Mirror Reflections: Robert Smithson’s Dialectical Concept of Space

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Résumé


Room, space, site, locality, scene, nonsite, utopia, heterotopia, situs, locus, topos, chora – our languages would not have as many different terms to describe the space that surrounds us, in which we live, which we look at, if that space could be specifically defined. The way in which it is represented depends upon our concept of it. That it is more than that geometrically definable, empty container on which is based the Albertian concept of perspective representation we have known since the recent space theories developed by Martin Heidegger, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Gaston Bachelard, Michel de Certeau, Michel Foucault, Marc Augé, and others.1

An extremely complex contribution to the problem of space and its representation is the work of the American land art artist Robert Smithson. Smithson himself characterizes it as a discussion of the dialectic of site and nonsite. In order to represent this dialectic, he repeatedly makes use of mirrors, which are my focus in this essay. With the example of his works with mirrors and on the basis of his use of mirror metaphors in his writings, I would like to demonstrate that Smithson’s dialectic of site and nonsite refers not only to a difference between nature (as site) and art (as nonsite) – as it is often described – but also to his concept of nature itself, which can be described as both site and nonsite. In Smithson’s opinion site and nonsite cannot really be separated; they belong together like the mirror and its reflection.

The dialectic of site and nonsite was already a theme in an earlier work that drew Smithson to his place of birth. On 30 September 1967 the twenty-nine-year-old artist left his home in New York and travelled by bus to Passaic, New Jersey. There he visited an industrial area west of the Hudson River in which he grew up and that may well be the source of his interest in the dialectic of site and nonsite. Viewed from Manhattan, Passaic is a suburb, an outer perimeter, a no man’s land, a nonsite, but from the artist’s perspective it is his home, the site of his origin. His observations and experiences during this excursion he described in a kind of travelogue, titled “The Monuments of Passaic,” that appeared in the revue Artforum in December 1967.2 The photos accompanying the article, taken by the artist himself, show the monuments he visited, among them many industrial constructions connected to the building of a highway. These are temporary monuments, which he describes as “ruins in reverse ..., the opposite of ‘the romantic ruin’ because the buildings don’t fall into ruin after they are built but rather rise into ruin before they are built.”3 This idea brings him to question whether Passaic has replaced Rome as the Eternal City.4 The question itself can be interpreted as a dual reflection: on the one hand as a reflection of time, which is the reflection of past and present; on the other as a reflection of space in which Smithson exchanges the periphery with the centre, interpreting the nonsite Passaic as a site – as the centre that at one time was Rome.

At the end of his tour the artist came across an abandoned playground. The photograph taken of this location is titled The Sand-Box Monument (also called The Desert) (fig. 1). These two titles lead us to think that he was already interested in the dialectic of site and nonsite. The sandbox is defined – with clear boundaries – as the centre of the playground, but at the same time sand is outside the box. The specific site, which the sandbox represents, changes at its periphery to a nonsite: a desert. From the perspective of this periphery the pre-existing centre becomes a nonsite, and the periphery the site. In addition to the dialectic of space there is also one of time, in that this place of friendly children’s games becomes for the artist a metaphor of “infinite disintegration and forgetfulness.”5

The Sand-Box Monument can be read as a model for Smithson’s dialectical concept of space. This concept of site and nonsite is also the main theme of his series of the so-called “Nonsite” works, such as Double Nonsite, California and Nevada from 1968 (fig. 2), a work similar to The Sand-Box Monument.6 It consists of two elements: a sculpture of many pieces on the floor, and a picture hanging on the wall. The picture is composed of two sections taken from maps showing areas in California and Nevada in which Smithson collected the volcanic stones that are exhibited in the floor piece. The way the stones
are presented in one rectangular and four trapezoid boxes reflects the presentation of the map, one being the frame and the other the picture.

