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<th>アダム、スミスの生涯及其著作 (其二)</th>
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<tr>
<td>作者</td>
<td>武藤 長蔵</td>
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<td>項目</td>
<td>商業と経済の基礎理論の発展</td>
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<tr>
<td>月日</td>
<td>1924-07-01</td>
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Chardin's travels through France (1764-66)

To the Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Smith, in company with his no less pupil in March 1764, proceeded to France. We tell you of Nations Sketch of the Life of Dr. Smith & Dr. Smith's Letter to the Rector of Glasgow University (1764-66).

Chardin's travels through France (1764-66)
The meeting accepts of Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter. Smith's resignation is accepted in terms of the above letter.

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estee of men of taste and literature throughout Europe. His happy talent in illustrating abstracted subjects and faithful assiduity in communicating useful knowledge distinguished him as a professor; and at once afforded the greatest pleasure and the most important instruction to the youth under his care.
My dearest Friend—The Duke of Buckingham proposes soon to set out for Bordeaux, where he intends to stay a fortnight or more. I should be much obliged to you if you could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, The Marquis de Lorges, and the Intendant of the Province. Mr. Townshend assured me that the Duc de Choiseul was unable to recommend us to all the people of fashion here and everywhere else in France: We could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, The Marquis de Lorges, and any other where he intends to stay a fortnight or more. I should be much obliged to you if you would do so.
I have begun to write a book in order to pass away the time.

Toulouse, 5th July 1764.

Adam Smith.

My dear Friend, Sir James would come, it would not only be a great satisfaction to me, but be of great service to the Duke. I have been told by the influence and example of Lord Beauchamp and to Lord Trail, and believe me, my dear Friend, mention these matters, however, to nobody but to him. Remember me in the most respectful manner to Lord Beauchamp and to Dr. Trail, and believe me, my dear Friend.
Toulon, 21st October 1764.

My dear Hume — I take this opportunity of Mr. Cook's going to Paris to return to you and thro you to thc Ambassadors my very sincere and hearty thanks for the very honourable manner in which he was so good as to mention me to the Duke of Richelieu in the letter of recommendation which You sent us. There was, indeed, one small mistake in it. He called me Robinson instead of Smith. I took upon me to correct this mistake myself before the Duke delivered the letter. We were all treated by the Marshal with the utmost politeness and attention, particularly the Duke, whom he det

wealth of Nations
When Mr. Scot joins us we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of France.

and contentment; but in gayety and amusement.

after myself I shall spend the rest of the time we are to live together not only in Peace
change upon the Duke. He begins to familiarise himself to French company, and I
expedition to Bordeaux and another we have made since to Bagneries has made a great
and I flatter myself his company will be both useful and agreeable to his Brother. Our
Mr. Cook will it I you know when he comes
I must beg the same favour of Sir James. Mr. Cook will as you understand he is in town you will be so good as to call upon him and carry
as you understand he is in town you will be so good as to call upon him and carry
to Toulouse. He will pass by Paris; and I must beg the favour of you that as soon
Mr. Cook goes to Caen to wait upon Mr. Scot, and to attend him from that place

in order to meet my Lord's Brother,

soon have an opportunity of delivering his letter, as we propose to return to that place
finished in a very proper manner. The Intendant was not at Bordeaux, but we shall
Adam Smith.

Greatest service to my Lord—I ever am, my dear friend, most faithfully yours,

Greedoc at Montpelier. Could you promise us recommendations to the Comte d'Eu, to

Montpelier (1712-1778) Hotel du Royal à Greedoc

Hotel du Prince à Greedoc

Dugald Stuart at Greedoc. And to the Intendant? These expeditions

are of the greatest service to my Lord—
(John Rae, The Life of Adam Smith, P. 359)

Hume (1748-1776) was a key figure in the Scottish Enlightenment, known for his influence on the development of modern philosophy, economics, and political theory. His work, "A Treatise of Human Nature" (1748), was instrumental in establishing the foundations of modern empiricism and moral psychology. Hume's criticism of metaphysics, his advocacy for inductive reasoning, and his ideas on the origins of morality and free will were revolutionary for his time.

Rousseau (1712-1778) was a Swiss philosopher who is best known for his political and social ideas, which were influential in the development of the modern concept of the state and the concept of the general will. His works, such as "The Social Contract" (1762), have been central to the development of modern democratic theory.

Turgot (1727-1781) was a French economist and politician who is considered one of the precursors of classical economics. His influential works, "Essai sur le principe de population" (1766), discussed the relationship between population growth and economic development, setting the stage for later economic theories.

Morelet (1757-1819) was a French writer and moralist who was active in the literary and philosophical salons of the time. His works include "Lettres sur l'éducation des enfants" (1773), which influenced educational theory.

D'Alembert (1717-1783) was a French philosopher, mathematician, and encyclopedist, a central figure in the Enlightenment. His "Dictionnaire de l'Académie française" (1751-1762) was a monumental work that set the standard for French language usage.

