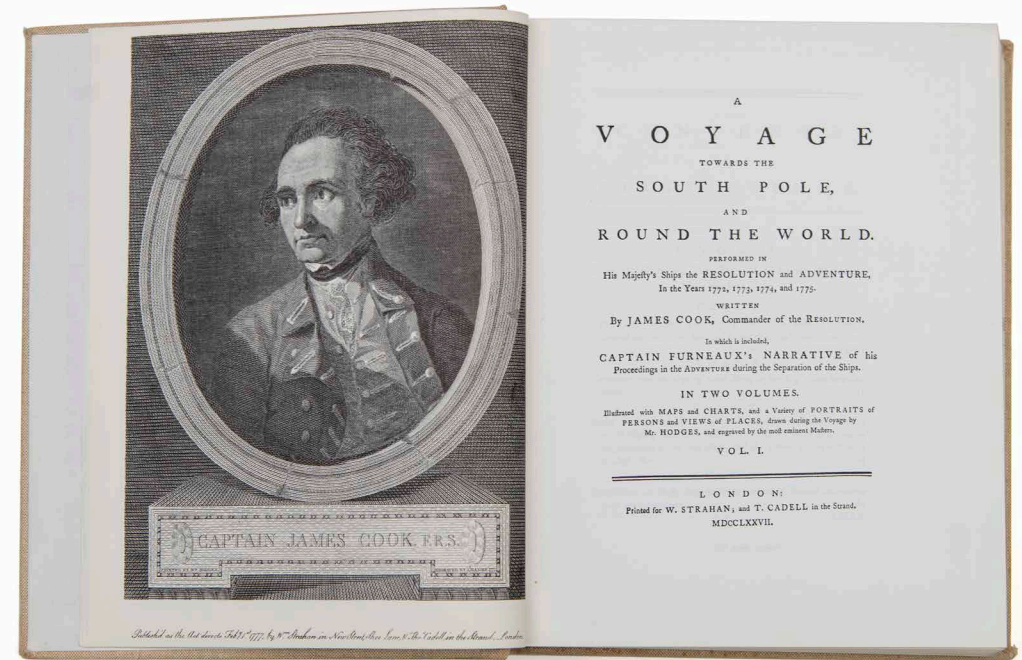
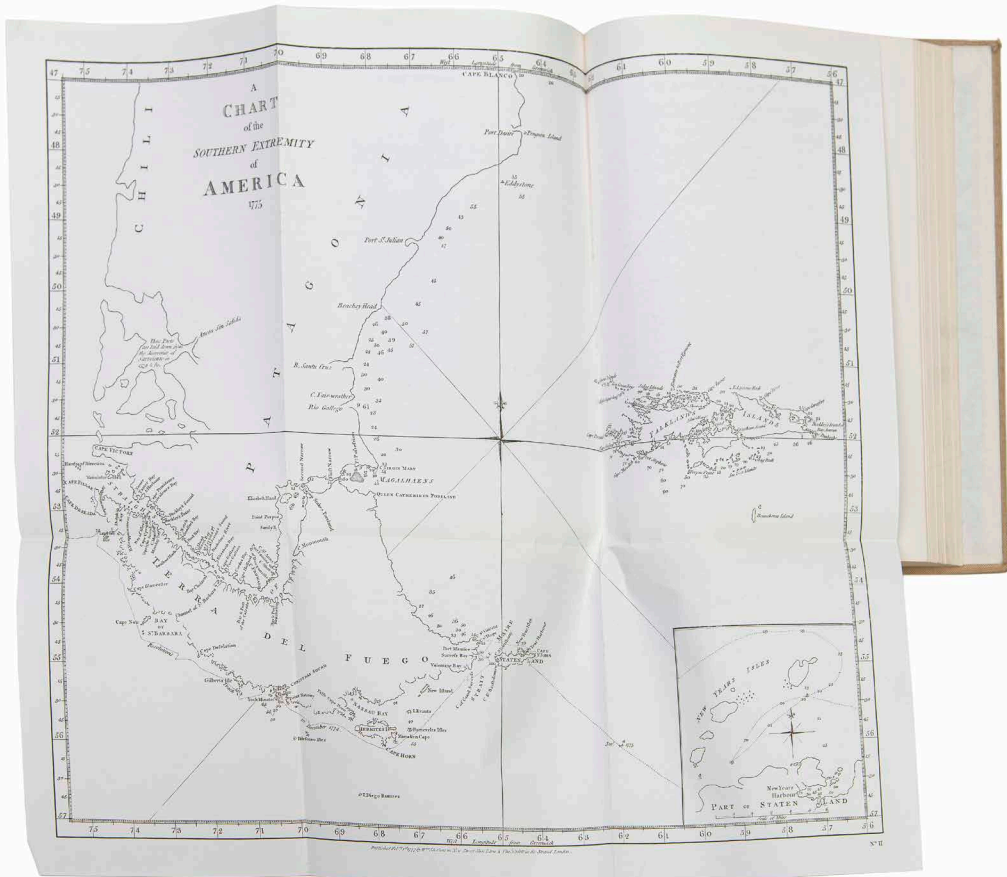
beings and the divine while offering delightful and entertaining insights into society's frailties, foibles, and virtues.

In his crowning achievement after three decades of literary endeavour, Chaucer draws upon extensive study of medieval texts, keen observation of daily life across various strata, and a deep understanding of medieval astrology and related sciences. Throughout the intricate tapestry of his narrative, he embodies multiple roles: Chaucer, the poet, the civil servant, and the pilgrim—portraying himself with a veneer of simplicity yet consistently probing the intricacies of the human condition, juxtaposing its humour and tragedy. In the Retraction that concludes *The Canterbury Tales*, Chaucer, both poet and pilgrim, reflects on the fleeting nature of worldly concerns compared to spiritual matters. He seeks forgiveness for his writings on 'worldly vanities' and requests remembrance for his works of moral and religious devotion, including his translation of the Consolation. With this poignant conclusion, Chaucer brings his magnum opus to a close, marking the culmination of his poetic career.



Cook, James — *Voyage Towards the South Pole*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR STRAHAN & CADELL, LONDON IN 1777. 2 VOLUMES — 1970 FACSIMILE OF 1777 ORIGINAL INCLUDING MAPS AND DIAGRAMS. NB — SMITH OWNED THE ORIGINAL OF A LATER 1784 EDITION IN 3 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 83
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FOURTH DIVISION, UPPER ROW



DESCRIPTION:

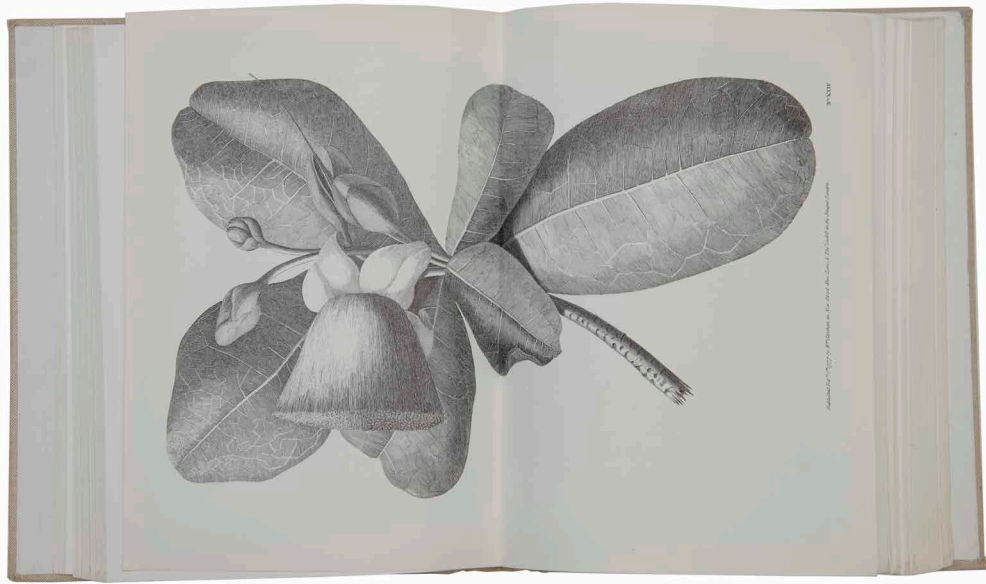
James Cook (1728—1779) was a renowned British explorer and navigator who made significant contributions to the Age of Exploration.

James Cook, born in 1728 to a farmhand migrant in Yorkshire, England, displayed early promise through his inquisitive mind. Despite modest beginnings, he received education until the age of 12 before working on a farm and later apprenticing in a coastal store. Drawn to the sea, he joined a well-respected shipowner at 18, progressing to mate and commanding a bark within eight years.

Seeking greater opportunities, Cook volunteered for the Royal Navy in 1755. His competence and leadership qualities were quickly recognised, leading to advancement and participation in the Seven Years' War. Notably, his charting and surveying contributed significantly to the capture

of Quebec. Following the war, he surveyed Newfoundland's coasts, further demonstrating his meticulous approach and dedication to detail. In 1768, his career trajectory shifted dramatically. Recognised for his skills and meticulous nature, Cook was appointed commander of the first scientific expedition to the Pacific. During this groundbreaking voyage, he charted all of New Zealand, navigated the treacherous Great Barrier Reef, and mapped a sizeable portion of Australia's eastern coast. This success garnered him national recognition and promotion to commander.

One final challenge awaited Cook: determining the existence of a Northwest Passage linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Setting sail in 1776, he explored vast stretches of the North Pacific but found no usable passage. Tragically, a misunderstanding with Hawaiian natives during this voyage led to his premature death in 1779.



Despite his short life, Captain James Cook's achievements were monumental. He set new standards in exploration, navigation, cartography, and the treatment of crew and Indigenous peoples. His meticulous mapping transformed the world map, and his commitment to scientific observation laid the groundwork for future expeditions. In conclusion, Captain James Cook stands as a pivotal figure in maritime history, forever remembered for his pioneering spirit, exceptional seamanship, and dedication to scientific exploration.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Driven by scientific curiosity and further exploration, Cook embarked on a second voyage in 1772—this ambitious journey, encompassing two ships, aimed to circumnavigate and penetrate the Antarctic. Though a true Terra Australis remained elusive, Cook achieved

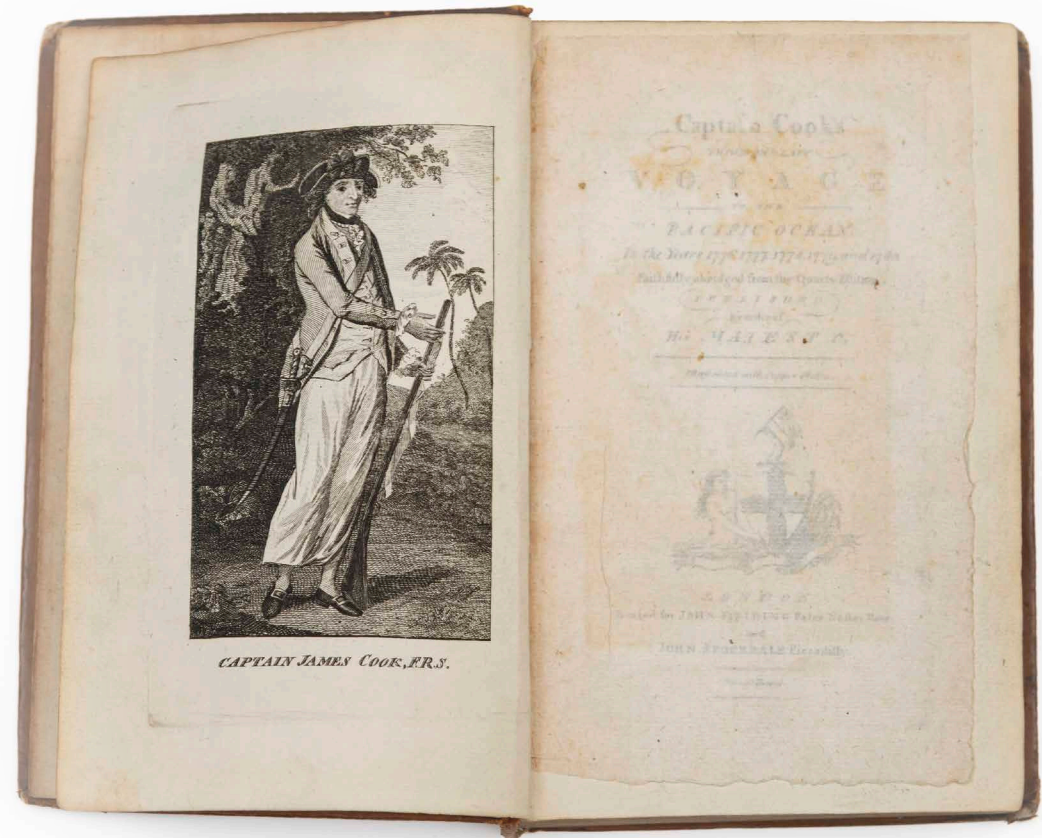
several milestones: successfully traversing high latitudes west to east, charting numerous islands, and disproving the existence of a vast southern continent. He returned as a national hero, was promoted to captain, and was recognised by the Royal Society for his exceptional leadership and dedication to preventing scurvy among his crew.

Cook's voyages expanded the geographical knowledge that Smith and other scholars could draw upon for their work.

Cook's explorations contributed to the broader understanding of the world's geography and resources. This, in turn, had indirect effects on economics. The discovery of new lands and resources influenced trade, international relations, and understanding wealth and resources, central themes in Adam Smith's economic theories.

Cook, James — *Voyages undertaken to the Pacific Ocean*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR STRAHAN & CADELL, LONDON IN 1784. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 83
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FOURTH DIVISION, UPPER ROW



DESCRIPTION:

Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.

Cullen, William — *Institutions of Medicine*

- 3RD EDITION, PUBLISHED FOR ELLIOT, EDINBURGH IN 1785. I VOLUME.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 83

DESCRIPTION:

Born in Hamilton, Scotland, in 1710, William Cullen's journey to medical renown began at the local grammar school. His father, a lawyer employed by the Duke of Hamilton, instilled in him a thirst for knowledge. Cullen's quest for medical expertise took him to the University of Glasgow, where he honed his skills under surgeon John Paisley.

At 19, Cullen embarked on a seafaring adventure, serving as a ship's surgeon in the West Indies. Back in London, he apprenticed with an apothecary, soaking up valuable practical experience. Returning to Scotland in 1732, he established his practice near Shotts, offering free care to the underprivileged.

Cullen's passion for teaching led him back to academia. He enrolled at the newly established Edinburgh Medical School in 1734, returning to Hamilton two years later for private practice. He dedicated eight years to serving his community, showcasing his compassion and clinical skills.

In 1740, Cullen earned his medical degree from Glasgow and, soon after, became a pioneer in independent medical and chemistry lectures. He broke new ground by delivering them in English, a rarity in the Latin-dominated academic world. His innovative approach and engaging style propelled him to the Chair of medicine at Glasgow in 1751.

Cullen's quest for knowledge extended beyond the classroom, he demonstrated the cooling power of evaporation, a groundbreaking feat he documented in his writings. He also proposed a novel disease classification based on observable symptoms, laying the groundwork for more accurate diagnoses.

However, Cullen's true legacy lies in his transformative teaching methods. He was among the first to ditch Latin in favour of English, making medical knowledge more accessible. His captivating lectures, delivered in the infirmary based on his notes, drew students from English-speaking countries. His influential textbook, *First Lines of the Practice of Physic*, further cemented his impact on medical education.

Cullen's influence extended beyond his students. Renowned figures like chemist Joseph Black, discoverer of digitalis, William Withering, and physician Benjamin Rush, who signed the U.S. Declaration of Independence, were among his protégés.

William Cullen's life and work exemplify a spirit of innovation and dedication. He not only advanced medical knowledge but also revolutionised teaching methods, leaving an indelible mark on the history of Scottish medicine.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Cullen was a friend and physician to a coterie of influential figures in 18th Century Enlightenment Scotland, including being a personal physician to David Hume.

Smith and Cullen overlapped in their time in Glasgow, Smith a former student and now ascending to the Chair of Moral Philosophy. Cullen, the medical attendant to the former Chair Thomas Cragie, Smith's forbear in this role, became friendly with Adam Smith, and they corresponded regularly, but during this time in 1751, when Smith ascended to the Chair, they were close. Together, they discussed Smith's future as Chair from his current position of Chair of Logic, the potential retirement of the university's Principal and Hume's likely ascendancy to Chair of Logic.

Smith then moved into Cullen's lodgings when Cullen moved to Edinburgh before moving onto another when Dr Dick passed away and Smith's seniority dictated the house was then his if he wanted.

Smith and Cullen were also founder members of The Literary Society of Glasgow. It was a general debating society composed mainly of professors in the University—Cullen, Black, Wilson the astronomer; Robert Simson,

Leechman the divinity professor and principal; Millar, and indeed nearly the whole Senatus; with a few merchants or country gentlemen of literary tastes such as William Craufurd, the friend of Hamilton of Bangour; William Mure of Caldwell, M.P. for Renfrewshire; Sir John Dalrymple, the historian, who was a proprietor in the West country; John Callander of Craigforth, the antiquary; Thomas Miller, Town Clerk of Glasgow, and afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland; Robert Foulis, the printer; James Watt, who said he derived much benefit from it; Robert Bogle of Shettleston, the promoter of the theatre already mentioned; David Hume, and the Earl of Buchan, elected while residing as a student in 1762.

The Literary Society was founded in 1752 and met every Thursday evening from November to May at half past six.

This fascinating period is covered in John Rae's *Life of Adam Smith* in further detail.

Daniel, Gabriel (Father) — *Histoire de France depuis l'établissement de la Monarchie Française*

- PUBLISHED PARIS IN 1756. 17 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 86

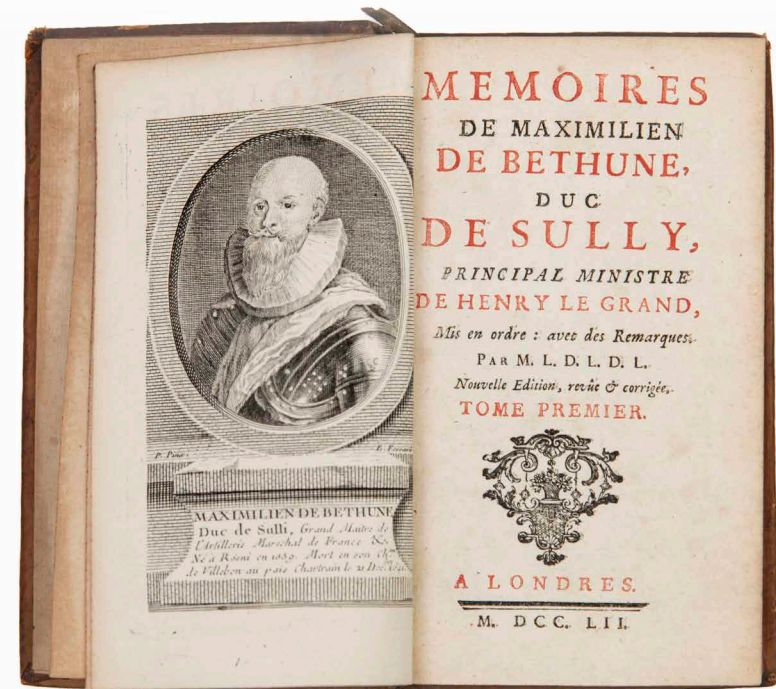


DESCRIPTION:
 Father Gabriel Daniel (1649—1728) was a French Jesuit priest, missionary, and historian. He is best known for his significant contributions to Jesuit missions, particularly in China and India. Daniel's meticulous research and writings, including *Histoire de la Milice Française* and *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*, provided valuable insights into the history and culture of the regions he served. His dedication to missionary work and historical documentation established him as a notable figure in the early exploration and understanding of the Americas and Asia.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
 A Jesuit priest and superior of Paris, Daniel was a widely read historian in the French language. These books, which detail France and its history, provide context to a reader, especially one as enquiring as Adam Smith, who had a love for and spoke the language of France.

De Béthune, Maximilien, Le Duc de Sully — *Mémoires de Maximilien de Béthune*

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED LONDON IN 1752. 8 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 144

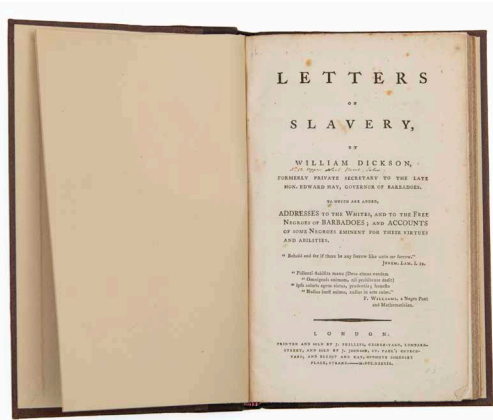


DESCRIPTION:
 Maximilien de Béthune, Duc de Sully (1559—1641), served as Chief Minister to King Henry IV of France. A skilful statesperson and financial reformer, he implemented policies stabilising the post-war French economy. Sully's efforts included reducing royal debt, fostering agriculture, and supporting infrastructure projects. Despite his Protestant faith, he earned the King's trust and played a crucial role in rebuilding France after the Wars of Religion. Sully's enduring influence on economic policies and statecraft makes him significant in French history.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
 Sully's works cover his work within the court of Henry IV of France, particularly around the reforms he had put in place and how these were enforced and reacted to by the cities within those kingdoms. In *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith uses Sully's work to exemplify trade borders, the union between nations, and, therefore, trading partners and the politics involved. In the instance of *The Wealth of Nations*, he describes Paris as 'obstinately' defending themselves against the rule of Henry IV, as Smith puts it, one of the best of kings. He later notes that Henry 'amassed any considerable treasure.'

Dickson, William — *Letters on Slavery*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED EDINBURGH IN 1778. I VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 88



DESCRIPTION:

Dickson (1751—1823), From Moffat, Scotland, was a Quaker. He had been secretary to the Governor of Barbados for 13 years. He became an abolitionist because of his experiences of the brutality with which the enslaved were treated during this time. *Letters* is a collection of accounts of those enslaved during their time detailing the brutal and harsh conditions of their capture and bondage.

Later, In January 1792 the Abolitionist committee sent Dickson 'to enquire into the progress of our cause' in Scotland. Dickson wrote a diary of his travels throughout Scotland that winter. His travels took him from Kirkcudbright to Caithness. On these travels, even in the remotest corners of Scotland, Dickson kept meeting people with hair-raising tales to tell about slavery they had witnessed in the Caribbean. Vast numbers of Scots signed the petitions against the slave trade. In one meeting in Edinburgh, 3685 people signed the petition 'all on the spot with admirable decorum'.