By calling this work a nonsite, Smithson creates a dialogue with the site from which the material originates and that he encourages spectators to visit. The artwork is a nonsite (similar to the rectangular container of the sandbox) in the sense that it is only an abstract model of a site that in reality is characterized by its lack of boundaries, by fragility, and by its chaotic and entropic nature (similar to the desert surrounding the sandbox). By distinguishing site and nonsite, Smithson turns our attention away from the specific object, which was the centre of interest of Minimalism, to the unspecific site — to nature and landscape — which he perceives as open, unlimited, and subject to constant change. As these sites in their boundless existence are not really perceivable, the artist creates a dialogue with the nonsite of the artwork.

The differentiation between nonsite and site that in this work designates the relationship between the artwork in the protected space of the museum and the entropic nature outside is a differentiation that Smithson also employs for the site itself.

For him the space outside, in nature, is also subject to the dialectic of site and nonsite, which was already obvious in the example of The Sand-Box Monument. In his report about his trip to Passaic, there is a passage in which Smithson explicitly addresses this dialectic of real space. He describes an experience that took place in the centre of Passaic, in a large parking lot. It seemed to him as if this place in the city was transformed into a mirror and at the same time a reflection, mirror and reflection becoming interchangeable so that “one never knew what side of the mirror one was on.” I assume it was the monotonous form of the row of houses surrounding this area, or the reflective bodies of the parked cars, or perhaps the shimmering light that helped to create the artist’s vision of a place that in no time changed to a nonsite and back: a place that was mirror and reflection at the same time; a place where reality and fiction interchanged. Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass by Lewis Carroll — favourites of the artist — give their regards.

In the same year, 1967, that Smithson travelled to Passaic and studied the dialectic of site and nonsite, Michel Foucault gave a lecture in Paris about a similar subject: “Of Other Spaces.” Not published until 1984, today this lecture finds a lively reception in the context of recent discussions of the problem of space. There are certain parallels between Foucault’s and Smithson’s conceptions of space, which — I believe — have not been discussed up until now. With this comparison I am not assuming there was a dependency between them. But the parallels are more than coincidence, considering the wide reading of the artist and the fact that Smithson and Foucault were contemporaries.

Like Smithson, Foucault was interested in space in terms of its dialectic of site and nonsite. “Other spaces” he defines as being characterized by the fact that they refer to all other spaces, in the sense that they simultaneously represent and criticize the conditions of these places. In Smithson’s terminology, Foucault’s other spaces are nonsites referring to real sites. Foucault distinguishes two types of other spaces: utopias and heterotopias. In his lecture he is exclusively interested in heterotopias, defining them as real spaces, in contrast to the unreal spaces of utopias. But heterotopias have in common with utopias that they are also a kind of counter-site. Foucault’s examples of heterotopias include museums, libraries, theatres, cinemas, cemeteries, psy-
heterotopias. "The mirror functions as a heterotopia in this respect: it makes this place that I occupy at the moment when I look at myself in the glass at once absolutely real, connected with all the space that surrounds it, and absolutely unreal, since in order to be perceived it has to pass through this virtual point which is over there." In a similar way, Smithson uses the metaphor of the mirror when speaking about art's relation to nature. He says: "It's like the art in a sense is a mirror and what is going on out there is a reflection. There is always a correspondence." And, he states: "You're always caught between two worlds, one that is and one that isn't." Like Foucault on "other spaces," Smithson interprets the relation between art and world, not by assigning the art to fiction and the world to reality, but in terms of a permanent interchange between fiction and reality. At one moment the mirror is perceived as reality, and what it reflects seems unreal. In another moment, it is the reflection that represents reality, and the mirror seems to be a fiction.

After this general and theoretical introduction to Smithson's dialectical concept of space, I would like to discuss in greater depth the methods the artist used to represent this concept. In the first part I only touched on this question of representation. I will now explore it more concretely with two further works that are characterized by the use of mirrors. The artist used mirrors not only as a metaphor in his theoretical texts, he worked with them in a concrete way as well, in a direct transfer of his theory on his praxis. Both works belong to a larger group of so-called "mirror displacements," which Smithson developed starting in 1968.