Helvetius (1715-1776) was a Swiss philosopher who was influential in the development of materialism. His "Essai sur l'homme" (1758) was a key text in the development of the materialist philosophy of the Enlightenment.

Abbe Moldet (1795-1866) was a French writer and politician who was active in the French revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. His works included historical and political studies.

Turgot's "Essai sur le principe de population" was a seminal work in economic thought. The...
The Widow of Waterloo, Hume, (The Theory of Moral Sentiments, 1759) written in French, was one of the first works to introduce the concept of the "sentiments" or emotional responses of individuals to moral actions. Hume believed that moral judgments are based on these emotional responses, rather than on reason alone. In his work, he argued that the "sentiments of benevolence" and "sympathy" are the foundation of moral judgments. Hume's ideas influenced later philosophers, including Adam Smith, who developed the concept of the "social contract" in his book "The Wealth of Nations." Smith's work furthered Hume's ideas by proposing that individuals form societies based on mutual cooperation and benefit, which is sustained by the moral sentiments that arise from the social interactions.
John Rae, Life of Adam Smith, Chapter XI, Paris, 1971.

Smith went more into society in the few months he resided in Paris than at any other period of his life. He was a regular guest in almost all the famous literary salons of that time—Baron d'Holbach's, Helvetius', Madame de Geoffrin's, Comtesse de Boufflers', Mademoiselle Mespchinasse, and probably Madame Necker's.

The affinity between Music, Dancing, and Poetry, and the imitation of what are called the Imitative Arts in the Philosophy of the Imitative Arts is clear and evident.
In October 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together... without the slightest disagreement or coolness; on my part with every advantage that could be expected from the society of such a man, we continued to live in friendship... and I shall always remember with the impression of having ship'd at the hour of his death; and I shall always remain with the impression of having lost a friend whom I loved and respected, not only for his great talents, but for every private virtue.
スミスは倫敦に六ケ月間滞在したものの入様である。六月より一七年年に互い彼の年齢四十三の時であった。

John Rae氏のスミス傳には其第十四章 Parisの次のか XV章にLondon 1766年と題して論じて居る。

私が今この第八節歸國後郷里KirkcaldyにてWealth of Nationsの著述を題して

五章以下第十九章ヒュームの死(1776年に)と題する部分の時期を可成簡略に

述べる積である。

其後スミスは鄉里Kirkcaldyに歸佐し其母と共に住み書を読む事を以て日課とした。ジョンレーブは其スミス傳

日々海濱を散步して気を養ふ事を以て日課とした。
He had his work, he had his mother, he had his books, he had his daily walks in the sea breeze and he had Edinburgh always in the office as a place of occasional resort.

My Business here is study, in which I have been very deeply engaged for about a month past. My amusements are long solitary walks by the seaside. You may judge how I spend my time. I feel myself extremely happy, comfortable and contented. I never was perhaps more so in all my life.
The Wealth of Nations took twelve years to write, and was in contemplation for probably twelve years before that. It was explicitly and publicly promised in 1759, in the concluding paragraph of the Theory of Moral Sentiments, though it is only the partial fulfillment of that promise.

The books which live longest are those which have been carried longest in the world.
The promise is: I shall in another discourse endeavour to give an account of the general principles of law and government and of the different revolutions they have undergone in the different ages and periods of society, not only in what concerns justice, but also in what concerns policy; revenue, arms, and whatever else is the object of law.

Edinburgh, 1st April, 1766.

Ed: B. Smith, Dear Mr. Smith, I am much pleased with your performance and the perusal of it has taken me from a state of great anxiety. It was a work of so much expectation, by yourself, by your friends, and by the public, that I trembled for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily excitation by yourself, by your friends, and by the public, that I trembled for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily requires so much attention, and the public is disposed to give so little, that I shall still doubt for some time of its being at first very popular. But it has depth, and solidity, and I am much pleased with it, and the perusal of it has taken me from a state of great anxiety. It was a work of so much expectation, by yourself, by your friends, and by the public, that I trembled for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily requires so much attention, and the public is disposed to give so little, that I shall still doubt for some time of its being at first very popular. But it has depth, and solidity, and I am much pleased with

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about 4 o'clock afternoon Mr. Hume expired. Yesterday,

is determined altogether by the quantity and the demand that the rent of farms makes any part of the price of the produce, but that the price

were here, at my residence, I should dispute some of your principles. I cannot think

Public attention. It is probably much improved by your last abode in London. If you

and acquaintances, and is so much illustrated by curious facts that it must at last take the
In 1766 Smith returned to London, and soon after took up his residence at Kirkcudby, where for the next ten years he was occupied with the composition of the "Wealth of Nations." During this period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation.

During his last illness, Smith's affectionately attended, but the pleasure derived from this success was marred by the death of Hume, whom he describes himself as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation. During this period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation.