

*Translations of the Wealth of Nations**

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"So the study of economic processes must include the study of economists, or of the origin, flow and development of their ideas - for one can hardly separate the study of the origin of ideas from that of the change and flow of ideas. Such a study includes as well as all the processes of changes in ideas, and how ideas originate, also the processes by which they succeed, catch on, and dominate their time; it includes also the lags and impediments in the flow of ideas, both across and within national and linguistic frontiers."

T.W. Hutchison, "Insularity and Cosmopolitanism in Economic Ideas, 1870-1914", *American Economic Review*, 1955, 45(2), p.1.

1. Introduction

This study is about the translation of *The Wealth of Nations* (WN) in non-English-speaking countries. WN is an example *par excellence* for studying the international transmission of economic ideas because it is generally considered the foundation of modern political economy; it has been read (or at least mentioned) for more than two centuries; and it is still being read, in many different ways, around the world regardless of ideological background. It is also reasonable to say that this is the most translated, although not necessarily the most read, economics book in history. In the appendix tables, editions of WN in 18 languages are compiled in a handy checkable manner. These tables are essential for understanding the speed and number of translations.

Translation of WN is not a simple matter of translating a certain famous book; it must be put in a wider framework of intellectual history, to locate its significance within that context. What is more important is to put this framework in a dynamic perspective. For example, the first Italian translation of WN in Naples (1790) may be regarded as evidence of the intense participation of Italian scholarship in the general European cultural renewal movement, or more broadly speaking, a sign of participation in the Enlightenment movement (Gioli 1993:227). It is not sufficient, therefore, to consider the translation of WN in Europe purely within an economic framework.

* This article is an introduction to *Adam Smith Across Nations: Translations and Receptions of 'The Wealth of Nations'*, edited by Cheng-chung Lai, to be published by Oxford University Press (1997).

One may also argue that the reason why WN was soon translated into major European languages was mainly Smith's previous famous book, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (TMS), which was published in 1759 and was well received by the European intellectual community. Political economy was not an important discipline in the eighteenth century, while moral philosophy (or generally speaking, the Scottish Enlightenment) was.

2. Speed and number of translations

Table 1 shows the spread of TMS and WN in five countries: in every case the time lag between the English edition and the translation is much shorter for WN than for TMS (compare columns 3 and 5). However, there are two patterns: (1) in the cases of France and Germany, TMS was well known and well received, and paved the way for rapid WN translation (see column 5, time lag: 2 and 0 years); (2) in Russia, Spain and Japan, where WN was better-known (perhaps earlier than TMS), one observes that TMS was translated much later than WN (see column 7: 66, 149, 78 years respectively).

I am inclined to conjecture that this is so because France and Germany translated WN just as they did TMS, from an intellectual perspective; while Russia, Spain and Japan (then developing countries) were mainly interested in learning something useful from "the nature and causes of the wealth of nations" at the outset, and then realized that TMS was an important source for a better understanding of WN and so turned to the source or philosophical foundation of WN.

TABLE 1 - TMS and WN: First Translation and Time Lag						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Language	TMS (1759)	Time Lag	WN (1776)	Time Lag	TMS earlier than WN	TMS later than WN
French	1764	5 years	1778	2 years	14 years earlier	
German	1770	11 years	1776	0 year	6 years earlier	
Russian	1868	109 years	1802	26 years		66 years later
Spanish	1941	182 years	1792	16 years		149 years later
Japanese	1948-9	189 years	1870	94 years		78 years later

Source: For TMS, see the Introduction to the 1976 Oxford University Press edition, pp. 32-33. For WN, see the appendix table for details.

TABLE 2 - Translation of WN into 18 Languages

1. First translation (regardless of whether full or abridged)		2. Number of times WN has been translated in each country	
Year	Language	Time(s)	Country
1776	German	14	Japan
1778	French	10	Germany
1779	Danish	6	Italy
1790	Italian	6	Russia
1792	Spanish	6	Spain
1796	Dutch	5	France
1800	Swedish	5	Sweden
1802	Russian	3	China
1811	Portuguese	3	Korea
1870	Japanese	2	Denmark
1901	Chinese	2	Poland
1927	Polish	2	Portugal
1928	Czech	2	Romania
1933	Finnish	1	Czechoslovakia
1934	Romanian	1	Egypt
1948	Turkish	1	Finland
1959	Arabic	1	Holland
1957	Korean	1	Turkey

Source: see Appendix tables

Table 2 offers information about the speed and number of translations; some remarks are useful. Although WN has been translated into 18 languages, this is a small number compared with modern living languages. Among the Asian languages, there are no translations into Thai, Malay, and others; the same is true of many Indo-European languages. One certainly can argue that the reading population covered by these 18 languages is actually quite large enough.

Second, countries with fewer than five or six editions seem 'normal'. Two unusual cases are Germany and Japan: why were (are) they so keen on WN, unsatisfied by previous translations, doing it over and over again, generation after generation? In the case of Germany, the famous F. List had harsh criticism for WN, but why are they still obsessed with WN? In Japan, there are 14 translations (see Table A10), partly because they have translated from various English editions, with or without Cannan's copious notes (Okochi 1976). Perhaps Japan has the highest proportion of economists involved in

Adam Smith studies in the world; some explanation of this phenomenon is provided in Sugiyama *et al.* (1993:293-300).

Third, the translation movement continues. I am informed that there are new Danish, French, Korean, Spanish and Swedish translations in progress, which are to be completed in the near future.

Fourth, if we take countries with more than three translations and look at the time distribution of this translation movement, we will see that in China it took place between the 1900s and the 1930s; in Korea from the 1970s to 1990s; in France, from 1770s to the 1820s; in Sweden, in the 1800s; in Italy from the 1790s to the 1850s and from 1945 to 1976; in Russia from the 1800s to the 1930s (quite evenly). Germany, Japan and Spain all show a continual interest in WN.

Fifth, by contrast, where there this is only one translation this is generally a partial, selective or abridged translation. Why were these countries so cool about WN? An easy explanation is that it is not economic to translate the work because most intellectuals can read either English or other major-language translations. This may explain why there is no complete Swedish translation until the early 1990s, and why Japan has so many translations (so much of the general public is interested in this classic work and most readers do not read English easily); but this cannot explain the case of Germany, where a high percentage of intellectuals can read English publications.

In terms of speed of translation, there is an interesting anecdote on competition in translating WN. In the *Mémoires de l'Abbé Morellet* (1823:243), Morellet states that he spent the autumn of 1776 in Champagne and occupied himself assiduously translating WN. But almost at the same time, there was another Abbé Blavet (an ex-Benedictine, who translated TMS in 1774), who took the just published WN, translated it, and sent it in weekly installments to the *Journal de l'agriculture...* (see table A7, Nos.1.1-2.1). Blavet's translation was published in that journal from January 1779 to December 1780, then reprinted in six volumes in Yverdon (Switzerland) and in Paris, both in 1781. Morellet complained that this "proved an obstacle to the publication of mine. I offered it for a hundred *louis*, and then for nothing, but the competition caused its rejection". He was rejected once more by the Archbishop of Sens, and complained that "poor Smith was traduced rather than translated... My translation was carefully made. Everything of an abstract character in Smith's theory becomes unintelligible in Blavet's translation, but in mine may be read with profit".

