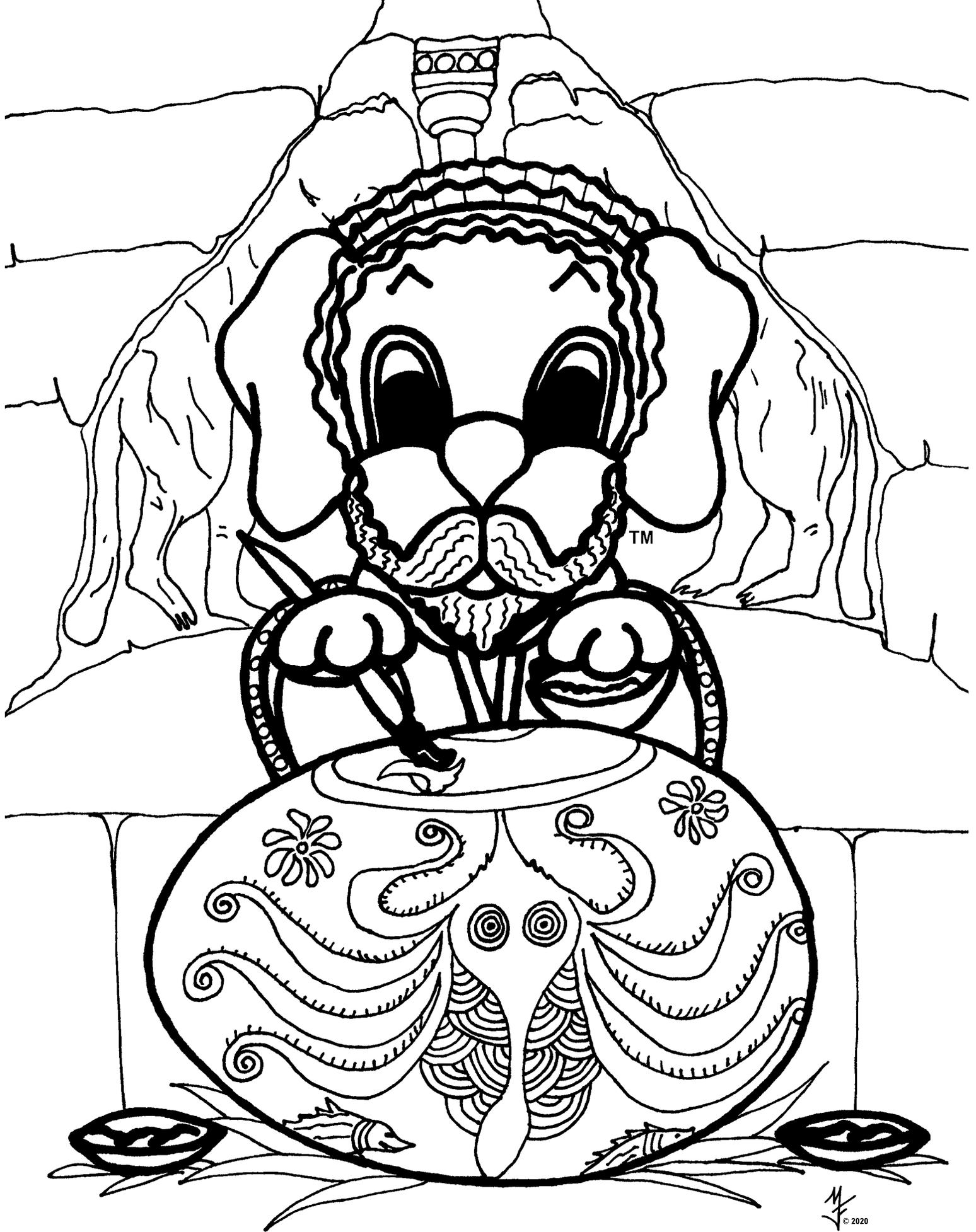


Dreamer Dog's Best of Egg Artistry















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Dreamer Dog wanted to showcase her favorite decorated eggs from years past. She loves studying art history. It's one of her favorite subjects. Dreamer Dog is featuring eggs from antiquity through the Art Nouveau period. Check out her complete Egg Art collections, available in her Coloring Pages gallery from 2017 to 2025. What's your favorite egg from the Egg Art series?

