IMMA
FAMILIES
Outdoor
Artworks
Natural Materials

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Welcome to IMMA – the Irish Museum of Modern Art.

Here is a map of the IMMA gardens and meadows. All of the artworks shown on this map are made of stone, wood and other **natural materials**. People have always used natural materials for keeping warm, building shelter and making tools and weapons. But people have also used natural materials for arts and crafts from ancient times. All over Ireland, we find stone slabs raised up in fields or arranged in lines and circles. When we see rocks and stones placed like this, we know that people were here before us, usually long ago. Over 5,000 years ago, artists carved wonderful spirals and patterns on the stones at Newgrange, and they left a great collection of monuments in fields around Carrowmore, Co. Sligo.

Remember when you're outdoors at IMMA:

- Look left and right before crossing the roads. Watch out for bicycles, cars and vans at all times.
- Don't touch the artworks. Even though the artworks are made to be outside in sun and rain, they can be damaged over time by repeated contact with hands.
- You might not find some of the artworks because they have been taken away to get cleaned or restored.

Text: Mark Maguire,
Assistant Curator: Engagement & Learning, IMMA
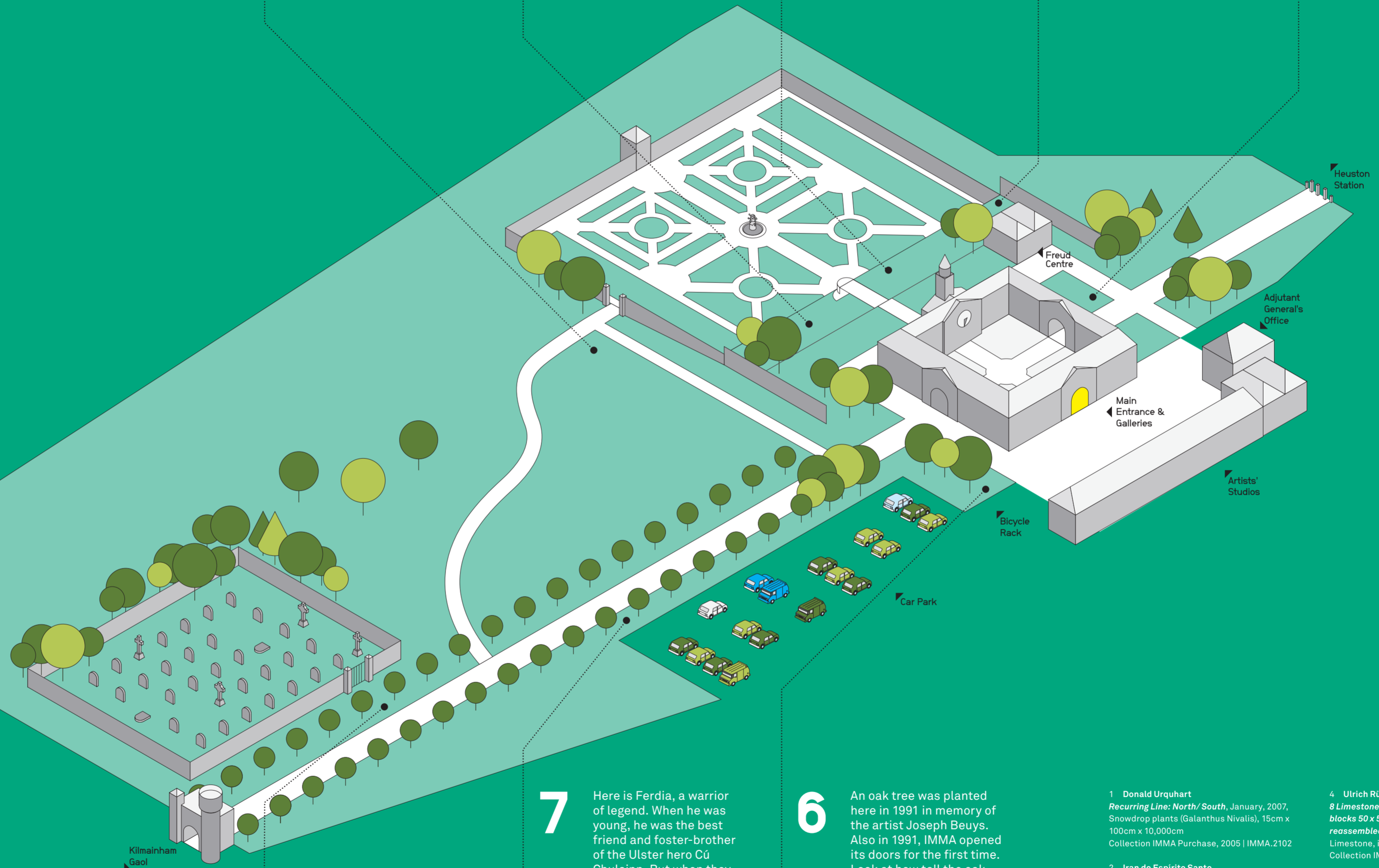Design: NewGraphic.ie
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1 Once a year, a long line of snowdrops bloom in the meadow. This is an artwork by Donald Urquhart. A line has been drawn in the landscape using the bulbs of these tiny white flowers. As winter ends, nature redraws the line for a few weeks and then rubs it out for another year.