Blavet's translation was supported by Smith. In his letter (No. 218 in the *Correspondence of Adam Smith*, Oxford 1976) to Blavet, dated 23 July 1782 and sent from Edimburgh, Smith said that he was very pleased by Blavet's previous translation of TMS and that "I am even more pleased by the way you have done my latest work [WN] ... I found your translation is,

in all aspects, perfectly equal to the original... I am personally so obliged to you, that I cannot encourage or favour another translation". [My translation from Smith's letter in French]. To my knowledge, this is the only case of direct competition; translators of WN also competed in Japan (see table A10) but this involved competition in quality and between different editions, not between translations done at the same time.

3. Quality of translation

Some interesting things happened during this translation movement. There were problems of 'false editions' and 'unidentified editions'; there was a problem of censorship in Spain; there were problems of misunderstanding and distortion. I shall provide example(s) for each case, perhaps there are other examples beyond my knowledge.

3.a False and unidentified editions

By 'false edition' I mean that the translator claims that he translated from the original English edition when in fact he re-translated from an edition in another language. For instance, in the first Italian edition (1790), the translator claimed that the translation was based on the English edition, but in fact it was based on Blavet's 1779-80 French edition. Another example comes from the case of the first Spanish edition in 1792. According to Smith (1967:265), this edition was an expurgated translation of Condorcet's synopsis of WN, which appeared in French in *Bibliothèque de l'homme public*, III(108-216) & IV(3-115), published in Paris (1790). The translator not only suppressed or garbled parts of Condorcet's work but failed to identify the original as the work of Smith.

There is also a case of an unidentified edition. The first French translation was published in 1778-9 in The Hague, Netherlands with the translator's name given as M***. Another French edition was published in Paris in 1781; the translator's name was not given but it was generally acknowledged that he was l'Abbé Blavet. Many people considered that the Paris (1781) and The Hague editions (1778-9) were by the same translator but printed in different places and different formats: one in three volumes, the other in four (see table A7, Nos.1.1 and 2.1). For example, M. Guyot de Neufchatel wrote to Blavet in 1788 that when the edition of 1788 appeared, he and Dougal Stewart believed that it was by Abbé Morellet (Murray 1905:8). However, by comparing the two translations, Murray (1905:10) concluded that "The Hague translation was thus a year earlier in date, and was evidently by a different hand". This conclusion still does not answer the question of who was the translator of the 1778-9 The Hague edition.

3.b Censorship

There was a case of censorship. The first Spanish translation by Carlos Martínez de Irujo (Oficial de la Primera secretaria de Estado) was an expurgated translation of Condorcet's synopsis of WN (see above). The Spanish 'Inquisition' banned the original (French) version of WN on 3 March 1792, but permitted an extract of WN to be published in Spanish in 1792. Writing from Munich in December, 1792, Sir John Macpherson told Edward Gibbon that the Spanish government had "permitted an extract of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* to be published, though the original is condemned by the Inquisition" (Smith, 1967:125). The translator assured "that he had deleted everything which could *indicate* error or relaxation on religious and moral matters" (Smith 1968:308).

This censorship continued to the first complete Spanish translation of WN (1794), by José Alonso Ortíz. This translation was probably based on the 5th (1789) edition but Ortíz thought it was the 8th edition (impossible because the 8th edition was published in 1796). Some sections were omitted. The translator was a lawyer attached to the royal Councils and Chancery in Valladolid and a professor of canon law and sacred theology. On 15 February 1793, Ortíz appeared before the Inquisition, explaining that some time ago he translated WN, "purging it of various impious proposals... and eliminating entirely an article... in which the author favours tolerance on the point of religion, so that it stands cleansed of anything that could lead to error or relaxation in moral and religious matters". The Supreme Council of the Inquisition sent Ortíz's translation to three examiners (calificadores) on 16 February 1793, but the Inquisition was not satisfied with the opinion of two censors because Ortíz's work avoided the errors of the French text (curiously, it was never suggested that Ortíz's translation be collated with the English text; the French version was repeatedly referred as the "original", see Smith 1967:122). On 29 May the Inquisition named a new panel of examiners, including the friar who had condemned the French translation. After some minor revisions made by Ortíz, the manuscript was returned to him on 22 October and the work was published in 1794 with government permission (Smith 1957:62-3, see also Smith 1967 for a detailed account).

3.c The translator's version

Examples of rewriting rather than faithfully translating are abundant. The case of the Chinese edition (1902) is a living example. Yen Fu, in fact, did as much rewriting as translating (Lai 1989) not to mention his heavy abridgement (about 54% of Smith's text was 'translated'). His reason may have been that the whole book is too long for a complete translation, even

within the parts translated, there are many digressions in Smith's text that the translator judged of little interest to his readers, given the different culture and different environment (e.g. the history of wheat prices in London).

The problems of misunderstanding and distortion are more serious when WN is translated into different cultural systems (e.g. Chinese and Japanese) than into different languages (e.g. French, German). The case of China is a good extreme example, because when WN was translated in 1900, the Chinese language had no sufficient vocabulary for many terms and concepts. Moreover, the analytical tools, methods of reasoning, and historical background of WN were completely alien to the Chinese cultural system. I offer some examples to illustrate how serious misunderstanding and distortion were.

There are many terms new to Yen Fu. For a very common term like 'bank', he could find no equivalent term in Chinese, so that he picked two random Chinese characters that sound like 'banke' as the translation. What is worse for readers is that he did not explain what 'bank' means, nor did he include the English term in parentheses so that some readers could look up its meaning for themselves. There are many examples of this kind. He translated 'labour' into something like 'ability' and could make no distinction between 'productive and unproductive labour'.

There are also difficulties with names. Yen Fu studied at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in England; his English is good but he translated the name 'F. Quesnay' in its English pronunciation with three Chinese characters that sound like 'genisi'. No reader can possibly imagine that this refers to Quesnay; moreover, I doubt that Chinese readers can grasp Quesnay's significance in the history of economic analysis from Yen Fu's translation. More difficult still for Yen Fu are new concepts. For example, how can 'induction', 'stock', 'law of diminishing returns' be translated into Chinese? In some cases, he tried to find similar terms from Chinese classic books; in some cases he simply skipped them; in some he invented new terms, and in some he borrowed Japanese terms (also expressed in Chinese characters).

We must admire Yen Fu's courage and painstaking effort during this translation. Despite the difficulties, he essentially transmitted Smith's main ideas to Chinese readers. I think he did better in Book IV and Book V, where concrete economic policies are argued (anti-mercantilism, public finance problems, and the like). The more theoretical parts are less successful.

Similar misunderstandings and distortions appeared in Japanese. Take the example of Professor Kenji Takeuchi, one of the most famous and serious translators of WN (see table A10, Nos.5.1-5.3). He translated WN in 1921-3 and revised it in 1931-3, and his edition is still in print and widely circulated even today. After he retired, in 1963 he published a book entitled *Mistranslation*, in which he discusses the problems of misunderstanding in

translating WN and Ricardo's *Principles*. He criticized mistranslations by Japanese professors, commented on their 'errors' and 'ignorance', and said he was ashamed of such 'ugly translations'. He gave many concrete examples showing how different professors have translated certain passages quite differently.

