

# DO-OVERS

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David Bland designates Moreau le jeune as the link between Rococo and Neo-Classicism: Moreau le jeune illustrated Ovid, Molière and Rousseau twice in both styles, and his earlier work was in Laborde's *Choix de chansons* (1773), and his "chief delight was in the contemporary scene" (*Book Illustration* 211-12). It was also his inherited charge, since he succeeded Cochin in illustrating royal ceremonies like a modern reporter photographer would. Moreau le jeune also illustrated twice Voltaire, in the 1780's and again in 1803.

Books need engravings to sell<> Old  
Monarchy style Baroque no longer sells

- ▶ From Rococo to neo-classical illustrations:  
double engravings by Moreau le jeune
- ▶ VERSUS
- ▶ **DOUBLE USE:** A single engraving (a “Greek”  
lady drinks a cup of poison) may illustrate  
Voltaire, Racine or Prévost

**Wolfgang Iser's aim of fiction**, to “render accessible the inaccessible” (*The Aims* 228).

Iser: representation opposed to mimesis  
“since mimesis presupposes a given reality that is to be portrayed in one way or the other” (*The Aims* 226).

Though “true to life” the fiction and illustrations are involved in semblance  
“denies it the status of a copy of reality” (*The Aims* 226).

# 1787 Simonet - Two Realities

## Renouard 1803







3 realities-

1787 L. M.  
Halbout  
La Princesse  
de Babylone



# 1803 British Museum

- ▶ Foremosante jeta un cri de douleur qui retentit dans toute la maison. LA PRINCESSE DE B.
- ▶ Foremosante let out a cry of pain that echoed throughout the house.



# Simonet 1805 British Museum





## Winckelmann

*In July 1798 the statue was taken to France in the wake of the French conquest of Italy[...] It was on display when the new Musée Central des Arts, later the Musée Napoléon, opened at the Louvre in November 1800. A competition was announced for new parts to complete the composition, but there were no entries. [...] After the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 most (but certainly not all) the artworks plundered by the French were returned, and the Laocoön reached Rome in January 1816*