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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Flint Journal Building  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 200 E. First Street  not for publication  
city or town Flint  vicinity  
state Michigan code MI county Genesee code 049 zip code 48502

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  statewide  local  
Bruce D. Miller 10/22/13  
Signature of certifying official Date  
MI SHPO  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:)  
Patrick Andrews 12/11/2013  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/business

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

International Style

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Granite

walls: Limestone

roof: Asphalt

other:

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Flint Journal Building is a three-and-a-half-story Neo-Classical style building, with two-and-a-half-story tall International Style additions, located at the southeast corner of First and Harrison Streets in downtown Flint. The limestone-clad building has a granite-faced raised foundation, an L-shaped footprint, and faces north on First Street. The original portion of the building was built in 1924. The additions were constructed to the south along Harrison Street in 1952 and 1965. The building abuts the sidewalk on First and Harrison Streets. There is a large parking lot to the east of the building. From First Street the site slopes slightly uphill along Harrison Street toward the south.

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### **Narrative Description**

The eight-bay-wide north façade has an off-center main entrance located in the third bay east of the Harrison Street corner. The bays are separated by simplified Doric pilasters that reach to the top of the building and have floral medallions above the capitals. The entrance bay has been squared off and is trimmed in dark green granite which includes a simple granite surround topped by a cornice across the opening. A limestone panel above the entablature has raised metal letters spelling "FLINT JOURNAL." The entrance is recessed into the opening and consists of a central revolving door surrounded by large stainless steel framed windows.

The remaining six bays on the north façade have broad segmental-arch-top window openings containing fixed-sash aluminum windows at the first floor/mezzanine level. The spandrel above each arch has a fluted surface outlined by a raised frame. In the center of each spandrel there is a raised medallion flanked by raised rectangular symbols. The medallions contain figures representing the qualities journalists and printers strive for, and the rectangular designs each depicts a different printer's mark. A limestone dentil molding runs across the tops of the spandrels, just below the second-floor window sills. In the second and third stories each bay contains three window openings that are separated by thin two-story tall Doric pilasters. Each opening contains an aluminum frame single-sash window. Framed limestone spandrel panels between each of the second and third-floor openings each contain a different printer's mark in the center.

In the broad frieze above the third-floor windows there is a raised relief of a different printer's mark in the center of each bay. A dentil molding runs beneath the building's main cornice between the pilaster capitals. Block modillions support a simple cornice that is capped by a strip of antefix-inspired metal ornament. A very low limestone-faced attic extends above the antefix band. A dark metal band with regularly spaced medallions forms a coping for the parapet.

The west elevation facing Harrison Street consists of the three-bay wide 1924 section of the building whose design mimics the bays on the north façade, and the two-and-a-half-story tall 1952 and 1965 additions to the south. The 1952 addition is five bays wide and faced in rectangular limestone slabs in a grid pattern. The first floor contains a strip of five large recessed aluminum framed, fixed windows that extend across nearly the entire façade and from the ground to the top of the first floor, the windows separated by piers whose fronts align with the wall plane above. The piers framing the openings are clad in dark brown granite. Above the first floor large, raised metal letters spelling "THE FLINT JOURNAL" are centered above the first-floor windows.

Each bay at the second floor contains a wide window separated into three sections, the middle section being slightly wider than the two ends. The windows are trimmed in metal. The top of the wall has a repeating pattern of slightly raised long rectangles below a slightly projecting cornice whose form provides a simplified echo of the 1924 building's entablature. The south end of the Harrison Street façade, about half the length of the 1952 extension, was added in 1965 and the wall surface is identical to the 1952 addition except that it has no openings.

The limestone wall treatment turns the corner for the first few feet of the south side elevation. The first floor of the elevation is hidden by an abutting one-story building. The second floor is clad in a light buff colored brick. There are no openings except for two metal vents.

The east elevation of the 1924 portion of the building is a solid brick wall with no openings except for metal vents at the first floor and at the top of the wall. Two large metal ducts extend from near the top of the wall and go up and over the

parapet to the roof. The entire wall was painted in 1978 as a mural entitled "Overflow Parking." The east elevation of the 1952 section of the building has brick walls that have been painted white in the top half of the building. The loading dock area and east wall of the 1965 section of the building are built of matching light buff colored brick. A metal canopy projects out over the loading dock of both sections, a brick wall separating the dock between the two additions. The docks are accessed by a variety of metal doors. There are small windows overlooking portions of the loading docks. At the second floor there are a series of metal vents and a few fixed sash windows. A stair tower projects at the south end of the building. Mechanical equipment and penthouses are visible on the roof.