Reading this self-criticism book, one can easily understand why there are 14 translations in Japan. If Smith scholars in Japan are so obsessed with perfection, they may have another 14 in the next two centuries. This leads me to surmise that, in terms of quality, Japan is the leader in translating WN. Their attention to details is incomparable.

In Spain there was an interesting story about a higher level "translation" of WN into exact scientific language. Toward the end of the XVIIIth century Ramón Campos, a physics professor and the author of works on logic, attempted to make the ideas of Smith better known through a text on "economics reduced to exact, clear and simple principles". Adam Smith, he declared, "made himself immortal by the brilliance with which he presented the substance of Stewart's [sic] work". It was Campos' ambition to publicize the findings of both economists, so that the science, "so mysterious until now, may through my work become widely known, being universally accepted among the number of exact sciences". In eight short chapters of his *La economía reducida a principios exactos, claros y sencillos* (Madrid 1797), Campos covered concisely, but accurately, the Smithian theory of prices, wages, profit, capital, and taxation; and he devoted an appendix to public debts. It is not clear for whom the miniature volume was intended or how widely it was read (Smith 1957:71). But it may be doubted that he fulfilled his declared purpose of making economics "universally accepted among the number of exact sciences". For modern Smithian scholars, it would be amazing to re-examine Campos' method of translation, his analytical tools and his achievements; he could be the first mathematical economist in the history of economic analysis.

4. Concluding remarks

Translation is a neglected part of the international transmission of economic ideas. This is especially true of the misunderstandings and distortions that occur. When the translation problem is put in an international comparative framework, many interesting phenomena will appear. This study offers a quick survey of the speed, quantity and quality of translations of WN during the past two centuries. Clearly, we will be able to draw a better picture of the spread of WN across nations only when more in-depth individual country case studies become available. The tables in the appendix may provide some more scattered evidence about this kind of story.

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Appendix

*Translations of the Wealth of Nations
across languages*

This appendix intends to offer handy tables to check different editions of WN in 18 non-English languages. Some brief explanations are provided in the "Remark" column of each table. These tables are basically compiled from the catalogue and holdings of The Vanderblue Memorial Collection of Smithiana, Kress Library (within the Baker Library, Harvard Business School). I tried to request corrections from Adam Smith experts and librarians in each language, but am alone responsible for all errors. Corrections and additions are requested for future revisions. Some special characters (especially Slavic languages) are not available in ASCII codes, hence not all printable here. The ordering in these tables indicates the versions that have been translated and/or printed, for instance: "No.5.3" means third printing of the fifth translation. The "#" in the Remark column indicates that edition is known to exist, but not in the holdings of the Vanderblue Collection.

TABLE A1 - Arabic version

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Vol.	Pages	Remark
1	Tharwat al-uman	?	1959	Cairo: Daral-gahira Ittibā	1	95	Arabic translation of 12 selections from WN (Kutub siyasiyya, 92 (Kress: 1959 S Excerpts))

TABLE A2 - Chinese versions

No.	Title	Translator	Publisher	Year	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Yuan Fu (The Origin of Wealth)	Yen Fu (1853-1921)	Shanghai: Nan-yan College Shanghai: Commercial Press	1901-2 1929 to date	8 pt. in 1 v. 24 cm. 9v, 3v, 1v. etc.	582 978	Selected translation (about 46%) of the original text. He added 310 translator's notes, which account for about 14% of the space in the Chinese version. It was based on the Thorold Rogers (1869) Oxford edition. Still in print both in China and Taiwan, more because of the importance of the translator than the contents of WN that he translated.
2	Kuo Fu Lun	Kuo Tai-li (1905-76); Wang Yan- nan (1901-69)	Peking: Chung- hua Book Co.	1931	2	1,077	The two translators were Marxist. It was based on the 1880 Oxford University (Clarendon) Press edition (same as Yen Fu?!, see Zhu 1993:286). This is a full translation. Kuo translated Books 2-4. Wang Books 1 & 5.
3	Kuo Fu Lun	Chou Hsien- wen (1907- 1989); Chang Han- yu (1913-)	Bank of Taiwan	1964	2	868	Based on the Cannan edition. Vol. 1 translated Cannan's annotations, together with some translator's notes. Full translation. Chou translated Books 1-3, Chang Books 4-5. Reprinted at least eight times. still reprinting.

Zhu, Shaowen (1993), 'Adam Smith in China', in Mizuta and Sugiyama eds (1993): *Adam Smith: International Perspectives*. London: Macmillan, pp. 279-291.

TABLE A3 - Czechoslovakian version

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volume	Pages	Remark
1	Blahobyť národu, vybrané kapitoly	Dr. Josef Macek	1928	Praxe: Vydal Jan Laichter	1	345	Translated from selected chapters of WN. Prelozil ing. Antonin Patocka, preklad prehlédl a uvod napsal Dr. Josef Macek. (Half-title: <i>Otázky a názory</i> , vydává Jan Laichter, kniha IVIII). Kress: 1928 S Excepts.

TABLE A4 - Danish versions

No.	Title	Translator	Publisher	Year	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Undersøgelse om National- Velstands Na- tur og Årsag	Frants Dræbye	Kiøbenhavn: Trykt paa Gyldendals forlag	1779 (v. 1), 1780 (v. 2)	2 vols., in 8°	575, 778	All the five books were translated; it appears that this is a complete translation. From vol. 2 p. 683 on, the long letter from Governor Pownall to Adam Smith (25 Sept. 1776) is added as the Appendix.
2	En Undersøgelse af Nationernes Velstand, dens Natur og Årsager	Per Lyng- saae Olsen	Kiøbenhavn: Rhodos (Teonhistori Skrifter)	1976 (v. 1)	1	287	With a preface by H.-J. Schanz (44 pages). Kress has v.1. The translation was severely criticized because of poor quality and the vulgar Marxism nature of the preface. The publisher cancelled further publication. (vols. 2—).
3		Sören Gamunelgård					In progress, expected to be published about in 1996.

TABLE A5 - Dutch version

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volume	Pages	Remark
1	Naspeuringen over de natuur en oorzaken van den rijkdom der volkeren	Dirk Hoolla van Nooten	1796	Amsterdam: Wouter Brave	1	589	Only chapters 1-10 of Book I were translated. Microfilm reproduction of original in the Koninklijke bibliotheek, The Hague (Kress Room: 1796 Film S)

TABLE A6 - Finnish version

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volume	Pages	Remark
1	Kansojen varallisuus, tutkimus sen olemuksesta ja tekijöistä	Toivo T. Kaila	1953	Helsinki: Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö	1	601	Based on the Cannan edition, book V was not translated. With a preface (Alkulause) of Suomentaja (pp. v-ix). A part of John Rae's <i>Life of Adam Smith</i> was translated in pp. XIII-1 as "Adam Smithin Elämä".

