SAN DIEGO WEEKLY

Imperial Sand

Geological Curiosities

any Californians don't know about the Imperial Valley," says artist Allan McCollum. "It's out of the way of the coastal cities." He hadn't known about it, either, until he was in his 50s. "Being from L.A., I never even took Highway 8 anywhere, although I have relatives in San Diego and spent a lot of time down

Then, one day in 1996, he heard about Imperial Valley's sand spikes, and they interested him so much he decided to do a project about them and their unique source at the base of

LOCAL **EVENTS**

Local Events

Classical Music

Art Museums

& Galleries page 77

Theater

page 78

Movies

page 106

page 114

Restaurants

Pop Music page 81

page 61

page 74

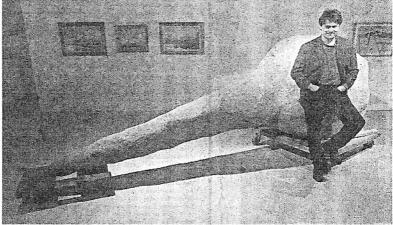
Mount Signal. Of these geological curiosities, he says, "I realized the sand spikes

had more meaning if you understood the context they came from." Sand spikes are concretions

sand formations cemented together sand formations cemented together with crystalline calcite. Some resemble their "spike" namesake, of course, but they also occur as spheres, in sizes ranging from bowling balls to merbles. Other sand spikes call to mind fanciful vegetables, strange little animals, even strange little pools.

vegetaoles, strange interanimals, even strange little people. Don't expect to find any yourself. They are virtually gone from imperial Valley, having either been bulldozed in the early 20th Century or gathered up in armloads by collectors and tourists, some of whom mistook them for extra-terrestrial debris, dinosaur bones, or human artifacts. They are seen only in museums and private collections today

When McCollum saw his first



Allan McCollum with concrete sand spike

- at a museum in Florida what especially intrigued him was that they looked manmade, with "some artistic intention." His work is often about distinctions to be made (or not) between art objects and natural objects that resemble art.

When he finally traveled to Imperial Valley, he became fascinated by the whole landscape, including the metamorphoses it has experienced over cons. As he describes it to friends and associates back in New York, where he now lives, "It once was a desert, and now now. It once was a user, and before that was a sea. And it's got a fabulous irrigation system that's been controversial over the years but that has brought farming to the area. And it never gets cold."

never gets cold."
He was particularly captivated by the mountain, which in prebistoric times was an island, experts say. "It's a scrious feature in the landscape. There's nothing else vertical except it." Straddling the U.S. Mexican border, it's called El Centinela on the other side.

called El Centinela on the other side.

The result of his years-long investigation is an exhibit opening this weekend at San Diego State University. Parts of the project have previously been shown in Mexicali and Calexico and at the Pioneers Museum of the Investid Control Contr Imperial County Historical Society, in nperial.

One of its main features is an outsized replica of a sand spike. "They have a couple at the Pioneers Museum, and they lent me one to copy," says

McCollum, "It looks like an onion or a pumpkin or a gourd, with a spike stuck in it." It's 5½ by 14 by 5½ feet, made of concrete and steel.

He also made a miniature replica

(8 by 3 by 4 feet) of the mountain, in foam and plaster, using topographical

data from the Mexican government. Visitors to the exhibit will see other replicas of each, souvenir-size, made of plaster. In fact, souvenirs are exactly what they're meant to be. exactly what they re meant to be.
McCollum had them made by a man
and his family who fabricate souvenirs
for a living in Tijuana. There are about
1000 of them in total.
McCollum acted as a curator, too,

selecting 60 artworks by local artists. They include numerous views of the mountain from both sides. "I spent time in Mexicali, El Centro, all the outlying places. The work is mostly by amateur artists, as well as a few professionals and educators. A pair of paintings done by someone who I don't think had ever done a painting before are actually two of my favorites." Imperial Valley postcards and ephemera have found their way into

the show, too. He bought them on cBay and at local antique shops.

and at local antique shops.

As for the aggregate meaning of these representations of geology and iconography, McCollum leaves that to viewers to decide.

When the show closes, the large

sand spike replica will be permanently installed as an outdoor sculpture at the

Pioneers Museum. That part of the project has personal meaning for McCollum. "There were landmarks that I remember forever, from when I was a kid. The giant lemon? Where's that? You know, they'te 'roadside attractions.' Maybe I don't remember too much about my childhood, but I do remember them. So I wanted to leave behind something like that."

He denies he's any sort of local hero. "The local paper wouldn't even print a picture of my work," he says, speaking of the large sand spike, "because they thought it locked too "because they thought it looked too phallic. Some people get upset about it. Some people laugh. Some don't even notice. I've had people say, 'Oh, it's looks like a big ice cream cone.' Others say, 'Oh, it's a tadpole,' 'Phallic symbol' in't everybody's first reaction — only those who studied Freud in college."

"Signs of the Imperial Valley: Sand Spikes from Mount Signal" An inSITE2000 Project Opening reception Opening reception Saturday, January 20, 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. Through Saturday, March 3, University Art Gallery San Diego State University 5500 Campanile Drive Info: 619-594-5171 or

www.sdsu.edu/artgallery

2001