2 Under the trees, there are 10 rocks. But they're not like the rocks you see on a beach, or the side of a mountain. Those rocks are rough and uneven, shaped by the forces of nature: waves, wind and ice. The rocks here at IMMA are different. The surface of each one is smooth. The edges are sharp and straight. The surface and shape of these rocks tells us that an artist has been at work.

3 Look at the end of this headstone. The carved lines are an old Irish way of writing called Ogham. It reads "ONE HERE NOW". During a ceremony at IMMA on 20th May 2008, a mask of Patrick Ireland was buried here. 36 years before that, the artist Brian O'Doherty had changed his name to Patrick Ireland in response to the conflict in Northern Ireland.

4 Behind the Freud Centre, there are 8 blocks of limestone standing up. Look at how the blocks are placed in relation to each other. Are they spread out evenly? How tall are you compared to the height of the blocks? Look how each block has holes and cracks in it. Does each block look like it cracked apart and was stuck together again?

5 This sculpture has a tall part and a short part. Look up to the top of the tall part. See how high it goes. Now bring your eyes down to the ground. Walking around the sculpture, does its shape look different from other directions? This sculpture is called *Beneath the 'bow'* ('bow' is short for rainbow). The sculpture is made from the wood of an oak tree. You will see a living oak tree elsewhere on this trail.

6 An oak tree was planted here in 1991 in memory of the artist Joseph Beuys. Also in 1991, IMMA opened its doors for the first time. Look at how tall the oak tree has grown since then. Oak trees were important to Joseph Beuys. As part of an artwork, he wanted to plant 7,000 oaks in a city. Imagine: 7,000 oaks like this tree growing up together.

7 Here is Ferdia, a warrior of legend. When he was young, he was the best friend and foster-brother of the Ulster hero Cú Chulainn. But when they grew up, they had to fight each other over the bull of Cooley. Their final battle started at a shallow place in a river called a ford. This sculpture is made from blocks of granite. Look at Ferdia, towering above us, one arm raised. Maybe he is waving to an approaching army. Do you think they are his friends or his foes?

Most of the time you can't get into Bully's Acre graveyard. But if you peek through the gates, on the left you will see a tall stone standing up. This is what remains of a granite cross. It may have been part of the monastery of Saint Maighneann, which was probably founded here around 1,400 years ago. This area, Kilmainham, gets its name from the Irish for the "church of Maighneann".