Mycenaean (1600 to 1100 BCE) – Mycenaean artists adapted marine motifs from Minoan antecedents. *Terracotta Stirrup Jar with Octopus* (Late Helladic IIIc 1200-1100 BCE), Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. *Lions Gate (Lionesses)* 1250 BCE, Mycenae, Greece.

Plato (428 or 424 to 347 BCE) – Plato was an Athenian philosopher and a student of Socrates. Plato founded the Academy where he instructed students. He also transcribed many of Socrates' lessons. Many philosophers originally taught at the gymnasium. The gymnasium was where Greek men went to exercise, discuss politics, debate philosophical ideas, and train for the Panhellenic Games. Each year, all the Greek City-States set aside disputes to attend one of 4 games at sanctuaries important to all Greeks. These were Olympia, Nemea, Delphi, and Isthmus. Olympia and Nemea were dedicated to Zeus, the king of the gods. Delphi, or the Pythian, games were celebrated in honor of Apollo. The Isthmian games were in honor of Poseidon. The egg depicts the Charioteer of Delphi, known as Heniokhos, 478 to 474 BCE. The charioteer is a bronze sculpture with onyx eyes, copper lips, a silver headband, and an inscription on the base. This was a votive offering to Apollo for having won the chariot race and would have included a chariot and horses. Chariot racing was incredibly important to both the ancient Greeks and the Romans. The background is the Sanctuary of Apollo in Delphi and includes the round Temple of Athena Pronaia.

Constantine the Great (died May 22, 337 CE) – Roman emperor, considered the first Christian emperor, although he was only baptized on his death bed. Prior to the Battle of the Milvian Bridge, he supposedly saw a cross of light in the sky around which were the words, "In hoc signo vinces", which translates as "in this sign, conquer". Constantine is responsible for unifying Christianity under one dogma, or rule, through his call for the Council of Nicaea. It is from this ecclesiastical council that the Nicene Creed originates. The egg shows the Lamb Frieze from an earlier basilica of Hagia Sophia, fifth century CE, Istanbul, Turkey. The relief of the lambs represents the Twelve Apostles. The background is the entrance to the Roman Agora, first century BCE, Ephesus, Turkey.

Saint Augustine of Hippo (November 13, 354 to August 28, 430 CE) – Aurelius Augustinus Hipponensis, or Saint Augustine, was the bishop of Hippo Regius and a theologian. His writings included views on Original Sin, Divine Grace, predestination, and celibacy for priests. The egg depicts a mosaic in the ambulatory in the former Mausoleum of Constantina. Originally, this was constructed as a tomb for Constantine the Great's daughter in 360 CE and was a private monument. The mosaic illustrates a micro structure of a vine pattern with animals and other

objects. These are a vague allegory for Salvation as a reference to joy and hope for a peaceful afterlife. Attaching a church to an important mausoleum was common in the city of Rome. Today, it is part of the Church of Santa Constanza, which is considered an excellent example of Early Christian art and architecture. The background is the Early Christian Basilica B, end of the fifth century CE, in Philippi, Greece. Philippi was originally constructed by Thracian settlers and named for King Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. The Apostle Paul visited the city during his second missionary journey in 49 or 50 CE. Early Christians believed that he founded their community. This resulted in the construction of the first European church. Philippi became a metropolis of Christianity in the fifth and sixth centuries CE. There were seven churches constructed there between the mid fourth and end of the sixth century CE.

Henri Julien Felix Rousseau (1844-1910) Painter – Rousseau was a French Impressionist painter. Impressionists painted during the 19th century and focused on the depiction of light. Inspired by the woodblock prints of Japan, the Impressionists were fond of landscape and everyday people. The egg depicts *Mandrill in the Jungle*, 1909, private collection.

Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933) Painting, Decorative Art, Glass Maker – Tiffany was a celebrated Art Nouveau artist. Using bold curving elements and bright colors, Art Nouveau was popular in posters and decorative arts, including glass objects, jewelry, wood working, and stained glass windows where it celebrated the beauty of nature. The egg depicts *Magnolias and Irises*, Tiffany Studios 1908, Leaded Favrite Glass, The River of Life Theme, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

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