The main lobby has a central hall flanked by green marble-clad counters and columns. Light colored wood paneling covers the mezzanine walls in the upper half of the lobby. At the south end of the lobby there is a staircase with marble treads and risers. The first-floor spaces to the east and west of the lobby are generally open with carpeted floors and some glass and drywall offices. The mezzanine level has a hallway leading off the central stair. Drywall and wood paneled offices are located off the hallway. The second and third floors each has a hallway leading from the stairs and elevator. The west end of the building has modern offices, the east end large open office areas. The first floor and basement levels of the 1952 and 1965 additions have industrial-type finishes as the printing presses and mailroom were housed in these locations. The mailroom has wood floors and glazed block walls and the printing press room has metal acoustical panels on the walls.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Communications

**Period of Significance**

1924-1954

**Significant Dates**

1924

1952

1954

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Albert Kahn

William E. Kapp

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the construction of the original section of the building in 1924 and ends in 1954 after the construction of the first addition and remodeling of the main building.

**Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Flint Journal Building is significant under national register criterion A for housing Flint's longest-running daily newspaper since the building's construction in 1924. The *Journal* has reported events in Flint and the surrounding area from the paper's founding in 1876 until the present day. Since 1911 the newspaper has been part of the Booth Newspapers of Michigan. The editors of the paper were generally important in Flint's business community, including Michael A. Gorman, an important advocate for Flint's Cultural Center. The building is significant under criterion C as an intact example of the modernized Neo-Classical architecture of noted Detroit architect Albert Kahn. The 1952 addition and 1954 remodeling were designed by noted Detroit architect William E. Kapp. The period of significance begins in 1924 when the original portion of the building was constructed and ends in 1954, after the construction of the first addition and remodeling of the original building.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The city of Flint began with the 1819 establishment of a trading post by Jacob Smith near a crossing of the Flint River that the local Indians had used for centuries. The river crossing, known as the Grand Traverse, was instrumental in the settlement of the area. The Saginaw Pike – now Saginaw Street in downtown Flint – from Detroit to Saginaw, completed in 1833, used the Grand Traverse. A commercial settlement grew around the strategic crossing. The designation of Flint as the Genesee County seat in 1837 also helped to stimulate settlement. In 1855, when the population reached 2,000, Flint was incorporated as a city.

A sizeable lumber industry contributed to Flint's growth from 1850 to the early 1880s. Lumbering gave way to the production of horse-drawn vehicles. Several vehicle companies were operating in Flint by the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Built along the river in 1886, the Durant-Dort Carriage factory was asserted to be the largest carriage producer in the United States within a decade. Shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, the company was producing 150,000 carriages annually. The many producers of horse-drawn vehicles and the number of carriages, wagons, carts, and other wheeled vehicles produced in Flint caused the city to call itself "The Vehicle City" by 1905.

Although not the first newspaper in Flint, the *Flint Journal* has existed the longest. Flint's first newspaper was *The Flint River Gazette*, which was published from 1839 to 1841. The 1840s through 1870s saw a number of different newspapers in Flint, most of which were short-lived or had a Republican or Democratic political focus. The *Flint Globe* was published from 1866 until 1902 when it was consolidated with the *Flint Journal*. The first edition of the *Flint Journal* was published on April 1, 1876, by Charles Fellows, a native of England who came to Flint by way of London, Ontario, in 1863. He worked at the *Genesee Democrat* until the owner's death in 1876. By 1882 the *Flint Journal* had been sold twice, ending up in the ownership of George McConnelly, who changed it from a weekly to a daily newspaper in March 1883. The paper was sold twice after that and in 1902 Howard H. Fitzgerald purchased it and merged it with the *Flint Globe*. That same year Fitzgerald purchased the *Genesee Democrat*, and the three papers combined became *The Flint Daily Journal*.

