



Evie Hone in Spring 1947 at the Dawson Gallery, Dublin where the Stations of the Cross were on display. *Courtesy of the Irish Times.*

# EVIE HONE

## EALAÍN NAOFA SACRED ART



Stained glass window by Evie Hone. *Courtesy of the Irish Times.*

*Rugadh Evie Hone i mBaile Átha Cliath sa bhliain 1894 agus ba de shliocht mhuintir Hone, a raibh cáil orthu mar phéintéirí, í. Mar chailín óg, thug na turais a thóg Hone go dtí an Fhrainc agus an Iodáil, ina bhfaca sí ealaín na n-ardeaglaisí meánaoiseacha agus phéintéirí an Renaissance, spreagadh di chun bheith ina healaíontóir.*

*I 1914, bhog sí go Londain agus rinne sí staidéar faoi Walter Sickert, an t-ealaíontóir Briotanach, ag Scoil Ealaíne Westminster. I 1920, chuaigh sí go Páras agus rinne sí staidéar ar feadh bliana le Andre Lhote, an t-ealaíontóir leathchiúbaíoch agus scríbhneoir, agus le Albert Gleizes, an péintéir cáiliúil ciúbaíoch teibí agus teoiricí. Léiríodh na tionchair*

*éagsúla ealaíne a imríodh ar Hone ar feadh a saoil ina cuid saothair. Sna 1930aidí, bhog sí ó Chiúbachas agus ghlac sí le stíl Eisriseanaíoch, agus téamaí creidimh den chuid is mó á n-iniúchadh aici.*

*Féachtar ar Hone mar dhuine de bhunaitheoirí na gluaiseachta ealaíne nua-aimseartha in Éirinn agus bhí cáil uirthi mar gheall ar a cuid pictiúr, dealbh agus fuinneoga daite – a bhí, agus atá, ar taispeáint ar fud na hÉireann, na Breataine agus na Stát Aontaithe. Sula bhfuair sí bás sa bhliain 1955, bhronn Ollscoil Bhaile Átha Cliath LLD Oinigh ar Hone, bhí sí ina ball Oinigh den Acadamh Ibeirmeach Ríoga, Baile Átha Cliath, agus bhí sí ina Gobharnóir agus ina Caomhnóir ar Ghailearaí Náisiúnta na hÉireann.*



Landscape, 1941. *Courtesy of the IACI.*

Evie Hone was born in Dublin in 1894 and was a descendent of the famous Hone family of painters. As a young girl, Hone travelled to France and Italy where she experienced the art of the medieval cathedrals and Renaissance painters, led her to becoming an artist.

In 1914, she moved to London and studied under the British artist, Walter Sickert at the Westminster School of Art. In 1920, she went to Paris and studied for a year with the semi-Cubist painter and writer Andre Lhote and with Albert Gleizes, the well-known abstract cubist painter and theorist. Hone's various artistic influences throughout her life were reflected in her work. In the 1930s, she progressed from Cubism into an Expressionist style, exploring mainly religious themes.

Hone is credited as being one of the founders of the modern art movement in Ireland and was renowned for her paintings, sculpture and stained-glass windows, which were and continue to be displayed throughout Ireland Britain and the United States. By the time of her death in 1955 Hone had been awarded an honorary law doctorate by the University of Dublin, was an Honorary member of the Royal Hibernian Academy and was Governor and Guardian of the National Gallery of Ireland.



Station 3: Jesus falls the first time.  
All images courtesy of Geraldine Hone and John O'Brien

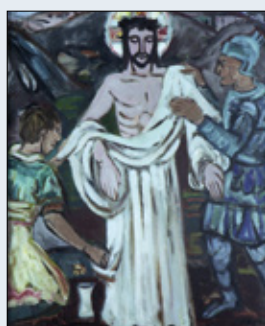
# STOLEN WORK



Station 4: Jesus meets his Mother



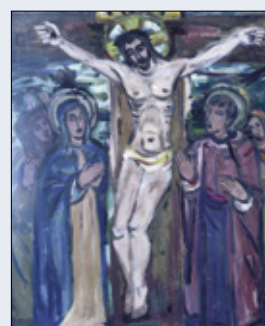
Station 5: Simon helps Jesus carry the cross



Station 10: Jesus is stripped



Station 11: Jesus is nailed to the cross



Station 12: Jesus dies on the cross

*Ar an 22 Meitheamh 2013, goideadh sé cinn de phictiúir Thuras na Croise Evie Hone ón eaglais i gCill Tulach, Co. na Gaillimhe. Coimisiúnaíodh iad don eaglais sa bhliain 1946.*

*Goideadh iad le linn an lae, idir 10r.n. agus 9.15i.n. Goideadh eochracha chúldoras na heaglaise an tseachtain roimhe.*

*Léiríonn na sé phictiúr a goideadh na radhairc seo a leanas ó Thuras na Croise (féach íomhánna thuas): an tríú Stáisiún, an ceathrú Stáisiún, an cúigiú Stáisiún, an deichiú Stáisiún, an t-aonú Stáisiún déag agus an dara Stáisiún déag.*

*Níl aon amhras ach go bhfuil luach mór ar an saothar goidte ar an margadh dubh, ach, do Chill Tulach agus dá mhuintir an pharóiste, ní féidir luach a chur leo agus ní féidir a gcomhshamhail a sholáthar.*

