

New Existence through the course of Time



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I dedicate this book to my mom, dad, sister and brother.

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Take a drive through a city, then another and soon after you will see an emerging theme of building abandonment and forgotten places. Most abandoned buildings are a result of one of three different possibilities: one, the business growing out of their current facility and as a result must move to a more suitable facility; two, the businesses' downfall thus leaving the building just sitting uninhabited; and third, changes in the surrounding environment either by man or the environment that leads to the downfall in the original use of the site and building. No matter how these places come to be, the fact is that they are. It is at that same moment that one use dies and another starts to live.

At this point in the sites' history, the dominate feature of the building ends and the natural world starts to take over and become the dominate feature on the site. It is the natural cycle and order of things that the life of the building, once full with people and purpose, is over but that is not the end of life on the site but the beginning. Over time the constructed materials continue to be affected by the elements and so, will continue to break down to allow for new growth and new life. This dichotomy between landscape and architecture is even more present in today's society because there is an ever growing knowledge and realization of this taking affect. This distinctive separation between architecture of the past and the landscape it currently rests upon has brought up a more recent idea of reciprocity. "The combination of multiple strategies at different scales – for instance, a formal strategy at one scale with a site-specific one at another scale – supports a reciprocal relationship between architecture and landscape that is less dependent on

form, and more particular to the contingencies of program and site”¹. Thus the potential of a site lies in understanding what influences lead it to its current state and this knowledge would then lead the site to its suitable program.

The site chosen for this project is that of Clark School, located at 1519 Harrison Street, Flint, Michigan. For those who live in Flint, the location of this building is well known due to the fact that it sits so close to the expressway and most use it as a landmark but may have no idea what the building was. This fueled some initial questions: what are the current conditions on the site, what was this building used for and why was it abandoned?

Conditions on the site were that of decay and neglect. The grass severely over grown and most of the walkways had grass as well as other plant life growing up through the cracks and crumbling concrete. The building in specific areas was in very bad decay as well. All over the building, stucco was falling off in large sections or already gone entirely and the exterior brick of the building ranged from what looked like excellent condition to falling apart or gone completely. This site was perfect because it raised more questions that needed answering to understand the site to the fullest extent.

What was the site?

The first questions raised were: What was the site and why is it so large? The

building was discovered to be Clark School, named after a Dr. Daniel Clark. He was originally from Massachusetts and graduated from the Harvard University in 1839 and became a Physician. Dr. Clark decided in 1840 to move to Grand Blanc, Michigan and stayed until 1845 when he moved back to Massachusetts but he finally settled in Flint, Michigan in 1847. This man was of great influence to the development of Flint, he is said to be the “father of the public school system in Flint”², founder of the school library, in 1880 he submitted a paper on Sewerage and Its Adjuncts such as laying piping, and that the sewer piping should be vented and non-porous. Four years later on April 16, 1884 Dr. Daniel Clarke passed away at the age of 72. He was laid to rest in Glenwood Cemetery but his grave was left unmarked for nearly 55 years until this was discovered and corrected. He was one of many great pioneers of Flint and the school system that was developed as well as the beautification of the City.

It was because of Dr. Daniel Clark’s involvement in Flint that in 1896 an old school building located on the north corner of Eighth Street and Harrison Street, built in 1878, (a four room school structure was known as Hascall Street School at one time because it was located on the part of Harrison that was actually Hascall) was renamed Clark School. The school was named so with a provision and it being: “In honor of Dr. Daniel Clark, deceased, who so faithfully served the cause of education for many years, that a stone tablet be placed in front of the entrance and ‘Clark Public School’ to be carved thereon”³.

In 1910, a 3 ½ acre piece of property was purchased 2 blocks south on Harrison Street to be the future site of a new Clark School facility. The new facility was built in 1912 and opened on September 1, 1913. The school was built with: 15 classrooms, a gymnasium, a teacher lounge, a clinic and an office, and was said to be one of Flint's first Modern buildings, although, "the only place where the Clark School falls short is in the gymnasium and through some mistake in the plans, the specifications as drawn up called for an iron post in the middle of the gymnasium. Neither the architects nor the contractor thought about it at the time and it was only after the building was completed that it was noticed. The result is that the gymnasium cannot be used for basketball, or some of the other games, although it can be used for regular gymnasium classes"⁴. However in 1954 an addition to the school was made, and looks to be a gymnasium with storage and a hallway connecting it to the school building.