Under Fitzgerald's leadership in 1908 the paper subscribed to the Associated Press. In 1911 Fitzgerald sold the newspaper to George Booth of Detroit. Booth got his start in the newspaper business when he joined the *Detroit News* in 1888 at the request of his father-in-law, James Scripps, the founder of that newspaper. In the 1890s Booth began buying up small Michigan newspapers. In 1914 he and his brother Ralph combined their privately held newspapers to create Booth Publishing Company, later called Booth Newspapers, Inc. In 1906 he succeeded James Scripps as president of the *Detroit News*. As president of both organizations he led them to huge growth and profitability for many years (Cranbrook Archives, George Booth). The *Flint Journal* grew along with the other Booth Newspapers, which included the *Grand Rapids Press*; *Saginaw News-Courier*; *Kalamazoo Gazette*; *Jackson Citizen-Patriot*; *Bay City Times*; *Muskegon Chronicle*; and *Ann Arbor Times-News*. A marketing piece from about 1925 bragged that the chain reached sixty-one percent of Michigan's population outside of Detroit. George Booth retired from day-to-day newspaper activities in 1946 but remained on the board. He died in 1949. Booth newspapers continued under the leadership of George's son, Warren S. Booth.

As Flint grew, the *Flint Journal* grew with it. Flint's rapid growth from 38,000 people in 1910 to 156,500 people in 1930 provided more subscribers for the paper, which covered the region's events. Flint's boom was the direct result of the explosive growth of the city's automobile industry. Flint was a General Motors town, the home of Buick. The city's automobile plants directly employed approximately half of the city's total work force. In 1903 two circus trains collided in nearby Durand and the paper produced three extras plus its regular edition all in one day to cover the event, which killed

twenty-two people and a number of animals. In 1904 the paper covered the first test run of the first Flint-built Buick. Coverage of the automobile industry, in particular General Motors and Flint native William C. Durant, was prominent in the paper's history. In 1912 the *Journal* announced the decision to move Chevrolet production from Detroit to Flint. In 1916 the news that Durant had re-gained control of General Motors' from C. W. Nash made headlines. In 1921 rural deliveries of the paper by motor routes began and in 1922 the newspaper sponsored the first radio station in Flint as well as published its first Sunday edition. This mirrors activities at the *Detroit News*, which began operating a radio station in 1920. The *Journal's* own growth at the height of the city's great boom period in the 1920s resulted in construction of the new building in 1924.

In 1935 the name of the paper changed back to the *Flint Journal* from the *Flint Daily Journal*. The 1936-37 sit-down strike at Fisher Body Plant 2 in Flint was covered by Dante E. Levi, the *Journal's* first full-time photographer, and his images are among the few action pictures of the event. World events, especially World War II, were also covered. The special peace edition published on V-J Day in 1945 helped thousands of residents celebrate the end of the war. That same year the paper printed the first photograph received by wire.

In 1953 *Flint Journal* photographer William Gallagher won the Pulitzer Prize in News Photography for his September 1952 photo of presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson with a hole in his shoe while he was sitting on a platform in front of the Flint City Hall. The picture instigated "hole-in-the-sole" as a symbol of Stevenson's campaign. In 1954 with the building addition and new presses one color could be added to advertisements in addition to black. That year also marked the publishing of the largest issue to that date, 204 pages, in connection with General Motors' production of its fifty millionth car. In 1961 circulation passed 100,000. In 1964 the first full-color ad was printed for Herrlich's Drugs. In 1976 Booth Newspapers was sold to the Newhouse Group. In 1983 the largest edition to date – 216 pages – marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of General Motors.

The editor through many of these achievements was Michael A. Gorman. He became editor in 1928 and served in that capacity until his death in 1958. In addition to his work at the paper he guided the founding and early development of the Flint College and Cultural Center. The east side campus includes the Mott Community College, University of Michigan Flint (the establishment of the branch was at Gorman's urging), DeWaters Art Center, Longway Planetarium, Sloan Museum, Bower Theater, Whiting Auditorium, Sarvis Center, Dort Music Center, and Durham Natatorium.

