
EDITORIAL FOREWORD

Volume 16 of *The Collected Works of F. A. Hayek* has been rather a long time in the making. Not long after I accepted the assignment for this collection, my administrative responsibilities expanded, first at Baldwin-Wallace College, then with the History of Economics Society, and finally in my current capacity as Dean at the Jepson School of Leadership Studies. Each successive role rendered the blocks of time required to make substantial progress on a work such as this more infrequent. But whenever I was able to return to the collection, I enjoyed the respite from the decanal schedule and lost myself in the intertwined stories of John Stuart Mill, Harriet Taylor Mill, and Friedrich Hayek. It is thus with considerable relief but also much pride that I present this collection to the reader. I note in passing that Francis E. Mineka also found decanal pressures weighing on him as he prepared *The Earlier Letters of John Stuart Mill*.

Part 1 republishes Hayek's book *John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor: Their Friendship and Subsequent Marriage*, which first appeared in 1951 under the title *John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor: Their Correspondence and Subsequent Marriage*. The Editor's Introduction explains my choice to use the *Friendship* subtitle in this collection. The short explanation is that Hayek subsequently included an errata sheet that listed the title with the word 'Friendship' replacing 'Correspondence'.

Part 2 collects essays and correspondence by Hayek related to the Mill-Taylor book. These are presented in chronological order; conceptually they fall into three categories. In the first category, we observe Hayek describing the difficulties associated with collecting the materials for the volume. Included in this category are 'J. S. Mill's Correspondence' (1943), prepared for the *Times Literary Supplement*; the previously-unpublished 'Dispersal of the Books and Papers of John Stuart Mill' (1944); and much of the correspondence in the present collection. Second, Hayek's 1942 Introduction to *The Spirit of the Age*, 'John Stuart Mill at the Age of Twenty-Five', and the previously-unpublished essay 'J. S. Mill, Mrs. Taylor, and Socialism' reveal his early interest in Mill. Here emerge the themes of the later Mill-Taylor book: Hayek's interest in the influence of Harriet Taylor Mill and Gustave d'Eichthal on Mill, in Mill's methodology and his shifting position on socialism, and in Mill's *Political*

Economy. The third category includes the reviews or introductions that in large measure owe their publication to Hayek's Mill-Taylor volume. Hayek's Introduction to Francis E. Mineka's magisterial edition of *The Earlier Letters of John Stuart Mill, 1812–1848* (1963) constitutes the crowning example of this.

Hayek's erudition immediately becomes evident as one takes up *John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor*. He worked with large quantities of published as well as unpublished materials. As editor of the present collection, my first immediate challenge was to locate the published works used by Hayek and then to assess what among the materials unpublished in 1951 remains unpublished today and where, if at all, the rest has appeared in print. Fortunately, the project he began brought to light sufficiently the significance of Mill's manuscripts and letters so that the University of Toronto's *Collected Works of John Stuart Mill* became a reality between the publication of the Mill-Taylor book and the commencement of this project. My first editorial decision, then, was to read and verify Hayek's presentation of the Mill side of the correspondence against the University of Toronto collection. Second, I verified Harriet Taylor Mill's correspondence against *The Complete Works of Harriet Taylor Mill*. Third, Hayek quotes from or refers to an extensive set of nineteenth- and twentieth-century works about John Stuart Mill, and I checked each of those quotations and citations against the edition used by Hayek.

Irrespective of the sources on which Hayek relied in his text, in this edition typographical errors in Hayek's edition are silently corrected, and punctuation and spelling are silently rendered consistent with the published collections mentioned above. Slight errors on Hayek's part are silently corrected as well. Exceptions to the rule of verifying against *The Collected Works of John Stuart Mill*, *The Complete Works of Harriet Taylor Mill*, or other published sources used by Hayek are few: in the event that a fragment or letter remains unpublished, it was compared to the original in an archival setting; and when I suspected the wording was incorrect either in *The Collected Works of John Stuart Mill* or *The Complete Works of Harriet Taylor Mill*, I verified the text against the original. Such exceptions, which occur rarely, are noted in the text. For materials referred to by Hayek that have been subsequently published or republished, Hayek's original source (e.g., an older, published collection of Mill's writings or an archival listing) has been verified, and the information about the subsequent publication (e.g., volume and page numbers in *The Collected Works of John Stuart Mill*) is included in square brackets. In particular, all entries to the *Autobiography* are collated with volume 1 of *The Collected Works of John Stuart Mill*, and the location in the aforementioned collection of any and all letters, essays, passages, or books by Mill are noted in square brackets, generally as an editor's addition to Hayek's already-existing footnote.

Early on, I decided to convey to the reader not simply the number and complexity of Hayek's sources but also his skill as a collector and editor. Hence fol-

lowed an editorial decision to note more-substantial errors in the text rather than to silently correct all but the most egregious errors. Words omitted by Hayek are added in square brackets, and words that should not be included are struck through. Instances of Hayek's occasional use of square brackets are noted in the text to avoid confusion; when he used a query—that is, (?) or [?]²—in his presentation of a letter and the word has been supplied in the subsequently-published version, that version is included and Hayek's query is noted in a footnote. When Hayek's quotation differs substantially from the subsequently-published version, the subsequently-published wording is used and Hayek's version is provided in a footnote. A rare exception to this rule occurred when, upon review, Hayek seemed clearly correct and the subsequent publication incorrect; in this case Hayek's version is retained and the other version is noted in an editorial footnote. Errata noted by Hayek are silently changed in the text, and footnotes remind the reader of Hayek's original.

The presentation of the correspondence in *John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor* follows Hayek's presentation. Some of the correspondence Hayek quoted from, especially that by Harriet Taylor Mill, was quite apparently written in haste, with sentences added to one side of the main text or wrapped around the edge of a letter. In such cases the position of various sentences is noted in an editorial footnote.

On the rare occasion that Hayek incorrectly cited an archival source, the correct citation is provided in the text with an editorial note containing Hayek's original citation. On the rare occasion that Hayek misstated a source or page number, the correct source or page number is noted.

When Hayek referred to a secondary source, he rarely provided full publication information; such information is silently added when Hayek first refers to the source. Titles, publishers, and dates of publications are corrected silently unless the title has been substantially abbreviated by Hayek, in which case the addition to the title is provided in square brackets. Full publication information on journal articles, when not provided by Hayek, has been added in square brackets.

Since Hayek worked with such an extraordinary amount of unpublished material containing multiple types of handwriting, as well as an enormous library of published secondary sources, the small number of mistakes is absolutely astounding.