In 1792, Scotland sent 185 petitions to parliament demanding the abolition of the slave trade. Meanwhile, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland hesitated over the matter. It was surprisingly beaten to it by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, who had far more to lose! It took William Wilberforce fifteen years against fierce political opposition to eventually succeed in passing the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in 1807.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

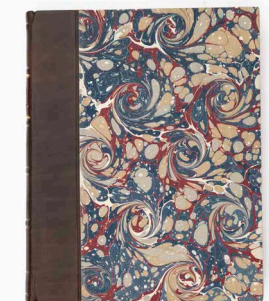
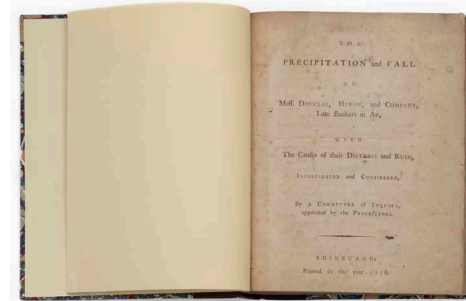
During Smith's lifetime from the 1770s, the movement to abolish slavery was gathering momentum. From the Mansfield ruling in 1772 where an enslaved person was emancipated through to the Slave Trade Act of 1807 which abolished the international slave trade and the long overdue 1833 Slavery Abolition Act which banned the ownership of enslaved people, we can see it was a lengthy and horrific chapter in human history.

Smith was clearly against the slave trade, starting in *Theory of Moral Sentiments*: 'Fortune never exerted more cruelly her empire over mankind, than when she subjected those nations of heroes to the refuse of the jails of Europe, to wretches who possess the virtues neither of the countries which they come from, nor of those which they go to, and whose levity, brutality, and baseness, so justly expose them to the contempt of the vanquished'. (TMS, V.2.9).

This book outlines those experiences and vindicates much of Smith's thoughts.

Douglas, Heron & Co — *Precipitation and Fall of Messrs. Douglas, Heron and Co., late Bankers of Ayr*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED EDINBURGH IN 1778. I VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 89



DESCRIPTION:

In July 1776, partners of the Ayr bank convened to form a committee to report on the reasons the bank had collapsed. This is that report. It covers such reasons as excessive granting of credit and a lack of central control. Each branch was effectively independent of the head office and had its own board of directors. The report also cited gross misconduct: 'open disregard, not only of the principles of the Copartnery (sic) but of the express and positive rules and regulations laid down for the conduct of Managers'. It is an essential document for understanding our banking and economic culture.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Adam Smith mentions the failed bank in *The Wealth of Nations*: 'the design was generous, but the execution was imprudent, and the nature and causes of the distress it meant to relieve were not, perhaps, well understood. This bank was far more liberal than any other had been, granting cash accounts and discounting bills of exchange' (II.ii.73). Indeed, much of chapter II of *The Wealth of Nations* covers the detailed circumstances of the bank's demise. The Duke of Buccleuch was Smith's patron and former pupil

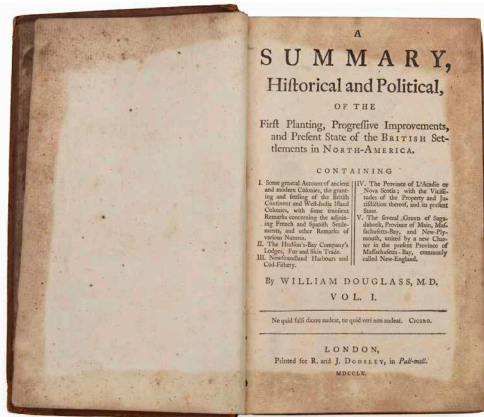
and lost a substantial amount of land, sold to cover his position as a large investor to the tune of £800,000. Indeed, Smith – still the closest of confidants and advisors to the duke opened a letter to William Pulteney (whose book is also part of the library collection) in 1772 thus:

KIRKALDY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1772—
My dear Pulteney—I have received your most friendly letter in due course, and I have delayed too long to answer it. Though I have had no concern myself in the public calamities, some of the friends in whom I interest myself the most have been deeply concerned in them, and my attention has been a good deal occupied with the most proper method of extricating them.

The bank itself took over 60 years to wind up and untangle, with some reports saying much more. It was ruinous for many throughout Scotland, from ordinary folk who suffered famine and subsequently rioted but more notably throughout Europe, including Catherine the Great, who had financed Russia's banking system, and several large banks were nationalised.

Douglass, William — *A Summary Historical and Political of the First Planting, Progressive Improvements and Present State of the British Settlements in North America*

- 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR DODSLEY, LONDON IN 1760. 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 89



DESCRIPTION:

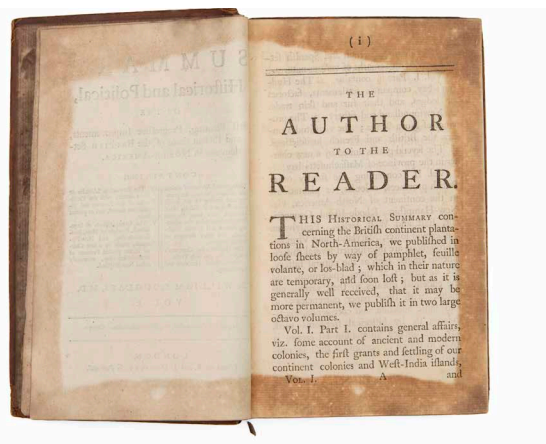
William Douglass (c. 1691—1752) was a Scottish/American physician and early epidemiologist known for pioneering public health work during the 18th century. A Massachusetts native born in Gifford, Scotland, Douglass made significant contributions to the understanding and controlling of infectious diseases, such as smallpox, to which he would eventually succumb. He authored the influential book *The Practical History of a New Epidemical Eruptive Miliary Fever* in 1735. Douglass's dedication to public health laid the foundation for future efforts to combat infectious diseases in America and cemented his status as a medical pioneer in colonial America.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Douglass was a physician living in Boston. Although not a work noted for its accuracy,

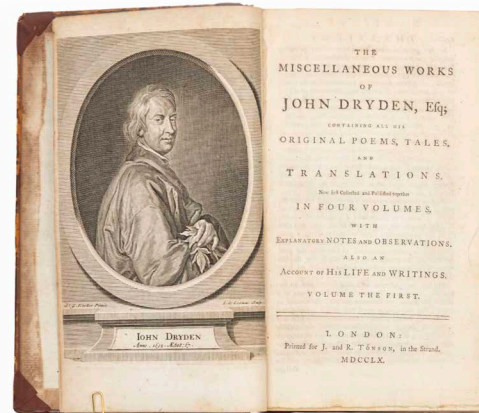
modern critics of the work have overlooked the fact that its author was the first to attempt this story from the viewpoint of a resident American. Other contemporary reviews describe it as 'a fuller and more circumstantial account of North America than is anywhere else to be met with.' In his *Present State of North America* (London, 1755), John Huske wrote: "There is not one Work yet published to the world in our language that in any Degree deserves the Title of a History of North America, but Smith's History of Virginia, and Douglass's Summary... And this last is only valuable for being the best Collection of facts in general, for a future Historian, that was ever made or published."

The completion and publication of the work were interrupted by Douglass' death—a work of significant importance in the writing of American history.



Dryden, John — *Miscellaneous Works*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR TONSON, LONDON IN 1760. 4 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 89
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 1



DESCRIPTION:

John Dryden (1631—1700) was a prominent English poet, playwright, and critic, often regarded as one of the leading literary figures of the Restoration period.

Born into a landowning family in 1631, John Dryden's life intertwined with the turbulent political and religious tides of the 17th century. He emerged as a literary giant, influencing poetry and drama and shaping the landscape of English criticism.

Dryden's early poems demonstrated his command of form and classical allusions. Soon, he began writing for the stage, producing a string of heroic plays like *The Indian Queen* and *The Conquest of Granada*, captivating audiences with grand narratives of love and conflict.

In the 1670s, his focus shifted towards satire. *Absalom and Achitophel* and *The Medall* targeted his political opponents with wit and acerbity,

securing his position as an expert in the genre. His conversion to Catholicism, however, fuelled controversy, reflected in works like *The Hind* and *The Panther*.

Despite political upheaval, Dryden continued to write across multiple genres. He translated classical works like Virgil, penned innovative theatrical pieces like King Arthur, and explored philosophical themes in poems like *Religio Laici*.

Dryden's critical essays showcased his analytical power and commitment to English literary development throughout his career. He challenged established ideas, praised worthy contemporaries, and paved the way for future generations of academic minds.

By his death in 1700, Dryden had secured his place as a cornerstone of English literature. His versatile talent, intellectual vigour, and willingness to engage with contemporary events inspire and challenge readers and writers alike.

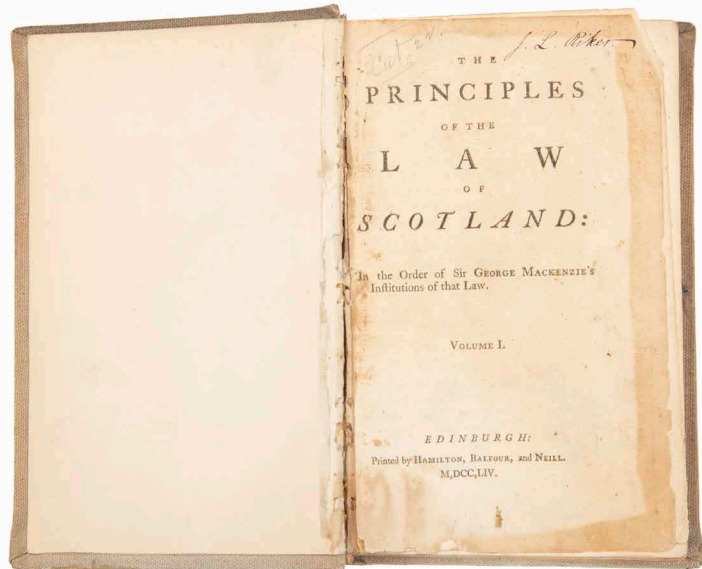
SELECTION CRITERIA:

John Dryden was the English poet, playwright, and literary critic during the Restoration period in England. He is best known for his influential works in English literature, including his poetry, dramas, and critical essays. These essays and rhetoric will have been exemplary to Smith and his peers as they formed their ideas and honed their craft, which was the spoken and written word.

As the first official Poet Laureate of England, he left an indelible mark on the literature of his time, known for his wit, satire, and skilful versification.

Erskine, John — *The Principles of Law of Scotland*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR HAMILTON, BALFOUR, AND NEILL, EDINBURGH IN 1754. 2 VOLUMES BOUND AS 1.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 91
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 2



DESCRIPTION:

John Erskine of Carnock (1695—1768) was a notable Scottish jurist and writer. He is best known for his work on the subject of Scots Law. John's son was also a prominent theologian and fellow luminary of the Scottish Enlightenment describing theology and morality, as evidenced in his book *Theological Dissertations*.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Both men were contemporaries in the main cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland. Smith held the Chair of Moral Philosophy at the University of Glasgow, and his lectures on topics such as ethics, jurisprudence, and political economy influenced many, including John Erskine and vice versa.

John Erskine was a Professor of Scots Law at Edinburgh University. He was associated with

the Scottish Enlightenment, and the literary and philosophical society known as the Select Society was established by his son, also John, the esteemed theologian. Erskine was well-versed in the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers like Smith and shared intellectual interests with him, they were part of the same intellectual milieu in Scotland during a time when ideas across disciplines were flourishing although he retired from public life in 1765.

Their shared interests in moral philosophy, ethics, and the pursuit of knowledge likely led to some degree of intellectual exchange and influence. Erskine retains the honour of having his work quoted in Scots law today, and his books remain in print with revisions for use in the practice of Scots law.

Ferguson, Adam — *The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic*

- PUBLISHED FOR W. STRAHAN & T. CADELL, LONDON IN 1783. 3 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 93



DESCRIPTION:

Adam Ferguson (1723—1816) was a Scottish philosopher and historian known for his significant contributions to the Scottish Enlightenment.

Adam Ferguson, born in 1723 in the Scottish village of Logierait, carved his niche in history as a prominent figure in both philosophy and the burgeoning field of sociology. His life traversed diverse roles, from chaplaincy in the military to professorship at the University of Edinburgh, each enriching his unique perspective on society and human nature.

Ferguson's intellectual journey began at the University of St. Andrews. Ordained as a chaplain, he served with the Black Watch Regiment, even witnessing combat in Flanders. However, a shift in aspirations led him to abandon the clergy in 1757, succeeding his friend, the renowned philosopher David Hume, as the keeper of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh. This new position immersed

him in a wealth of knowledge, fuelling his intellectual pursuits.

His academic acumen soon propelled him further. In 1759, he became a professor of natural philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, followed by a promotion to the Chair of mental and moral philosophy in 1764. It was during this tenure that Ferguson produced his most significant works, each reflecting his deep engagement with societal dynamics and human conduct.

Beyond academia, Ferguson also ventured into diplomacy. In 1778, he joined a British commission sent to negotiate with the American revolutionaries in Philadelphia, offering a firsthand glimpse into the political complexities of the era. As his academic career ended in 1785, he retired to St. Andrews, spending his later years in quiet contemplation and reflection.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith and Ferguson were close friends and part of the same intellectual circle in Edinburgh during the Scottish Enlightenment. They often engaged in philosophical discussions and shared ideas.

Smith and Ferguson were moral philosophers; Ferguson was the Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University in 1785. Their ideas on moral sentiments and the nature of human behaviour were interconnected. Smith's work, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759), explored the moral and emotional aspects of human nature, while Ferguson's *An Essay on the History of Civil Society* (1767) examined the development of human societies from a moral and sociological perspective.

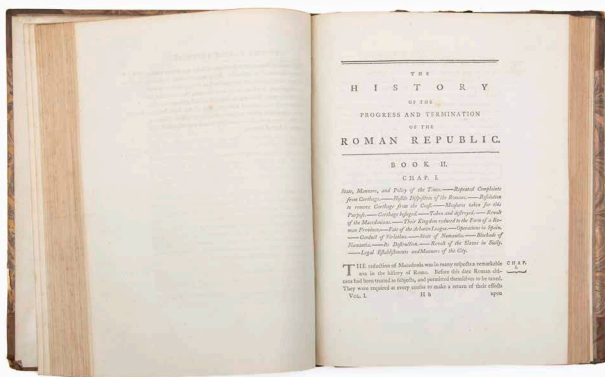
Although less influential in economics, Ferguson contributed to discussions about the market and commerce in his writings, often reflecting on economic activities' social and moral implications.

One key difference between the two was their views on the role of self-interest in society. Smith is famously associated with the idea of the 'invisible hand,' where individual self-interest can lead to the betterment of society. On the other hand, Ferguson was more sceptical of the potential benefits of self-interest, emphasising the importance of social bonds and the moral sentiments that hold societies together.

His work, *The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic* (1783), analysed the rise and fall of the Roman Republic and examined the impact of moral and social factors on political institutions. Ferguson's insights on history and society influenced subsequent philosophers and political thinkers. He remains a notable figure in the intellectual history of 18th-century Scotland and the broader Enlightenment movement.

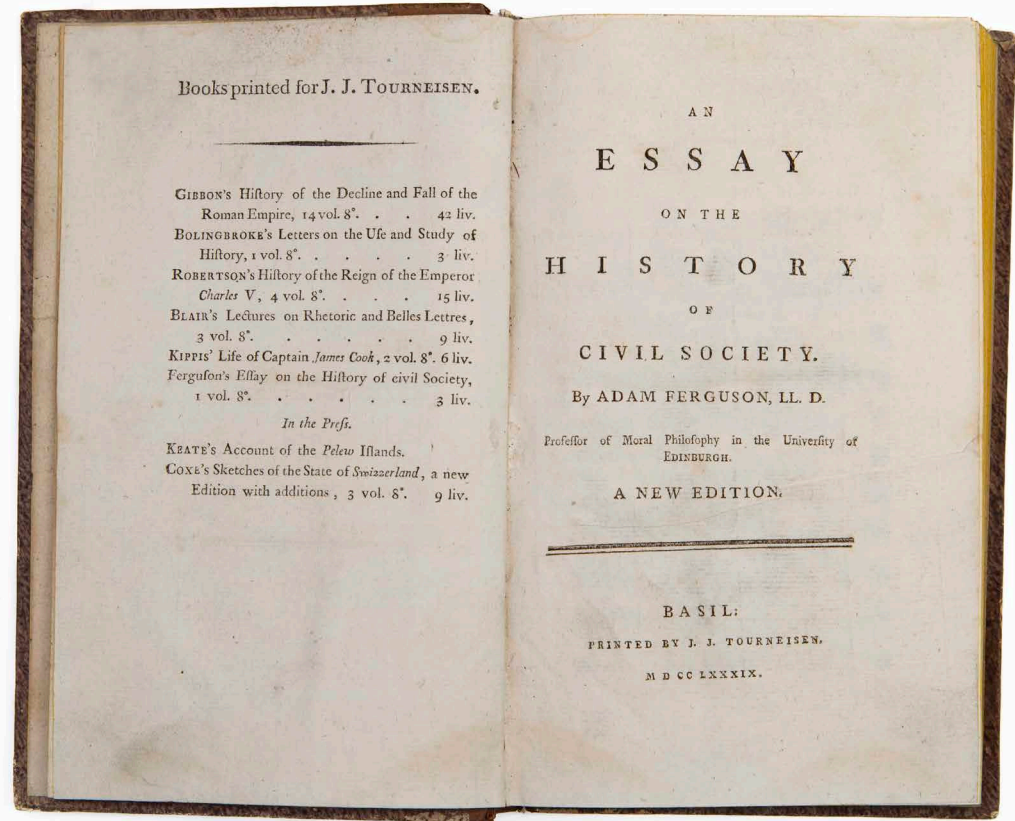
Ferguson's legacy extends far beyond his works. He is widely recognised as a forerunner of modern sociology, emphasising social interaction and its impact on human development, laying the groundwork for future scholars. His ideas resonated with literary giants like Sir Walter Scott, who penned his epitaph, further solidifying his enduring influence on intellectual discourse.

Ferguson's contributions transcended disciplinary boundaries, weaving together philosophy, history, and social analysis to provide a nuanced understanding of human societies and their evolution. His emphasis on the dynamic interplay between individuals and their social contexts continues to resonate with scholars and readers alike, solidifying his place as a significant figure in both intellectual history and the social sciences.



Ferguson, Adam — *An Essay on the History of Civil Society*

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR TOURNEISON IN BASEL IN 1789. 1 VOLUME.
- NB — SMITH OWNED A 1767 EDINBURGH PUBLISHED EDITION.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 93



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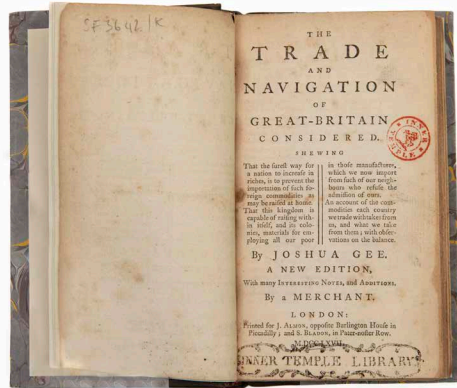
Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

This seminal work considered his magnum opus, traced the historical trajectory of humankind, exploring the evolution of societies from primitive beginnings to refined civilizations. It highlighted the crucial role of social interaction in shaping human morality and behaviour, laying the groundwork for his contributions to sociology.

Gee, Joshua — *The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Considered*

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR ALMON, LONDON IN 1767. 1 VOLUME.
- NB — SMITH OWNED A 1750 COPY PRINTED IN GLASGOW.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 96



DESCRIPTION:

Joshua Gee (1720—1798) was an English-born American entrepreneur and inventor. He is best known for his pioneering work in the early American iron industry. Gee's innovative furnace designs revolutionised iron production, making it more efficient and cost-effective. His efforts played a pivotal role in the growth of the American iron industry during the 18th century. Additionally, Gee's contributions extended to the development of naval technology with his invention of the hull-scraping machine. His legacy endures as a significant figure in the industrial and technological advancement of early America.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

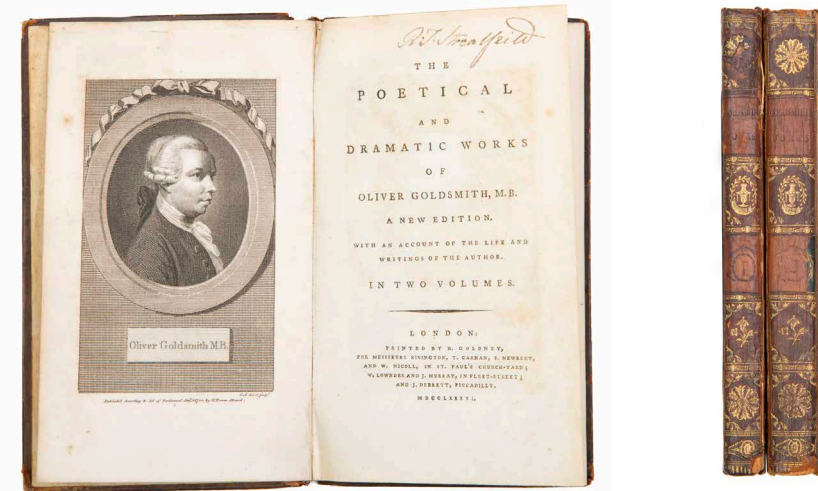
Francis Maseres's copy, Maseres (1731—1824), was an English lawyer. He is known as attorney general of the Province of Quebec, judge, mathematician, historian, member of the Royal Society, and cursitor baron of the exchequer. Smith also owned Maseres' published work.

When the extended and complete title of this book is considered, this work had a clear and focused aim, that of protectionism of one's borders. It reads –
 'Shewing that the surest way for a nation to increase in riches is to prevent the importation of such foreign commodities as may be raised at home; that this kingdom is capable of raising within itself, and its colonies, materials for employing all our poor in those manufactures which we now import from such of our neighbours who refuse the admission of ours; some account of the commodities each country we trade with takes from us what we take from them, with observations on the balance'.

Contrary to Smith's ideas set out in *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith would have devoured these ideas before distilling them into his own ideas and carefully considering these arguments. In Smith's Lectures, he cites this work on two occasions, even labelling Gee as 'endeavouring (sic) to show that England would soon be ruined by trade with foreign countries;... he calculates that the balance is always against us', to which he reports this as 'absurd'.