1 Donald Urquhart
Recurring Line: North/ South, January, 2007, Snowdrop plants (Galanthus Nivalis), 15cm x 100cm x 10,000cm
Collection IMMA Purchase, 2005 | IMMA.2102

2 Iran do Espírito Santo
Untitled / Corrections D, 2008
Granite, sizes vary approximately from 50 x 50 x 50 cm to 160 x 140 x 120 cm,
Collection IMMA Purchase, 2007 | IMMA.2111

3 Brian O'Doherty/ Patrick Ireland
The Burial of Patrick Ireland, 2008, Performance, limestone headstone, plaster cast Death Mask by Charles Simonds, Donation, 2008 | IMMA.2863

4 Ulrich Rückriem
8 Limestones cut to a specific size from rough blocks 50 x 50 x 150 cm split into parts and reassembled into their original form, 1988, Limestone, installation,
Collection IMMA Purchase, 2001 | IMMA.1489

5 Michael Warren
Beneath the 'bow, 1991,
Irish oak and corten steel, 12m high,
Collection IMMA Purchase, 1991 | IMMA.38

6 An Oak tree for Joseph Beuys planted in 1991 by Caroline Tisdall

7 James McKenna
Ferdia for nÁth / Ferdia at the Ford, 1989
Granite, 300 x 100 x 61cm
Collection IMMA, Donated by Desmond, Vivienne, Kate and Bébhinn Egan, 2007 | IMMA.2109

Heuston Station
Freud Centre
Adjutant General's Office
Main Entrance & Galleries
Artists' Studios
Bicycle Rack
Car Park
Kilmainham Gaol

IMMA
FAMILIES
Outdoor
Artworks
Steel & Bronze

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Here is a map of the gardens and meadows at IMMA.

Some of the artworks shown on this map are made from **steel**. Steel is a very important metal because we use things made from it every day: forks, knives, spoons, cans, watches, cars, buildings, bolts and nails. Can you think of anything else that steel is used in? Artists also use steel to make artworks. Go find the artworks on the map. You will see that each artist uses steel in a different way … Sometimes the steel is so shiny it's like a mirror. Sometimes it is matt and grey. And sometimes it is rusty and orangey brown like the colour of leaves in autumn.