During the years of operation, the enrollment rates varied drastically, anywhere from 185 to 933 students until the school closed in September 1971. "The enrollment of Clark School is only 190 this year, making the operation economically unfeasible. The peak for enrollment was 1927, when 874 children attended. The biggest drop, reflecting the development of the expressway, showed in 1967, when the enrollment was 244 in contrast to that of the preceding year, 505"⁵. The enrollment drops at the school indicated that it was more effective to close the school as they did than it would have been to keep it open, and the remaining students from Clark School would then be moved to Stewart School since they would have enough room for the

combined number of students.

In a letter written in 1976 to Ms. Rosalind Williams from Al Hansen, Public Information and Communications, he writes: "Clark Elementary School also closed in 1971 but for a different reason. Freeway construction separated it from the community it served, necessitating school boundary changes. The building was leased to the City of Flint so that it could operate a number of police-related programs and activities. These include such police programs as youth projects, police reserves and athletics and youth recreation. Just this month, the city moved the police programs to Oak school in a commitment to serve residents of that neighborhood, and school administrators have been talking with another agency about moving into Clark"⁶.

In December of 1972 an article from the Flint Journal states that the former Clark School "is destined to become a Michigan Police Hall of Fame, according to an announcement made by Flint Chief James W. Rutherford. Incidentally, the Flint Police Department leased Clark School from the Flint Board of Education more than a year ago when the demolition of residences to make way for the interchange drastically reduced the elementary school population in the area"⁷. Although there were plans to change the site of Clark School into the home of the Michigan Police Hall of Fame, those plans were changed just as was the police programs changed location. These programs did not seem to fit the location they had chosen and so the building sat isolated just as they had left it.

Why is the site so large?

After reviewing the existing site and its surroundings, the expressway running along the eastward side of the site, Kennelworth Ave and Wellington Ave both stopping at Harrison Street, the size of the site looked double in comparison to the rest of the city blocks in Flint. Upon farther site exploration, a manhole and sewer drain were discovered in the middle of the site which seemed out of place, almost seemed like Kennelworth Avenue had once continue through the site before the expressways were designed and constructed. This discovery launched an investigation of how the streets were originally laid out when the current location of Clark School was built. According to the Sanborn Map Company's Insurance Map of Flint, Michigan from 1914, the original street boundaries were Harrison Street, 10th Street (later to be renamed Wellington Ave), Clifford Street (later to be non-existing because of I-475 expressway), and 11th Street (later to be renamed Kennelworth Ave). Current Site boundaries are the I-475 expressway, Wellington Ave that dead ends and is not used and may be part of the school property now, Harrison Street and 12th Street. The site is 2 city block big because it consists of 2 city blocks, the expressway changed the layout of the surrounding sites that bordered it.

With the street layout discoveries and theory proven true, a new theory was made. Did the relaying out of streets have an affect on the enrollment number of students? The answer would be no. The cause of the dropping student enrollment numbers was both the expressway and the rezoning of

the district. When comparing the school district maps and the construction of the I-69 and I-475 expressways, some comparisons were noticed. As Flint developed and more people moved to the area, the building of more schools was needed and shown through in the district maps. With more schools being built, the existing district had to be rezoned and as this happened each became a little smaller. It was in the early 1960's that the first signs of future expressway development were shown, and as it continued to develop, the school districts seemed to be rezoned all the while incorporating the future expressway development. As the construction continued, Clark School District became smaller as each year passed, and it was in the late 1960's that the expressway interchange was laid out and the homes in the area were being bought to make way for the expressways. After the school closed and the expressway was built there were roads that had continued around the site that now became apart of the site itself and is why the site is currently 4 acres big and double the size of the average city block in Flint.

Program

Looking to the surrounding neighborhoods and communities, with the knowledge of the site in mind, the decision to reuse the site as a Youth Facility was needed. The initial school district for the Clark School Site is gone and at first glance it would look as if the surrounding area would not be able to support the use of a Youth Facility.

The schools district zoning from 1971 shows that it was mostly taken to

construct the expressways and what was left of it became mostly commercial buildings with very little residences left. The program of a Youth Facility can be supported by the surrounding schools which when totaled is around 25,000 students. This Facility is targeted towards Junior High and High School Students, and so the next question raised would be that of transportation. About half of all high school students can drive and the other half are old enough to ride the bus route system which runs throughout Flint and its suburbs connecting it all together. There is one existing bus route that runs by the site on South Saginaw Street, but there are not bus stops in the area, so there would need to be a proposal for two stops along South Saginaw Street between 8th and 12th Streets.