Goldsmith, Oliver — *The Poetical and Dramatic Works of Oliver Goldsmith*

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR RIVINGTON, CARNAN, NEWBERY ET. AL., LONDON IN 1786.
- 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 97



DESCRIPTION:

Oliver Goldsmith (1728—1774) was an Irish-born poet, playwright, and essayist known for his literary contributions during the 18th century. His best-known work, *The Deserted Village*, and the novel *The Vicar of Wakefield* demonstrated his skill in portraying rustic life and human foibles. Goldsmith's prose and poetry were celebrated for their charm and wit. He was a member of the literary and social circles of his time and left an enduring mark on English literature with his elegant and insightful writing.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

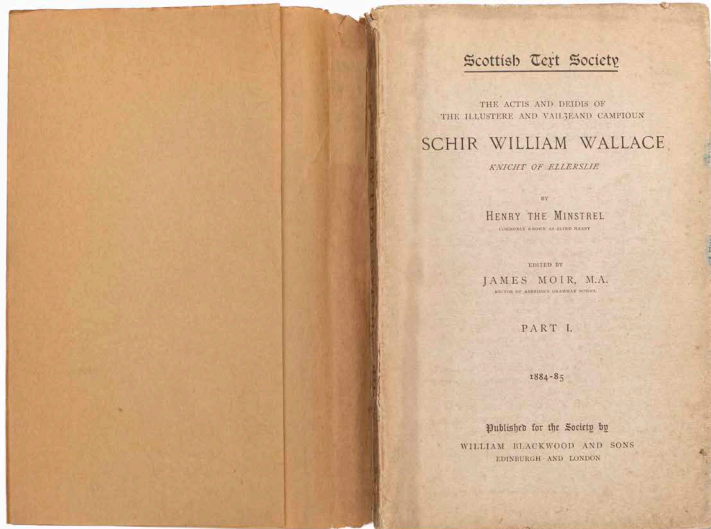
Although they pursued different career paths, both had notable literary achievements. Adam Smith is famous for his ground-breaking work in economics; Oliver Goldsmith, on the other hand, was a celebrated author and playwright known for works like *She Stoops to Conquer*.

In London, where both men spent a significant part of their lives, they moved in overlapping intellectual circles. Goldsmith was part of the literary and theatrical scene, associating with luminaries like Samuel Johnson and Joshua Reynolds. Adam Smith, while primarily an academic and economist, also frequented London's intellectual and social circles, where he engaged in conversations with other notable figures of the time.

Both Smith and Goldsmith were associated with 'The Club', a famous literary and discussion group that met in London's Turk's Head Tavern in SoHo. This club included a diverse range of intellectuals and writers, and both Smith and Goldsmith attended its meetings.

Henry The Minstrel (Also known as Blind Harry or Blind Henry) — *The Acts and Deeds of the Illustrious and Valiant Companion Sir William Wallace Knight of Ellerslie*

- PUBLISHED FOR THE SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY, EDINBURGH, AND LONDON IN 1888. 3 VOLUMES
- THESE BOOKS ARE FROM THE LIBRARY OF ROBERT OGILVIE CROMBIE, A WELL-KNOWN EDINBURGH SUPERNATURALIST.
- NB — SMITH OWNED A 1699 NEW GLASGOW EDITION IN 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 151



DESCRIPTION:

Blind Henry, also known as Blind Harry, was a legendary Scottish poet and minstrel, active in the late 15th century. He is best known for his epic poem, *The Acts and Deeds of the Illustrious and Valiant Champion Sir William Wallace, Knight of Elderslie*. This work, written in Middle Scots, celebrated the life and exploits of the Scottish patriot William Wallace. Although little is known about Blind Harry's own life, his poem played a significant role in shaping the historical and mythic portrayal of William Wallace in Scottish folklore.

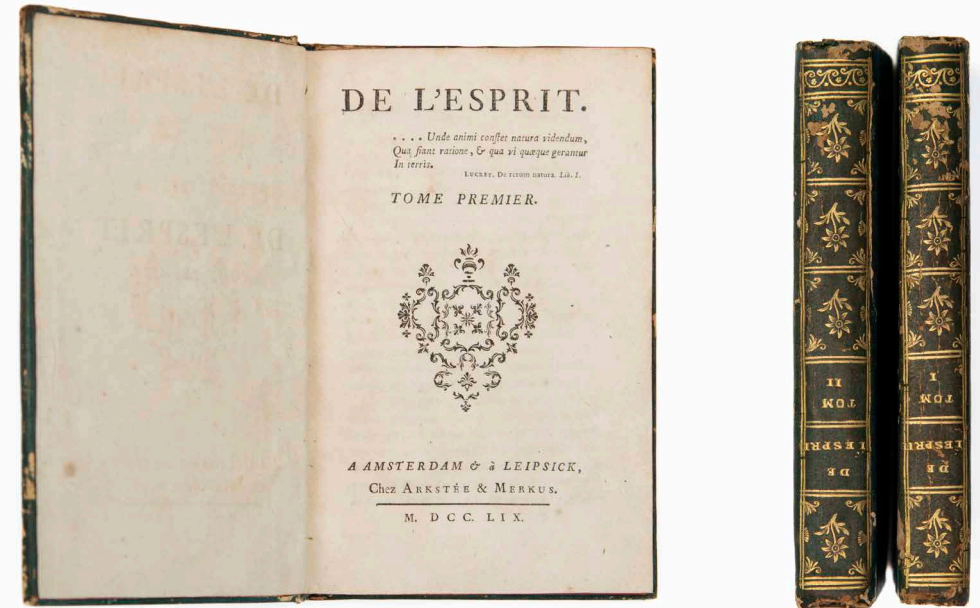
SELECTION CRITERIA:

A cultural behemoth in Scotland, William Wallace is a figure well-known throughout history. Smith was, of course, keen on history as well as many other subjects, and these books within the collection would have added to his knowledge. Why it is essential for us is that we are usually given updated and modern references of William Wallace from the Victorian period onwards. These texts allow us as readers to experience earlier characterisations.



Helvétius, Claude Adrien — *De l'esprit*

- PUBLISHED FOR ARKSTEE & MERKUS, AMSTERDAM IN 1759. 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 102



DESCRIPTION:

Claude Adrien Helvétius (1715—1771) was an Enlightenment-Era French philosopher and author known for his influential work *De l'esprit (On the Mind)*. Helvétius argued that human character and abilities were primarily shaped by education and environment, rejecting innate qualities. His ideas sparked controversy and were criticised by religious and political authorities. Helvétius championed secularism, advocating for rationalism and equality. His writings contributed to the intellectual climate that eventually led to the French Revolution. Helvétius remains a significant figure in the history of Enlightenment philosophy.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Adam Smith and Claude Helvétius were both significant figures of the Enlightenment era in the field of moral philosophy. Both Smith and Helvétius were influenced by the

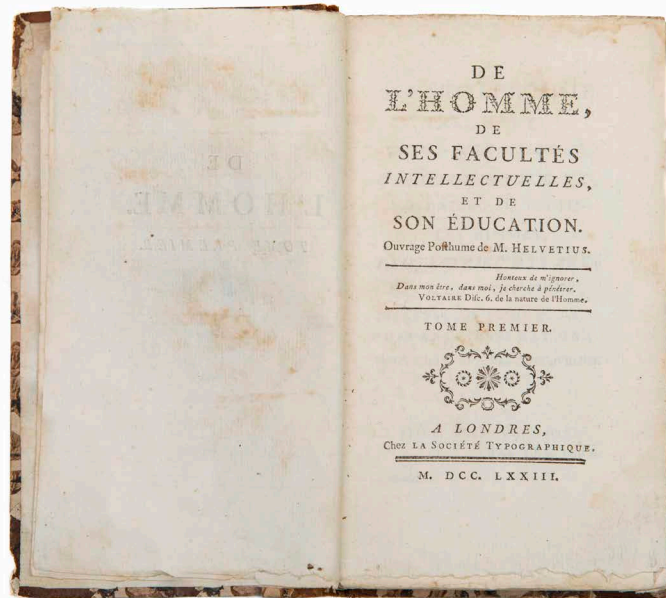
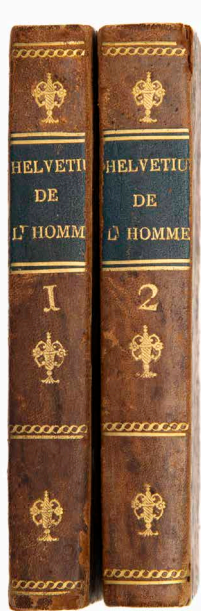
Enlightenment's ideals of reason, individualism, and the pursuit of knowledge. They believed in the power of human reason to improve society and advocated for the importance of education.

Helvétius, a French philosopher, is primarily known for their work *De l'esprit (On the Mind)*, in which he argued that individuals' abilities and character are shaped by their environment and education. He emphasises the role of education in moulding human behaviour and believes that society should prioritise the education of its citizens. There are evident parallels between the writings of Helvétius and those of Smith and his writings.

Adam Smith and Claude Helvétius were both products of the Enlightenment and shared a commitment to reason, education, and the betterment of society.

Helvétius, Claude Adrien — *De l'Homme De Ses Facultés Intellectuelles et de Son Éducation*

- PUBLISHED FOR LA SOCIÉTÉ TYPOGRAPHIQUE, LONDON IN 1773. 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 103
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FOURTH DIVISION, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 3



DESCRIPTION:

Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.

Hobbes, Thomas — *Elementa Philisophica de Cive*

- PUBLISHED FOR ELZEVIRIUM, AMSTERDAM IN 1669. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 103



DESCRIPTION:

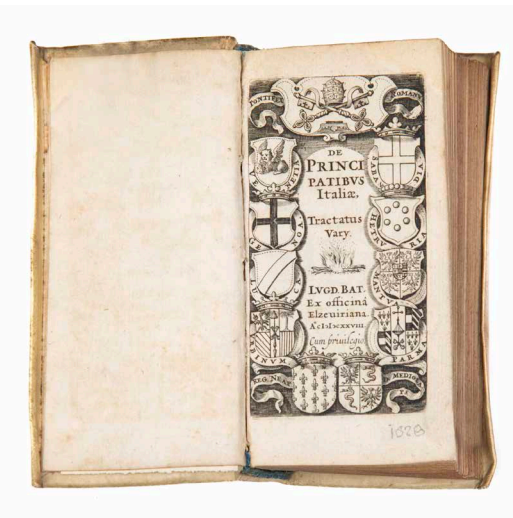
Thomas Hobbes (1588—1679) was an English philosopher who was considered one of the most prominent figures in the history of political philosophy. His most famous work is *Leviathan*, published in 1651. In it, he argued that humans are naturally selfish and that the only way to avoid conflict is to create a powerful sovereign state. Hobbes's views were highly controversial in his own time, but they have had a lasting influence on political thought.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Culminating his professorship, Adam Smith unleashed his magnum opus, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, in 1759. This work is a direct rebuttal to the prevailing egoistic theories espoused by Hobbes, Mandeville, and Rousseau. In it, Smith tackles the fundamental questions of defining virtue and motivating morally upright behaviour. His answer departs from his philosophical predecessors, offering a sophisticated extension of his teachers' Hutcheson and Hume's ideas.

Smith argues that moral judgments are rooted in our inherent sentiments, primarily those of justice, benevolence, prudence, and propriety. These sentiments manifest through sympathy, the cornerstone of his system. We instinctively judge the motives and conduct of others and, subsequently, ourselves through sympathy. By imagining ourselves in others' shoes, we naturally empathise with their joys and sorrows, shaping our moral compass.

This emphasis on empathy and shared experiences starkly contrasts the egoistic philosophies popular at the time. While Hobbes, Mandeville, and Rousseau viewed individuals as primarily self-interested, Smith paints a more nuanced picture. He acknowledges the presence of self-love yet tempers it with the powerful influence of sympathy, arguing that we naturally seek personal gain and the approval and harmony that stem from acting virtuously.



Homer — *Illiados*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED IN PARIS 1554. 1 VOLUME.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 104

DESCRIPTION:

At the heart of Homer's *Iliad* lies an epic conflict—the quarrel between King Agamemnon and the legendary warrior Achilles. Set during the final year of the Trojan War, the poem delves into the themes of pride, anger, and the devastating consequences of human conflict.

Following the fall of Troy, Homer's *Odyssey* embarks on a different journey. In this grand narrative, Odysseus, king of Ithaca, endures a ten-year odyssey fraught with challenges and perils as he strives to return home. This epic weaves tales of cunning, resilience, and the yearning for belonging.

Both poems are composed in Homeric Greek, a literary dialect blending features of Ionic and Aeolic dialects from various eras, influenced by Eastern Ionic. Scholars believe these epics were initially transmitted orally and passed down through generations of bards before eventually being committed to writing.

While renowned for their tragic and severe themes, the Homeric poems also incorporate moments of humour and laughter, offering a multifaceted portrayal of the human experience. Beyond storytelling, they profoundly shaped ancient Greek culture and education, instilling ideals of heroism, glory, and honour that continue to resonate.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

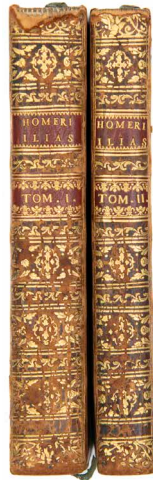
Shrouded in the mists of antiquity, Homer remains a figure of elusive charm. Though credited with composing the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, two monumental epics that shaped the literary landscape of ancient Greece and beyond, his existence and even his name are veiled in uncertainty.

He is said to have flourished during the 9th or 8th century BCE, hailing from the region of Ionia in present-day Turkey. While ancient Greeks attributed the poems to him, definitive details about his life still need to be more complete.

Scholars grapple with the question of his historicity. Was there a single genius named Homer who crafted these epic narratives, or does the name represent a collective oral storytelling tradition? Did a genuine bard draw upon existing tales, shaping them into the masterpieces we know today?

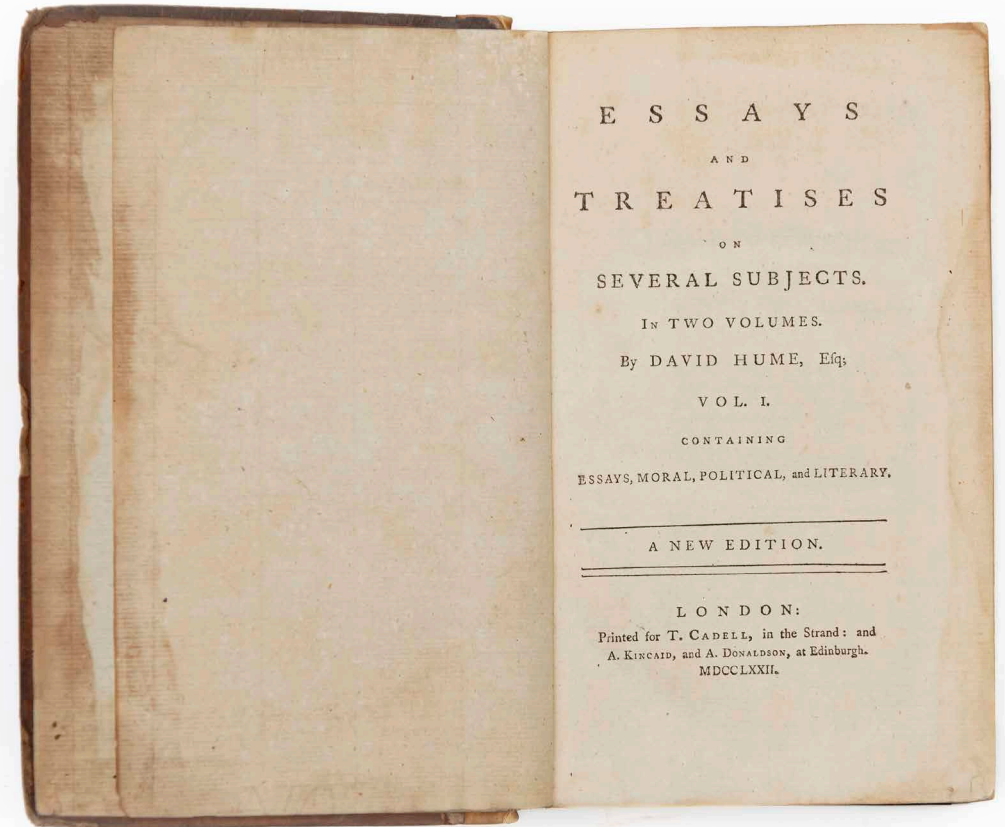
Despite the unknowns, one thing remains steadfast: the enduring power of his artistry. If we accept the existence of a singular Homer, we must acknowledge him as one of literature's most significant figures. His ability to weave intricate narratives, capture the essence of human emotions, and illuminate the complexities of war, love, and destiny continues to resonate across millennia.

The enigma of Homer, therefore, serves as a testament to the enduring power of storytelling. Whether a historical figure or a symbolic representation, his legacy lies in the timeless tales he gifted to the world, forever enriching our understanding of humanity and its journey through the ages. Homer's epic poems shaped aspects of ancient Greek culture and education, fostering ideals of heroism, glory, and honour.



Hume, David — *Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects*

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR CADELL, LONDON IN 1772. 2 VOLUMES.
NB — SMITH OWNED AN EARLIER EDITION PRINTED BY THE SAME PUBLISHER. PRINTED IN 1758 IN 4 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 105
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FIRST DIVISION — BOOK DESCRIBED AS LYING ON TOP.



DESCRIPTION:

David Hume (1711–1776) was a Scottish philosopher and historian who significantly shaped the development of Western philosophy and the Enlightenment. His works, including *A Treatise of Human Nature* and *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, challenged traditional beliefs and emphasised empirical reasoning and scepticism. Hume’s ideas on causation, induction, and the nature of knowledge remain influential in modern philosophy. As a key figure in the Scottish Enlightenment, he laid the groundwork for the empiricist tradition and the critical examination of human perception and reasoning.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

David Hume’s philosophical ideas profoundly impacted Adam Smith’s thinking, particularly his empiricism and scepticism. Hume’s emphasis on empirical observation and his critique of metaphysical speculation helped shape Smith’s approach to economics, emphasising the importance of observation and evidence in understanding economic behaviour.

Both Hume and Smith were deeply interested in moral philosophy. Hume’s work, particularly his ideas on moral sentiment and the role of sympathy in ethics, laid the groundwork for Smith’s moral philosophy. Smith’s *Theory of Moral Sentiments* expanded upon and developed

Hume’s ideas, exploring the role of empathy and social harmony in moral decision-making.

Adam Smith is most famous for his book *The Wealth of Nations*, which is often considered the founding text of modern economics. Hume’s influence is evident in Smith’s economic ideas, particularly in his emphasis on self-interest, division of labour, and the role of markets in promoting wealth and prosperity. Hume’s earlier writings on economic topics and the importance of trade and commerce in society influenced Smith’s work.

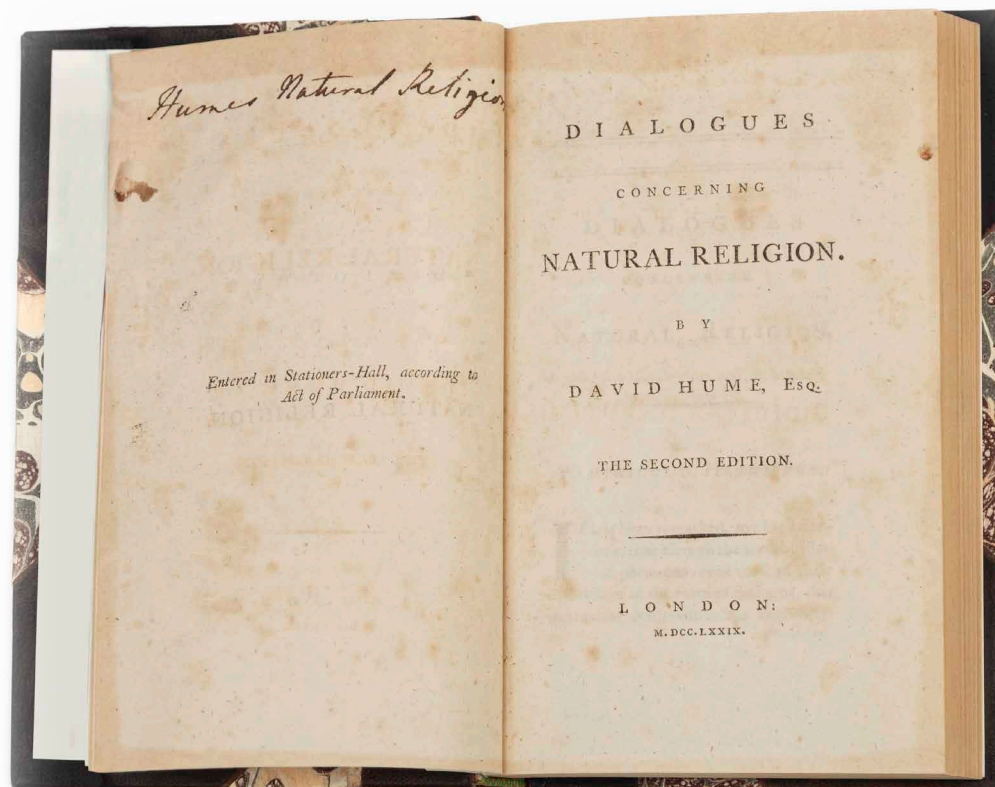
Smith and Hume maintained a close and productive correspondence throughout their lives. They exchanged letters discussing their ideas, intellectual projects, and personal matters. Their letters provide valuable insights into their intellectual development and how they influenced each other’s work.

While Hume and Smith shared many philosophical and intellectual interests, they also had differences, particularly in their views on religion and the role of government in society. Nonetheless, their friendship and intellectual exchange remain a significant part of the history of the Scottish Enlightenment and the development of modern philosophy and economics.



Hume, David — *Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion*

- 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED LONDON IN 1779. 1 VOLUME, PREVIOUSLY OWNED BY THE NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 105



DESCRIPTION:

Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.