Some of the artworks shown on this map are made with **bronze**. Bronze is a hard metal that usually has a brown colour. Thousands of years ago, when human beings first made bronze, it was an important invention. People could use bronze to make better tools and weapons. Today, bronze is still used by artists to make statues and sculptures. In some sports, like running or swimming, the person who comes in third place gets a bronze medal. What type of medal is for second place? What type of medal is for first place?
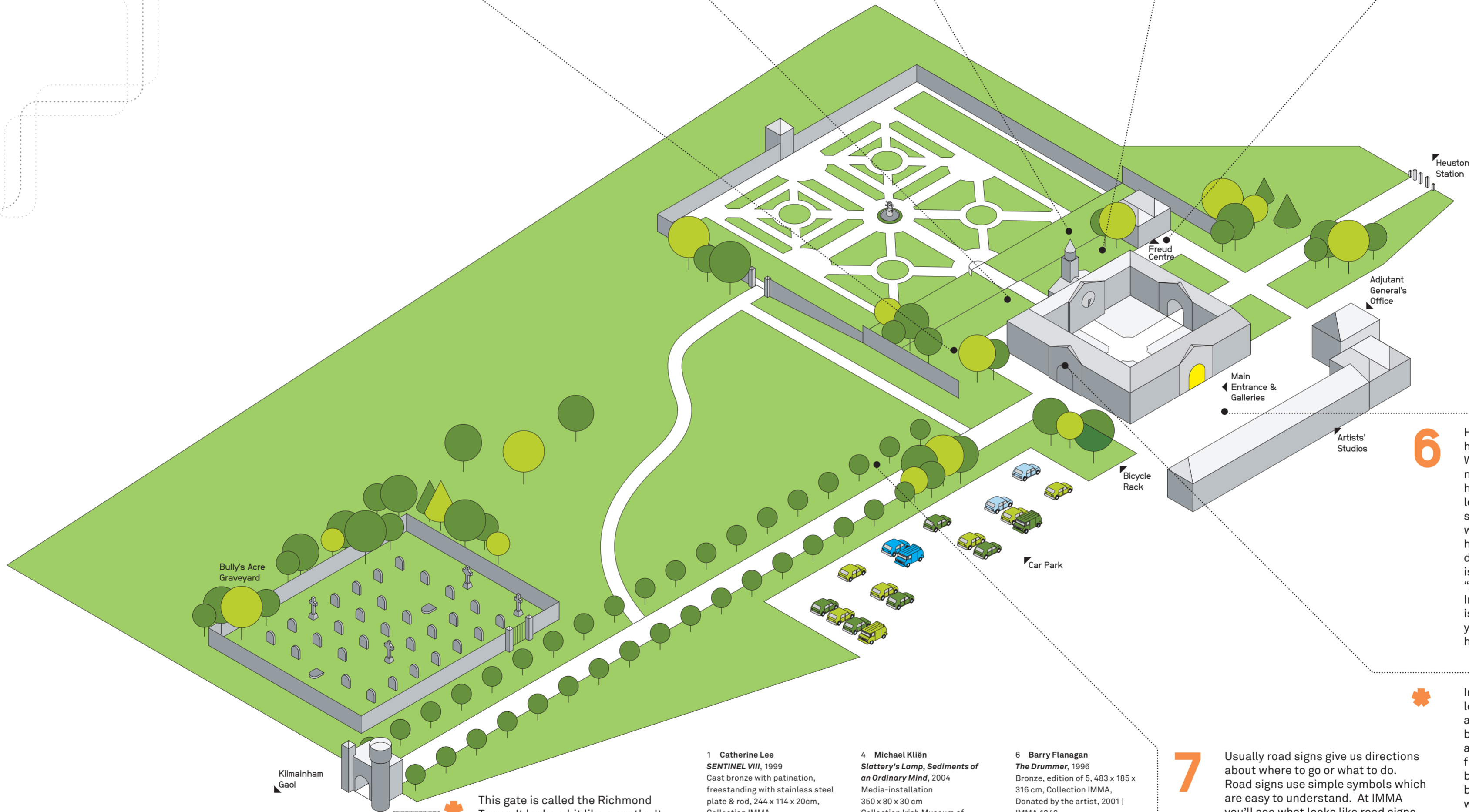
1
The artist Catherine Lee made this bronze sculpture. It is called *SENTINEL VIII*. A sentinel is a sentry, a guard or a lookout. Why do you think this sculpture is called "sentinel"? Catherine Lee is also interested in the tall stones that can be found outdoors in Scotland, standing in circles or in lines or, sometimes, alone. We don't know who put up these standing stones in this way, but we do know somebody did, a long, long time ago. These standing stones tell us somebody was here before us.

2
Imagine making a snowman. For the head and body, you could put a big snowball on top of one or two bigger snowballs. For the snowman's front, what would you use to make his face and clothes? Now look at this sculpture called *Back of Snowman*. When you walk around the sculpture, you can never find the front of the snowman. A snowman soon melts away in warmer weather. But this snowman sculpture is made from bronze. It might last for thousands of years.

3
Look at this statue of a woman called Eve. She is holding out a large apple. It is a generous gift. The artist who made this sculpture, Edward Delaney, lived in Germany a few years after World War II ended. All around there was destruction and sadness. The artist saw exhausted women on a bench looking for help. The artist wanted to make statues in memory of them. He wanted to make these statues show that life goes on in spite of suffering.

4
Look at the street lamps along the road side. They look old fashioned with their lantern tops. Now look for a modern street light. You might see it on any street. You might think that it is broken because its light flickers. But there is an unseen computer at work, and each time this street light flickers, the computer is trying to communicate with you.