TABLE A7 - French versions						
No.	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1.1	M***	1778 (v.1-2) 1779 (v.3-4)	La Haye (Den Haag, Holland)	4	688, 387 485, 520	David Murray (1905:10) "French translations of <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> " (Glasgow, 15 pages) proved that: "the Hague translation was thus a year earlier in date, and was evidently by a different hand [i.e. not by Balvet]".
2.1	Anonymous (l'Abbé Blavet)	1779-80	Paris	3	612, 611 884	Translation first published in <i>Journal de l'agriculture, du commerce, des arts et des finances</i> , Jan. 1779-Dec. 1780. "Blavet made it entirely for his own use, and with no great exactness" (Murray 1905:6). Microfilm of the University of Edinburgh Library copy (Kress Room: 1778 Film S).
2.2	Anonymous (Jean Louis Blavet)	1781	Yverdon, Switzerland	6	298, 366, 292, 239, 310, 368	Based on the above serial publication but "with more faults". The translator's name was not printed on the title page. It was identified from the <i>Catalogue général de la Bibliothèque nationale</i> . Blavet wanted to be anonymous because he was aware of the errors of translation.
2.3	l'Abbé Bl***	1781	Paris	3	612, 611, 884	Reprint of the above edition. Microfilm of the University of Edinburgh Library copy (Kress Room: 1781 Film S).
2.4	Anonymous (Blavet)	1786	London & Paris: chez Pinçot	6	298, 266, 292, 239, 310, 368	Copies at Kress Library are in very good condition.
2.5	Anonymous (Blavet)	1788	London & Paris: P.J. Duplain	2	265, 496	Same as 2.2
2.6	Anonymous (M.***)	1789	Amsterdam	4	688, 387, 485, 520	This is an exact reprinting of No. 1.1 (1778-9), but with a different title: <i>Recherches très-utiles sur les affaires présentes, et les causes de la Richesse des Nations, dédiées aux Elus-généraux</i>

3.1	Jane Antoine Roucher (1745-94)	1790 (v.1-3); 1791 (v.4)	Paris: chez Buisson	4	570, 312, 602, 591	≠ Based on the 5th English edition. Murray (1905:5) says that this is a translation "of no great merit".
3.2	J.A. Roucher	1791 (v.1-3); 1729 (v.4)	Avignon: J.J. Niel	4	540, 296, 528, 519	Same as version 3.1 above, with a new expository introduction by Fortia on WN
3.3	J.A. Roucher	1792	Neufchâtel: de l'imp. de L. Fauche-Borel, impri. du roi	5	384, 406, 400, 437, 432	A reissue of the above 3.1 version.
3.4	J.A. Roucher	1799 (5 ^e)	Paris: chez Buisson	5	438, 494, 624, 411, 370	"Reviewed and considerably corrected". Publication year is third year of the République.
4.0	Prévost	1797	Bern	5		≠ With a different title: Recherches sur les richesses des nations.
2.7	Blavet	1800 (v.1-2) 1801 (v.3-4)	Paris: Larren et Cie.	4	500, 521, 460, 436	A reissue of 2.1 (1779-80) with revision. This is the first time that Blavet allowed his name to appear in the title page.
5.1	Germain Garnier (1754-1821)	1802	Paris: chez H. Agasse	5	368, 493, 564, 556, 588	New translation. Vol. 5 contains 42 notes and observations. With a portrait of Smith. Kress has two sets of this edition. Manuscript notes by Louis Say.
3.5	J.A. Roucher	1806	Paris: chez Arthus Bertrand	5	438, 494, 624, 411, 370	A reissue of 3.4 (1794) version
5.2	Garnier	1800	Paris	3		≠
5.3	Garnier	1822	Paris: chez Mme. veuve Agasse	6	368, 493, 564, 556, 670, 572	This is a revised edition of 5.1 (1802), with two volumes of new notes and new observations (vols. 5-6 contain 72 notes).
5.4	Garnier	1843	Paris: Guillaumin	2	520, 714	Entirely revised and corrected, and with a preface and biographical note by Jerome Adolphe Blanqui (membre de l'Institut). With the commentaries of Buchanan, G. Garnier, MacCulloch, Malthus, J. Mill, Ricardo, Sismondi; and the unpublished notes of J.-B. Say, with historical background explanation by Blanqui. Printed as vols. 5-6 of <i>Collection des principaux économistes</i> .

5.5	Garnier	1859	Paris: Guillaumin	3	407, 468, 367	Revised and corrected version of the above 1843 version by Joseph Garnier. Further notes by Bentham, Storch, Turgot, Dufrenoy, Saint-Léon and J. A. Blanqui were added.
5.6	Garnier	1860	Paris: Guillaumin	3	???	≠. New revised and expanded version, with explanatory notes by Joseph Garnier (1813-81), who is Blanqui's brother-in-law, but had no relationship with Germain Garnier. J. Garnier was 'Secrétaire perpétuel de la Société d'économie politique, Professeur à l'École des ponts et chaussées, etc.'. He wrote a new preface (four pages).
5.7	Garnier	1880 (v.2) 1881 (v.1)	Paris: Guillaumin & Cie.	2	506, 661	5th expanded edition with a preface and an analytical summary by Joseph Garnier (pp. XXXIII-XL). Germain Garnier's long preface was deleted.
5.8	Garnier	1950	Paris: Alfred Costes	4 (?)	394, ???, ???, ???	Kress has only v.1. This is based on the 1843 (5.4) edition. The Gannan (1904) English edition's preface, editor's introduction, notes and marginal summaries are translated and added to Garnier's 1843 French version by F. Debyser.
5.9	Garnier	1966	Osnbrück (Germany)	?	?	≠. Reissue of the 1843 (No. 5.4) edition (Source: No. 5.10, p. 518).
5.10	Garnier	1991	Paris: Grenier — Flammarion	2	531, 657	Title: <i>La richesse des nations</i> . Based on the 1880-1 Garnier edition with a new introduction by Danic' Diakine, but deleted copious notes and some, in my judgment, informative pages contained in the 1859 edition. G. Garnier's Preface and Blanqui's notice that were contained in the 1880 edition are also deleted.
6.1	Paulate Taieb	1995	Paris: Puff	?	?	In print.

There are some partial translations, as listed below:

1	Anonymous	1778	Lausanne: Chez la Société typo.	1	2 pl., VIII. 170 p.	Title: <i>Fragment sur les colonies en général, et sur celles des Anglois en particulier</i> . With translator's 'Avertissement' (I-VIII). This is a translation of Book IV ch. 7 'Of colonies'. In Smith's text there are 3 parts in this chapter, this translator divided Part III into 4 chapters (with his own chapter names), thus making his translation in 6 chapters.
2	Anonymous	1888	Paris: Guillaumin et Cie.	1	264	Title: <i>Richesse des nations</i>
3	Coucelle Seneuil	1908	Paris: Alcan	1	?	* Source: No.5.10, p. 518.
4	Garnier	1950	Paris: Dalloz	1	297	Title: <i>Adam Smith: textes choisis</i> (et préface) by G.H. Bousquet. Based on the Garnier 1881 ed.
5	Garnier	1976	Paris: Gallinard (Idées & Folio)	1	445	Title: <i>La richesse des nations</i> . Edited with a preface by Gérard Mairet.

