

"Émilie Du Châtelet's early works offer us an unparalleled insight into how a woman of the Enlightenment shaped – and was shaped by – the great metaphysical debates of her time."

The Center for the History of Women Philosophers and Scientists, directed by Prof. Dr. Ruth Edith Hagengruber at Paderborn University, is dedicated to the research, preservation, and dissemination of women's contributions to the history of philosophy and science. The Libori Summer School is one of its key educational formatas and fosters international exchange among emerging scholars in philosophy, history of science, intellectual history and gender studies.

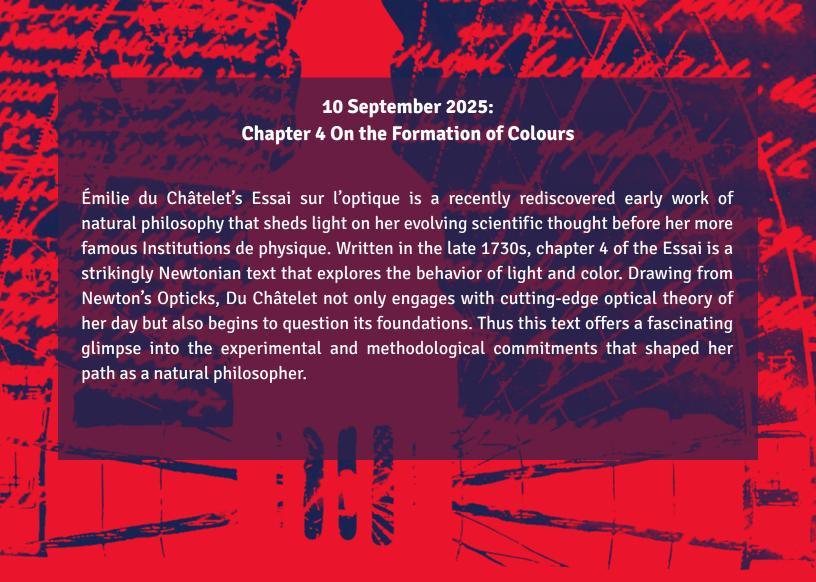
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# 8 September 2025: Commentary on Mandeville's Fable of the Bees

Émilie Du Châtelet's translation and commentary on selected parts of Bernard de Mandeville's The Fable of the Bees: or, Private Vices, Publick Benefits marks her first independent scholarly endeavor. Likely written between 1734 and 1738, the work defies conventional genre classifications. Du Châtelet presents a strikingly original form of intellectual engagement: acreative appropriation of Mandeville's ideas that she reframes within her own philosophical framework. What begins as a supposed translation becomes a vehicle for formulating foundational aspects of her own moral and social philosophyelements that diverge significantly from Mandeville's account of the origins of social sentiment and the moral order of emerging commercial society.

#### 9 September 2025: Chapter 5 On Liberty

The question of free will stands at the beginning and prominently within Du Châtelet's philosophical development. She discusses the challenge of formulating freedom in the context of physical laws in her letters and in this essay, which was conceived as chapter five of the Institutions de physiques. Her references to the tradition of the French and English doctrine of the will show Du Châtelet's struggle for a fundamental and independent answer. She develops her argument by rejecting the objections, which results in an interesting spectrum of the literature she draws on. References to the chapter that was ultimately not included can nevertheless be found in the Institutions.



## 11 September 2025: Chapter 6 On Grammar



The Grammaire is a striking and underexplored component of Du Châtelet's philosophical project. Conceived to clarify the logical and linguistic foundations of the scientific thought, it shows how deeply language is tied to epistemology and metaphysics developed in her works, such as Institutions de Physique. Although the original text appears to have been more extensive, with explicit references to chapters 2 and 3, only chapters 6, 7, and 8 have been preserved. The surviving material reveals a structure deeply influenced by the Grammaire générale et raisonnée and the Logique de Port-Royal, while also engaging critically with the philosophy of John Locke, a recurring interlocutor in her Institutions.

### Friday, 12 September 2025: Treatise on Metaphysics

Often attributed to Voltaire, the Treatise on Metaphysics is arguably one of the most intriguing works in the St Petersburg collection, although it is also possible to attribute authorship to du Châtelet. As this work was not originally intended for publication, the author is very open with his/her ideas on metaphysics, religion and morality. However, the identity of the author remains a subject of interest. The Saint Petersburg manuscript, transcribed by a copyist on half of the page, was intended to be revised and/or annotated. All subsequent revisions and annotations are attributed to Émilie Du Châtelet, with none ascribed to Voltaire. One hypothesis to be considered is that Voltaire was indeed the author of the original text and that he invited Émilie Du Châtelet to comment on the draft. A more tenable hypothesis is that both individuals were engaged in the collaborative editing of the text, either concurrently or in a successive manner.



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#### **Impressum**

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