Hume, David — *The History of England from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to The Revolution in 1688*

- NEW EDITION WITH ADDED INDEX. PUBLISHED FOR UNITED, DUBLIN IN 1778. 8 VOLUMES
NB — SMITH'S COPIES WERE PRINTED IN LONDON IN 1775 AND WERE WITHOUT INDEX.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE N/A
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: SECOND DIVISION, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 3

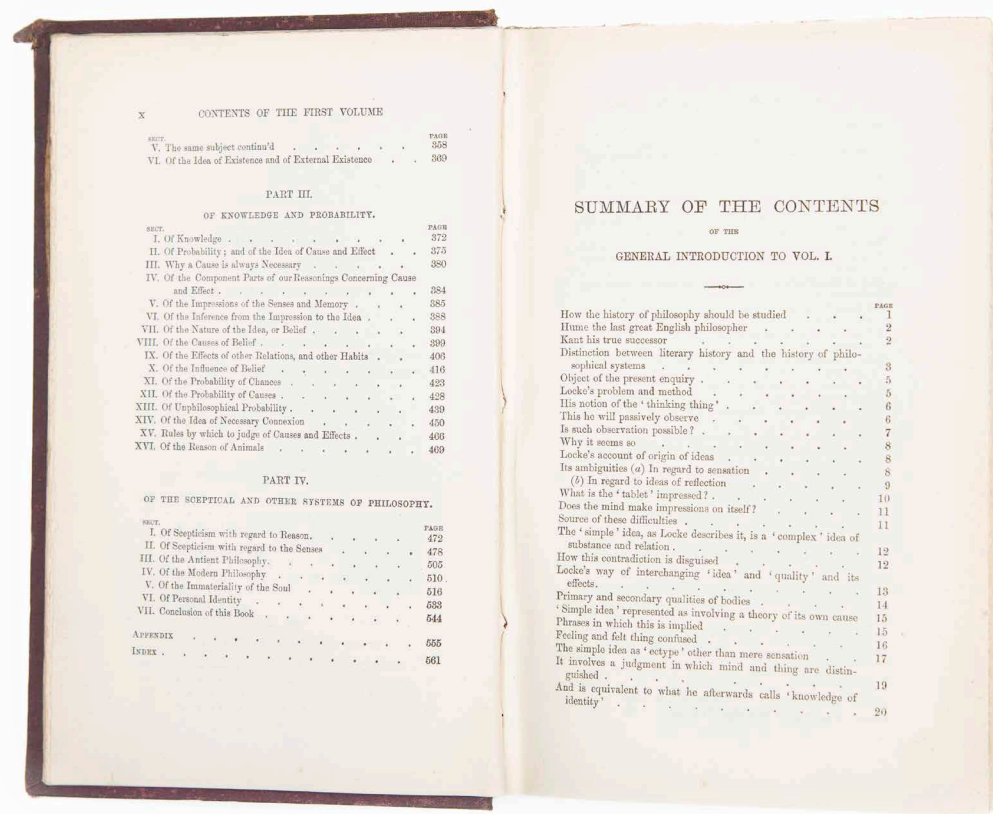


DESCRIPTION:
Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
Please refer to previous author entry.

Hume, David — *A Treatise on Human Nature*

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR LONGMAN AND GREEN, LONDON IN 1882. 2 VOLUMES
NB — SMITH OWNED A 1739 EDITION PUBLISHED IN LONDON.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 105

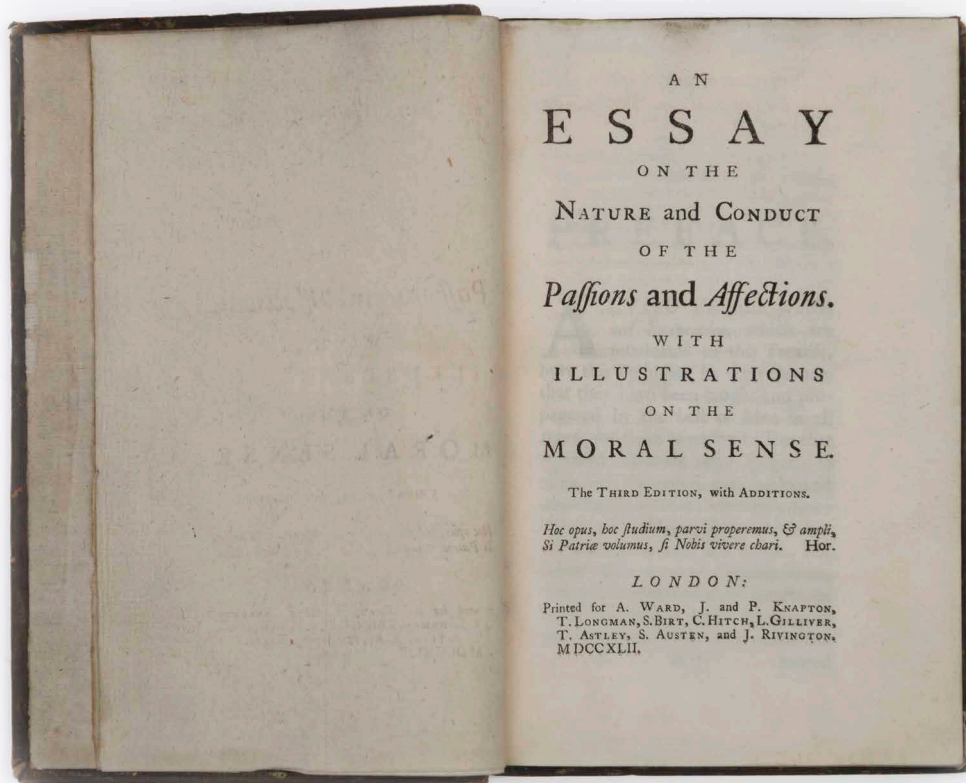


DESCRIPTION:
Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
Please refer to previous author entry.

Hutcheson, Frances — *An Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections*

- 3RD EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR KNAPTON, DARBY, LONGMAN ET. AL, LONDON IN 1742. I VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 106
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FOURTH DIVISION, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 4



DESCRIPTION:

Francis Hutcheson (1694–1746) was an influential Irish philosopher known for his contributions to moral philosophy and aesthetics during the Scottish Enlightenment.

Known for defending the innate moral sense, he is a prominent figure in the Scottish Enlightenment. Born to a Presbyterian minister,

he immersed himself in philosophy, classics, and theology at the University of Glasgow. After briefly founding a private academy in Dublin, he returned to his alma mater in 1729, assuming the mantle of Professor of Moral Philosophy.

While licensed as a preacher, Hutcheson's belief in accessing morality independent

of religious tenets caused friction with the Glasgow Presbytery in 1738. However, his popularity as a preacher remained undimmed, and his influence extended to celebrated figures like David Hume, who sought his insights on moral philosophy.

Hutcheson's key ethical ideas are woven into his seminal works, including *Inquiry into the Original of Our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue* (1725), *An Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections* (1728), and the posthumous *System of Moral Philosophy* (1755). He proposed the existence of internal senses within humans beyond the five traditional external senses. Among these, the moral sense held prime importance for him.

This innate moral sense, according to Hutcheson, serves as an immediate compass, instinctively judging the quality of actions and emotions, favouring the virtuous and rejecting the vicious. His primary criterion for moral judgement hinged on whether an act contributed to the overall well-being of humanity. This philosophy resonated with later utilitarian thinkers like Jeremy Bentham, who famously echoed Hutcheson's phrase 'the greatest happiness for the greatest number.'

Beyond ethics, Hutcheson's contributions encompassed logic and the theory of human knowledge, enriching the intellectual landscape of his era. His legacy lives on in the enduring fascination with the innate moral compass and its role in shaping human behaviour and societal choices.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

The link between Adam Smith and Francis Hutcheson lies in their shared intellectual heritage and philosophical influences. Francis Hutcheson was a prominent Irish philosopher and professor who influenced Smith's thought.

Hutcheson, who taught at the University of Glasgow, was a proponent of moral philosophy

and is considered one of the key figures in the Scottish Enlightenment. He emphasised the importance of moral sentiment and innate moral principles. His teachings had a profound impact on Smith's intellectual development.

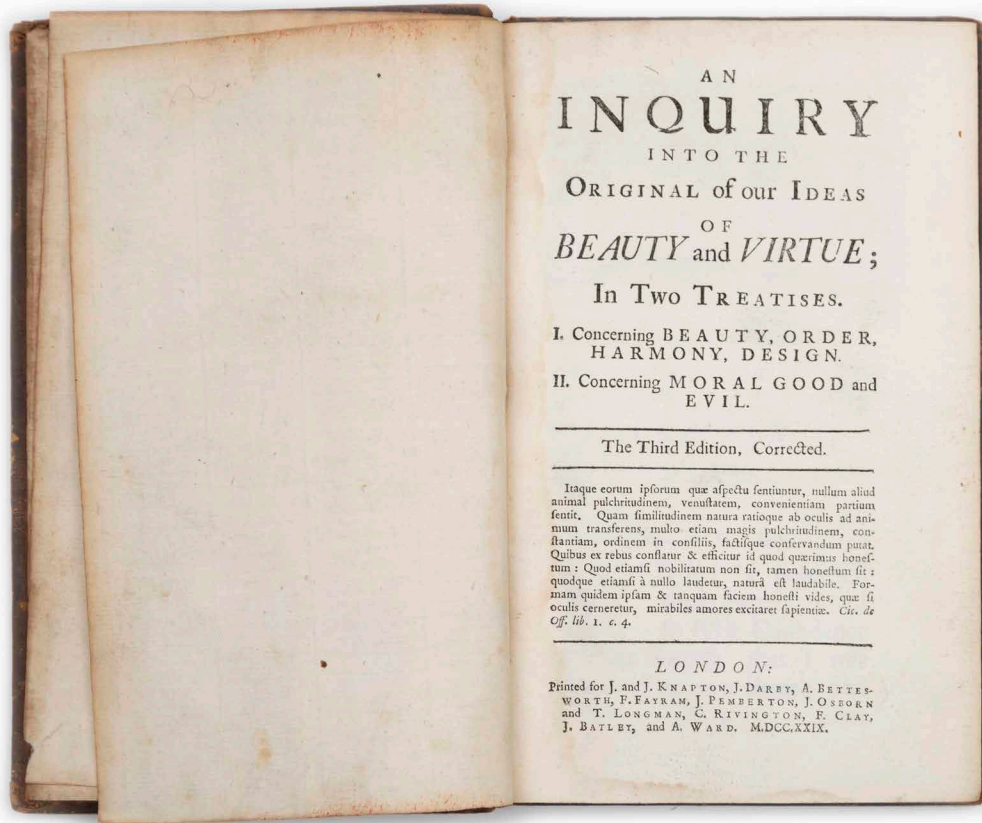
Adam Smith, often regarded as the father of modern economics, studied under Hutcheson at the University of Glasgow. Hutcheson's emphasis on moral philosophy and ethical considerations played a significant role in shaping Smith's ideas, particularly in his famous work, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759).

In *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Smith developed the concept of the 'invisible hand,' which is often associated with his later work on economics in *The Wealth of Nations* (1776). This concept suggests that individuals pursuing their self-interest in a market context can unintentionally contribute to society's well-being. This idea was influenced by Hutcheson's emphasis on individual moral sentiments and pursuing virtue. It is, therefore, quite apropos that in Smith's inventory, this book and Smith's *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* sit side by side.

While Adam Smith and Francis Hutcheson are often seen as distinct figures in philosophy and economics, the link between them is evident in Smith's incorporation of ethical considerations and the invisible hand concept into his economic theories, which had roots in Hutcheson's moral philosophy.

Hutcheson, Frances — *An Inquiry into the Original of Our Ideas of Beauty and Virtues*

- 3RD EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR KNAPTON, LONGMAN, DARBY ET. AL., LONDON IN 1729. 1 VOLUME. NB — SMITH OWNED SEVERAL COPIES OF THESE BOOKS; THE RECORDED VERSION IS A 2ND EDITION PRINTED IN 1726.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 106
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FOURTH DIVISION, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 4



DESCRIPTION:

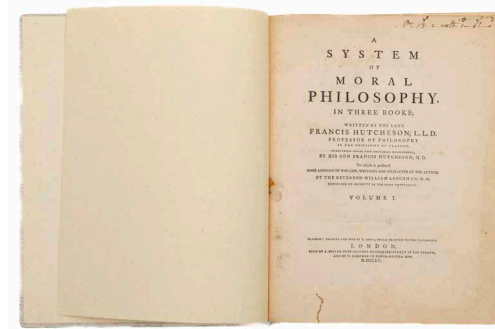
Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.

Hutcheson, Frances — *System of Moral Philosophy*

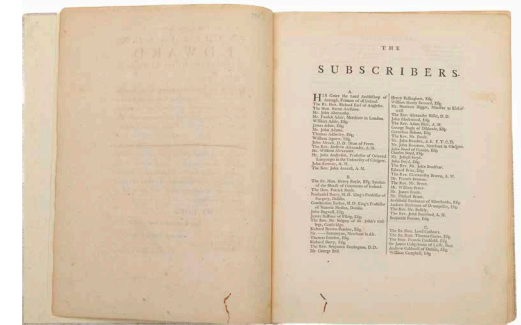
- 1ST EDITION, PUBLISHED FOR MILLAR, LONDON IN 1755. 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 106



SELECTION CRITERIA:

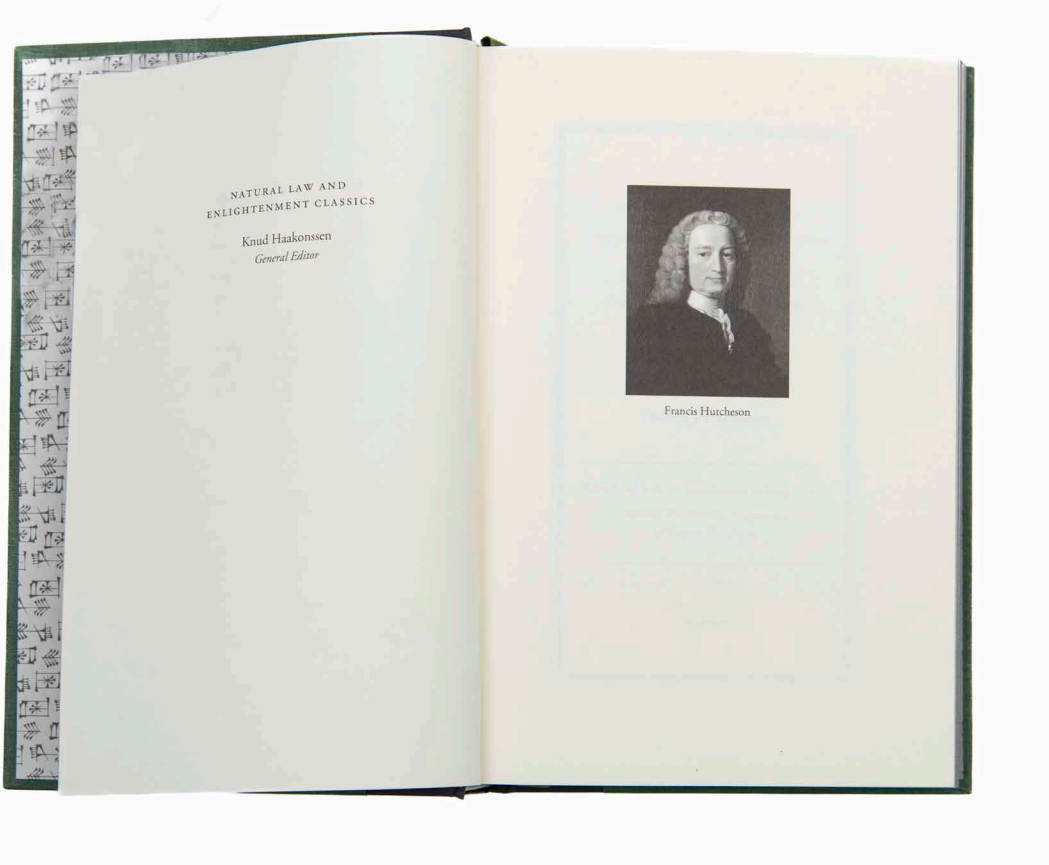
Francis Hutcheson was a stimulating and dynamic lecturer who introduced the style of pacing up and down in front of his class. The 'never-to-be-forgotten Dr Hutcheson,' as Adam Smith referred to him in a letter half a century later, was the first Glasgow professor to teach in English instead of Latin and the first to become friend, guardian, and even banker to his students. His lectures on philosophy, politics, law, ethics, and political economy drew students from all over Britain, the most famous of whom was Adam Smith, who studied under him from 1737 to 1740. Hutcheson's major work, *The System of Moral Philosophy* (1755), was published by his son after his death.

Hutcheson's treatment of value in his system is identical to that of Pufendorf. Again, utility and scarcity are the determinants of value. Beginning with the statement, 'when there is no demand, there is no price,' Hutcheson also points out that some valuable things, such as air and water, have little or no value because of the bountiful supply furnished by nature. An increasingly scarce supply will raise the value or price of a good; a more abundant supply will lower it. Furthermore, Hutcheson perceptively defines 'use' highly subjectively, not simply as a good which naturally yields pleasure, but as 'any tendency to give any satisfaction, by prevailing custom or fancy.'



Hutcheson, Frances — *Ethica Hutchisoni*

- PUBLISHED FOR LIBERTY FUND, INDIANAPOLIS IN 2007. 1 VOLUME
NB — THIS BOOK IS A MODERN REPRINT OF A COLLECTION OF LECTURES DELIVERED BY FRANCES HUTCHESON AND IS THE MOST COMPLETE VARIATION OF THE BOOK OWNED BY SMITH IN 1790.



DESCRIPTION:

Please refer to previous author entry.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Please refer to previous author entry.

Hutton, James — *The Theory of Rain*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR UNKNOWN (BALFOUR), EDINBURGH IN 1784. 1 VOLUME.
NB — THIS IS A FACSIMILE COPY OF THE EDITIONS AS OWNED BY SMITH.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 106

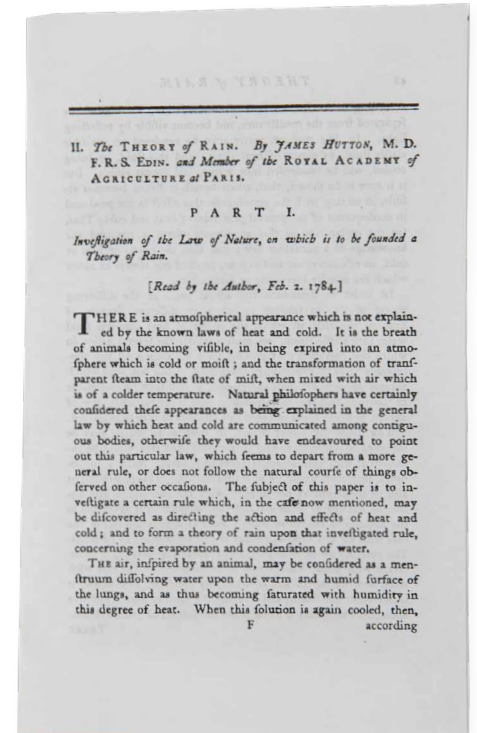
DESCRIPTION:

James Hutton (1726—1797) was an eminent Scottish geologist and considered the father of modern geology. His ground-breaking work, *Theory of the Earth* (1785), challenged prevailing notions about Earth's formation. Hutton introduced the concept of deep geological time, asserting that Earth's history involved continuous, natural processes like erosion and sedimentation over vast ages. This concept laid the foundation for the theory of uniformitarianism. Hutton's ideas significantly advanced our understanding of geology, influencing Charles Lyell and Charles Darwin. His legacy endures in the field of earth sciences, where his work revolutionised our perception of our planet's history and development.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

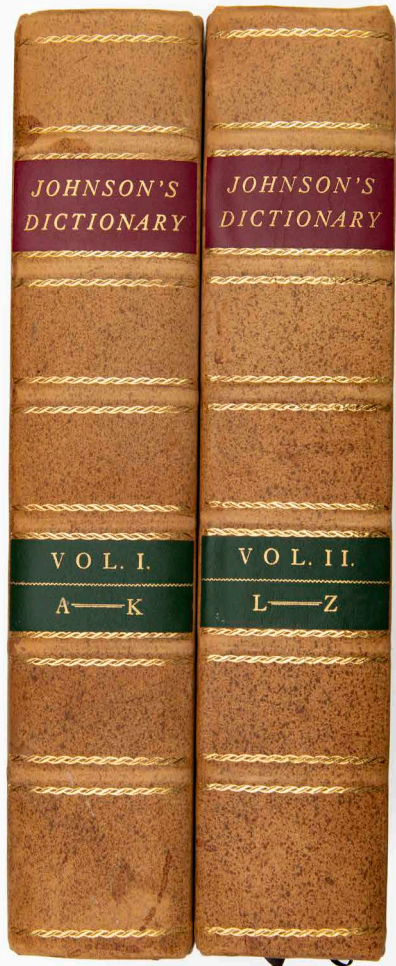
These men were undoubtedly close friends. Hutton and James Black, the father of modern chemistry, were the executors of Smith's will. Indeed, they committed to burning Smith's unreleased work just before and after his death.

Smith and Hutton followed each other and their careers closely as friends and dining companions at and around the city of Edinburgh's clubs and societies, including the 2pm lunch club every Friday in a tavern in the Grassmarket, which Hutton helped.



Johnson, Samuel — *A Dictionary of the English Language In Which The Words Are Deduced From Their Originals And Illustrated In Their Different Significations*

- PUBLISHED FOR STRAHAN, LONDON IN 1755. 2 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 107



DESCRIPTION:

Samuel Johnson (1709—1784) is a towering figure in the history of British literature. Though physically imposing, his early life was marked by challenges, including poverty and illness. His intellect, however, shone brightly, leading him to study at Pembroke College, Oxford, before ultimately embarking on a literary career in London.

Johnson's career was multifaceted and prolific. He excelled in various genres, significantly contributing to poetry, playwriting, essay writing, biography, and lexicography. His poem *London* gained him early recognition, while his satirical play *The Life and Adventures of Irene* proved less successful.

His true strengths lay in prose. He established himself as a leading periodical essayist, contributing to publications like *The Gentleman's Magazine* and *The Rambler*. His essays tackled diverse topics, ranging from literature and morality to social issues and personal reflections, showcasing his wit, wisdom, and keen observation of human nature.

Beyond his individual works, Johnson was a central figure in London's literary scene. He gathered a brilliant circle of writers and thinkers around him, including James Boswell, David Garrick, and Edmund Burke. Their lively discussions at his home, chronicled by Boswell in his *Life of Samuel Johnson*, became legendary, showcasing Johnson's vast knowledge, sharp wit, and insightful judgments.

Johnson's influence extended beyond literature. He actively engaged in debates on social and political issues, advocating for religious tolerance and social justice. His literary criticism, often sharp and insightful, shaped the literary landscape of his time.

Despite personal struggles and physical ailments, Johnson lived a life of intellectual engagement and remarkable productivity. He left behind a rich legacy that continues to resonate today. His literary works remain relevant, his dictionary continues to be consulted, and his life, as captured by Boswell, serves as a fascinating window into the 18th century and the enduring power of words and ideas.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

However, Johnson's most ambitious and enduring work remains his *Dictionary of the English Language*. Published in 1755, this monumental undertaking aimed to capture the vastness and nuances of the English language. With meticulous attention to etymology, usage, and illustrative quotes, the dictionary defined words and offered insights into cultural and social history.

Smith indeed wrote a review for the *Edinburgh Review* in 1755. Smith reveals a nuanced perspective on Samuel Johnson's landmark dictionary in it. He showers early praise but soon pivots to express two critical critiques.

Firstly, Smith argues that Johnson needs to improve in expelling recently adopted foreign words from common usage. He advocates for a stricter approach to linguistic purity, lamenting the inclusion of terms that have yet to be fully assimilated into English.

Secondly, Smith critiques the dictionary's 'insufficient grammatical grounding.' He cites definitions of 'but' and 'humour' as examples where more expansive explanations could enhance understanding.