For a detailed account about French versions of WN, see Kenneth Carpenter (1995), 'Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations d'Adam Smith et politique culturelle en France', *Economies et Sociétés*, série P.E. N° 24,5-30

TABLE A8 - German versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Vol.	Pages	Remark
<p>Titles:</p> <p>(1) Untersuchung der Natur und Ursachen von Nationalreichthümern. (2) Untersuchung über die Natur und die Ursachen des Nationalreichthümers. (3) Untersuchung über das Wesen und die Ursachen des Nationalreichthümers. (4) Ueber die Quellen des Volkswohlstandes. (5) Untersuchung über das Wesen und die Ursachen des Volkswohlstandes. (6) Natur und Ursachen des Volkswohlstandes. (7) Eine Untersuchung über Natur und Wesen Volkswohlstandes. (8) Der Reichtum der Nationen. (9) Eine Untersuchung über das Wesen und die Ursachen des Reichtums der Nationen. (10) Der Wohlstand der Nationen: Eine Untersuchung seiner Natur und seiner Ursachen.</p> <p>Source: (1) Catalogue and holdings of the Vanderblue Collection of Smithiana; (2) The 1974 translation of WN by Horst Recktenwald [see No. 10] 'Ausgaben des Wealth of Nations', p. 838: 'Übersetzungen des Wealth of Nations ins Deutsch.</p>							
1.1	1	Johan Friedrich Schiller	1776 (v.1) 1778 (v.2)	Leipzig: Weidmanns Erben und Reich	2	632, 740.	According to Kayser's <i>Vollständiges buchertexikon</i> , 1750-1832, the translators were Johan Friedrich Schiller u. Chr. A. Wichmann.
1.2	1	Johan Friedrich Schiller	1776 (v.1) 1778 (v.2) 1792 (v.3)	Leipzig: Wiedmannsche Buchhandlung	3	632, 740, 140	The second issue of the above version, with a volume 3- (140 pages) which is bound together with v.2, with the following statement: 'Zusätze und verbesserungen zu der ersten ausgabe der Untersuchung der natur un Ursachen von National-reichthuemern'. The third volume is a translation by C.A. Wichmann of Smith's addition and corrections to the first and second editions of WN.
2.1	2	Christian Garve and Dörrien	1794-6	Breslau: W.G. Korn	4	464, 274, 451, 484	Aus dem englischen der 4. ausg. neu uebers. V.1-2 (1794), v.3 (1795), v.4 (1796). Hasel (1925:69-70): 'The translation thus begun in 1791 was completed with the help of Ober Post-Commissär Dörrien in Leipzig, who apparently translated a considerable portion of the latter part of the work, and was ready for publication in 1794'. Garve added two appendices: a summary of Smith's ideas and principles; a further analysis of Smith's main theorems. The translation appeared with rather infrequent but extensive explanatory notes.

Translations of the Wealth of Nations

2.2	Garve and Dörrien	1796-9	Frankfurt und Leipzig	4	435, 260, 420, 460	1796 (v.1-2), 1799 (v.3-4).
2.3	Garve and Dörrien	1799	Breslau und Leipzig: W.G. Korn.	3	460, 702, 474	Aus dem englischen der 4. ausg. neu uebers. Zweyte, mit Stewarts Nachricht von dem Leben und den Schriften des Autors verm. Ausg.
3	George Sartorius	1806	Göttingen: J.F. Röwer	1	XXVIII + 268	Partial translation. Kress: 1806 S. Excerpts.
2.4	Garve and Dörrien	1810	Breslau und Leipzig: W.G. Korn	3	412, 631, 422	Aus dem englischen der 4. ausg. neu uebers. Dritte, mit Stewarts Nachricht von dem Leben und den Schriften des Autors vermehrte Unveränderte ausg.
2.5	Garve and Dörrien	1812	Berlin: G. Hayn	?	?	* gek. Ausgabe mit Anm. von F. von Colin. Source: Recktenwald, p. 838.
2.6	Garve and Dörrien	1814	Wien: B.P. Bauer	3	400, 616, 412	Reprint of the 1810 (2.4) edition.
4.1	Max Stirner	1846-7	Leipzig: O. Wigand	4	374, 215, 367, 334	1846 (v.1-2), 1847 (v.34). Added title page: <i>Die nationaoekonomen der Franzosen und Engländer</i> . Based on the 1786 fourth English edition.
5.1	Dr. C.W. Asher	1857	Hamburg:	?	?	* Source: Recktenwald, p. 838.
5.2	Dr. C.W. Asher	1861	Stuttgart: J. Engelhorn	2	498, 502	With a Foreword by the translator, who was -Correspondirendem Mitgliede des Commission centrale de Statistique du Royaume Belge, des Statistischen Gesellschaften zu London und Frankfurt a. M. und der Société d'économie charitable zu Paris.

6.1	5	F. Stöpel	1878	Berlin: Expedition des Merkur	4	354, 298, 247, 364	Bound in two volumes. Added title page: <i>Bibliothek der volkswirtschaftslehre und gesellschaftswissenschaft.</i>
7.1	6	Dr. Wilhelm Loewenthal	1879	Berlin: E. Staude	2	512, 467	
7.2	6	Dr. Wilhelm Loewenthal	1882	Berlin: E. Prager	2	512, 467	A reissue of the 1879 (7.1) edition.
6.2	5	F. Stöpel	1905-7	Berlin: R.L. Prager	4	354, 298, 247, 364	A reissue of the 1878 (6.1) edition. <i>Bibliothek der volkswirtschaftslehre und gesellschaftswissenschaft, (III).</i> Bound in one volume.
4.2	7	Max Stirner	1908	Jena: G. Fischer	3	350, 561, 367	Unter zugrundelegung der übersetzung Max Stirner, aus dem englischen original nach des aus letzter hand (4. ault 1786) ins deutsch übertragen von dr. Ernst Grünfeld und eingeleitet von prof. dr. Heinrich. <i>Sammlung sozialwissenschaftlicher Meister.</i> XI. (Apparently vols. 2 & 3) published only in connection with 1920 ed.).
4.3	8	Max Stirner	1910	Leipzig: A. Kröner	2	245, 324	Nach der Übers. von Max Stirner u. d. Ausg. von Cannan (1904). hrsg. von dr. Heinrich Schmidt (Krönners volksausgabe).
4.4	7	Max Stirner	1920	Jena: G. Fischer	3	350, 561, 367	Reissue of the 1908 (4.2) edition.
4.5	7	Max Stirner	1923	Jena: G. Fischer	3	350, 561, 367	Reissue of the 1908 (4.2) edition.
4.6	8	Max Stirner	1924	Leipzig: A. Kröner	2	428, 570	Nach der Übers. von Stirner u. d. Ausg. von Cannan (1904). hrsg. von dr. Heinrich Schmidt.
4.7	7	Max Stirner	1926	Leipzig: A. Kröner	3	350, 561, 367	Reissue of the 1908 (4.2) edition.
8	6	Friedrich Bölow	1933	Leipzig: A. Kröner	1	XXCVIII + 348	Printed in Gothic style.
9	9	Peter Thal	1963	Berlin-Ost: Akademie-Verlag	3	LXV + 341	Nur Bd 1 erschienen (Kress has only v.1).

10	10	Horst Claus Recktenwald	1974	München: C.H. Beck	1	LXXIX + 859	Another 4 volumes edition (brosh.) by the same publisher. Also collected in the pocket series: dtv klassik 2208.
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Sources:

(1) There are many partial translations, some of them are listed in the *Smithiana* catalogue (pp. 32-7). The following are the years that partial translations were issued: 1806, 1913, 1920, 1924, 1933, 1946, etc.

