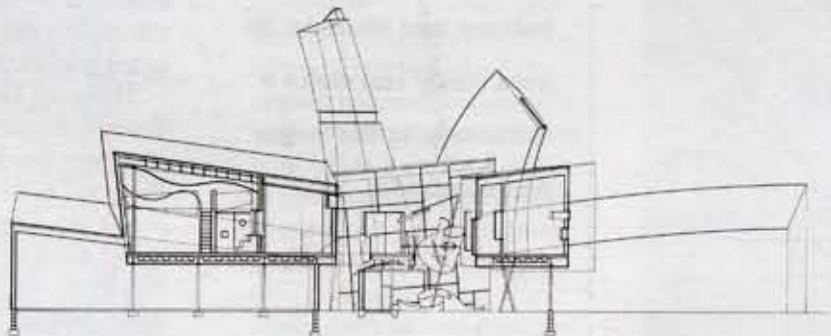
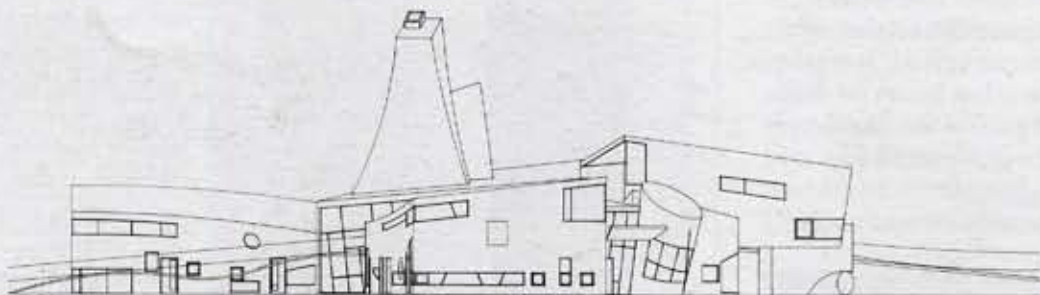
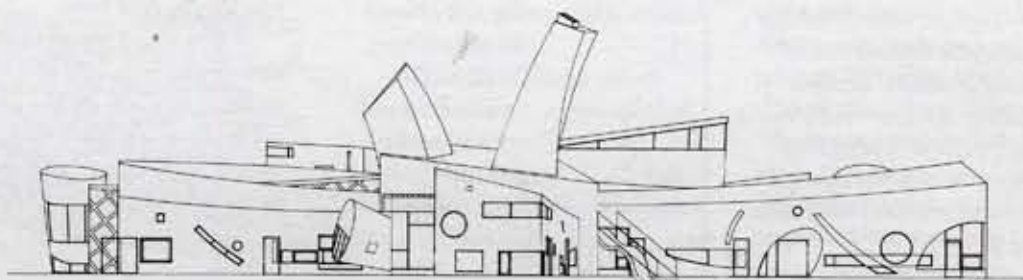
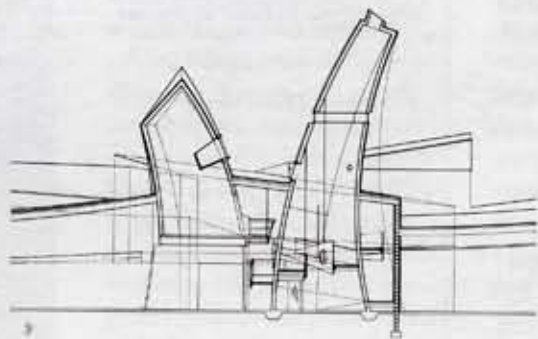


GSD

NEWS



Mack Scogin

Mack Scogin, *Kajima Adjunct Professor of Architecture*, chairs the Department of Architecture and offers instruction in the core studio sequence and in advance studio options. A principal of Scogin, Elam and Bray Architects in Atlanta, his major designs include the Chmar residence, the Clayton

County Headquarters Library, and several projects for Herman Miller; his work has been widely published and awarded many honors. Scogin received the BArch from the Georgia Institute of Technology.



BETH MCKINNEY

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER CORNING, INCORPORATED CORNING, NEW YORK

The architecture of the Child Development Center is derived from two sets of information: the program and objectives generated by the adult—the need for functionalism, order, safety and other pragmatic criteria; and the child's sensitivities and fantasies, which adults cannot quantify. This architecture is intended to transform these "givens" into an environment that piques the imagination, lifting the spirit of the adult in the child and of the child in the adult.

The Center should be at once totally rational and infinitely fanciful. Just as building blocks are measurable and rational in every way, it is the

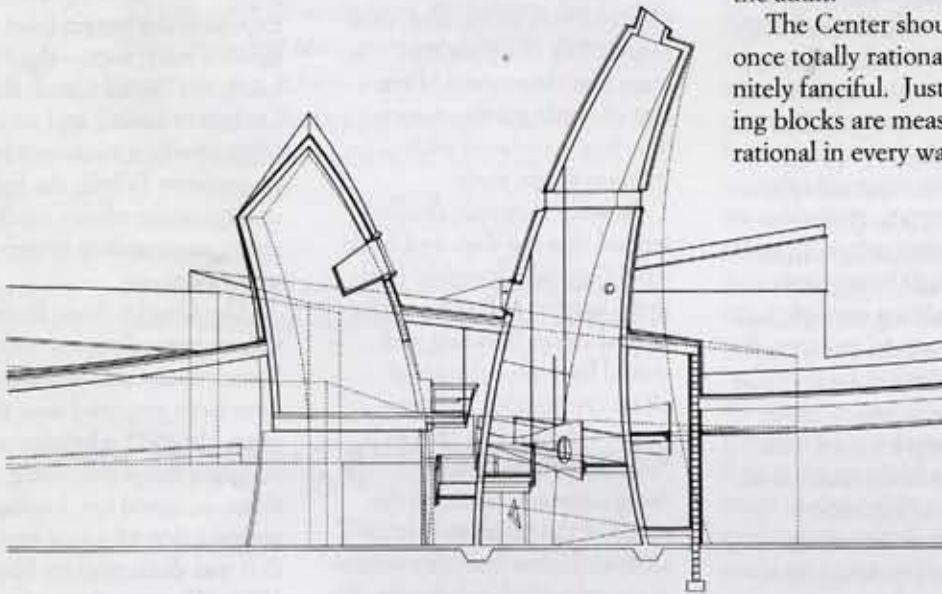
combination of blocks in infinite variety—in the design of the Center—the relationship of the spaces between and through them, that is greater than the measurable total. It is the configuration of the piles of blocks that gives life and energy to the project.

It is nice to consider that the building could, in some ways, contribute to a child's development of those values which will inform and structure his or her adult world; that while accommodating the teaching of responsibility to the group and each other, the Center offers also, in the experience of the place, freedom of interpretation. The architecture becomes, in effect, a tool for the imagination.

—Scogin, Elam and Bray Architects

The one immediately impressive characteristic regarding the buildings of Scogin, Elam and Bray is their nonplussed friendliness, an aspect of the work which rarely finds its way into photographs. Even the drawings and models produced in their office betray the infectious quality that the buildings project. The drawings, invariably plans, sections and elevations (along with an occasional axonometric), are drawn in black ink, and the models are small, white and abstract. Yet for all the deadpan technique and matter-of-fact representations, the buildings somehow become animated with a distinct amicability. . . .

—Mark Linder, *A+U*, 1992:06, No.261.



Child Development Center, sections and elevation