The ages of the students was incorporated into the functions chosen for both inside as well as outside the facility. The main functions within the facility are: a dance studio, kitchen and cafeteria/hall, media/game room, art room and sculpture room. Other secondary functions are counseling services, computer lab, study areas and common areas. Main outside functions include: baseball field, basketball court, sculpture display areas along the walkway up to the building and graffiti walls throughout the site and the pathways up to the building.

The environment is adapting to its continually changing landscapes, modified by man to make way for cities and architecture that dominates over the surrounding green spaces that still exist. But over time, the once dominating architecture that exists loses its purpose and is left sitting abandoned, exposed to the elements and untouched by man.

These untouched/abandoned buildings sit unmaintained by those passing by. However, this does not signify the end of what was, but rather signifies the next cycle of life. The environment starts to grow, breaking down and breaking through the existing architecture, and eventually becoming the dominant feature on the site once again.

By examining the changes a site goes through when abandoned, this thesis will explore design possibilities that adapt to the changing environment and allow for nature to grow in harmony with architecture.



Photographic Research

The following series of photographs were taken around Detroit, MI and Flint, MI.

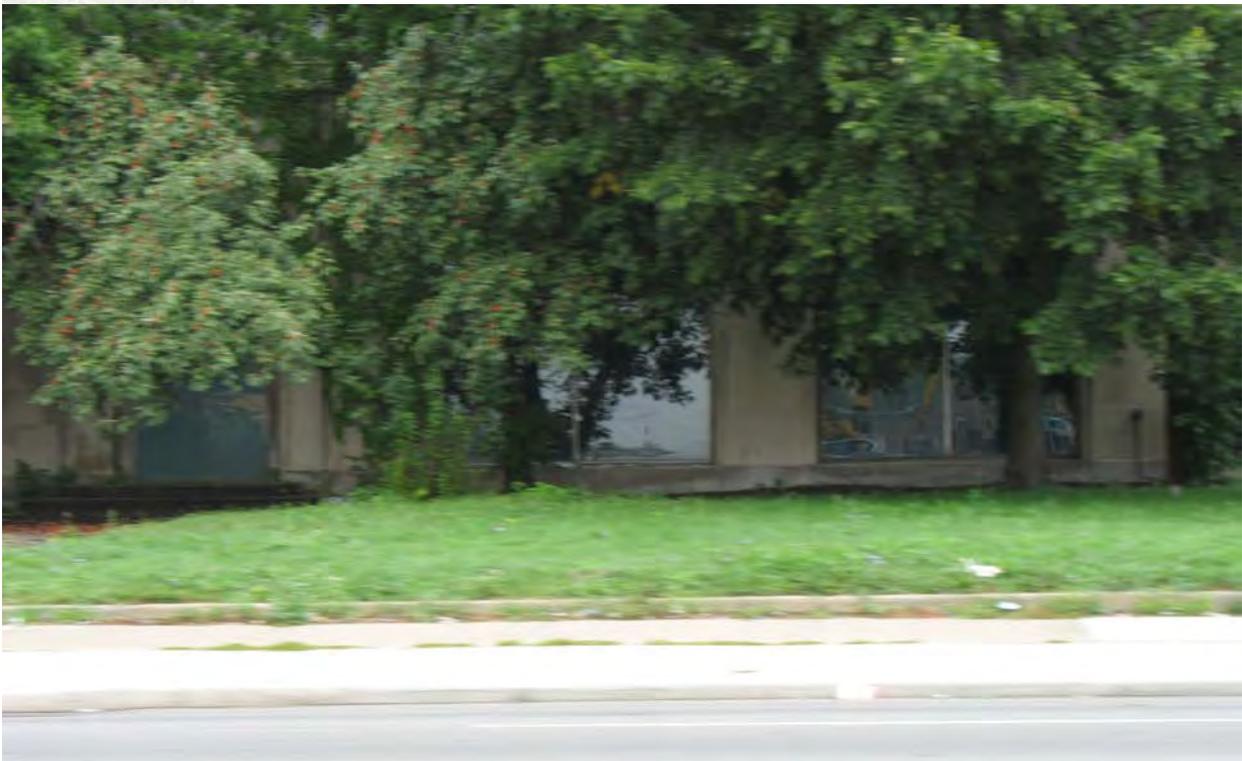
Each photo shows some level of growth through the constructed materials and structures that had become broken down over the passage of time.





