

**Fig 10**

Across the bottom of the piece there are a number of key dates reflecting our path to a Republic.

- 1798 United Irishmen Rebellion led by Theobald Wolfe Tone
- 1803 Rebellion led by Robert Emmet
- 1845 – 47 The worst years of the Irish Famine
- 1848 The Young Irelander Rebellion
- 1867 The Fenian Rising
- 1913 The Lock Out
- 1916 The Easter Rising
- 1919 – 23 The War of Independence
- 1949 Republic of Ireland is declared



### Carlow 1916 Commemorative Stained Glass Panel by Peadar Lamb

The 1916 Rising began on Easter Monday April 24th 1916 and this rebellion was part of the pivotal period culminating in Ireland gaining its independence. As a lasting legacy to commemorate this one hundred anniversary Carlow County Council has commissioned, through the 'Public Art Working Group' and coordinated through the 'Carlow Ireland 2016 Committee' an innovative and unique contemporary stained glass panel that defigts a Carlow connected narrative showing some of the key Carlow figures and the role they played in 1916.



### Carlow 1916 Commemorative Stained Glass Panel by Peadar Lamb



Peadar Lamb works primarily in the medium of stained glass for over twenty five years. Using hand-made glass, he employs a variety of techniques, some of which have changed little since the 11th century. He has shown extensively in his native Ireland and internationally, and his work is in public and private collections in Europe, the Middle East, the USA and Japan. [www.peadarlamb.com](http://www.peadarlamb.com)

#### Carlow County Museum & Tourist Office

##### Opening Hours:

Monday - Saturday 10.00am - 5.00pm June – August  
 Monday - Saturday 10.00am - 4.30pm September to May  
 Sundays & Banks Holidays 2.00pm - 4.30pm June – August  
*(last admission half hour before closing)*

##### Admission to the Museum is Free

Wheelchair Access.

College Street, Carlow Town, Co. Carlow, Republic of Ireland, R93 E3T2

**GPS coordinates:** 52.836559, -6.928314

**Tel:** 059 913 1554 **E-mail:** [museum@carlowcoco.ie](mailto:museum@carlowcoco.ie)

@CarlowCountyMus Carlow County Museum



*Carlow  
County  
Museum*

In association with Carlow County Council Arts Office



**1916**  
2016

Clár Comórtha  
Céad Bliain  
Centenary  
Programme







**Fig 01**  
 Micheál Ó hAnnrachain/ Micheál O’Hanrahan from Carlow town was executed on May 4th 1916 for his role in the Rising and he represents a family who were involved in the struggle for Irish independence. Micheál is set against the 1916 Proclamation, the main document issued by the rebels. During the Rising Micheál was part of the 2nd Battalion based at the Jacob’s Biscuit Factory, Dublin.

**Fig 02**  
 Nurse Margaret Kehoe, from Leighlinbridge, is known as the ‘First Martyr’ of the Rising, being killed on Easter Monday in the South Dublin Union where she was based. She is cradling the wounded rebel Dan McCarthy who was injured in fighting at the South Dublin Union. They are depicted almost like a mother/Madonna and child or ‘Pieta’ and this also commemorates the children who died in the Rising.

**Fig 03**  
 In the centre is a large bullet and a bicycle – the bullet represents the might of the British Empire and the Bicycle represents the ill-equipped Irish Revolutionaries, a symbolic ‘David and Goliath’.

**Fig 04**  
 Father Albert Bibby, OFM Cap. from Bagenalstown was based at the Capuchin community on Church Street, Dublin. In the aftermath of the Rising Fr. Bibby along with other Capuchin’s ministered to the rebel prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol including Micheál Ó hAnnrachain. He was present at some of the executions and he supported the rebel’s families. Behind him is the General Post Office (GPO), Dublin from where the Proclamation was read and where Carlovian Bridget (Brede) Connolly was based during the Rising.

**Fig 05**  
 Cell door ‘67’ is the numbered cell in which O’Hanrahan resided before his execution in Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin. His father, Richard was known as a ‘67er’ having took part in the 1867 Fenian rising. After Micheál’s execution his brother, Harry, was imprisoned in cell ‘67’. An observer at the time of the executions referred to the executions as ‘like blood flowing from beneath a closed door’ symbolised here by the red glass.

**Fig 06**  
 Thomas Traynor, from Tullow, fought in the Rising and like many of the rebels he was interned in Frongoch, Wales. During the War of Independence, 1919 – ‘21, following a gun battle on Great Brunswick Street (now Pearse St) in Dublin he was arrested and tried. He was executed in Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin in April 1921. Here he is surrounded by his ten children.

**Fig 07**  
 The 15 bullets represents the 15 executed by firing squad in Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin. The ceramic pot is from the Museum’s collection. This burial pot dating from Pre-Christian and Pre-Empire times was buried with the dead to help them on their way. This is connecting each of the executed to the time when the Irish were rulers of our own destiny.

**Fig 08**  
 On the top right is a blue print of the Carlow Sugar Factory from 1926, an extremely important industry in Carlow during the 20th century. The word *Siúcra* (Irish for sugar) is partially missing off the panel representing the future. The work is framed with a strong border open on the right representing that history continues and moves forward.

**Fig 09**  
 Across the panel there are a series of stars, these represent the flag of the Citizen Army led by James Connolly and the play the ‘Plough and the Stars’, by Séan O’Casey which was set during the Rising.