However, he acknowledges the practical impossibility of incorporating such detailed analysis: adding a third volume would have been 'costly and impractical.'

Therefore, Smith's review presents a balanced assessment. He readily acknowledges the dictionary's monumental achievement while proposing areas for improvement. His commentary, highlighting merits and limitations, offers valuable insights into the dictionary and language's evolving nature during the 18th century.

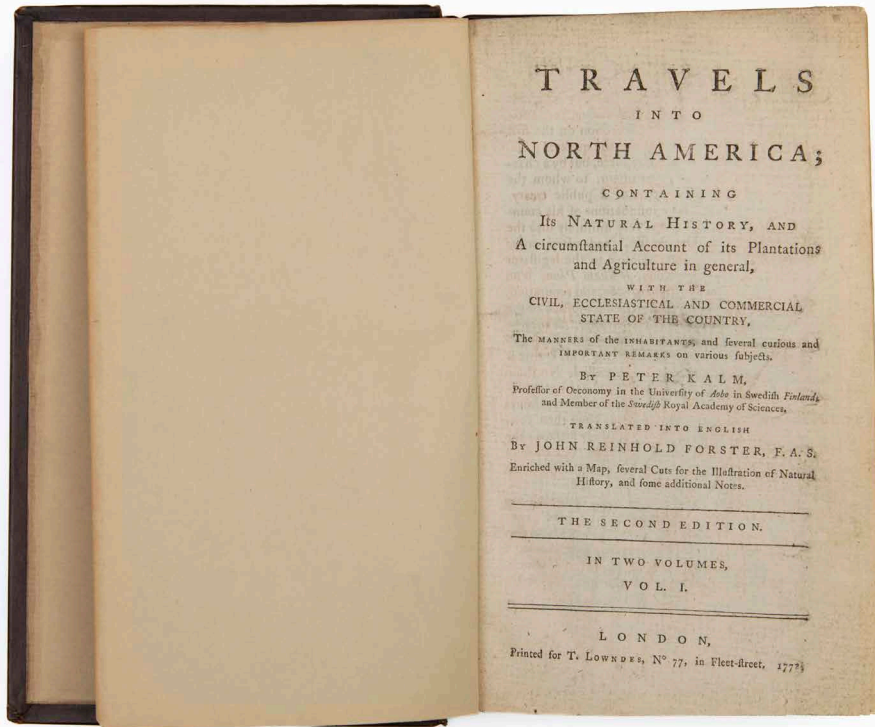
It is widely thought that Smith and Johnson did not get on at all. This is probably untrue; Johnson was a singular character who argued with most within his circle, and Adam Smith was not a particular case. While the world continues to dissect and debate the Smith-Johnson feud, it is worth noting that the two individuals eventually moved past their differences. Later in life, Smith and Johnson regularly encountered each other at social gatherings in London. In 1775, Smith was even elected to Johnson's prestigious *Literary Club*, something unthinkable if any animosity lingered.

While faithful to his character, Johnson occasionally directed his gruffness towards Smith (as he did towards most others), a genuine friendship never blossomed between them. Unlike the warmth Smith shared with figures like Burke, Gibbon, or Reynolds, his relationship with Johnson remained cordial at best.

However, their shared membership in the *Literary Club* is a testament to the finality of their earlier discord. Both men recognised the value of intellectual exchange and camaraderie, setting aside past grievances to stimulate discourse. This reconciliation serves as a reminder that even heated disagreements can fade with time, allowing individuals to find common ground on other levels.

Kalm, Peter — *Travels into North America: Its Natural History*

- 2ND EDITION PUBLISHED FOR LOWNDES, LONDON IN 1772. 2 VOLUMES.
NB — SMITH OWNED A 1770 EDITION PUBLISHED IN WARRINGTON OF THE SAME PRINT BUT BOUND IN 3 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 108



DESCRIPTION:

Pehr Kalm (1716—1779), also known as Peter Kalm, was a Finnish-Swedish explorer, botanist, naturalist, and agricultural economist. He was one of the most influential apostles of Carl Linnaeus, the father of taxonomy.

In 1747, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences commissioned Kalm to travel to the North American colonies to bring back seeds and plants that might be useful to agriculture. Among his many scientific accomplishments, Kalm can be

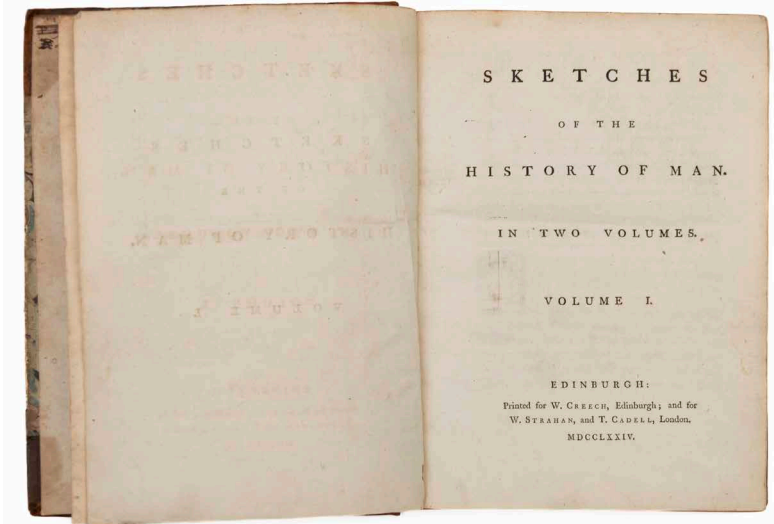
credited with a trained scientist's first description of Niagara Falls.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Kalm's journal of his travels describes the flora and fauna of the Americas and the lives of the Native Americans and the British and French colonists he met. This title has become an essential standard reference regarding life in colonial North America and has been continuously printed in several updated editions.

Kames, Lord Henry Home — *Sketches of the History of Man*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED IN EDINBURGH, 1774. 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 108



DESCRIPTION:

Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696—1782), was an eminent Scottish judge, philosopher, and writer of the Enlightenment era. As a judge in the Scottish legal system, Kames made significant contributions to moral philosophy, aesthetics, and agricultural improvement. His notable works include *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion* (1751) and *Elements of Criticism* (1762), which influenced fields ranging from ethics to literary theory. An advocate for legal reform and social progress, Lord Kames played a pivotal role in shaping Scottish Enlightenment thought, leaving a legacy in jurisprudence and intellectual history.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

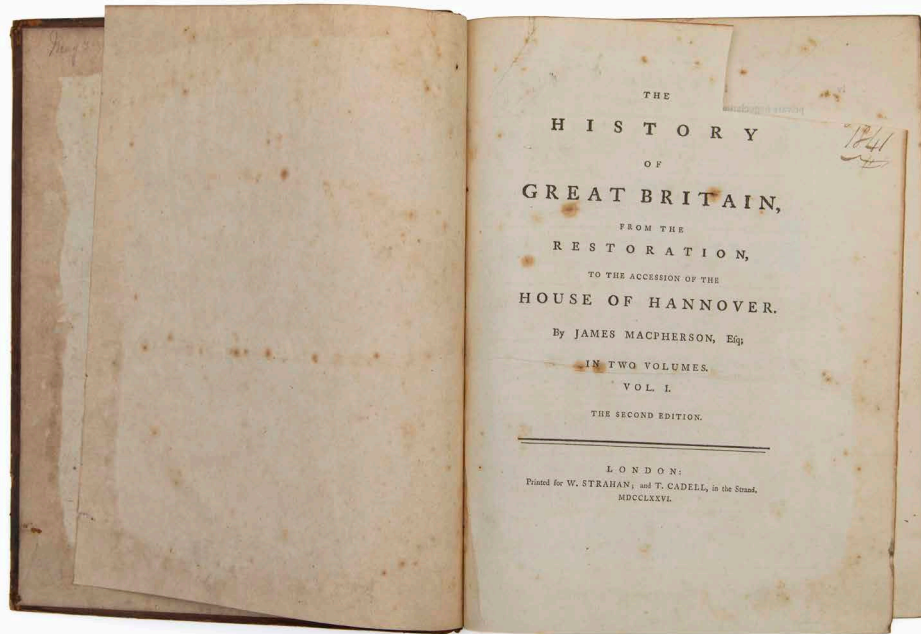
Smith and Lord Kames, or Henry Home, as was his name when they met, were known to be

friends. Indeed, according to Rae in *The Life of Adam Smith*, Smith sought Home's advice when he travelled to Edinburgh to seek work through the presentation of his lectures in the yet untried field of English literature and editing poems. Both were part of the intellectual circles in 18th-century Edinburgh, where they discussed moral philosophy, jurisprudence, and economic principles. Lord Kames was a mentor and friend to Smith, and they corresponded on several topics.

Lord Kames notably influenced Adam Smith's thinking, especially in jurisprudence and the philosophy of law. His works, such as *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion* (1751) and *Elements of Criticism* (1762), significantly impacted Smith's ideas.

MacPherson, James — *The History of Great Britain*

- 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR STRAHAN AND CADELL, LONDON IN 1776. 2 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 116
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FIRST DIVISION, UPPER ROW



DESCRIPTION:

James MacPherson (1736—1796) was a Scottish poet and writer known for his controversial but influential Ossianic poems. His *Poems of Ossian* claimed to be translations of ancient Gaelic epic poetry, which sparked a Romantic interest in Celtic culture and the Highlands. Though disputed for its authenticity, MacPherson's work captivated the literary world, drawing praise from luminaries like Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon. Beyond his poetry, MacPherson was a government agent and a member of Parliament. While his legacy remains debated, he undeniably left a mark on Scottish literature and the Romantic movement.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Although contemporaries, there is little to link these men, but we can be sure that they

knew of each other. MacPherson was a divisive and controversial figure. He is best known for his controversial literary work, *The Ossian Cycle*, which consisted of epic poems that he claimed to have translated from ancient Gaelic manuscripts. The authenticity of these poems was disputed, but they had a significant impact on the Romantic movement in literature, inspiring poets such as William Blake and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Indeed, Hume, according to Hill Burton's *Life of Hume*, 'was carried away at first, but afterwards changed his mind'. In a letter by Hume on 16 August 1760, he writes, 'Adam Smith, the celebrated Professor in Glasgow, told me that the piper of the Argyllshire militia repeated to him all these poems which Mr. MacPherson had translated, and many more of equal beauty'.

Milton, John — *Paradise Lost a Poem in Twelve Books with Paradise Regained*

- PUBLISHED FOR TONSON *ET AL*, LONDON IN 1747. 3 VOLUMES. NB — THIS IS A REPRINT. SMITH OWNED A COPY OF THIS BOOK FROM A 1738 PRINT FROM THE SAME PUBLISHERS.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 120
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: THIRD DIVISION, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF THREE

DESCRIPTION:

John Milton (1608—1674) was an English poet, polemicist, and civil servant renowned for his epic poem *Paradise Lost*. A key figure in the English Renaissance, Milton's literary contributions extended to works like *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes*. His writings explored themes of religion, politics, and human nature. A staunch defender of free speech, Milton penned *Areopagitica*, advocating unrestricted publishing. His profound influence on English literature and thought continues to resonate, firmly establishing him as a literary giant of the 17th century.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith quotes Milton often throughout his essays, exemplifying his deep knowledge of *Paradise Lost* and *Regained*. The former is quoted directly in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (Part VII Section II Chapter I), describing the fortification of the mind against the fear of death: 'Or arm the obdured breast with stubborn patience as with triple steel.' Smith goes to great lengths to show how Milton's translation of Horace's *Ode to Pyrrha* can only be easily translated with the original.

Both Smith and Milton were proponents of free-market economics. Adam Smith, often considered the father of modern economics, advocated for the invisible hand of the market, where self-interest and competition drive economic prosperity. In his writings, Milton supported the idea of minimal government intervention in economic affairs and the importance of individual liberty.

Both thinkers championed individual freedom and personal responsibility. Milton's writings, including *Areopagitica*, defended freedom of the press and expression. At the same time, Smith's work, particularly *The Wealth of Nations*, emphasised the importance of individual self-interest within a framework of rules that promote economic growth and overall well-being.

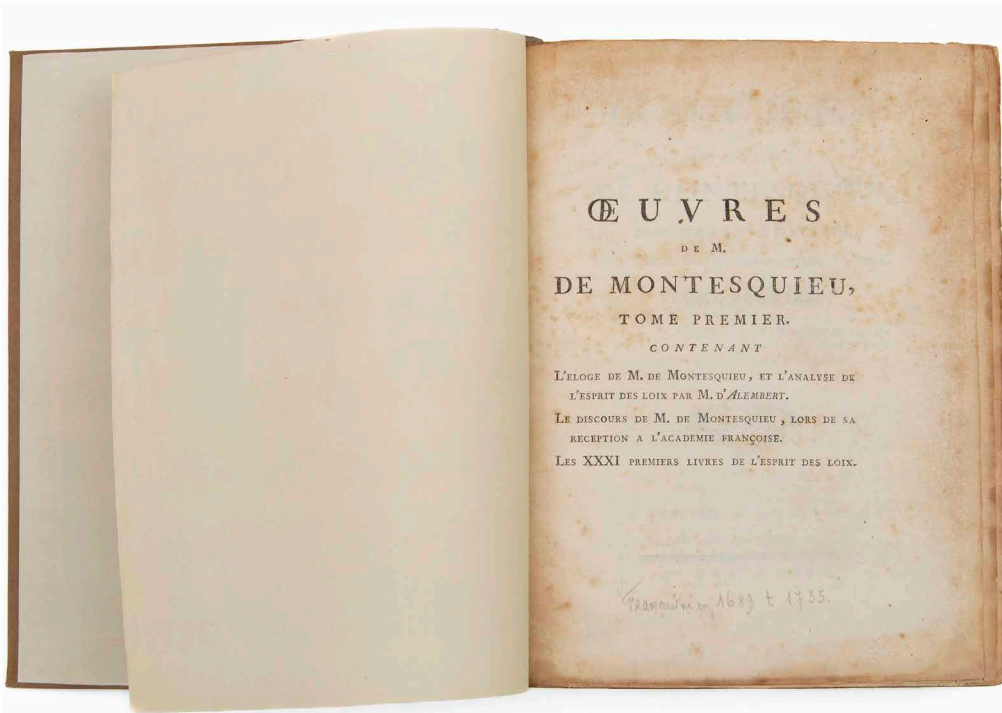
Milton and Smith shared a belief in limited government. Milton's political writings, such as *Paradise Lost* and *The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, argued for a government's accountability to the people. Smith's economic philosophy also emphasised the importance of government intervention only to maintain the rule of law, protect property rights, and prevent market abuses.

Both thinkers believed that economics and politics should have moral and ethical foundations. While Smith is often associated with pursuing self-interest, he also wrote about the importance of moral sentiments and ethical behaviour in society. Similarly, Milton's writings often had strong moral and religious underpinnings, especially in his defence of civil liberties.

Montesquieu, Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu

— *Œuvres de Monsieur de Montesquieu*

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR ARKSTEE, AMSTERDAM, IN 1758. 2 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 121
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FIRST DIVISION – BOOK DESCRIBED AS LYING ON TOP THEN REMOVED TO WINDOW BOOK CASE



DESCRIPTION:

Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu (1689—1755), was a French philosopher, jurist, and writer of the Enlightenment era. His groundbreaking work, *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748), laid the foundations for modern political science and the concept of the separation of powers. Montesquieu's advocacy for constitutional government and

the rule of law influenced the framers of the U.S. Constitution. His profound impact on political thought, which emphasised the need for checks and balances, remains a cornerstone of democratic systems worldwide, making Montesquieu a pivotal figure in the history of political philosophy.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Adam Smith and Montesquieu significantly influenced the development of modern political and economic thought, particularly in the 18th-century Enlightenment period. While they had distinct focus areas, their ideas were connected. Indeed, Smith quoted Montesquieu in his 1763 lectures describing the formers' description of the birthrate in the East Indies of women versus men and his positive views of polygamy in those circumstances.

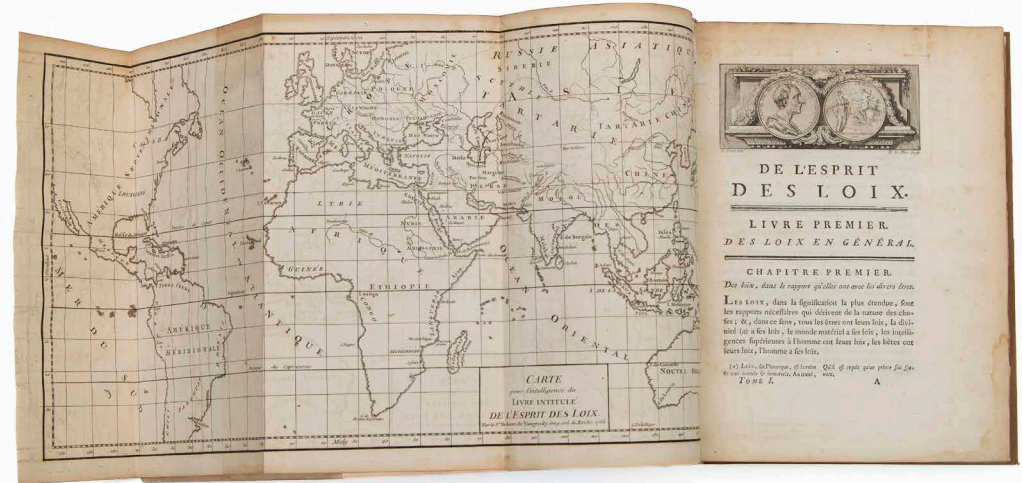
Montesquieu is renowned for his concept of the separation of powers in government, outlined in his work *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748). He advocated dividing government into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. This idea was instrumental in shaping the political structure of many modern democratic systems. In *The Wealth of Nations* (1776), Adam Smith discussed the importance of separating economic activities from government intervention.

Montesquieu's ideas about limited government and the protection of individual rights laid the groundwork for the development of liberal

political thought. Smith's advocacy for laissez-faire capitalism and minimal government interference in the economy aligned with these principles. Both thinkers believed reducing government control was essential for individual freedom and economic prosperity.

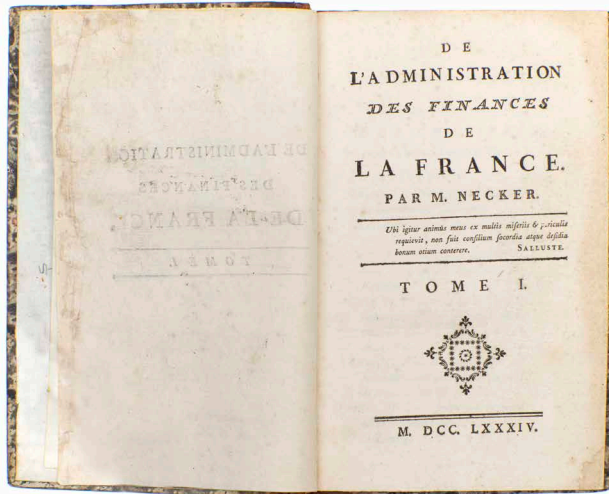
Montesquieu stressed the importance of the rule of law and legal structures in maintaining social order. Through his discussions of market dynamics, Adam Smith highlighted how self-interest and competition, guided by a legal framework, could benefit society.

While Montesquieu primarily influenced political philosophy and government structure, and Adam Smith focused on economics and free-market capitalism, their ideas intersect in promoting liberty, limited government, and the rule of law as essential components of prosperous and just societies. These shared principles contributed to the intellectual foundations of classical liberalism and the Enlightenment, shaping the thinking of subsequent generations in various fields.



Necker, Jacques — *De l'administration des finances de la France par M. Necker*

- PUBLISHED PARIS IN 1784. 3 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 122



DESCRIPTION:

Jacques Necker (1732—1804) was a Swiss-born banker and statesman who served as France's finance minister during a pivotal period in the late 18th century. His fiscal reforms, such as publishing the state budget for transparency, aimed to alleviate France's fiscal crisis. Necker's appointment in 1777 and subsequent dismissal in 1781 fuelled political unrest, contributing to the French Revolution. His writings, like *Compte Rendu*, furthered the call for fiscal responsibility. Necker played a crucial role in the lead-up to the Revolution and remains an essential figure in French economic history.

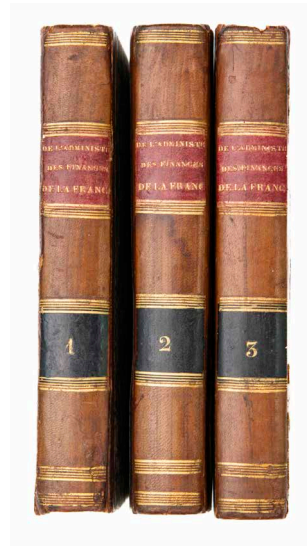
SELECTION CRITERIA:

During his Parisian sojourn, Adam Smith cultivated acquaintances within influential circles. Among them was the statesman Jacques Necker, whose wife, Madame Necker, hosted renowned salons known for their intellectual rigour and adherence to conservative principles.

While it is possible that Smith attended these gatherings via a mutual acquaintance, like Morellet, who found them restricting, his close association with Necker seems more substantiated.

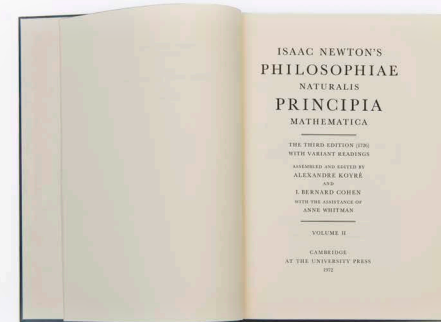
Drawing upon reliable sources, Sir James Mackintosh reported Smith's intimacy with Necker during this period. However, Smith's opinion of the statesman was far from rosy. He held Necker's abilities in low regard, predicting a downfall once Necker faced significant challenges. Smith dismissed him as 'a mere man of detail,' emphasising his perceived lack of broad intellectual capacity.

While not always an accurate prognosticator, Smith's scepticism towards Necker proved prescient. The statesman's political career indeed stumbled when faced with demanding circumstances, validating Smith's early assessment.



Newton, Isaac — *Principia*

- THIRD EDITION. PUBLISHED LONDON IN 1726. 2 VOLUMES
- NB — THIS BOOK IS A 1976 REPRINT, NUMBER 5 OF 81.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 123



DESCRIPTION:

Isaac Newton is a towering figure in the history of science and mathematics, leaving an indelible mark on our understanding of the universe and its workings. Born on January 4, 1643, in Woolsthorpe, England, Newton's life unfolded during the Scientific Revolution, a period of significant intellectual and scientific change.