The *Flint Journal* continued to cover important stories such as the 1969 launch of Apollo 11, which used AC sparkplugs that were produced in Flint. In 1976 Booth Newspapers were sold to Samuel I. Newhouse who still owns the newspaper chain today. In 2009 the newspaper reduced publishing to three days per week. In 2012 the chain changed names to MLive Media Group and the newspaper vacated its historic headquarters. The *Flint Journal* now rents office space elsewhere in downtown Flint.

## Architecture

The early homes of the *Flint Journal* included a number of buildings in downtown Flint, including alternating between 117 and 118 East Kearsley Street between 1883 and 1902, when it moved to 117 East First Street. In 1924 the paper moved to the present building, which was designed by prominent Detroit architect Albert Kahn and has many similarities to the design of the *Detroit News* headquarters in Detroit that Kahn designed in 1917. Albert Kahn had a relationship with George Booth: not only did he design the *Detroit News* building but he also designed Booth's personal residence at Cranbrook in Bloomfield Hills and other Booth Newspapers of Michigan buildings including ones in Muskegon and Ann Arbor as well as this Flint Journal Building.

Albert Kahn (1869-1942) was born in Germany and moved with his family to Detroit in 1880. In 1885 to augment the family income, he took a job as an office boy for Detroit architect George D. Mason where he then became a draftsman. In 1891 he won an *American Architect* scholarship to study abroad for one year. After his return to Detroit he continued with Mason and Rice and worked on the Livingstone House in Detroit (1893, demolished), and offices for Hiram Walker and Sons in Windsor, Ontario (1894). In 1896 Kahn formed his own firm in partnership with two other colleagues, George G. Nettleton and Alexander B. Trowbridge. For a year the three practiced under the name Nettleton, Kahn and Trowbridge until Trowbridge took the position of dean at the Cornell College of Architecture. The firm then became Nettleton and Kahn until Nettleton died in 1900. During this four-year period Kahn worked on a library and gallery addition to the James Scripps home in Detroit (1898, demolished). Scripps was the founder of the *Detroit News* and George Booth's father-in-law. In 1900 George Mason worked with Kahn and they designed the Palms Apartment Building in 1901. The partnership was short-lived and ended in 1902.

Kahn's Detroit practice flourished and in 1903 he designed Temple Beth El and the Conservatory and Aquarium on Belle Isle, all in Detroit. That same year Albert's brother Julius joined the firm as the chief engineer. The pair built the Engineering Building at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor using concrete construction and the experience led Julius to invent and patent a new system of concrete reinforcement. Julius Kahn then turned to manufacturing this new system and became president of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company in Youngstown, Ohio.

Although Albert Kahn designed numerous types of buildings, he is most known for his innovative design work in industrial buildings. His first large-scale project was a new plant for Detroit's Packard Motor Car Company beginning in 1903. Although the first nine buildings were of mill construction that was typical at the time, in 1905 Kahn used his brother's system of reinforced concrete beginning in building number 10. Reinforced concrete construction using this new system eliminated fire hazards and gave more clear space between columns. In 1907 Kahn utilized this new system in both the Grabowsky Power Wagon Company and the Chalmers Motor Car Company plants in Detroit. Shortly thereafter Henry Ford hired Kahn to design his new Highland Park automobile plant. This plant was the first to use industrial steel sash in combination with the concrete frame (Ferry, *The Legacy of Albert Kahn*, 12). The first building opened in 1910, and Kahn designed additional buildings for the site through 1918.

Throughout his career until his death in 1942, Kahn continued to design notable and innovative industrial buildings. Some of the key factories include the Continental Motor Car Company, Detroit (1912), Dodge plant, Hamtramck (1913), additions to the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit (1912-19), Buick Motor Car Company, Flint (1919), Ford Motor Company Rouge Plant, Dearborn (1917-1925), Chrysler Plymouth Plant, Detroit (1928), Tractor Plant, Russia (1933), Chrysler Half-Ton Truck Plant, Warren (1938), Glenn L. Martin Company addition, Baltimore (1937), and the Chrysler Tank Arsenal, Warren (1941).

In addition to the industrial buildings Kahn designed a number of commercial buildings. Beginning with office buildings in downtown Detroit such as the Grinnell Brothers Building (1908), the Palmer Office and Store building (1910), the National Theater (1910), and Detroit Trust Company (1915), Kahn then moved to the taller, and the similarly designed Kresge (1914) and Vinton (1917) buildings. Kahn's two most prominent commercial buildings are the Fisher Building (1927) and the General Motors Building (1922), both located in Detroit's New Center area and designated as National Historic Landmarks.