(2) Hasek, C.W. (1925): *The Introduction of Adam Smith's Doctrines into Germany*; Columbia University, *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law*, No 261, chapter 3: The Introduction of Adam Smith's Doctrines, pp. 61-94.

TABLE A9 - Italian versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Ricerche sulla natura, e le ragioni della ricchezza delle nazioni	Anonymous	1790 (v.2+4) 1791 (v.1,5)	Napoli: Presso G.L. Merande	5	267, 267, 260, 299, 290	-Tr. per la prima volta in italiano dall'ultima ed. Inglese. The translator maintained that he knew Smith personally and had correspondence with him, but in fact this translation was based on Blavet's 1779-80 French edition. Kress has two identical sets of this 5 v. edition. The first one, whose v.1 & 5 were published in 1791 and v.2-4 in 1790, is in a soft cover, a little damaged, and seems likely to be the first Italian printing. The second set (v. 1-4, 1790; v.5, 1791) is in a hard cover and excellent condition, could be a much later reprinting, as judged from paper quality and binding technique. The two sets are in different typesetting.
2.1	Ricerche sopra la natura, e le cause della ricchezza delle nazioni	Anonymous	1851	Torino: Cugini Pomba e comp.	1	704	-Tr. eseguita sull'ultima ed. Inglese del sig. McCulloch, preceduta dalla vita dell'autore, del sig. V. Cousin. Cousin wrote a long introduction about Smith's life & work (pp. VII-LXVIII). A. Blancq's notes on Smith were translated from the French (pp. LXXIII-LXXVII) explain the present edition, and G. Garnier's long preface on WN was also translated from the French (pp. LXXXI-LXXXV) in an abridged form. The translation of this 1851 edition is clearly independent from the 1790-1 edition.
2.2	Same as above	Anonymous	1927	Torino: Unione tip.- editrice torinese	1	803	This is a reissue of the 1851 (2.1) edition, with a preface by Achille Loria.

3	Ricerche sopra la natura e le cause della ricchezza delle nazioni	Alberto Campolongo	1945	Torino: Unione tip.-editrice torinese	1	885	With an introduction by Augusto Graziani (pp. IX-XXX). Second edition 1950.
4	Indagine sulla natura e le cause della ricchezza delle nazioni	F. Bartoli; C. Camporesi; S. Caruso	1973	Milano: ISEDI	1	1.030	≠. With an introduction by Maurice Dobb (pp. XIII-XXVI) with a note to translation by Sergio Caruso (pp. XXVII-LXVIII).
5	La ricchezza delle nazioni	Anna e Tullio Bagiotti	1975	Torino: UTET	1	1.264	≠. With an introduction by Tullio Bagiotti (pp. 9-38) and with a biographical note by A. Pellanda (pp. 39-60).
6	La ricchezza delle nazioni	Ada Bonferrato	1976	Roma: Newton Compton	3	311, 416, 260	With critical essays by Lucio Colletti, Claudio Napoleoni, and Paolo Sylos Labini (VII-XX). Cannan's "Editor's Introduction" was translated as the "Introduction" (pp. 5-37).

Sources: (1). Kress Library, Harvard University. (2) Da segnalare anche l'antologia della *inquiry...* di A. Smith a cura di Piero Barucci, *Adam Smith e la nascita dell'economia Politica*. Milano: Mondadori 1981, p. 250.

Note: Samuel August A.D. Tissot (1782): *Del pane e della economia e coltura de' grani* (Venezia) is in the holding of Kress Library, to this translation from the French, there is added on page 141-5 "Osservazioni sopra i pomi di terra, ossia patate". This is a translation of Book I, Chapter 11, part 1 of WN and is the first translation of Adam Smith into Italian (see Kenneth Carpenter (1993): *Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations on the continent of Europe*, draft, Harvard, Widener Library, (p. 4).

TABLE A10 - Japanese versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Seisan Michi Annai (A Guide to Production)	Tokujiro Obata	1870	Tokyo: Shokodo	2	68, 40	Based on ? edition. Partially translated, and re-written based on Smith's text.
2.1	Fukokuron	Eisaku Ishikawa (Book 1-Book 4 ch. 7); Seisaku Saga (Book 4 ch. 8-Book 5)	1884 (v.1); 1885 (v.2); 1888 (v.3)	Tokyo: Keizai zasshi-sha	12 parts, then 3 v.	754, 787, 970	Based on ? edition. Full translation. Originally published in 12 parts (1882-83), then combined into 3 v. in 1884, 1885, 1888 respectively.
2.2	Fukokuron	Eisaku Ishikawa	1892	Tokyo: Keizai zasshi-sha	2	812, 968	A reissue of the 1884-8 edition (2.1). This is a quite popular edition. Only Ishikawa was listed as the translator, the name another translator Saga was omitted on the title page.
3	Fukokuron	Seiki Mikami	1910	Tokyo: Nisshindo	1	367	With an introduction by Shigenobu Okuma. A translation of Ashley's selected chapters, 4th rev. ed. (Kress: [1914] S Excerpts.
4	Fukokuron	Sakuro Nagao	1914	Tokyo: Akagi Library, No. 98	1	100	≠. Based on the Ashley edition. Selective translation.
5.1	Fukokuron	Kenji Takeuchi	1921-3	Tokyo: Yuhikaku	3	517, 439, 379	Based on the 1920 Cannon second edition.
5.2	Fukokuron	Kenji Takeuchi	1931 (v.1-2), 1933 (v.3)	Tokyo: Kaizosha	3	786, 602, 538	Completely revised edition, collected in "Kaizo Library".
5.3	Fukokuron	Kenji Takeuchi	1947-9	Tokyo: Kaizosha	6	267, 287, 204, 194, 169, 185	With a new translator's preface. In 1969 Tokyo University Press reissued a 3 volume edition.

6	Fukufuron	Bunzo Kaminaga	1925	Tokyo: Shinchosha	1	228	∞. Partial translation. Based on 2 ^d edition.
7	Kokufuron	Kanju Kiga	1926	Tokyo: Iwanami shoten	1	810	Based on the 1789 5th English ed. and the 1904 Cannan ed. Designed to be 2 v. but the translator passed away after the first v. was published. Also reissued in Iwanami Bunko No. 16-20 (1927), 489 p.
8	Kokufuron	Suekichi Aono	1928 (v. 1); 1929 (v. 2)	Tokyo: Shunjusha	2	540, 528	Based on the 1799 (9th) English ed. and Cannan ed. Reissued in 1933 by the same publisher in 4 volumes (Shunju Library).
9	Kokufuron	Hyoeh Ohuchi	1940 (v. 1); 1941 (v. 2); 1942 (v. 3); 1943 (v. 4); 1944 (v. 5)	Tokyo: Iwanami Bunko	5	481, 260, 484, 465, 146	Based on the Cannan (1937) ed. (Smith's 5th edition). With detailed Japanese text index.
10	Kokufuron	Tsuneo Hori	1949	Tokyo: Shunjusha	1	268	Based on the Cannan ed., designed to be published 5 v., but only one v. has been published (up to ch. 10 of Book 1). With translator's notes.
11	Sumisu Kokufuron	Hiroshi Mizuta	1965	Tokyo: Kawade-shobo-shinsha	2	467, 443	Based on the 1776 first edition. With translator's notes showing WN's later revisions and additions, and some informative tables and expository essays. Second printing 1972.
12	Sho kokumino tomi	Hyoeh Ohuchi & Shichiro Matsukawa	1959-66	Tokyo: Iwanami Bunko	5	382, 500, 509, 404, 120	A revision of Ohuchi's 1940-4 translation. Edited with an introduction, notes, marginal summary and an enlarged index by Ed. Cannan, 6th ed. (1950). Japanese index in v. 5 (144 pages). Reissued in 1969 in 2 v. (1, 402 p.) by the same publisher.
13	Kokufuron	Yoshiro Tamanoi; Kyoji Tazoe; Akio Okochi; ed. by Kazuo Okochi	1968	Tokyo: Chuo koron-sha	1	582	Based on the 1920 Cannan ed. Other editions were consulted. A truncated and, in part, summarized translation (about 50% of the full text), with translator's notes.