From an early age, Newton displayed exceptional intellectual curiosity and aptitude for mathematics. After attending King's School in Grantham, he pursued studies at Trinity College, Cambridge. However, the Great Plague forced the university to close, leading Newton to return to Woolsthorpe for two fruitful years of independent study. This period proved pivotal, as he laid the groundwork for his groundbreaking discoveries in calculus, optics, and celestial mechanics.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Upon returning to Cambridge in 1667, Newton was elected a fellow of Trinity College. He continued his research, delving deeper into mathematics, optics, and motion. His seminal work, *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*), published in 1687, revolutionised our understanding of the universe. This masterpiece

presented his three laws of motion and the law of universal gravitation, forming the foundation of classical mechanics and influencing scientific thought for centuries to come.

Beyond celestial mechanics, Newton made significant contributions to optics. He experimented with light and colour, invented the reflecting telescope, and discovered that white light is a composite of various colours. His discoveries in this field laid the groundwork for modern optics and spectroscopy.

Newton's life was not without controversy. He engaged in heated debates with other prominent scientists of the time, including Robert Hooke and Gottfried Leibniz, regarding priority over the development of calculus. He also served as Warden and then Master of the Royal Mint, where he implemented reforms and tackled counterfeiting with his characteristic intellectual rigour.

Throughout his life, Newton remained deeply interested in alchemy and theology, pursuits that influenced his scientific endeavours in subtle ways. He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705 and served as President of the Royal Society from 1703 until he died in 1727. It was Newton's Royal Society, not the ex-German Embassy we know as the Royal Society of today, which Smith joined on his arrival in London.

Isaac Newton's legacy extends far beyond his discoveries. He stands as a symbol of scientific inquiry, rigorous thinking, and the pursuit of knowledge. His groundbreaking work continues to impact fields ranging from physics and astronomy to mathematics and engineering, solidifying his place as one of the most influential figures in intellectual history.

Polybius — *Polybii*

- EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR JANSSON, WAESBERGE AND VAN SOMEREN, AMSTERDAM IN 1670. 3 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 130



DESCRIPTION:

Polybius (c. 200—118 BCE) was a Greek historian and statesman from Megalopolis in the Achaean League. His *Histories* are a fundamental source for understanding the Hellenistic world and the rise of Rome. Polybius emphasised the importance of historical causation, providing detailed accounts of Roman political and military systems. He was pivotal in fostering Greek-Roman cultural exchange and was an essential advisor to Roman General Scipio Aemilianus. His historical works remain invaluable for scholars studying ancient Mediterranean history and politics.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

The link between Adam Smith and Polybius primarily lies in their contributions to political science and political economy.

Polybius (c. 200—118 BCE) was an ancient Greek historian best known for his work *Histories*, in which he analysed the rise of the Roman Republic. He emphasised the concept of the ‘mixed constitution,’ which involved

balancing power between different forms of government (monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy) to ensure stability and prevent political decay. Polybius’ ideas on balanced government influenced later political thought, including the Enlightenment era.

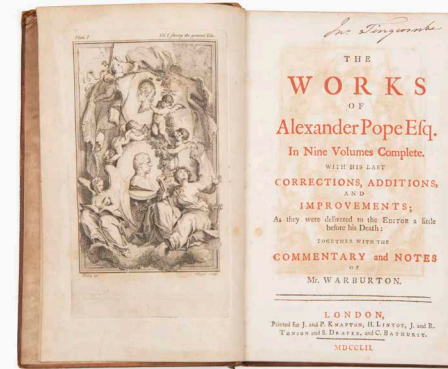
While Smith is primarily associated with economic ideas like the invisible hand and free-market capitalism, his work also touched upon political theory. Smith believed in the importance of limited government intervention in economic matters and the need for a just legal and political system to maintain order.

The link between Adam Smith and Polybius can be seen in their contribution to understanding political and economic systems. Smith’s ideas about limited government intervention and the self-regulating nature of markets share some similarities with the concept of balanced government advocated by Polybius. While they may not have directly referenced each other, their work has had a lasting impact on political and economic thought, influencing subsequent thinkers and policymakers.



Pope, Alexander — *Complete Works*

- PUBLISHED FOR KNAPTON, LINTOT, TONSON, DRAPER AND BATHURST, LONDON IN 1751. 9 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 131



DESCRIPTION:

Alexander Pope (1688—1744) was an eminent English poet of the 18th century, celebrated for his satirical and polished verse. His enduring masterpiece, *The Rape of the Lock*, is a biting social satire and a poetic marvel. Pope also authored the epic poem *The Dunciad* and translated Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey* into English, earning widespread acclaim. His wit, keen observations, and mastery of the heroic couplet left an indelible mark on English literature, firmly establishing him as a literary luminary of his era.

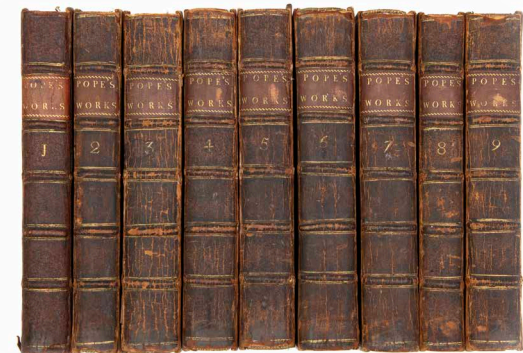
SELECTION CRITERIA:

The link between Adam Smith and Alexander Pope primarily revolves around the influence of Pope’s writings on Smith’s intellectual development. Pope’s writings often explored moral and ethical themes, emphasising reason and order in the world. Smith directly quotes Pope in his *Essays* and in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* part III chapter XI, ‘the elegance and harmony of Pope,’ and describes Pope’s *The Dunciad* as ‘an everlasting monument of how much the most correct as well as the most elegant and harmonious of all the English poets

had been hurt by the criticisms of the lowest and most contemptible authors’.

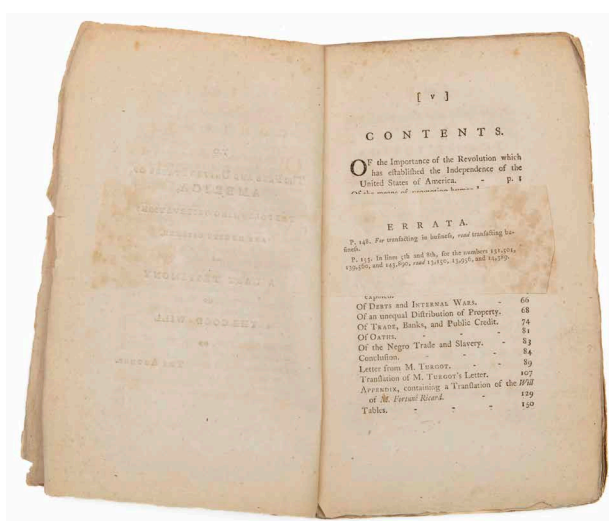
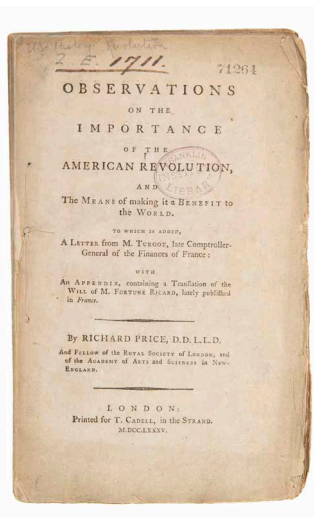
Smith was a professor of moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow and was deeply influenced by his fellow thinkers of his time. He was exposed to the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers like Alexander Pope through his education and the intellectual atmosphere of the era. While there is no direct correspondence or documented personal relationship between Smith and Pope, it is believed that Pope’s ideas, which emphasised reason, order, and harmony, could have influenced Smith’s thinking on economics and the idea of self-interest leading to the greater good in society.

Smith’s work, which suggests that individuals pursuing their self-interest can unintentionally benefit society, can be seen as a reflection of the Enlightenment ideals propagated by thinkers like Pope. In this sense, the link between Adam Smith and Alexander Pope is indirect, through the shared intellectual milieu of the Enlightenment and the influence of Enlightenment philosophy on Smith’s economic and moral theories.



Price, Richard — *Observations on the Importance of the American Revolution and the Means of Making it a Benefit to the World.*

- 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR CADELL, LONDON IN 1785. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 131



DESCRIPTION:

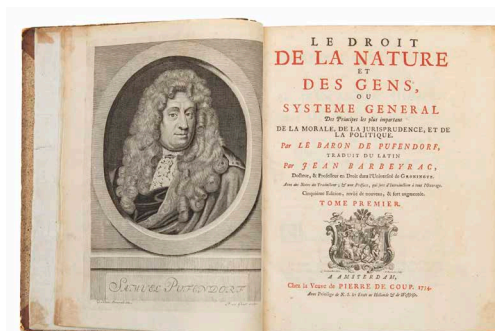
Richard Price (1723—1791) was a Welsh philosopher, dissenting minister, and political thinker. He played a significant role in the Enlightenment era, advocating for religious and civil liberties. His influential pamphlet, *A Discourse on the Love of Our Country* (1789), supported the American and French Revolutions, earning him acclaim and controversy. Price's ideas on democracy and human rights influenced the political thought of his time. He was a staunch defender of individual freedoms and equality, making him a noteworthy figure in the intellectual and political landscape of the 18th century.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

The appearance of this pamphlet in Smith's library shows that Smith did not work within an echo chamber or was afraid of others' views. Indeed, reading this, which was bound with another of Price's pamphlets, 1778's *Civil Liberty*, would have been required reading for Smith. A window into what Smith thought of Price is seen in a letter in 1891 at the Guelph Exhibition in London. He writes from his desk in Customs House in December 1785: 'Price's speculations cannot fail to sink into the neglect they always deserved. I have always considered him a factious citizen, a most superficial philosopher, and by no means an able calculator'—a most scathing critique of the skills of one of that young country's foremost proponents.

Pufendorf, Samuel Von — *Le Droit de la Nature*

- FIFTH EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR ARKSTEE AMSTERDAM EDINBURGH IN 1734. 2 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 132
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: BOOKS IN LOCKED PRESS, SHELF FIVE



Moral Sentiments (1759), dealt with human behaviour's moral and ethical underpinnings.

The connection between Smith and Pufendorf can be traced through their shared interest in moral philosophy and natural law. Pufendorf's ideas on natural law and social contracts influenced the Enlightenment thinkers, who, in turn, impacted Smith's thinking. One of these was Smith's early mentor, Frances Hutcheson, Chair of Philosophy at Glasgow University. A fan of stoicism, Pufendorf's ethical and moral perspectives were shaped by the broader context of Enlightenment, in which Pufendorf's ideas played a part.

Pufendorf is cited throughout *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* and *The Wealth of Nations* and Smith's Lectures as the author of one of 'those systems which deduce the Principle of Approbation from self-love.' – *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Part VII and from his 1763 Lectures stating that Pufendorf's sole intention in the first part of his extensive treatise was to 'confute Hobbes,' and show that 'a state of nature was not a state of war, but that society might subsist, though not in so harmonious a manner, without civil institutions.'

DESCRIPTION:

Samuel von Pufendorf (1632—1694) was a German jurist and philosopher known for his significant contributions to natural law theory and political philosophy during the Enlightenment. His notable works, including *On the Duty of Man and Citizen* and *The Law of Nature and Nations*, laid the foundation for modern international law and the concept of universal moral principles governing human conduct. Pufendorf's ideas influenced subsequent thinkers like John Locke and are integral to modern legal and ethical thought development.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

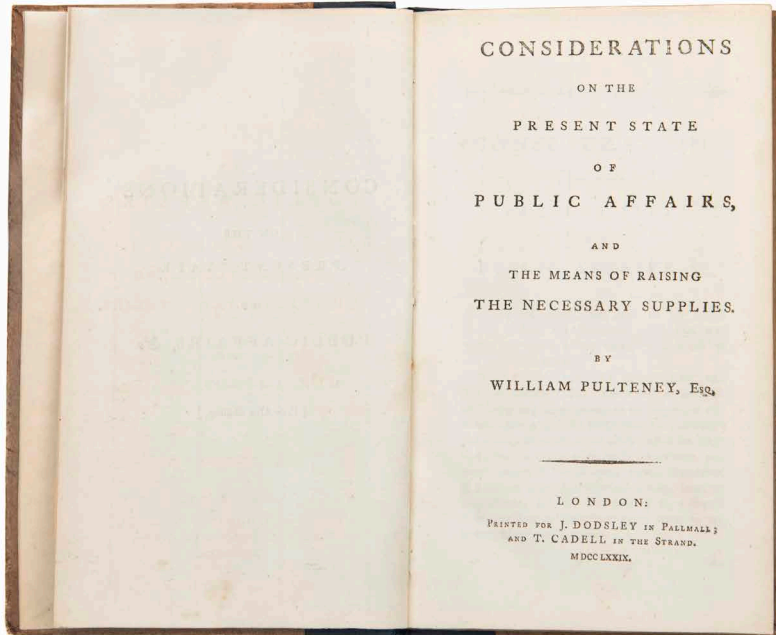
The link between Adam Smith and Samuel von Pufendorf lies in their contributions to moral and political philosophy, particularly in natural law and the idea of a social contract.

Samuel von Pufendorf formulated the idea of a social contract, which influenced subsequent Enlightenment thinkers like Jean-Jacques Rousseau and, indirectly, Adam Smith.

Smith also had significant interests in moral philosophy. His earlier work, *The Theory of*

Pulteney, William — *Considerations on the Present State of Public Affairs, and the Means of Raising the Necessary Supplies*

- PUBLISHED FOR DODSLEY AND CADELL, LONDON IN 1779. 1 VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: N/A



DESCRIPTION:

Born in October 1729 and passing away in 1805, Sir William Pulteney, 5th Baronet, left an enduring mark as a prominent Scottish lawyer, Member of Parliament, and, at one point, the wealthiest individual in the Kingdom of Great Britain. Astute investments, philanthropic endeavours, and significant contributions to British infrastructure and landscape characterised his life and career.

Pulteney's financial acumen propelled him towards considerable wealth. He invested extensively in diverse areas, expanding his land ownership across continents. In what is now the

United States, he held land in the West Indies and the western region of New York State. Additionally, he actively participated in a land development project in today's western New York, which is evident in the settlements of Bath, Pulteney, Henrietta, and Caledonia. This project was spearheaded by 'The Pulteney Association,' an agency managed by his agent, Charles Williamson.

Beyond North America, Pulteney's investments significantly impacted the British landscape. He was pivotal in developing Bath and Somerset, contributing to iconic landmarks like the

Pulteney Bridge and several other buildings. Furthermore, he commissioned structures on the Weymouth beachfront in Dorset and invested in infrastructure projects like roads in his native Scotland.

Further testament to his multifaceted influence lies in his patronage of renowned figures. He generously supported the renowned architect Robert Adam and the esteemed civil engineer Thomas Telford, contributing to their artistic legacies and the development of British architecture and engineering.

Sir William Pulteney's story transcends mere wealth accumulation. He actively shaped the fabric of British society through his investments, patronage, and impactful contributions to infrastructure and urban development. His legacy is a testament to his ambition, foresight, and commitment to leaving a lasting mark on his nation.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Sir William Pulteney's journey began at the Scottish bar, where he established himself as a respected advocate. Stepping beyond the legal sphere, he immersed himself in the vibrant Edinburgh literary scene. He counted figures like the renowned economists Adam Smith and David Hume among his close friends. A shared intellectual passion is further evidenced by his role as secretary of the Poker Club, a prestigious gathering place for Edinburgh's literati, which he assumed in 1762.

Adam Smith, writing to James Oswald in 1752, attested to Pulteney's character, highlighting: 'qualities which from real and unaffected modesty he does not at first discover; a refinement, depth of observation, and an accuracy of judgment, joined to a natural delicacy of sentiment... He had when I first knew him a good deal of vivacity and humour, but he has studied them away. You will find him ... a young gentleman of solid, substantial (not flashy) abilities and worth.'

In writing *Considerations on the Present State of Public Affairs and the Means of Raising the Necessary Supplies*, while acknowledging empathy for the American grievance of 'taxation without representation,' a nuanced position emerges through his statement. He explicitly denies drawing a direct parallel between the American situation and the lack of representation faced by some within Britain itself. This suggests a recognition of the distinct circumstances at play.

Further complexity arises with his admission of imperfections in Britain's internal representation system. This reveals a willingness to acknowledge flaws within his nation, indicating a thoughtful approach beyond blind opposition or uninformed sympathy.

Therefore, the statement implies a multifaceted perspective on the issue. It expresses support for the principle of representation while acknowledging the complexities of applying it universally and recognising potential shortcomings within his own nation's system:

'though Manchester and Birmingham... are not represented, yet as the tax which affects them is at the same time imposed upon all places in the kingdom which are represented, if the taxes were grievous and oppressive, it would excite a general disgust, and the voice of the people being against it would check and control even the corruption of Parliament'

Since it was to this country's advantage to tax America, the colonies did not enjoy the same protection. Trading regulations had already deprived them of 'many of the important advantages of Englishmen, and therefore we could not without injustice impose upon them the same taxes to which we ourselves are subject... in establishing a monopoly of their trade we had in fact exacted from them a proportion of our public burdens.'

Quesnay, Francois — *Physiocratie*

- PUBLISHED IN PARIS IN 1768. 1 VOLUME
- NB — THIS BOOK IS AN EXACT COPY OF THE EDITION OWNED BY ADAM SMITH.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 132

DESCRIPTION:

François Quesnay (1694—1774) was an influential French physician, economist, and philosopher who founded the Physiocratic school of economics during the Enlightenment. His landmark work, *Tableau Économique* (1758), introduced the concept of the circular flow of income and is considered a precursor to modern economic models. Quesnay's ideas advocated for a laissez-faire approach and the importance of agriculture in economic growth. His contributions significantly impacted economic thought and policy, laying the groundwork for later economic theories and reforms.

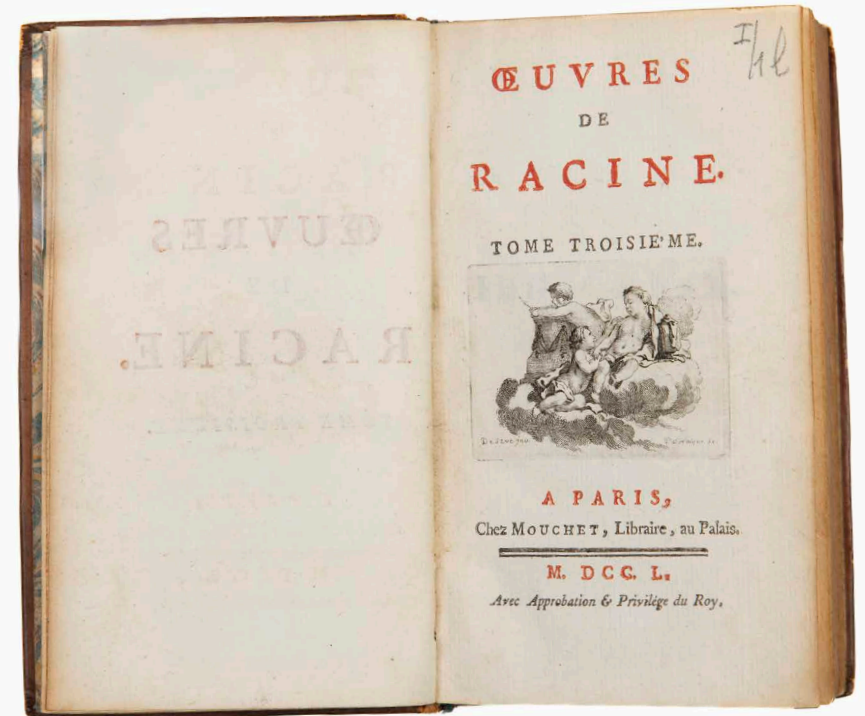
SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith knew Quesnay well, and they spent time together while Smith was in Paris. According to Rae, he fell in with the philanthropic sect of the economists in the apartments of the King's physician, Dr Quesnay, in Paris and Versailles. Indeed, Smith called on Quesnay for

medical and social matters. In a 1766 letter to Townshend, Smith informs him of his stepson Henry's brush with fever and the subsequent consultation of Quesnay. Smith was viewed at the time as a judicious and straightforward man, and his paramount capacity was only recognised much later within that group. On the other hand, Smith viewed Quesnay so clearly as the head of the economic inquirers of the world that he meant to have *The Wealth of Nations* dedicated to him had he been alive at the time of its publication. He states in Part IV, 'Mr Quesnay, the very ingenious and profound author of this [Physiocratic] system, has illustrated it by 'some arithmetical formularies and an Economical Table' which presents a state 'of the most perfect liberty, and therefore of the highest prosperity' and he goes on to state that the economic table is according to Mirabeau one of 'three great inventions, writing, money, and the economical table [of Quesnay].'

Racine, Jean — *Œuvres*

- PUBLISHED FOR MOUCHET, PARIS IN 1750. 3 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 132
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: CHIMNEY PIECE BOOK CASE, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF ONE



DESCRIPTION:

Jean Racine (1639—1699) was a celebrated French playwright known for his contributions to classical tragedy during the reign of Louis XIV. His remarkable mastery of the Alexandrine verse and intense portrayal of human passions are exemplified in plays like *Phèdre* and *Andromaque*.