Chalk-Mirror Displacement of 1969 (fig. 3), a further development of the nonsite works of the preceding years, can be interpreted as an attempt to make the dialectic of site and nonsite visible in the work itself. The piece consists of a pile of chalk rocks with eight double-sided mirrors protruding from it in a star-shaped formation. The arrangement is reminiscent of Smithson's 1967 work entitled Entropic Pole (fig. 4). A section of a map of a swamp zone near Passaic was the basis for this work. This map, cut into a dodecagon, was covered by Smithson with a star-shaped screen instead of the more usual horizontal/vertical screen. The lines of the screen draw the eye into a
middle area, the swamp zone, which in this manner is interpreted by the artist as the centre, a site. The designation “entropic pole” indicates, however, that this site is at the same time a nonsite in the sense that although the orientation of the work draws the focus to this site, the site itself is without orientation. It is a black hole in which the needle of a compass would spin without being able to point in any one direction.

*Chalk-Mirror Displacement* functions in a similarly dialectical manner. In the centre, at the highest point of the pile, there are only rocks. Here we have nature in its pure form, while at the same time, on the edges, the mirrors stand out of the amorphous pile like coordinates or artefacts. In this constellation the middle is emphasized as the actual site, a physical somewhere, while the periphery becomes a nonsite in the sense of being an abstract nowhere. Simultaneously, one can read the work in reverse fashion: taken from the perspective of the centre, the stone pile has a limited expanse, making it a nonsite in the sense of an artistic artefact. At the same time, as it is revealed to the observer looking in from the perspective of the edges, placing his or her head in between the double reflecting mirrors, it becomes a site of infinite depth. In *Chalk-Mirror Displacement* Smithson attempts to free the work of art from its role as a mere limited analogy of the expansive implications of the natural original. Smithson liberates artworks from the boundaries of the nonsite by opening them up to the infinity of their own inner possibilities.

It was in keeping with Smithson’s larger artistic practice that he chose to move his further reflections on the dialectic of site and nonsite out of the confines of the gallery, to the actual site itself. A great number of the mirror displacements were conceived outdoors, including what is probably his most famous mirror piece, *Incidents of Mirror-Travel in the Yucatan*, which the artist published in *Artforum* in 1969 (figs. 5, 6). This work was the result of a trip in the Yucatan region in Mexico. Smithson visited nine sites, performing the same ritual at all of them. In this ritual he placed approximately a dozen mirrors at the site, burying some in the ground and nestling some in the branches of trees, and then he photographed the result before removing the mirrors. Our only source for Smithson’s activities is the report that the artist himself published. Because all traces of the mirror displacement were removed, the report serves as more than just documentation; it becomes itself a part of Smithson’s work by performing the function of a nonsite that makes references to a site by reflecting it.

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ous mirrors that he displayed and displaced. Smithson was interested not only in a traditional view, focused on the centre, on the site in the sense of the real places visible in his photographs; he was also interested in expanding the focus to the edges of the site to which the mirror images refer.

This interpretation is based on the large number of mirrors used, and is also made more plausible by the manner in which Smithson placed the mirrors at each site. It is remarkable that he generally laid them on the ground horizontally, sometimes even covering them with soil. In general, they reflect the sky or the sunlight. While the photographs of the mirror displacements are shot facing the earth, the mirrors direct our perception in the opposite direction by bringing the sky into the picture. In their materiality the mirrors, along with the soil, the sand, and the rocks that surround them, mark a centre, a site, at the same time as they make visible the periphery: nonsites like the sky and the light. The mirror displacements in natural settings gave Smithson access to the open, irrational, mysterious aspects of each site, which at the same time made nonsites of them.