14	Kokufuron	Same as above	1976	Tokyo: Chuo koroa-sha	3	1,665	Based on Smith's 5th edition. A complete translation of the above (No. 13) version. With detailed information on Smith's life, works and translator's notes etc. At the end of v.3, "A brief history of Japanese translation of WN" was prepared by Kazuo Okochi (who was the President of Tokyo University).
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Source: In addition to the Smithsonian Collections, some detailed information can be found in Kazuo Okochi (1976): "A Brief History of Japanese Translation of WN", as appeared in the appendix of the 1976 translation (No. 14 above).

Note: In 1873 Tohru Hoshi and Takeshi Arishima translated from "Stamp duty" (probably from Book V, Chapter 2, Part II "Of taxes", Article 4th) into Japanese as "Inshi-zai Ryaku-seiso" (A Brief Introduction to the Stamp Tax), published by the Japanese Ministry of Finance (11 pages, 25 cm, block printed on double leaves folded in the center. Kress: 1873 S excerpts).

TABLE A11 - Korean versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Kukpuron	Choi Ho-chin & Chung Hai-dong	1957	Seoul: Chunjosa	2	1,394	Based on the six printings of the Cannan edition (1950).
2	Kukpuron	Choe Im-hwan	1970	Seoul: Ulyu Munhwasa	2	1,060	Same as above.
3	Kukpuron	Yu In-ho	1977	Seoul: Yongso Munhwasa	2	1,111	Same as above.
4	Kukpuron	Kim Suk-hawn & Kim Il-gon	1986	Seoul: Yangdang	1	482	Selected translation
5	Kukpuron	Kim Soo-haeng	1992	Seoul: Dong-a Chulpansa	2	947	Based on the Glasgow edition (1976)
6	Kukpuron	Choi Ho-chin & Chung Hai-dong	1992	Seoul: Bomusa	2	1,212	Based on the Cannan edition (1976)

Kress Library has no Korean versions of WN.

TABLE A12 - Polish versions							
No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Badania nad naturą i przyczynami bogactwa narodów	Oswald Einfeld and Stefan Wolff	1927	Warszawa: Nakład Gebethnera i Wolfa	1	274	Only Book I was translated, the 2nd, v. had not yet been published in 1935. Biblioteka wyższej szkoły handlowej.
2	Badania nad naturą i przyczynami bogactwa narodów	Edit by J. Drewnowski and E. Lipiński. Book I translated by G. Wolff and O. Einfeld; Books II & III by Z. Sadowski; Book IV by A. Prejbisz; Book V by B. Jasinska, general revision by Cz. Zanmirowski.	1954	Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo naukowe	2	541, 810	The first complete Polish translation. Half-title: Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Nauk Ekonomicznych. Biblioteka dzieł ekonomii politycznej, angielska klasyczna.

TABLE A13 - Portuguese versions							
No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Compêndio da Obra da Riqueza das Nações	Bento da Silva Lisboa	1811 (v.1); 1812 (v.2)	Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Régia	3 in 1	204, 127, 187	Book V not translated. Books I-IV half translated. Kress: 1811-12 S Excerpts. Another excerpt published in 1936 with an introduction by António Lino Neto, Lisboa (85 p.), Kress: 1936 S Excerpt.
2	Inquérito sobre a natureza e as causas da Riqueza das Nações	Teodora Cardoso e Luís Cristovão de Aguiar	1981	Lisboa: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian	2	824, 815	Translated from the 6th English ed., London: Methuen, 1950.

TABLE A14 - Romanian versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Avutia natiunilor o cercetare asupra naturii si cauzelor ei	Alexandre Hallunga	1934-8	Bucuresti: Editura Bucovina	5 parts in 4v.	468	Based on Cannan's text of 1904 (World Classics) edition. Film reproduction of original in the library of the Academiei Române (Negative, Kress Room Fil S; another copy positive).
2	Avutia natiunilor o cercetare asupra naturii si cauzelor ei	Alexandre Hallunga	1962 (v.1), 1965 (v.2)	Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii populare Române Institutul de Cercetări Economice	2	343, 474	Based on Cannan edition (1930). "Adam Smith, classic al economiei politice burgheze" by N.N. Constantinescu (in v.2, pp. 405-471).

TABLE A15 - Russian versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Izsledovane svoistva i prichin bogatstva narodov	N. Poltkofski	1802-6	Sanktpeterburge: V. Tip Gos. meditsinskoi kollegii	4	577, 354, 644, 561	1802 (v.1), 1803 (v.2), 1805 (v.3), 1806 (v.4).
2	Izsledovaniia o prirode i prichinakh bogatstve narodov	Bibikov, Petr Alekseevich	1866	Sanktpeterburge: V. Tip. I.I. Glazunova	3	496, 612, 464	Contains an account of the life and works of Adam Smith by A. Blanqui, plus an introduction by Garnier (perhaps translated from the French).
3	Izsledovaniia o bogatstve narodov	Shchepkin, Mitrofan Pavlovich	1895	Moskva: Tip. M.G. Volcha-minova	1	288	Translated by M. Shchepkin. Ed. K.T. Soldatenkov. Biblioteka ekonomistov. Kress: 1895 S. Excerpts. This version could be based on the French version.
4	Issledovanie o bogatstve narodov	Liashchenko P.I.	1924	Petegrad, Izd. "Priboi"	1	218	Sokrashchennyi perevod pod redaktsiei i so vsupitel'noi stat'ei Prof. P.I. Liashchenko. Kress: 1924 S Excerpts.
5	Issledovanie o prirade i Prichinakh o bogatstve narodov		1931	Moskva: Gos. Sotsial'noeko nomicheskoe izd.	2	436, 552	At head of title: Institut K. Marksa i F. Engel'sa. Adam Smith.
6	Same as 5		1935	Moskva: Sotsekgiz	1	371	≠.