5
The Freud Centre used to be called the New Galleries or in Irish, Na Galleraithe Nua. Some years ago, there was an exhibition here called *.all hawaii eNtrées/ luNar reGGae*. At that time, artist Liam Gillick put the exhibition title into a metal sign. The words *all hawaii entrees/ lunar reggae* were created by rearranging letters from the words New Galleries/ Na Galleraithe Nua. Can you make up any other words from New Galleries/ Na Galleraithe Nua?

6
Here is a sculpture of a tall hare called *The Drummer*. We know he's a hare, and not a rabbit, because he has long ears and long legs. It looks like he's skipping up a hill on his wibbly-wobbly legs. Maybe he wants us to follow him, dancing to his beat. There is an old English saying, "As mad as a March hare". In old Irish stories the hare is a magical animal. Do you think this drummer hare is mad or magical?

In the arch, over the door, look for a cannon. You will also see barrels and cannon balls. Hundreds of years ago, cannon were made from bronze. At that time, bells were also made from bronze. When there was a war, some bells were melted down and made into cannon. And when there was peace, some cannon were melted down and made into bells. At IMMA you can see a real bell called Burgoyne's Bell. It was too heavy to hang in the Clock Tower.

7
Usually road signs give us directions about where to go or what to do. Road signs use simple symbols which are easy to understand. At IMMA you'll see what looks like road signs created by the artist Julian Opie. These signs show symbols for several animals. What animal symbols do you recognise? The artwork is called *Escaped Animals*. Where might the animals have escaped from? Where might they have gone?

Across town, there's another outdoor artwork by Julian Opie at the Dublin City Gallery, the Hugh Lane, on Parnell Square North. It's an electronic sign that shows a woman walking.

This gate is called the Richmond Tower. It looks a bit like a castle. It was built almost 200 years ago. But the strange thing is that the gate was first built down by the river Liffey. So how did it end up here? In 1846, near the original gate, a new train station opened (nowadays we call it Heuston Station). The gate was blocking all the busy traffic coming to and from the station. So, the gate was taken apart and rebuilt where you see it today. Now that's something you don't see very often: a stone building that moved from one place to another.

Map labels:
Heuston Station
Freud Centre
Adjutant General's Office
Main Entrance & Galleries
Artists' Studios
Bicycle Rack
Car Park
Bully's Acre Graveyard
Kilmainham Gaol

1   **Catherine Lee**
SENTINEL VIII, 1999
Cast bronze with patination, freestanding with stainless steel plate & rod, 244 x 114 x 20cm, Collection IMMA, Donation, Sean Scully, 2005 | IMMA.1780

2   **Gary Hume**
Back of Snowman, 2003
Bronze and crayon, 153 x 107 x 53 cm, Collection IMMA, Purchase, 2005 | IMMA.1829

3   **Edward Delaney**
Eve with Apple, 1958
Bronze, unique, 95 x 27 x 32 cm, Collection IMMA, Gift of Jack and Agnes Toohey, 2009, Restored with the support of The Heritage Council and Goethe Institute | IMMA.1648

4   **Michael Kliën**
Slattery's Lamp, Sediments of an Ordinary Mind, 2004
Media-installation
350 x 80 x 30 cm
Collection Irish Museum of Modern Art
Donation, 2005 | IMMA.1914

5   **Liam Gillick**
Signage for a 35 Floor Social Centre, 2006
Aluminium, foam ex, stainless steel
Donation, by the artist, 2007| IMMA.2105

6   **Barry Flanagan**
The Drummer, 1996
Bronze, edition of 5, 483 x 185 x 316 cm, Collection IMMA, Donated by the artist, 2001 | IMMA.1346

7   **Julian Opie**
Escaped Animals, 2002
Vinyl, aluminium and steel
Dimensions variable
Collection Irish Museum of Modern Art
Commissioned by BALTIC, Gateshead and presented by BALTIC, and the artist, 2002 | IMMA.1517