Racine's works are characterised by profound psychological insight and dramatic intensity, making him a key figure in 17th-century French literature. His dedication to classical themes and linguistic precision set the standard for

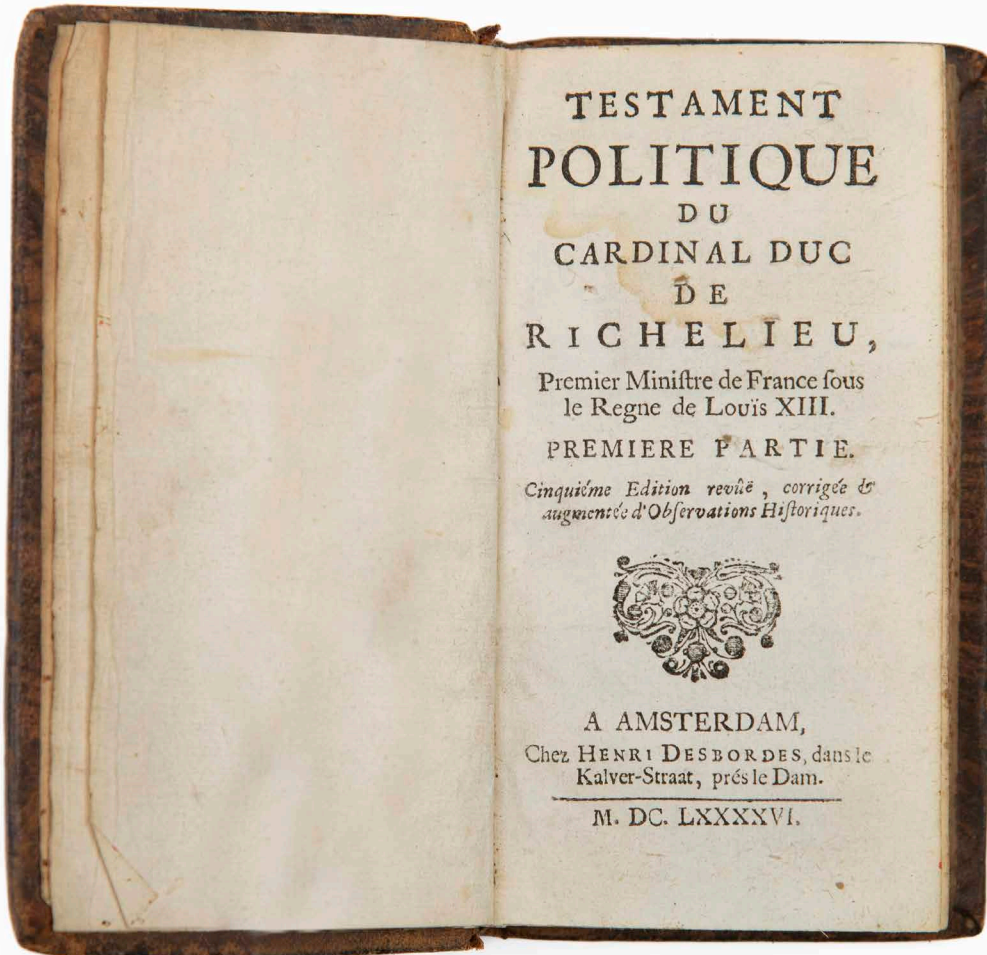
French tragic drama and earned him a lasting place in the annals of French literary history.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith had a varied interest in the arts and the theatre. According to Rae, he had a particularly optimistic view of Racine, calling *Phoedrus* in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* Part III 'the finest tragedy extant in any language in the world.' Smith's test of literary beauty in his *Essay on Imitative Arts* was the principle that beauty is always proportional to the difficulty perceived to be overcome.

Richelieu — *Testament Politique*

- PUBLISHED IN AMSTERDAM IN 1696. 1 VOLUME
- NB — THIS BOOK IS AN EXACT COPY OF THE EDITION OWNED BY ADAM SMITH.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 134



DESCRIPTION:

Armand Jean du Plessis, better known as Cardinal Richelieu (1585—1642), was a towering figure in 17th-century France. Rising from a minor noble family, he became a powerful cardinal, statesman, and chief

minister under King Louis XIII, leaving an indelible mark on French history. Born in 1585, Richelieu displayed academic brilliance from a young age and pursued a religious career. Though initially destined for

the military, he shifted course and became Bishop of Luçon at only 22. His political aspirations soon became evident, and he secured an appointment as secretary to Marie de Médicis, the Queen Mother.

Richelieu's astute political mind and strategic intellect quickly earned him recognition. He rose through the ranks of the clergy, earning a cardinal's hat in 1622. In 1624, Louis XIII appointed him Chief Minister, marking a turning point in French politics.

Richelieu's vision for France was clear: establishing a strong, centralised monarchy known as absolutism. Facing numerous challenges, including internal rebellions, a weakened economy, and the looming threat of the Habsburg dynasty, Richelieu embarked on a series of bold reforms.

He ruthlessly crushed internal dissent, dismantling the Huguenot threat and weakening the nobility's power. He centralised administrative power, consolidating control under the King. He masterfully navigated the Thirty Years' War in foreign policy, playing European powers against each other to weaken the Habsburgs and secure France's dominance.

Despite numerous plots and assassination attempts, Richelieu remained steadfast in pursuing his goals. He established the Académie Française, promoting the French language and culture and nurturing the arts and sciences. His ruthlessness, however, earned him enemies, and his legacy remains debated.

Some saw him as a power-hungry tyrant, while others revered him as a visionary leader who united and strengthened France. Regardless of individual perspectives, Cardinal Richelieu undeniably shaped the course of French history, paving the way for the era of Louis XIV and leaving a lasting mark on European politics.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

First published in 1688, Cardinal Richelieu's *Political Testament* stands as a unique window into the mind of a powerful statesman.

Composed alongside his active governance, it serves as both an echo and an extension of his actions, offering insights that transcend the specific context of 17th-century France.

Though rooted in the historical reality of the 1620s—1640s, the testament transcends its immediate environment. In a captivating and sometimes 'dazzling' style, Richelieu unveils his philosophy of statecraft, outlining its principles, demands, and limitations. These, he argues, remain relevant even today.

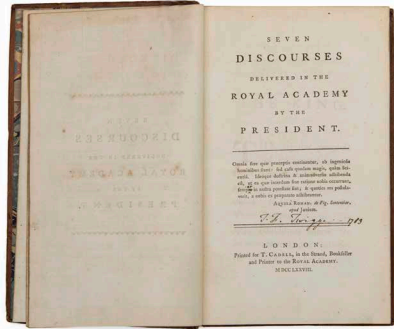
At its core, the testament challenges the stereotypical image of power as a source of personal pleasure. Richelieu argues that true power, exercised for the good of the nation, carries a sacrificial element. He warns that pursuing personal enjoyment undermines the essence of responsible leadership.

Furthermore, Richelieu depicts politics as the art of harnessing human passions and weaknesses, channelling them towards the betterment of society. He emphasises the need to overcome the tyranny of private interests and prioritise the common good, a message that resonates across generations.

In essence, the *Political Testament* offers more than just a historical document. It serves as a timeless reflection on the essence of leadership, urging politicians of all eras to wield power with responsibility, selflessness, and an unwavering commitment to the greater good.

Reynolds, Joshua — *Seven Discourses Delivered in the Royal Academy by the President*

- PUBLISHED FOR CADELL, LONDON IN 1778. I VOLUME.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 134



DESCRIPTION:

Joshua Reynolds (1723—1792) was an esteemed English portrait painter and the first President of the Royal Academy of Arts. His artistry is marked by the elegant portrayal of his subjects, often capturing their character and social standing. Reynolds' impact on the British art scene was profound, and he remains a significant figure in the history of portraiture. His works, like *The Age of Innocence*, exemplify the grace and skill that defined his career in the 18th century.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Adam Smith and Joshua Reynolds were influential figures in 18th-century Britain and shared a close friendship and intellectual connection. They regularly dined together at various supper clubs, especially where Smith lodged when in London: the British Coffee House in Cockspur Street and The London Club. Their relationship was part of the broader intellectual and artistic circles that thrived during the Enlightenment period in England.

Friends for several decades, they met through their mutual friend, the philosopher David Hume, and their friendship was characterised by a deep intellectual exchange. They often

discussed matters related to art, philosophy, and economics.

In his book *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759), Adam Smith explored human behaviour's moral and ethical dimensions, emphasising the role of sympathy and moral sentiments in guiding human conduct. Reynolds' art, particularly his portraiture, often sought to depict his subjects' moral character and inner qualities. This shared interest in human character and ethics provided common ground for their discussions.

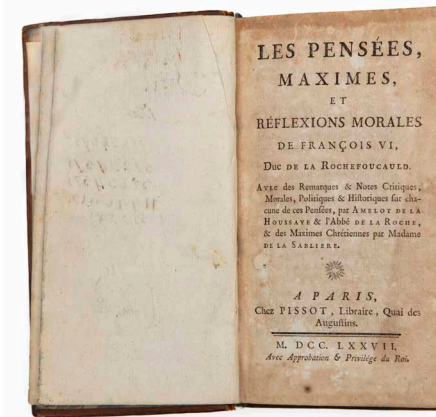
Smith and Reynolds were associated with the Royal Society of London, where they interacted with other leading thinkers of their time. It is believed that their interactions and discussions impacted each other's work. For example, some suggest that Reynolds' focus on the moral and ethical aspects of portraiture may have been influenced by his conversations with Smith. In Rae's *Life of Adam Smith*, he quotes a verse by another of the circle of friends, Dean Barnard, from 1775, which shows the impact they each had on one another:

*If I have thoughts and can't express'em,
Gibbon shall teach me how to dress'em
In form select and terse;
Jones taught me modesty and Greek,
Smith how to think, Burke how to speak,
And Beauclerk to converse.*

While Adam Smith and Joshua Reynolds pursued different fields of study, their friendship and intellectual exchange helped shape the intellectual climate of 18th-century Britain, contributing to the broader Enlightenment movement that emphasised reason, morality, and the pursuit of knowledge.

Rocheffoucauld, François de la — *Maximes et Reflexions Morales*

- PUBLISHED FOR PISSOT, PARIS IN 1777. I VOLUME
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 135



DESCRIPTION:

François de La Rocheffoucauld (1613—1680) was a French author and moralist renowned for his influential collection of maxims, *Maximes*, which explored human behaviour, self-love, and the complexities of human nature. His works are characterised by their astute observations and sharp wit, delving into the subtleties of human motives and social interactions. Rocheffoucauld's writings laid the foundation for modern aphorism and had a lasting impact on literature and psychology. His ability to dissect the human psyche and society through concise and thought-provoking reflections makes him a significant figure in French literature and philosophical thought.

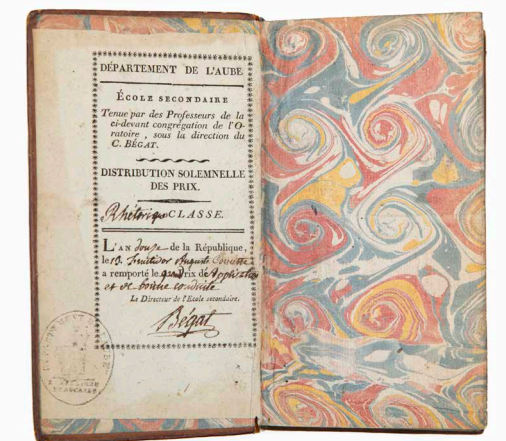
SELECTION CRITERIA:

In late 1787, following a bout of ill health and treatment for several months in London, Smith set about revising *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*.

In the first Edition of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Smith draws a damning verdict on

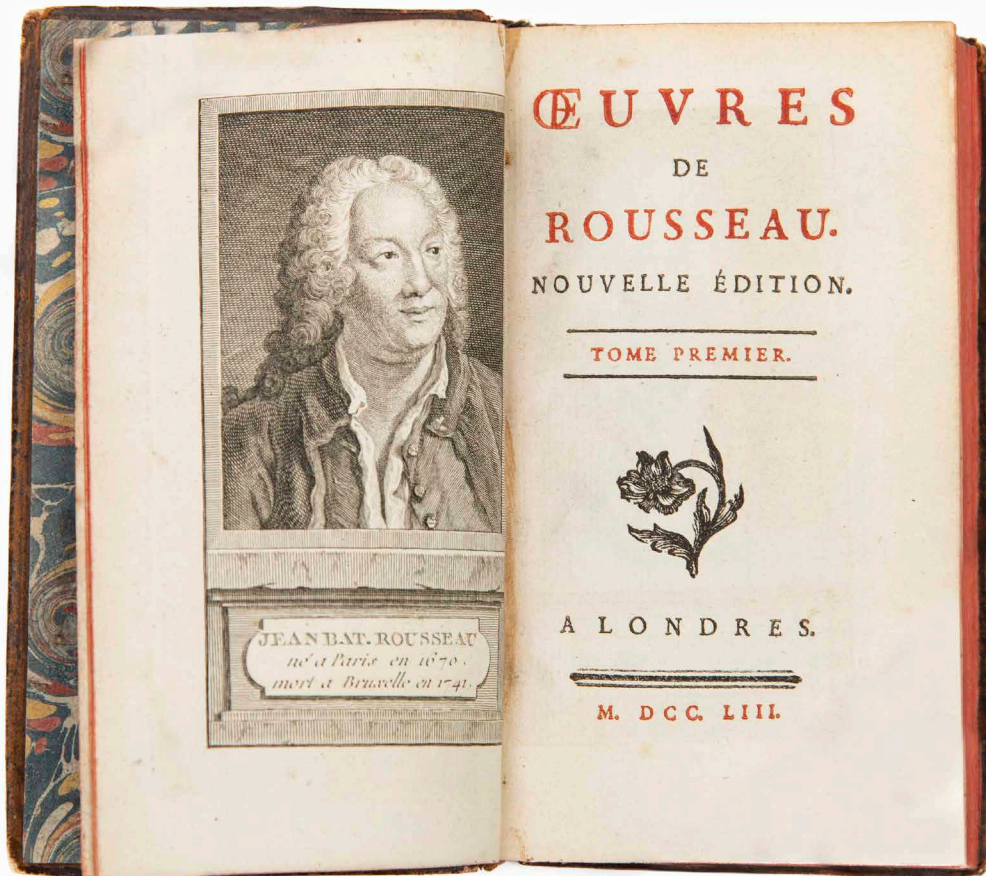
Rocheffoucauld and Mandeville, saying (P474) that 'The systems of the Duke of Rocheffoucauld and Dr Mandeville seem to take away the distinction between vice and virtue and have a wholly pernicious tendency'.

Indeed, in the final version of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Smith drops the Rocheffoucauld reference altogether, followed by a 1778 letter from the duke's grandson where he offers Smith this copy of *Maximes et reflexions morale*. He also says there is no ill feeling, and indeed, he was keen to translate *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* into French, although M. l'Abbe Blavet appears to have beaten him to the punch. Smith thought it unnecessary to continue this affront to Rocheffoucauld and his family further, as evidenced in an earlier letter to him from Smith, in which he promised to follow through on omitting this sentence in future editions. Smith, though, is a slow writer, and it takes over five years to complete this promise.



Rousseau, Jean-Jacques — *Complete Works* (*Œuvres Complètes en Français*)

- NEW EDITION. PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN 1753. 5 VOLUMES.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 135
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF ONE



DESCRIPTION:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712—1778) was a prominent French philosopher and writer of the Enlightenment. His influential works, including *The Social Contract* and *Emile*, explored the concept of the social contract, advocating for the idea that individuals should collectively determine the rules of society. Rousseau's ideas on education, personal freedom, and the general will have a profound impact on political thought and the development of modern democracy. Despite his controversial ideas and life, Rousseau's writings remain integral to discussions on ethics, politics, and social justice.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Adam Smith and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were both influential philosophers and thinkers of the 18th century. Although they held contrasting views on many issues, their ideas had a significant impact on the Enlightenment era and the subsequent development of political and economic thought. It is not thought they met, though they were both in Paris over Christmas 1765.

Later, Rousseau and Smith's relationship soured when Hume and Rousseau fell out with Rousseau. Rousseau wrote hateful letters to Hume accusing him of plotting his disgrace and humiliation through petty torments. An exceptionally long letter declaring enmity toward Hume was written as though for publication. Hume felt the need to counter Rousseau's version and defend himself against accusation and besmirchment. In a letter to Hume, Smith called Rousseau 'a rascal'.

Smith regularly referenced Rousseau and his ideas, with which he did not always agree. In Smith's *Essays*, he writes, 'An author more capable of feeling strongly than of analysing accurately, Mr. Rousseau of Geneva.' Indeed, Smith also attempts to chide Rousseau in *The Wealth of Nations* and *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* when referencing him in these books, proving he read Rousseau and his work.

Smith emphasised the importance of individual liberty and limited government intervention in economic matters.

Rousseau, on the other hand, was critical of the emerging capitalist system. In his work *The Social Contract* (1762), he explored the concept of the general will and the need for a more equitable distribution of wealth. Rousseau's ideas focused more on the collective good and the idea that inequality and private property could lead to social injustices.

Smith had an optimistic view of human nature. He believed that individuals, driven by self-interest and the pursuit of profit, could contribute to society's prosperity.

Rousseau had a more sceptical view of human nature. He argued that society's structures and institutions corrupt people and lead to inequality. He believed that returning to a more natural state would benefit humanity.

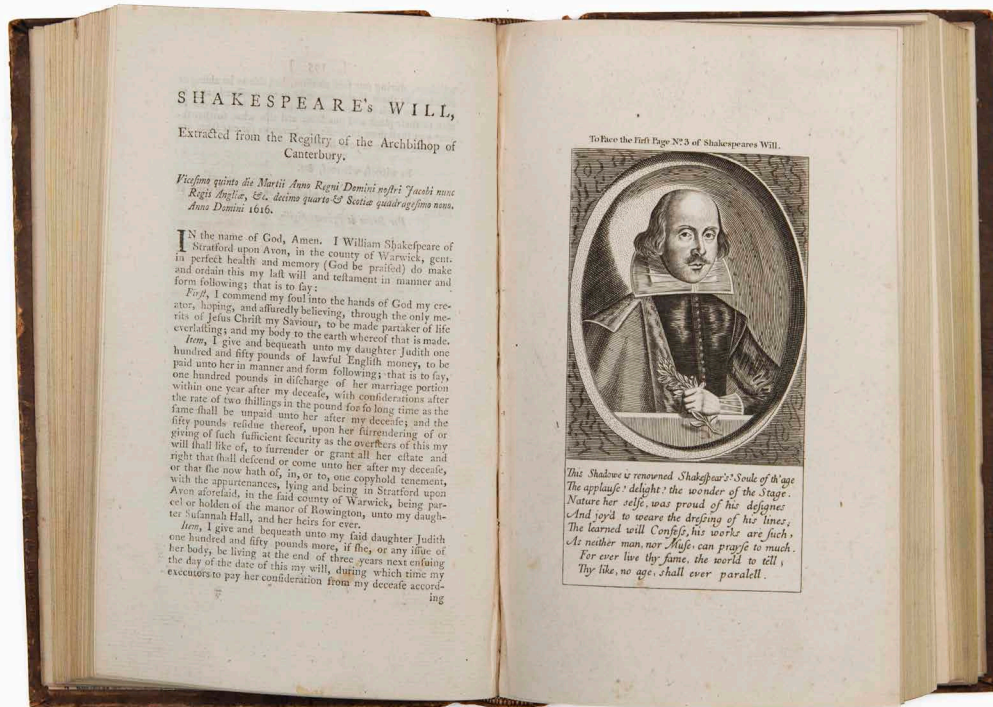
Smith believed that the role of government should be limited to protecting property rights, enforcing contracts, and maintaining the rule of law. He saw government intervention in the economy as potentially harmful.

Rousseau advocated for a more active government role in reducing inequality and ensuring the common good. He believed in a more direct form of democracy in which the state played a more significant role in addressing social injustices.

While Adam Smith and Jean-Jacques Rousseau had differing views on economic and political matters, their ideas have had a lasting influence on the development of modern political and economic thought. They represent two of the many diverse and influential voices of the Enlightenment era, each contributing to the rich tapestry of ideas that shaped the world during their time and beyond.

Shakespeare, William — *Plays*

- 2ND EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR BATHURST, STRAHAN *ET. AL.*, LONDON IN 1778.
- 10 VOLUMES WITH NOTES BY SAMUEL JOHNSON AND GEORGE STEVENS
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 139
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FOURTH DIVISION, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF THREE



DESCRIPTION:

William Shakespeare (1564—1616) is one of the world's most celebrated playwrights and poets. His timeless works, including *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*, have left an indelible mark on literature, theatre, and English. Often referred to as the 'Bard of Avon', Shakespeare's

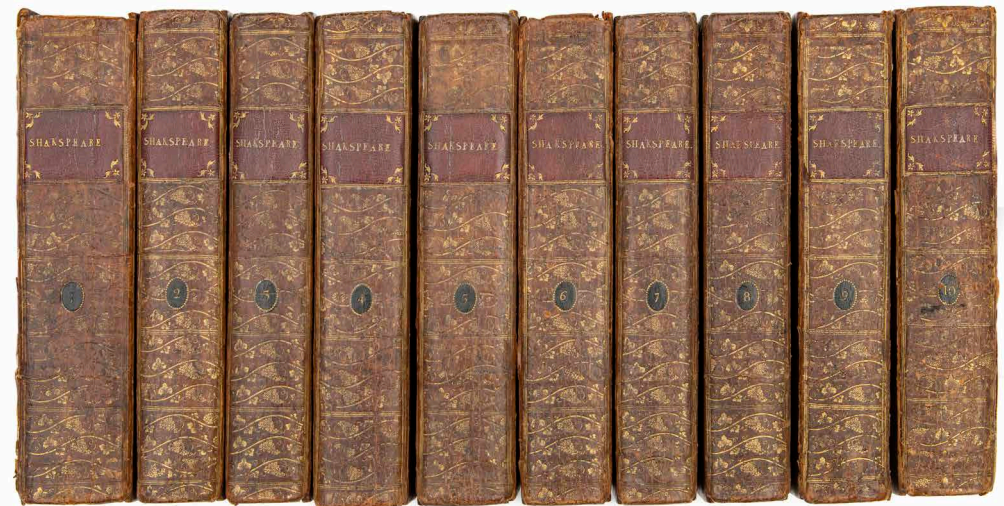
genius in exploring human nature, complex characters, and universal themes continues to captivate audiences worldwide. His legacy endures through countless adaptations and performances and the enduring influence of his words on modern culture.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Known the world over, Shakespeare (or Shakspeare) is the primary touchpoint of literature in the English language. By the time of Smith, Shakespeare and his Renaissance writings directly shaped and influenced the Enlightenment, describing a period of profound change with events such as the Reformation, the scientific Revolution and neo-classical humanism.

Smith also references both *Othello* and *Hamlet* in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* and a piece for the *Edinburgh Review* in 1755, writing:

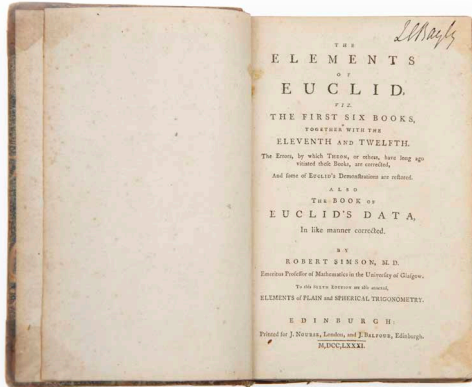
'Imagination, genius, and invention,' he says, 'seem to be the talents of the English; taste, judgment, propriety, and order, of the French. In the old English poets Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton, there often appears, amidst some irregularities and extravagances, a strength of imagination so vast, so gigantic and supernatural, as astonishes and confounds the reader into that admiration of their genius which makes him despise as mean and insignificant all criticism upon the inequalities of their writings'.



Simson, Robert — *Elements of Euclid*

• 6TH EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR NOURSE IN LONDON AND BALFOUR IN EDINBURGH IN 1781. 1 VOLUME. NB — SMITH'S COPY WAS PRINTED IN THE SAME YEAR IN GLASGOW THOUGH IS THE SAME PRINT.

• ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: PAGE 140



DESCRIPTION:

Robert Simson (1687—1768) is described in Rae's *Life of Adam Smith* as a professor of Mathematics, an original if eccentric genius, who enjoyed a European reputation as the restorer of the geometry of the ancients and responsible for The Simson Line in maths.

