As editors of the *Encyclopédie*, Diderot and D'Alembert claimed that one of the work's greatest strengths was that the knowledge it contained was useful. It was indeed, for the *Encyclopédie* assembled existing knowledge from a wide range of fields, making that knowledge potentially accessible to a broad readership. In addition, the *Encyclopédie* contributed to creating new areas of inquiry and forming new knowledge in vast fields now called science and technology, the arts and humanities. The sheer amount of knowledge contained in the pages of the *Encyclopédie* is impressive enough. But what the encyclopedists aimed for was a way to put knowledge to work. What they sought above all was a way to fashion critical knowledge, the kind designed to demystify readers, to ‘undeceive them’ as Diderot put it, and thus to free them from the reign of superstition, doctrine, and received ideas. The *Encyclopédie* does aim to advance the Enlightenment project in this fashion. It also contains voices that are hostile or merely indifferent to such a grandiose project. Yet ultimately, the encyclopedists are correct in their claim that the *Encyclopédie* provides a stronger, more powerful way of knowing things, one more able to resist or at least to situate critically prior ways of knowing. A century and a half after the appearance of the first volume of the *Encyclopédie* in 1751, as we open its pages – or view them on-line or from a CD-Rom – *what* the encyclopedists knew is of less importance to us now than *how* they knew.

Or rather, to understand what the *Encyclopédie* presents to its readers in the way of knowledge, we must also consider how that knowledge is to be read. For us today, the most fascinating, compelling, and challenging aspect of this daring, monumental experiment is the way it entwines what the present volume calls ways of knowing and ways of reading. Thanks to the extensive scholarship of literary and cultural historians, we now know more than ever about the *Encyclopédie* project, from the socio-intellectual networks to which individual encyclopedists belonged, to the print culture networks through which their work circulated. Building on that contextual knowledge, the present volume returns to the text of the *Encyclopédie*.
in a series of essays that consider, in various ways, the encyclopedic relation to knowledge. The range of topics treated here is broad, corresponding quite naturally to the breadth of the Encyclopédie itself. But these essays call us to reflect on the twin issues of epistemology and history, exploring the questions, debates, and paradigms in terms of which critical knowledge is produced in the eighteenth century, as well as in our own.

Editors’ preface, or Dialogue between A and B

Abbreviations

David Bates, Cartographic aberrations: epistemology and order in the encyclopedic map
Daniel Brewer, Constructing philosophers
Fabienne-Sophie Chauderlot, Encyclopédismes d’hier et d’aujourd’hui: informations ou pensée? Une lecture de l’Encyclopédie à la Deleuze
Patrick Coleman, ‘Figure’ in the Encyclopédie: discovery or discipline
Thomas Dipiero, Bodies of knowledge
Julie Candler Hayes, Translation, (in)version and the encyclopedic network
Cynthia J. Koepp, Making money: artisans and entrepreneurs in Diderot’s Encyclopédie
Robert Morrissey, The Encyclopédie: monument for a nation
Pierre Saint-Amand, Les progrès de la civilité dans l’Encyclopédie
Philip Stewart, The Encyclopédie on-line
Downing A. Thomas, Taste, commonality and musical imagination in the Encyclopédie
Ann-Marie Thornton, Translating the garden: references to Philip Miller’s The Gardener’s dictionary in the Encyclopédie of Diderot and d’Alembert
Janie Vanpée, La Femme mode d’emploi: how to read the article FEMME in the Encyclopédie
Anne C. Vila, The body in crisis: vitalism, hydrotherapy and medical discourse in the Encyclopédie
Stephen Werner, The Encyclopédie ‘index’

List of works cited

Index of articles
New Perspectives on the Eighteenth-century

Articles present fascinating arguments about the use and production of knowledge in the eighteenth century. *Using the Encyclopédie* is a useful if predictably uneven collection of articles. It is likely to interest scholars focusing on the particular subjects covered in the articles, as well as those looking for inspiration or insight regarding the Encyclopédie in general.