Smithson’s report on the performance in the Yucatan is full of references to the history of the area. As the text encourages us to believe, the old gods who were worshipped by the Mayans in these places accompanied the artist’s every step. For example, he describes how he looked into his rear-view mirror and saw Tezcatlipoca, demiurge of the "smoking-mirror," who told him: "You must travel at random, like the first Mayans; you risk getting lost in the thicketts, but that is the only way to make art." The mirror, usually known as a symbol of truth because of its enlightening function, mutates in Smithson’s text as well as in his mirror displacements into the opposite. It becomes an instrument that confronts the artist with the infinite vastness of the heavens, and also, as he himself says, brings him "into a groundless jungle."

Smithson published his nine photos of the mirror displacements in the Yucatan all on one page in Artforum, in three rows of three (fig. 7). Here he uses a form of presentation that he used for many of his works and that is based on the model of maps. This aspect could be the subject of a separate article, and I can only touch briefly upon it now. Why the map as a model, when these are photographs? One parallel can be
found between the coordinates used in cartography and the grid of the spaces between the photos in Smithson’s presentation. More important, however, is the multiplication of images, which can be seen as analogue to the definition of the map in a purely mathematical sense: as an abstract visualization of an infinite number of pictures. In the multiplication of images in his presentation of his works, Smithson echoes and emphasizes the multiplication already present in his initial act of displacing multiple mirrors and of repeating the ritual of the displacement not once, but nine times.
Around 1970, many artists, in addition to Smithson, used the map as a model. Gerhard Richter was one of these artists. As a conclusion, I present a single work of his and compare it to the work of the American artist I have been discussing. I have selected one of the panels from Richter's Atlas, an enormous work the artist began in the 1960s and is still working on today (fig. 8). The panel, dated 1970, unites nine cloud photographs ordered in a formation that, at first glance, suggests a window. However, when studied closely, each photograph shows a slightly different cross-section of the sky. The composition does not follow the model of the Albertian window, but rather of a map. The grid or net of coordinates, formed by the spaces between the photos, creates the illusion of a whole composed by different parts, while at the same time the varied sections of images indicate that the reality is too multiform and complex to be represented by a single view. The latter is one of the reasons
for Richter’s interest in clouds and cloudy skies, which for him are a perfect example of complexity, variance, and contingency in nature.  

The marriage of photograph and map may at first seem to be an attempt to create order in the chaos of natural phenomena. In the end, however, it can prove to be the opposite.  

Richter’s cartographic view, which forms the basis for the entire Atlas, is not meant to create order or structure in nature, but rather to reveal the chaos and unpredictability of nature’s diversity. This diversity, synonymous with infinity, can only become visible – and this is why Richter subjects himself to the enormous undertaking of his Atlas – within a certain order: within the finite order of this instrument.

To see finiteness and infinity as related to each other is also the intention behind Smithson’s borrowings from the world of cartography. It is the theme of his distinction between site and
Non-site, and it is the dialectic represented in his mirror works. The artist found a particularly memorable image for this dialectic, comparing it to the relationship between a shell and the ocean. For a long time art critics and artists would have seen only the shell in isolation, whereas Smithson was considering the shell within the context of the ocean.24

Notes


3 Smithson, Collected Writings, 72.

4 Smithson, Collected Writings, 74.

5 Smithson, Collected Writings, 74.


7 Smithson, Collected Writings, 73.

8 Michel Foucault, "Des espaces autres" (lecture given at Cercle d'études architecturales, 14 March 1967), first published in Architecture, Mouvement, Continuité 5 (October 1984), 46–49; Foucault, Dits et Écrits, 752–62.


11 Smithson, Collected Writings, 187.

12 Smithson, Collected Writings, 249.

13 Hobbs, Smithson: Sculpture, 169.

14 Robert Smithson, "Incidents of Mirror-Travel in the Yucatan,"
15 See among others Hobbs, Smithson: Sculpture, 14, 25, 151–54.
18 Smithson, Collected Writings, 120.
19 Smithson, Collected Writings, 124.
24 Smithson, Collected Writings, 371.