Kahn's institutional works included a number of major buildings at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor such as Hill Auditorium (1913), Natural Science Building (1917), and the General Library (1919), University Hospital (1920), Medical Building (1925), Angell Hall (1922), and Clements Library (1922). He also designed the Detroit Athletic Club (1915) and the Detroit Police Headquarters (1921). Kahn was known for his full-bodied Neo-Classical institutional buildings such as Angell Hall and the Clements Library, but his firm was at home with a broad variety of stylistic impulses.

The Flint Journal Building follows by a few years construction of Kahn's Detroit News Building and came almost at the same time as his Detroit Free Press Building was under way. In its general form and some of the detailing the Flint building bears striking similarities to the News Building with its arched first-floor windows, bays of triple windows in the upper stories, and use of decorative plaques and medallion devices to mark the upper ends of piers and as window spandrel decoration. The News Building defies defining by style: its innovative design looks forward to the smooth elegance of Eliel Saarinen's design in the Chicago Tribune Tower competition of 1922 just as Kahn's 1923 Free Press Building looks forward to the coming blocky forms of Art Deco while not displaying an overtly Art Deco character. Like these large city newspaper buildings, landmarks in Detroit's downtown, the Flint Journal Building cannot be clearly defined by style. Its Neo-Classicism reads as Neo-Classicism only from a distance, with the forms simplified and modernized. Like Kahn's other newspaper buildings from the time, as well as his industrial and much of the commercial work, the Flint Journal Building exemplifies Kahn's often innovative and modern approach to new building needs. Downtown Flint is dominated by its several large bank/office towers dating from the 1920s, and along with them the Journal Building is one of the downtown's major 1920s commercial architecture landmarks.

The original building held both the offices and presses for the paper. The presses were located in the basement and first floor of the east end of the building. In 1928, just four years after construction Albert Kahn was hired to increase the floor capacity for new equipment. In 1936 alterations were made to all three floors, including conversion of the third floor auditorium (listed as ballroom on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps) to offices. In 1937 alterations were made to the press room and the second-floor ventilation system and air conditioning was added to the third floor.

## Expansions

Presumably due to World War II and material shortages in the early post-war years, additional building alterations were not made until 1952 when Detroit architect William Kapp designed a two-story addition for the Harrison Street side of the building. Flint's former Water Board building was demolished for the addition, which housed twelve new printing presses, a new mail room and loading area. In 1954 Kapps' alterations to the 1924 building were implemented. The entrance to the original building was moved from the center of the Harrison Street façade to the third bay of the First Street elevation, changing the orientation of the building. The new entrance was designed in a simple Modern style but with a granite surround whose design complements the modernized and simplified Neo-Classicism of the 1924 building. The arched opening was replaced with a large square opening trimmed in green granite with a large expanse of glass above and around the revolving door. On the interior the remodeling changed the lobby configuration by rotating it ninety degrees and changing the finishes from tall columns with painted ceilings and an open mezzanine surrounded by decorative railings to an expanded mezzanine with solid walls and green marble clad columns in a simple International Style vein. With the relocation of the printing and mailing operations to the new addition, and the creation of additional floor space in the mezzanine and the second-floor levels in the addition, the remodeling allowed offices to expand such as those for the typesetting and newsroom departments.

William E. Kapp (1891-1965) was born in Toledo, Ohio, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914 and Beaux Art School of Design, graduating in 1917. He attended the Cranbrook Academy of Art in 1933-34. Kapp's work in Detroit began in 1914 when he joined Smith, Hinchman and Grylls where he was in charge of the Architecture Department. He left the office and began his own firm in 1941. Some of his notable work included War Department Plants for the US Engineering Corps in Evansville, Indiana, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in 1942-44; four branch libraries for the Detroit Public Library system in 1949-51; the Detroit Historical Museum in 1951; and the Cranbrook Institute of Science Planetarium in 1955. Kapp was a fellow in the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and was chapter president of the Detroit AIA in 1942-44. Kapp's design for the Flint Journal Building expansion is a good representative example of the sleek International Style modernism of the early post World War II. Its design uses limestone as the key exterior cladding material and employs a simplified classical cornice, both features designed to complement the 1924 building to which it is attached.