TABLE A16 - Spanish versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1.1	Compendio de la obra inglesa intitulada Riqueza de las Naciones	Carlos Martínez de Irujo (Oficial de la Primera Secretaría de Estado)	1792	Madrid: En la Imprenta Real	1	302	According to Smith (1967): (1) This version was an expurgated translation of Condorcet's synopsis of WN, published in French <i>Bibliothèque de l'homme public</i> , III (108-216) & IV (3-155), published in Paris (1790). The translator not only suppressed or garbled parts of Condorcet's work but failed to identify the original as the work of Smith. For a detailed account of Condorcet's synopsis, see Diatkine (1993).
1.2	Same as above	Same as above	1803	Same as above	1	300	(2) The Spanish Inquisition banned the original (French) version of WN on March 3, 1792, but permitted an extract of WN to be published in Spanish in 1792 (Kress Library has this copy: 1792's Excerpts).
1.3	Same as above	Same as above	1814	Palma: Imprenta de Miguel Domingo	1	264	(3) On the title page it is stated "Hecho por el Marqués de Condorcet, y traducido al castellano con varias adiciones del original." The translator wrote a "Discurso preliminar" (pp. I-XI), and divided the translation into five books.
2.1	Investigación de la naturaleza y causas de la riqueza de las naciones	José Alonso Ortiz	1794	Valladolid: Oficina de la Viuda e Hijos de Santander	4	464, 392, 328, 499	According to Smith (1967), this translation was based on the 5th (1789) edition, but Ortiz thought it was the 8th edition (1796). Some sections were omitted. With various notes and illustrations relative to Spain. With an "Indice general" in v.4 (pp. 431-99). This sixty-page synopsis of the five books is useful for serious students of WN. The translator was a lawyer attached to the royal councils and chancery in Valladolid and a professor of canon law and sacred theology (Smith 1957:62-3).

2.2	Same as above	Same as above	1805-6	Same as above	4	444, 523, 529, 456	Second edition of the above version, with extensive correction and improvement (<i>corregida y mejorada</i>). Corrections and notes were added to v.1 (pp. 423-444), incorrectly paginated as 244), v.2 (509-23), v.3 (517-29), v.4 (341-71); -Indices general- (v.44:373-456). This edition was criticized by Beltrán as 'a mutilated version of Smith's immortal work' (Smith 1967:123).
2.3	Same as above	Same as above	1933-4	Barcelona: España Bancaria	3	339, 455, 262+ xlvi indice	Revision and adaption in modern form from the translation of José M. Tallada, but he made only unimportant orthographical and grammatical revisions- (Smith 1967:123), and also prepared a Prologue (Kress has no v.3).
2.4	Same as above	Same as above	1947	Barcelona: Bosch	3	Same as above	A reissue of the above version (second printing). V.1-2 are undated, v.3 is dated (1974). According to Perdices (1993:6); v.1 (1947-9); v.2 (1954); V.3 (1955-6).
2.5	Same as above	Same as above	1983	Barcelona: Ediciones Orbis S.A.	3	Same as above	A reissue of the above edition.
3.1	Same as above	Amando Lázaro Ros	1956	Madrid: Aguilar	1	847	Based on the Cannan edition. A first Spanish 'complete and accurate translation', with a translator's 'Prologo'. Cannan's notes were all omitted.
3.2	Indagación acerca de la naturaleza y causas de la Riqueza de las Naciones	Same as above	1961	Same as above	1	893	A second edition of the above version, with a different title. Revised with a Prologue by Germán Bernacer Torno.

4	Same as 2.1	Gabriel Franco & Manuel Sánchez Sarto	1958	Mexico: Fondo de Cultura Económica	1	917	Based on the Cannan edition, reproducing Cannan's notes. With an introduction of Max Lerner (Modern Library edition). New translation with a preliminary study by the translators (VIII-XXXIX). Reprinted 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1987, etc.
5	Riqueza de las Naciones	Anonymous (J. Ortiz)	1977	Mexico: Publicaciones Cruz O., S.A.	2	455, 554	Comparing the texts, it seems that this version is a reprinting of the 1947 edition (No. 2.4). Only Smith's text is printed, translator's name and introduction etc. are omitted.
6	Investigación sobre la naturaleza y causas de la Riqueza de las naciones	J.C. Collado, Curriel & A. Mira-Perceval Pastor	1988	Barcelona: Oikos-taus	2	v.1 (1584); v.2 (585-1043)	Based on the R.H. Campbell and A.S. Skinner 1976 Oxford University Press edition.
7	La naturaleza y causas de la Riqueza de las naciones	Carlos Rodríguez Braun	1994	Madrid: Alianza Braun	1	808	This is an abridged version, edited by the translator
8		Juan Carlos Zapatero	199?	?	?	?	In progress. The translator is at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

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- Smith, R.S. (1967). 'The first Spanish edition of *The Wealth of Nations*', *South African Journal of Economics*, 35:265-8.
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- Perdices Blas, Luis. (1993). *The Wealth of Nations and Spanish economists* (draft).

TABLE A17 - Swedish versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Vol.	Pages	Remark
1	Undersökning om kongl. stora sjö- och gränsetullar, samt acciser och små-tullar, med flera konsumtions-afgifter (An Inquiry into the Duties on Imported Commodities as well as Excises and Inland Duties)	Erik Erl. Bodell	1800	Stockholm: C. Deleén & J.G. Forsgren	1	93	A translation of Book V, chap. ii, article 4. (Kress: 1800 Excerpts). The translation starts from p. 869 (Taxes upon...) in the Campbell-Skinner edition of WN (1976 Oxford University Press). The Swedish title of the book is very complicated even to a Swede.
2	Politisk undersökning om lagar, som hindra och tvinga införelsen af sådana utländska varor, som kunna alstras eller tillverkas inom landet (A Political Inquiry into Laws Preventing and Directing the Import of Such Foreign Commodities as Can be Produced or Made in the Country).	Erik Erl. Bodell	1804	Göteborg: S. Norberg	1	6 p.l. 51	The translator was a customs official. Translated from Book IV (Kress: 1804 S Excerpts). This Swedish title is very complicated.
3	Om arbetes delning (On the Division of Labour).	not stated	1869	Stockholm: O.L. Lamm's förlag	1	19	In <i>National-ekonomiskt bibliotek</i> . Smith's text was printed together with texts of F. Bastiat and I.R. McCulloch.
4	En undersökning av folkens välstånd dess natur och orsaker (An Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations: Its Nature and Causes)	Emil Sommarin	1909 (v.1); 1911 (v.2)	Lund: C.W.K. Gleerups förlag	2	191 179	Översättning med uteslutning av visa partier av d.r. Emil Sommarin (translation with the exclusion of some parts by Dr. Emil Sommarin). Vol. 1 contains, with some exclusions, Book I; vol. 2 contains, with some exclusions, Book IV and Book V. Knut Wicksell assisted this translation around 1910. Sommarin was Wicksell's ex-student and successor as professor of economics in Lund.
5	Den osynliga handen - Adam Smith i urval (The Invisible Hand)	Dagmar Lagerberg	1994	Stockholm: Tinbo Förlag	1	?	Introduction av Erik Dahmén. This information is based on publisher's advertisement.

TABLE A18 - Turkish versions

No.	Title	Translator	Year	Publisher	Volumes	Pages	Remark
1	Milletlerin Zenginliği	Bu eseri (Translated by?) Halduin Derin (dilimize cervirmister ??)	1948 (v 1-2). 1955 (v.3-4)	Instanbuu: Milli Egitim Basimevi	4	393, 340, 386, 415	V. 3-4 published in Ankara by Maarif Basimevi.