*Iarrann an Garda Síochána, i gcomhar le Coscairí Coireanna, ar aon duine a bhfuil faisnéis acu – is cuma chomh fánach atá sé – teagmháil a dhéanamh leo ar 1800 25 00 25 nó ag Stáisiún Gardaí Shráid an Mhuilinn ar 091 538000. Tá siad ag achainní freisin ar thiarnaí talún, ar dhéileálaithe seandachtaí, ar dhéileálaithe ealaíne, ar cheantálaithe agus ar iompróirí ealaíne súil a choinneáil amach do na míreanna seo.*

*Is féidir le duine ar bith a bhfuil faisnéis acu i gcomhthéacs idirnáisiúnta teagmháil a dhéanamh le Interpol trí pé stáisiún na ngardaí is gaire dóibh.*

*Beidh luach saothair ar fáil dóibh siúd a chabhraíonn go mór leis an imscrúdú.*

On the 22nd of June 2013 six of Evie Hone's Stations of the Cross were stolen from the church in Kiltullagh, Co. Galway, for which they were commissioned in 1946.

The theft occurred in broad daylight during the hours of 10am and 9.15pm.

The keys to the back door of the church had been stolen the previous week.

The six stolen paintings depict scenes from the third, fourth, fifth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth Stations of the Cross (see images above).

The stolen work is undoubtedly of value on the black market but to the church at Kiltullagh and its parishioners, the six missing stations are invaluable and irreplaceable.

The Gardaí Síochána together with Crimestoppers urge anybody with any information – no matter how small – to contact them on 1800 25 00 25 or at Mill Street Garda Station on 091 538000. They also appeal to landowners, antique dealers, art dealers, auctioneers and art transporters to be on the look-out for these items.

Anyone with information in an international context can contact Interpol through their local police station.

There is a reward for those who significantly help the investigation.





Station 11: Jesus is nailed to the cross

# STATIONS OF THE CROSS HISTORY

*Cuimsíonn Turas na Croise ceithre radharc déag a léiríonn an bealach a thóg Íosa Críost tar éis do Phointias Píoláit é a dhaoradh, go dtí a chéasadh ar Chalvaire agus a adhlacadh i dtuama ina dhiaidh sin. Cuireann siad fulaingt Chríost i gcuimhne ar bhealach grafach dá lucht leanúna.*

*Le linn ré na gcrosáidí (1095-1270), bhí sé de nós ag oilithrigh ar an Talamh Naofa lorg Íosa go Calvaire a leanúint. I gcás na ndaoine siúd nach raibh in ann cuairt a thabhairt ar na suíomhanna féin, bhí Turas na Croise ar fáil mar oilithreach ionadach ar fud na hEorpa. Leanadh an Turas amuigh faoin spéir ar dtús, ach cuireadh taobh istigh d'eaglaisí é i lár an 18ú haois. Sula i bhfad, bhí siad ina ngné choitianta de gach eaglais Chaitliceach, agus ceiliúradh go mór iad mar chuid de shearmanais na Cásca gach bliain. Mar atá amhlaidh i gcás a lán gnéithe eile d'fheistis eaglasta, ar nós altóirí, puilpidí agus fuinneoga, ba mhinic a coimisiúnaíodh ealaíontóirí aitheanta chun Turas na Croise a chur le chéile.*

*Sa bhliain 1945, choimisiúnaigh Kathleen Blake as Gill Tulach i gCo. na Gaillimhe, Evie Hone chun sraith Thuras na Croise a phéinteáil i gcuimhne ar Edmund Blake, a fear céile a bhí imithe ar shlí na firinne. Bronnadh na pictiúir ar an eaglais áitiúil – Eaglais Chaitliceach Rómhánach Naomh Peadar agus Naomh Pól – sa bhliain 1946. Is cuid den phróiseas dearaidh ar thug Hone faoi sular thosaigh sí ag obair ar na pictiúir féin iad na sceitsí dubha agus bána agus na staidéir dhatha atá ar taispeáint anseo. Is é seo an chéad uair atá siad ar taispeáint le chéile.*

The Stations of the Cross consist of fourteen scenes that trace the route taken by Jesus Christ following his condemnation by Pontius Pilate, to his crucifixion at Cavalry and subsequent placement in a tomb. For the devoted, they are a graphic reminder of the suffering endured by Christ.

During the time of the crusades (1095-1270), it became popular for pilgrims to the Holy Land to walk in the footsteps of Jesus to Calvary. For those who could not visit the actual sites, the Stations of the Cross became a popular substitute pilgrimage throughout Europe. Originally done outdoors, the Stations were brought inside churches in the mid-18th century where they soon became a familiar feature in all Catholic churches, predominantly celebrated as part of the Easter ceremonies each year. As with many other aspects of ecclesiastical furnishings and fittings such as altars, pulpits and windows, the Stations of the Cross were often commissioned from recognised artists.

In 1945, Mrs Kathleen Blake, Kiltullagh, Co. Galway, commissioned Evie Hone to paint a set of the Stations of the Cross in memory of her husband late Edmund Blake. The paintings were presented to the local Roman Catholic Church of Saint Peter and Paul in 1946. The black and white sketches and colour studies on display here are part of the design process that Hone undertook before working on the actual paintings themselves. This is the first time they have been exhibited together.