In 1965 the printing press room was expanded to the south with an extension matching the 1952 addition designed by the Flint architectural firm MacKenzie, Knuth and Klein. At the same time alterations were made to the loading dock and a small addition was constructed on the rear of the 1924 building. In 1975 Colvin-Robinson Associates of Ann Arbor designed a complete overhaul of the climate control systems throughout the building as well as interior renovations that included moving the news and composing rooms.

In 1978 artist Blue Sky painted the mural on the east end of the building entitled "Overflow Parking." In 1988 SSOE of Flint designed renovations to the 1924 portion of the building, including changes to the lobby counters and first floor. In 2003 a new printing press building was constructed on the east edge of the parking lot. No further changes were made to the building prior to the *Journal* moving out of the building.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

The Booth Newspaper Publishing Company. *Michigan's Potential Market, The Booth Newspapers*. ca. 1925.

Ellen Warren Scripps Booth Papers, Cranbrook Archives, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Finding Aid accessed on-line: <http://www.cranbrook.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/Booth%2C%20Ellen%20Warren%20Scripps%20Papers.pdf>, February 12, 2013.

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Davis, John R. "Gorman, Longtime Journal Editor, Devoted His Talents to Better Flint," *The Flint Journal*. April 4, 1976.

Ferry, W. Hawkins. *The Buildings of Detroit*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1968.

Gustin, Lawrence R., Ed. *The Flint Journal Centennial Picture History of Flint*. Flint: The Flint Journal, 1976.

Koyle, George S., Ed. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1955, 1962 and 1970 editions.

"Plans Almost Double Space," *The Flint Journal*. March 16, 1952.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Flint, Genesee County, Michigan, various years. New York, various years.

Windsor, Carol J. "Journal Building Laden with Lore of Printing," *The Flint Journal*. April 4, 1976.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: **Perry Archives, Sloan Museum, Flint**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):     N/A    

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**     1.4      
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>    17    </u>	<u>    280840    </u>	<u>    4766140    </u>	3	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	4	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The following parcel numbers, City of Flint, Genesee County, Michigan: 4118126018; 4118126002; 4118126003; and 4118126004

Also known as: Village of Flint River, Lots 1, 3, and 5, block 7.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary is limited to the parcels that the building is constructed on and were historically associated with the building.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Kristine M. Kidorf

organization Kidorf Preservation Consulting

date August 2013

street & number 451 E. Ferry Street

telephone 313-300-9376

city or town Detroit

state MI

zip code 48202

e-mail kristine@kidorfpreservationconsulting.com

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Flint Journal Building

**City or Vicinity:** Flint

**County:** Genesee

**State:** Michigan

**Photographer:** Kristine M. Kidorf

**Date Photographed:** February 8, 2013

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0001 Looking south at front (north) façade.  
1 of 8.

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0002 Looking southeast at north and west facades.  
2 of 8.

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0003 Detail of front entrance, looking south.  
3 of 8.

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0004 Looking northeast at west and south elevations.  
4 of 8.

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0005 Looking west at north façade and east elevation.  
5 of 8.

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0006 Looking southwest at east elevation.  
6 of 8.

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0007 Looking north in main lobby.  
7 of 8.

MI\_Genesee County\_Flint Journal Building\_0008 Looking south in main lobby.  
8 of 8.

