George Platt Lynes: Photographs from the Kinsey Institute **Grey Art Gallery & Study Center, New York University New York, NY, 1993** 

George Platt Lynes: Photographs from the Kinsey Institute was a traveling exhibition that the Grey Art Gallery hosted. Walker served in his usual capacity as designer and manager of the installation, and managed the exhibition's press preview.

I was very accoustomed to working with Tom (Sokolowski) on the installation of all the exhibitions at The Grey. Michelle Wong was the Registrar at that time, and we formed a solid team with a fast turnaround of some surprisingly complex installations. We did six shows every year, and I always worked closely with Tom in determining the layout and design details for each exhibition. In my early days at The Grey, we had a fabric covered wall system with mirrors on some walls, and a lot of molding details

that I always found annoying. I came up with many different arrangements over the years that I'm very proud of, but I hated the gallery's interior with all it's limitations and worn look. In 1993, I overhauled the mobile wall system alongside getting the gallery carpet replaced, and we covered all the mirrors and "architectural details" with new sheetrock wall surfaces. It was quite a transformation of the space, and quite an adventure—which I videotaped!

The Platt Lynes exhibition came right after this renovation, and I was able to take full advantage of the new sheetrock walls. Also, Tom was away during the entire instalaltion, so he left me totally in charge of all the final details... and in charge of the press preview leading up to the opening!

I chose a deep teal color for the walls, and was obsessive about painting every detail. Moldings, conduit... everything was painted teal except the silver leaf entry wall with the exhibition title signage. The photographs were installed in black frames, most the same size—and in a way that presented the biggest challenge. Avoiding monotony, even with the subject matter. Because I had limited linear wall surface, I decided to do subtle groupings based on the compositions Platt Lynes used in the photographs versus the subject matter or activity depicted. The groupings allowed a certain pacing through the gallery, and helped with crowd control—which was a good thing with record breaking attendance following the various reviews.

## Review/Photography

## The New Hork Times FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1993

## Another Side of a Life's Work, Elegantly Revealed

By CHARLES HAGEN

In the 1930's and 40's, George Platt Lynes achieved both fame and com-mercial success with cool, Surrealistinfluenced photographs of fashion and dance, as well as portraits of such artists and writers as Jean Cocteau, E.M. Forster and Dorothy Parker. But it was another side of Lynes's work that attracted the at-tention of Dr. Alfred E. Kinsey, the

Between 1949 and 1955, when Lynes died at the age of 48, Kinsey collected more than 600 prints and several hundred original negatives by Lynes. A provocative exhibition now at the Grey Art Gallery at New York University presents an extensive selection of those pictures, including not also portraits, fashion shots and

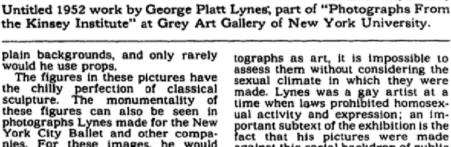
dance images.

During travels in France, Lynes met many of the leading Surrealists, and the style he used in all his work reveals a clear debt to the movement. He posed his subjects against simple backgrounds that he transformed with lights into the kind of nebulous but suggestive space belowed of nebulous but suggestive space belowed of nebulous. but suggestive space beloved of paint-ers like Dali. Lynes's portraits and atricality that is both attractive and

It is the male nudes, though, that are of the greatest historical interest here. Lynes's nudes have long been ary, aspect of his work. But this show and the accompanying catalogue pub-lished by Bulfinch Press, suggests that these images played a more im-portant role in Lynes's career than

has previously been acknowledged. Lynes's nudes, which make up half of the show, have the same elegant simplicity that characterizes his other work. Few of the pictures are explicitly sexual; instead, Lynes presented the male body bathed in light, seen from behind or the side. Usually

he would pose his subjects against



photographs Lynes made for the New York City Ballet and other compa-nies. For these images, he would often pose dancers nude, in static poses that gain a sense of drama from Lynes's use of strongly direc-In the 1940's, Lynes grew bored

with his commercial work and con-centrated increasingly on nudes. To-ward the end of his life, his career fell part, and his sales to Kinsey became an important source of income. Many of the pictures from this later period are overtly sexual, with models' genitals presented openly and in some cases spotlighted. But Lynes seldom photographed explicit sexual activity; he wrote Kinsey that

inadequate for his best images.