After matriculating from Glasgow University in 1701 to join the church, he read, amongst other things, Euclid's *Elements* and became involved with mathematics. This impressed the University Senate, which offered him the Chair in Mathematics, to which he deferred the post for a year to increase his knowledge base. He did this by spending time in London with Caswell, Jurin, Ditton, and Edmund Halley.

For many years, this book was the standard text of Euclid in the UK and its universities.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Smith had a love for mathematics during his early days at Glasgow University. His friend at Glasgow was Professor Matthew Stewart of Edinburgh, a renowned mathematician in his own right, who happens to be the father of his

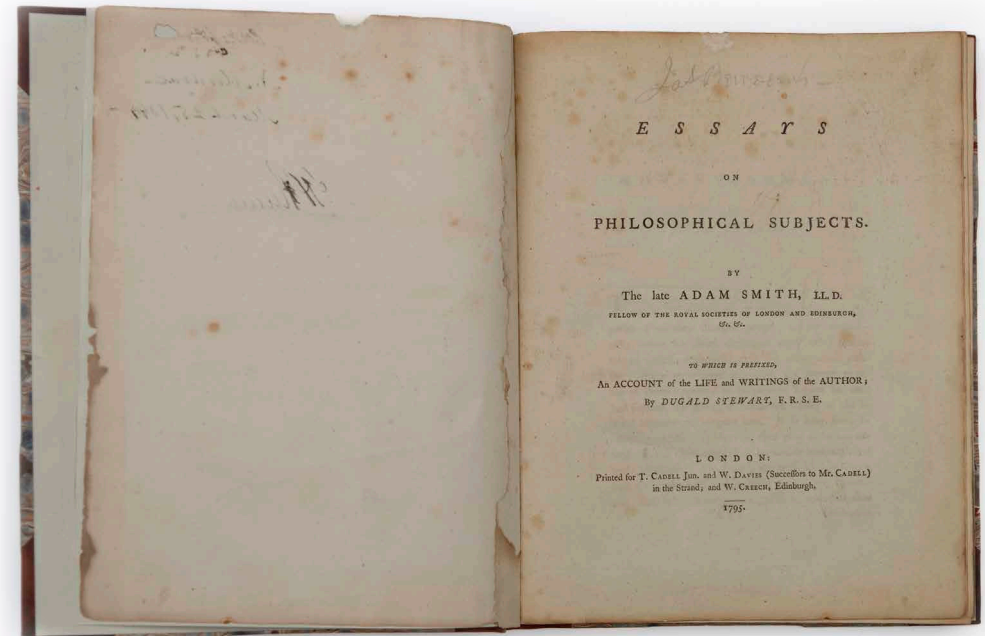
biographer and friend Dugald Stewart. Indeed, Stewart recalls his father reminding Smith of a 'geometrical problem of considerable difficulty by which he was occupied at the time when their acquaintance commenced, and which had been proposed to him as an exercise by the celebrated Dr Simson.'

Smith had much respect for Simson and venerated him. They were members of the same debating club in Glasgow in the 1750s, The Literary Society, which also counted Foulis the printer as a member. One of the last things Smith ever wrote was a passage in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, published just before he died in 1790, and contains a tribute to the gifts of Simson. Smith articulates one of his favourite positions: that men of science are much less sensitive to critique and more indifferent to being famous or being ignored than those who paint or write poetry because the excellence of their work allows for an easy demonstration. A poet or painter has their work interpreted and is therefore subject to taste, which is unquantifiable. He points to Simson as a signal and example to make his point.

'Mathematicians, ... who may have the most perfect assurance of the truth and the importance of their discoveries, are frequently very indifferent about the reception they may meet with from the public. The two greatest mathematicians that I ever have had the honour to be known to, and I believe the two greatest that have lived in my time, Dr Robert Simson of Glasgow and Dr Matthew Stewart of Edinburgh, never seemed to feel even the slightest uneasiness from the neglect with which the ignorance of the public received some of their most valuable works.'

Smith, Adam — *Essays on Philosophical Subjects*

• 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR CADELL IN LONDON. IN 1795. 1 VOLUME



DESCRIPTION:

Although not in the researched catalogue, this book would have existed in manuscript form in Panmure House at the time of Adam Smith's death. His executors, Black, the chemist and Hutton, the Geologist, have an advertisement describing the earlier burning of Smith's manuscripts just prior to his death and at his request.

They also describe Smith's essays as intended as parts of 'a connected history of the liberal sciences and elegant arts' but as Smith 'long since... found it necessary to abandon that plan as far too extensive.'

The essays range from philosophy, aesthetics, and the history of science. Most were likely written before *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* appeared in 1759 but were withheld from publication as part of Smith's 'extensive plan'.

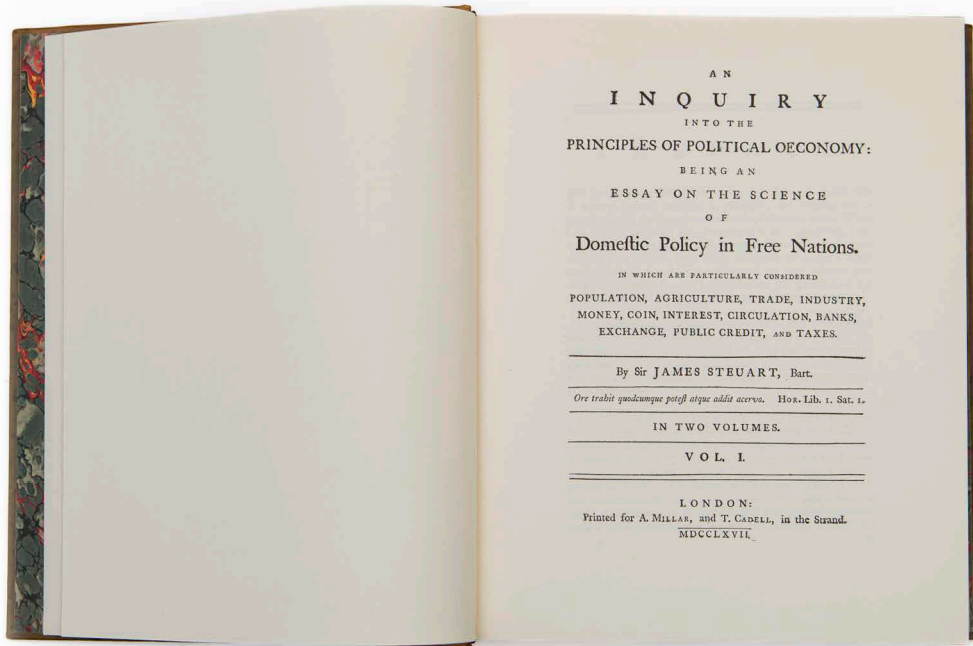
The breadth of subject matter in this book lays bare the intellectual range of Smith, especially given as these ideas were drawn together in the 1750s and gives some insight into what would have been Smith's descriptions of what it means to be a human, a sketch of a man with bells and whistles.

It is also prefaced by Dugald Stewart's *Account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith*, one of the earliest biographical notices of Smith, and until [Stewart's] *Biographical Memoir* of 1811 formed the basis upon which everyone drew for the biographies of Smith that began to appear in the early 19th century.

This is a critical piece of Smith's writing.

Steuart, Sir James — *Principles of Political Economy*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR MILLAR AND CADELL, LONDON IN 1767. 2 VOLUMES. AN EXACT FACSIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL BOOK. NB — SMITH OWNED THIS BOOK FROM ITS ORIGINAL PRINTING DATE IN 1767.
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: N/A
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: FIRST DIVISION — BOOK DESCRIBED AS LYING ON TOP.



DESCRIPTION:

Sir James Steuart (1712—1780) was a Scottish economist and writer known for his pioneering work in political economy. His notable work, *An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy* (1767), explored the relationship between economics and the state. Steuart's ideas on the role of government intervention in regulating trade and the importance of understanding economic laws were ahead of his time although lambasted by Smith. He laid the foundation for later economic thought such as Smith's and

significantly influenced subsequent economists. Steuart's contributions remain an important part of the history of economic theory and policy.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Although not explicitly mentioned in *The Wealth of Nations*, there is an interesting story behind Smith and Steuart. The reasons why this title is not mentioned by Smith in *The Wealth of Nations* explain why it is felt this book is an important member of the library.

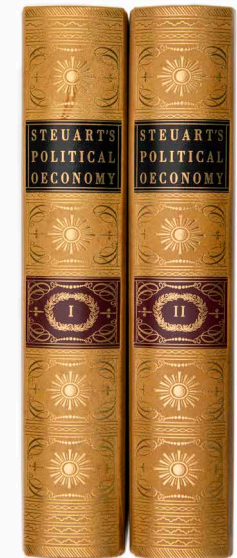
This title is fundamentally a complete and systematic survey of the science of Political Economy from the point of view of moderate mercantilism which had appeared in England and indeed the first full-fledged economics treatise to appear anywhere. Steuart is a protectionist who supports governments imposing trade barriers and a positive balance of trade was of primary importance for any nation. Where Smith is described as the doyen of the free market, Steuart is by some seen as the apotheosis of Mercantilism. This is not to say he rejected the market economy wholly, but he can be said to have viewed the problems of market failures as unacceptable and government action as a failsafe, he sees this intervention as vital to market stability.

Here then is the comparison. Smith believes in market action and Steuart governmental. Smith can be seen to build an argument in *The Wealth of Nations* against mercantilism, he is effectively without mentioning Political Economy tearing the ideas within asunder, it is an iconoclastic dismissal, a revolution of these ideas of state control. Smith does not need to mention Steuart in *The Wealth of Nations* because the majority of the book is dedicated to upending Steuart's ideas. Smith even writes to his friend William Pulteney, Esq., MP in 1772

'In the Book which I am now preparing for the press I have treated fully and distinctly of every part of the subject which you have recommended to me; and I intended to send you some extracts from it; but upon looking them over I find that they are too much interwoven with other parts of the work to be easily separated from it. I have the same opinion of Sir James Steuart's book that you have. Without once mentioning it, I flatter myself that any fallacious principle in it will meet with a clear and distinct confutation in mine.'

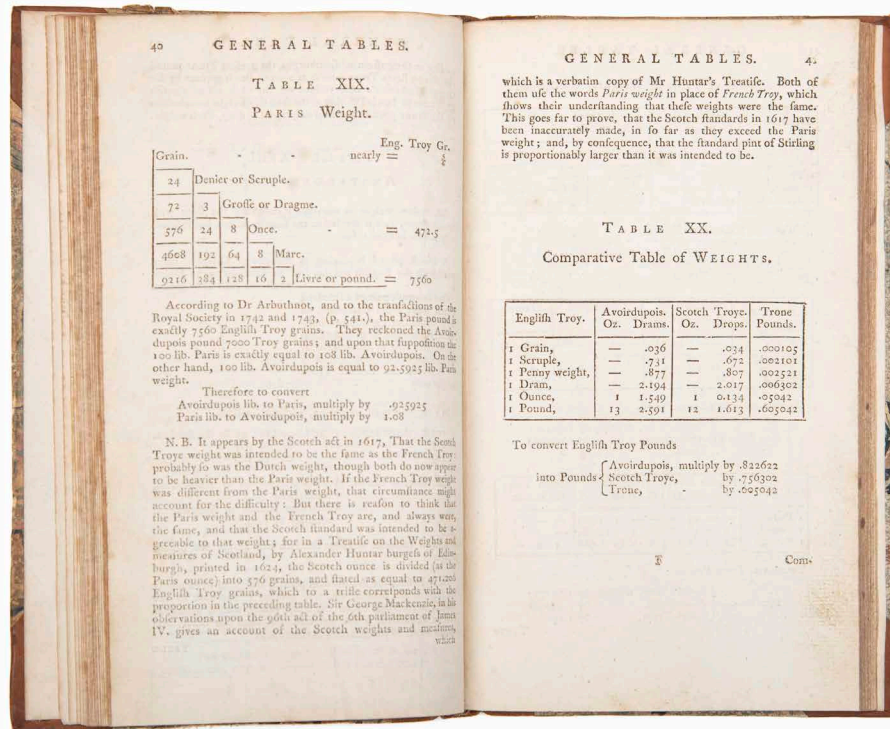
Smith and Steuart were though acquaintances — It must be said that even though they saw the world differently, they did converse. Indeed, Steuart was known as a persuasive talker. Smith himself said he understood Sir James's

system better from his talk than from his book. Also reported is when Smith, in his lectures on jurisprudence and politics, had taught the doctrine of free trade from the first, and not the least remarkable result of his thirteen years' work in Glasgow was that before he left, he had practically converted that city to his views. Dugald Stewart was explicitly informed by Mr. James Ritchie, one of the most eminent Clyde merchants of that time, that Smith had, during his professorship in Glasgow, made many of the leading men of the place convinced proselytes of free trade principles. Sir James Steuart, the well-known economist, used, after his return from his long political exile in 1763, to take a great practical interest in trying to enlighten his Glasgow neighbours on the economic problems that were rising about them, and having embraced the dying cause in economics as well as in politics, he sought hard to enlist them in favour of protection, but he frankly confesses that he grew sick of repeating arguments for protection to these 'Glasgow theorists,' as he calls them, because he found that Smith had already succeeded in persuading them completely in favour of a free importation of corn.



Swinton, Lord John — *A Proposal for Uniformity of Weights and Measures in Scotland*

1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR ELLIOT, EDINBURGH IN 1779. 1 VOLUME.



DESCRIPTION:

The Hon. John Swinton, Lord Swinton (1723—1799) was a Scottish lawyer, judge and writer who rose to be a Senator of the College of Justice. He was admitted advocate on 20 December 1743, Appointed Sheriff of Perth in June 1754 and in April 1766 he became solicitor for renewal of leases of the bishops' tithes, and solicitor and advocate to the commissioners for plantation of kirks in Scotland. Swinton was elevated to the Scottish bench, with the title of Lord Swinton, on 21 December 1782 replacing Alexander Lockhart, Lord Covington, and later, on the promotion of Lord Braxfield in 1788, was also made a lord of justiciary. At this time,

he had legal offices on Browns Square on the southern edge of Edinburgh. He also owned Dean House on the west side of Edinburgh.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

This book was selected because of Smith's occupation while residing at Panmure House. Smith was the highest tax officer in the land and the ways in which the administration of aspects of trade, including how things are sold and the laws around them, would have been everyday reads for Smith in his working life, but also were very informative in the research for the revisions of his works.

Tucker, Josiah — *A Treatise Concerning Civil Government in Three Parts*

PUBLISHED FOR CADELL IN LONDON, 1781. 1 VOLUME FACSIMILE OF ORIGINAL PRINTED IN 1967. NB — SMITH OWNED THE ORIGINAL OF THIS EDITION PRINTED IN 1781.

DESCRIPTION:

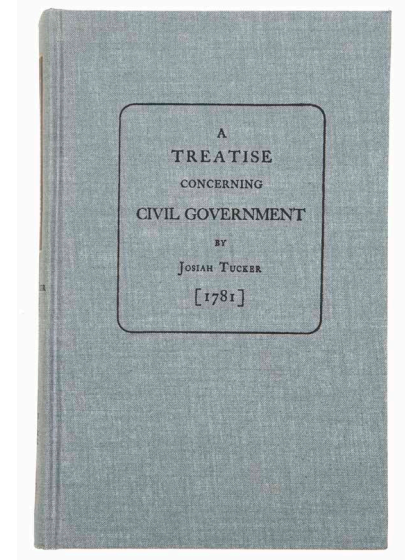
Josiah Tucker (1713—1799) was an influential English economist and Anglican minister. Known for his groundbreaking ideas, Tucker advocated free trade and criticised mercantilism, contributing significantly to the development of economic thought. His notable work, *Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants* (1751), influenced policies on immigration. As a forward-thinking clergyman, Tucker bridged the realms of theology and economics, leaving a lasting impact on both fields and earning recognition as a pioneering figure in 18th-century intellectual history.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

One of John Locke's seminal works was *Treatise on Government*. It sets out that we can use the idea of a state of nature to justify a proper government. If we grant that humans are naturally free and equal, then government must protect the liberty of its subjects equally. It describes the social contract between a state and its people. This is perhaps one of the most important philosophical ideas regarding political ideology and their social value, government is to protect the rights of the governed. This also entails that government operates with the consent of the governed, meaning they have to endorse their representatives. Tucker seeks to confute this idea.

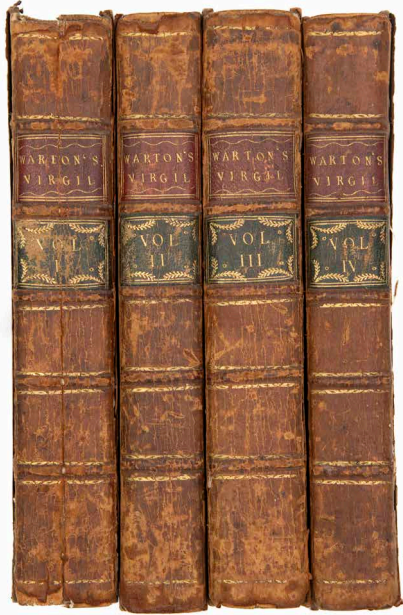
The contextual nature of this work is that it is written in the years following the seven years' war in the colonies and early in the era of tensions between America as it became and the colonisers in Great Britain. Tucker was an opponent to colonialism but not for reasons

we may think. Tucker's developing attitude to the American colonies was motivated neither by a belief in free trade nor by any sympathy for the Americans themselves, a people he came to see as grasping and ungrateful. Their rapid economic growth and dislike of regulation would, he believed, eventually lead them to separate from Britain through self-interest. He argued that all colonies historically had their date of independence and, concerned that their radical political ideas would eventually infect Britain, he advocated as early as 1766 the separation of Britain and her American colonies for these reasons. The point of dispute with Locke's theory then comes visible when the social contract is considered; if a subject pays taxes to a government, then they must treat subjects equally, including in the colonies.



Virgilius — *Bucolica, Georgica, et Aeneis* (Translated to English verse by Wharton and Pitt)

- 3RD EDITION PUBLISHED FOR DODSLEY, LONDON IN 1778. 4 VOLUMES. NB — SMITH
- OWNED SEVERAL COPIES OF THIS BOOK INCLUDING AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION FROM 1749.



DESCRIPTION:

Publius Vergilius Maro or known as Virgil in English (17—90 BC) was an ancient Roman poet of the Augustan period. He composed three of the most famous poems in Latin literature: the *Eclogues* (or *Bucolics*), the *Georgics*, and the epic *Aeneid*. Virgil's work has had enormous influence on Western literature, most notably Dante's *Divine Comedy*, in which Virgil appears as the author's guide through Hell and Purgatory. Virgil has been traditionally ranked as one of Rome's greatest poets. His *Aeneid* is also considered a national epic of ancient Rome.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

From reading Smith's work, you may be able to detect a small inference of the way he felt about Virgil, that he was an avid consumer of his work.

Another clue is one of the copies he owned is a fine example. Printed in 1763 in Rome and bound in vellum, it contains numerous ornate steel engravings and plates. This book reveals also it was subsequently owned by JM Keynes who purchased it in 1902.

There are numerous references to Virgil in Smith's work. In the 6th edition of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* he quotes the first line of *Eclogues* to highlight the power of inflection: *'Tityre tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi'*

Describing how there you lie under a beech tree can be reconfigured with the addition of grammar.

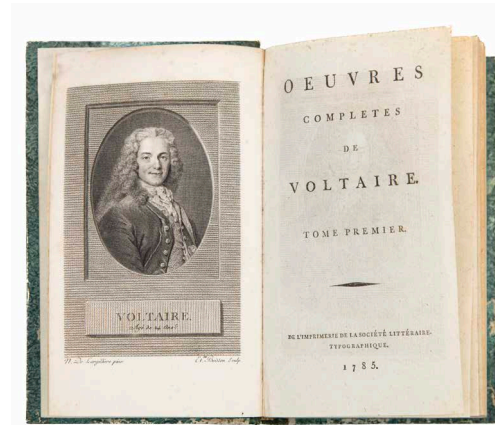
Elsewhere Smith uses Virgil to draw comparisons between Great Britain and its relations with its colonies and how colonies benefit to that of the Romans, inferring no benefit other than the production and loss of the men that fuel expansion: *'Salve magna parens frugum Saturnia tellus, Magna virum'*

Lastly, he refers to Virgil's *Georgics*, which is essentially didactic instruction in the methods of running a farm, in his lectures extolling: *'Virgil, too, published his Georgics to bring the cultivation of land into fashion, but all was in vain.'*

A final parallel is that there is rumour Virgil had ordered his work burned so as not to be published after his death. The emperor in that case had other ideas though it is interesting to postulate that this is where Smith got the same unfortunate idea.

Voltaire M. de (François-Marie Arouet) — *Complete Works*

- 1ST EDITION. PUBLISHED IN KEHL, 1784. 84 VOLUMES
- ADAM SMITH LIBRARY CATALOGUE REF. MIZUTA 2019: N/A
- ORIGINAL LOCATION WITHIN PANMURE HOUSE: CHIMNEY PIECE BOOK CASE, LEFT-HAND BOOK CASE, SHELF 1



DESCRIPTION:

Voltaire, born François-Marie Arouet (1694—1778), was a pre-eminent French Enlightenment philosopher, writer, and satirist. His wit and critical thinking were evident in works like *Candide* and *Letters Concerning the English Nation*. Voltaire championed religious tolerance, free speech, and reason, often clashing with the established authorities of his time. His famous motto, *'Écrasez l'infâme!'* ('Crush the infamous!'), reflected his fervent opposition to injustice and intolerance. Voltaire's literary and philosophical legacy continues to influence modern thought, making him a seminal figure of the Enlightenment.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

The link between Adam Smith and Voltaire lies in their shared Enlightenment ideals and the intellectual climate of the 18th century.

Although they were not direct collaborators, their ideas and works were influenced by similar Enlightenment principles, which had a profound impact on their respective fields of expertise.

Both Adam Smith and Voltaire, a French philosopher, were key figures of the Enlightenment, a period characterised by a focus on reason, science, and the rejection of dogma and absolute monarchy. They believed in the power of human reason to drive progress and improve society.

Voltaire was a staunch advocate for freedom of speech and religious tolerance, and he often used his writings to criticise the church and the monarchy. Adam Smith, on the other hand, is best known for his work on economics and the concept of free-market capitalism, emphasizing the importance of individual liberty and the invisible hand of the market.

The exchange of ideas and the circulation of works among Enlightenment thinkers, as well as their engagement with common philosophical themes, meant that they were indirectly influenced by each other's writings and the writings of their contemporaries.

Adam Smith and Voltaire were both Enlightenment thinkers who shared a commitment to reason, freedom of thought, and the advancement of knowledge. Their work, though in different fields, contributed to the intellectual and philosophical underpinnings of the Enlightenment and the subsequent development of modern Western thought.



ADAM SMITH
PANMURE
HOUSE



RAJA AL GURG



EDINBURGH
BUSINESS
SCHOOL