Northeast corner of Pontchartrain Boulevard and 6 Mile Road.





East side of Woodward Avenue, between Bartlett Street and Sears Street.





Southwest corner of Woodward Avenue and Lawrence Street.





North side of Westminster Street, between Brush Street and Oakland Street.



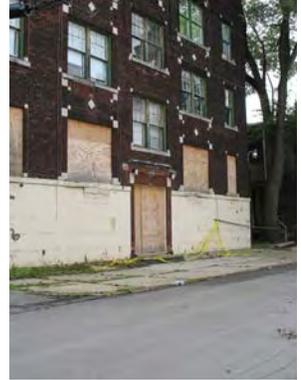


South side of Longfellow Street,
between 2nd Avenue and Woodward
Avenue.





East side of Sterling Street, between West Grand Boulevard and Holden Street.



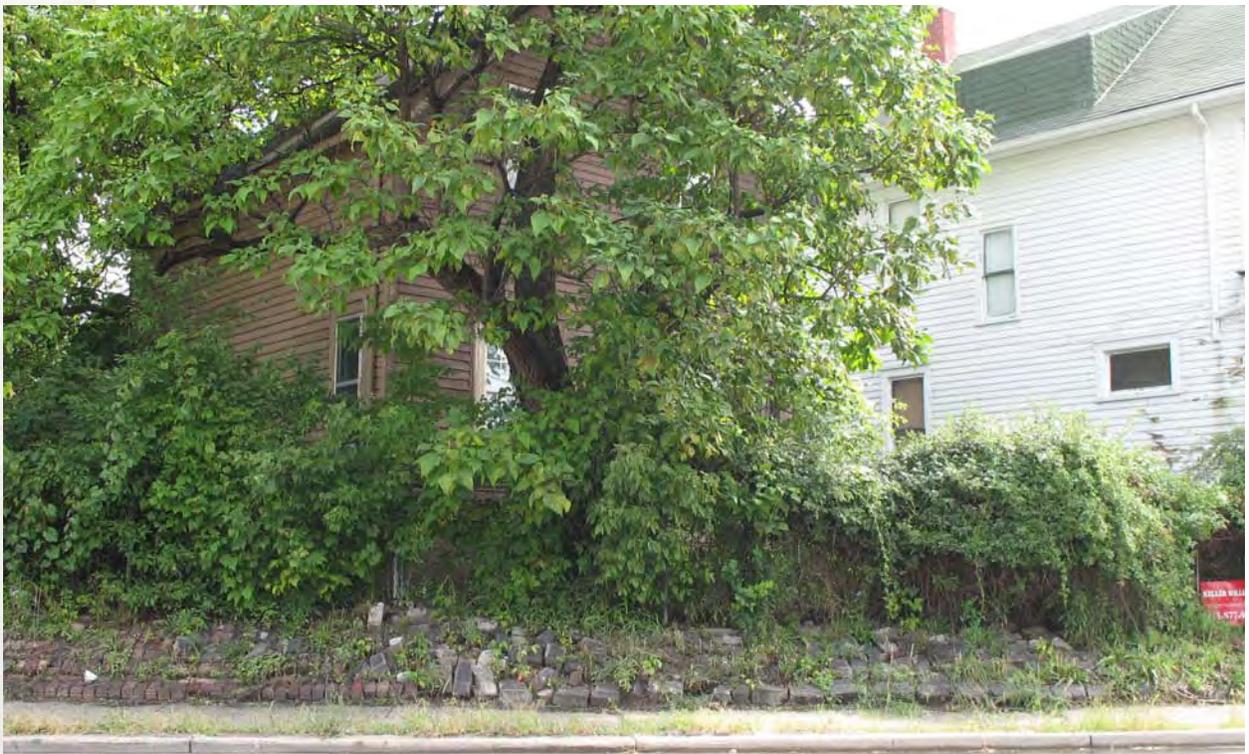


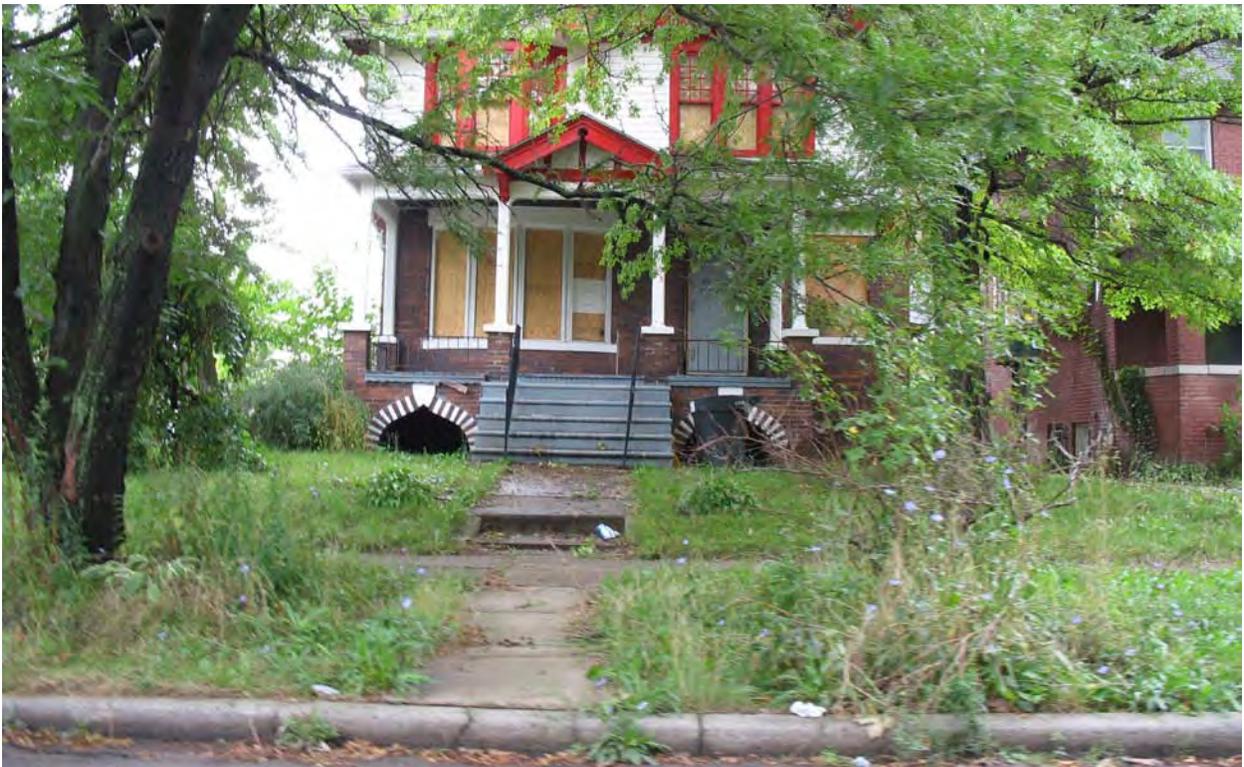
























East side of Woodward Avenue, between Bartlett Street and Sears Street.





Northwest corner of Longfellow Street and Woodward Avenue.





Highland Park, east side of Woodward Avenue.





East side of Harrison Street, just north of 12th Street.



Landscape and Architecture Studies

Brion Family Cementery
Ottolenghi House
Neuendorf Villa
Reframing the View
Upwardly Mobile
Four Square
Textural Boundaries