Whatever the merits of these pho-

tographs as art, it is impossible to assess them without considering the sexual climate in which they were made. Lynes was a gay artist at a portant subtext of the exhibition is the fact that his pictures were made against this social backdrop of public

art that features sexual subject matter is under attack from both the right and the left, and at a time of increased gay self-awareness. Most different light on the work of Robert Mapplethorpe, who used a remarkably similar style in his portraits and fashion photographs, and who also

made emotionally charged erotic im-James Crump, the curator of the he considered the term "erotic" to be exhibition, reports that Kinsey was unaware of Lynes's reputation as a commercial photographer until five

Lynes's images of fashion and dance, intriguing nudes. years after he had begun to collect the nudes. For Kinsey, Lynes's photo-

Amid George Platt

graphs were important not as art, but as evidence of contemporary sexual behavior and fantasies.

show: It is unclear how Lynes himself regarded many of the pictures here. while others are carefully staged and ighted. A few pictures refer explicitto traditional images of male nudes in art, particularly to Baroque images of Christ on the Cross. But many

All of these pictures may have been equally well suited to Kinsey's purposes, but their seemingly indiscriminate presentation here does little to support Lynes's own belief in the ar-tistic importance of his male nudes. Too many of the pictures are well

The show also distorts the shape of Lynes's career. His portraits are nudes, but they are relegated to a end, the show is more interesting for what it suggests about Lynes's life as a gay artist in the 1940's and 50's than

"George Platt Lynes: Photographs From the Kinsey Institute" is to remain at the Grey Art Gallery, 33 Washington Place, at Washington Square, Greenwich Village, through

VOICE

The New Yorker, Sep 20, 1993

PHOTOGRAPHS

FROM

KINSEY

INSTITUTE

THE

## **PHOTOGRAHY**

Past Perfect

TET another exhibition dealing with the theme of sexuality opens this week, but it's a show whose origins and timing make is a kind of milestone of exchange between the social sciences and the arts. New York University's Grey Art Gallery (33 Washington Place; through October 30) is presenting a selection of the work of George Platt Lynes (1907, 55), a successful fashion, dance, and portrait photographer who also created a large body of work related to his own homosexuality. This show owes its existence to an unusual source: all but one of the photographs are from the archives of the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction, whose founder recognized both the aesthetic and documentary value of Lynes's pictures.

This exhibition makes it clear that Lynes's daring and beauty-centered treatment of homosexuality has had an enormous, largely unacknowledged influence on contemporary photography. In his day, Lynes's frank eroticism and nudity made a portion of his work too shocking to be seen, and this show includes images that have never been on display before. (The photographer destroyed some of his own work near the end of his life, and it is speculated that a number of his negatives were burned after his death.) Even apart from the homosexuality, there are plenty of other pictures that

break taboos. Lynes's portrait of Yul nude. As Wendell Walker, the ga unexpected about seeing the person grew up watching in "The King and standing there nude like that. He made to seem so nonsexual in that r and here he is with a penis, and hair.

The New Yorker, Sep 20, 1993

Tom loved it, of course, so all was good and it's always been a great story to tell about a project I'm very proud of. (WW)

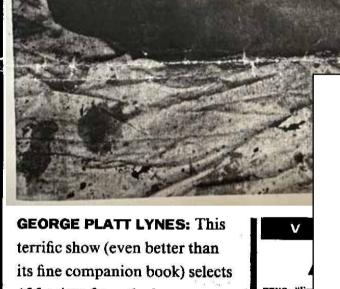
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Brynner, for instance, is a full-fr break taboos. Lynes's portrait of Yul manager, put it, "There's somet Brynner, for instance, is a full-frontal nude. As Wendell Walker, the gallery manager, put it, "There's something unexpected about seeing the person you grew up watching in "The King and I" just standing there nude like that. He was made to seem so nonsexual in that movie, and here he is with a penis, and hair."





135 prints from the huge archive Platt Lynes left to the Kinsey Institute, so its emphasis is on the artist's nudes and homoerotic work, none of which were shown in his lifetime and little of which has been exhibited since. Ranging from the '30s to the '50s and including ballet dancers, fashion models, and smart celebs as well as a slew of naked men in unmade beds, the photos capture a gay sensibility

in all its complexity. As the hidden link between Beaton and Mapplethorpe, Platt Lynes's images are both mannered and spare, kitsch and cool, repressed and way sexy. Through October 30, NYU's Grey Art Gallery, 33 Washington Place, 998-6780.

My favorite moment, of course,

was getting quoted in New York

Magazine. Lucy Lippard did the

review, and I had walked through

process and the groupings I had

part of the exhibitoin with her

talking about the installation

created. I was very surprised

to see my comment about Yul

Brynner in her exhibition review!