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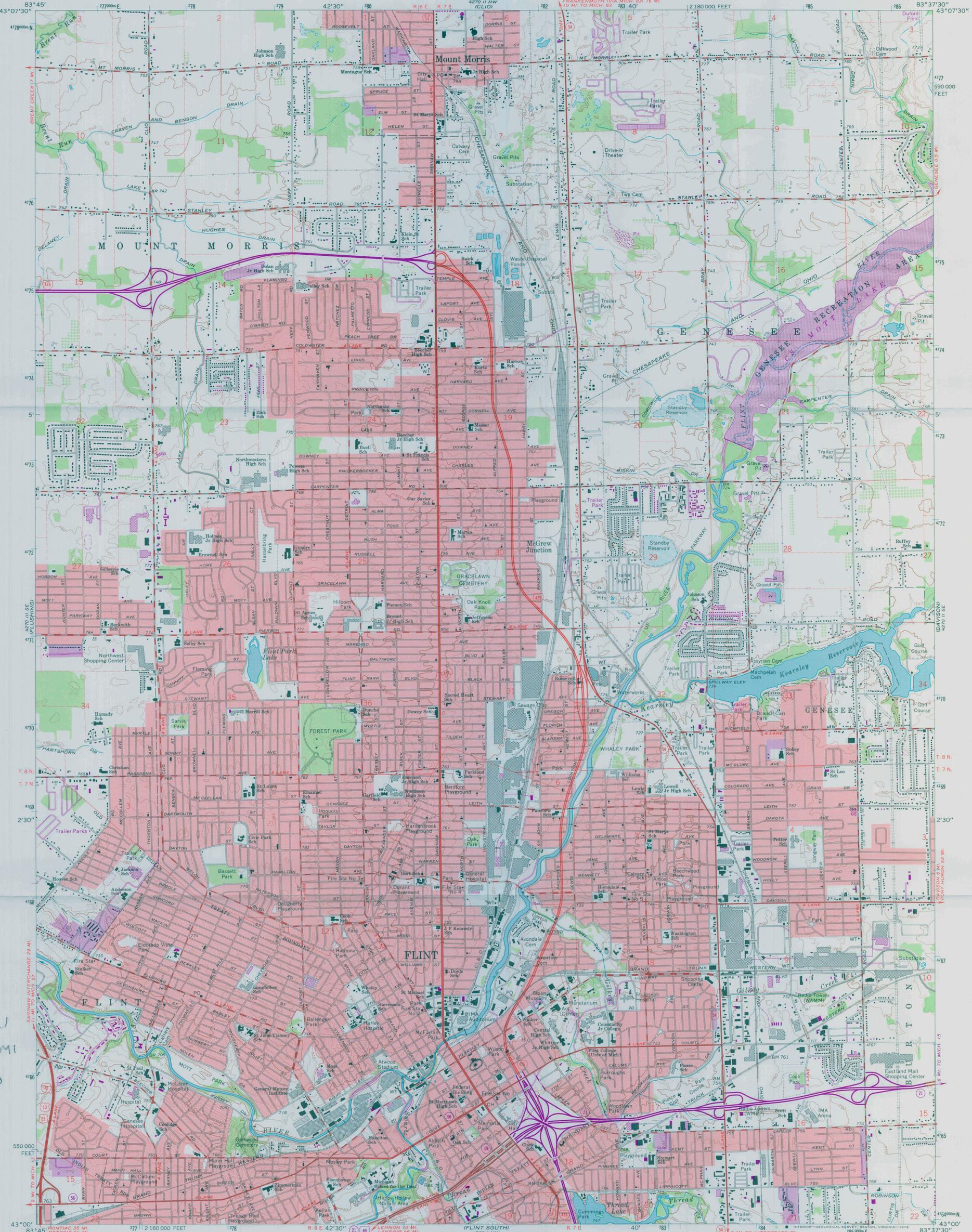
**Property Owner:**

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name Timothy Herman, URC FJ, LLC  
street & number 503 S. Saginaw St., Ste 1200 telephone 810-238-5651  
city or town Flint state MI zip code 48502

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



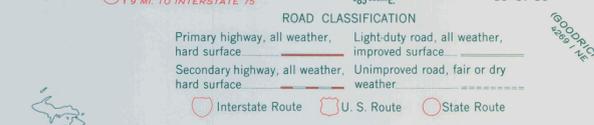
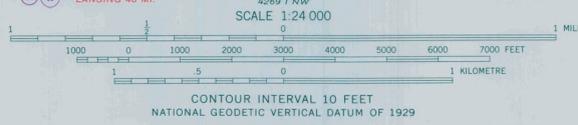
Mint Journal  
Bldg  
Genesee Co MI  
17 280840  
4766140

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
in cooperation with State of Michigan agencies  
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1966, and in part by the  
Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission  
Field checked 1969

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Michigan coordinate system, south zone  
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



FLINT NORTH, MICH.  
N4300-W8337.5/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1975. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

1969  
PHOTOREVISED 1975  
AMS 4270 II SW—SERIES V862



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