Program Studies

Chicago Youth Center
Aspen Youth Center

Historic Renovation Studies

Municipal Amenity
Seagram Museum



Brion Family Cemetery

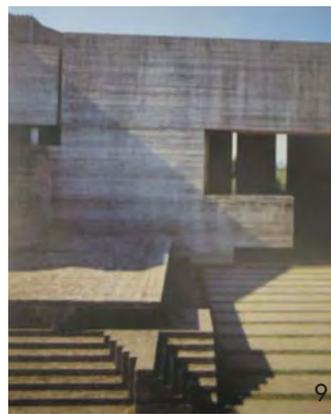
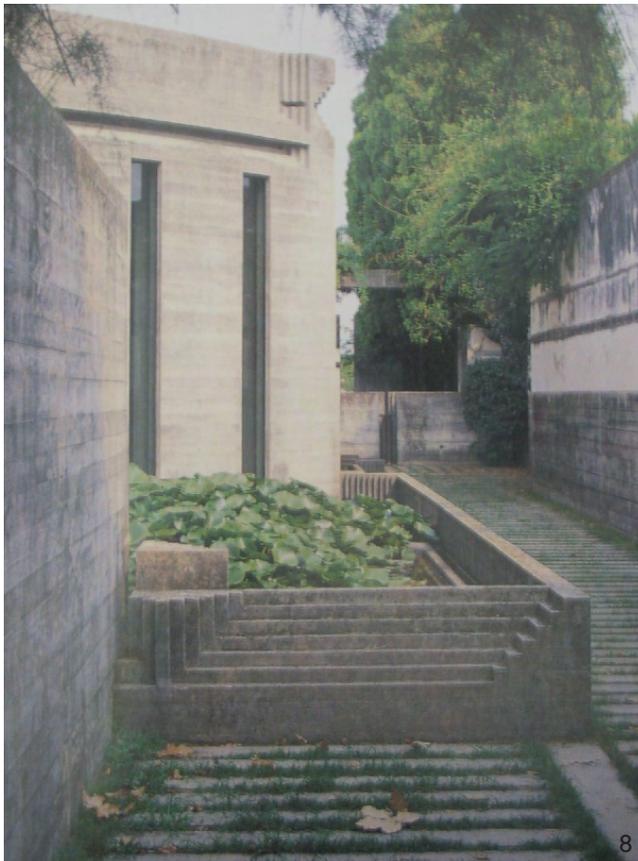
San Vito d'Altivole, Treviso

1969-1978

Architect: Carlo Scarpa

The cemetery feels like a monument, and at the same time it also has gardens and water features to bring in more of the natural aspects of the site to life in this man made monument atmosphere.

This cemetery lies on nearly 21,530 square feet and in specific locations raised almost 30 inches above the walking paths. The end results in the design was so that views from the outside in would be impossible so that there was a sense of peacefulness within the walls. 8





This cemetery, even though it is a place of rest for the dead, it also is a place for the living. Not only for people but also for the environment in which it was placed. Looking at the pathways, they are a combination of both natural and man-made elements and this concept is what ties together the landscape with the buildings on the site. There is a balance and harmony between all the elements on the site.

This idea that has been carried throughout the Cemetery is of great interest and importance to the idea behind various elements to be incorporated into the project site.



Ottolenghi House

Bardolino, Verona

1974-78

Architect: Carlo Scarpa

This was designed as a single family home of 15,720 square feet on a sloping site of 81,800 square feet. Part of the homes structure is nine columns that are each 88 centimeters in diameter. There was no grid system for the placement of the columns and which resulted in a free form that flows better with the nature that surrounds it. 8





With the vines and other plant life growing all around the house it almost overwhelms it but with the free form, the natural growth seems to have grown together with the home. The stairs up to the front door is a combination of plant life with little concrete to form the edge of the stair. With how much plant life, it is difficult to tell if the plants started to grow up on the roof naturally or if they were planted there. Whichever it is, a positive of the growth cover is cooler temperatures in the home. The structural columns of the home bring together the built and natural elements of the home, it is this integration of the two that is most significant to the project.



Neuendorf Villa

Mallorca
1991

This was designed as a 600 square meter holiday retreat getaway. The four exterior walls are tall in height and stand out against the landscape. However this retreat also blends with its surroundings because of the naturalistic coloring of the facade. The exterior of the building is ridged up against the landscape and on the inside of the building, it is ridge up against itself and creates a total different feel of a retreat. Within the structure, on the main level, there is a courtyard open to the sky, a swimming pool and other community spaces. On the second level of the retreat are the living spaces that edge on two of the four walls leaving space for the courtyard to be open to the sky.¹⁰





The element of this design that is most interesting is how the designer allowed a space for a tree to grow through the patio. The use of this as an example of allowing nature to grow through is a rather interesting design solution. The space allowed for growth is a very specific controlled amount of space. And the problem with this design is that the space will not grow with the tree over time, so something will eventually have to be done about this otherwise the tree will start to break up the patio.



- Reframing the View
 - Upwardly Mobile
 - Four Square
 - Textual Boundaries
-



Reframing the View (left)

“Behind the facade of this London townhouse bold colours, intelligent lighting, oversize pots and concrete flooring combine in what is in effect a single indoor-outdoor space divisible only by a glass wall. Minimal planting and few elements offer the occupant maximum flexibility to compose a recombine furniture and objects in a seamless interaction.” 11

Within a sea of concrete flooring, a interior/exterior courtyard with natural elements such as a tree and grass are a relaxing and refreshing retreat within the home.

Upwardly Mobile (right)

“Vertical gardening is an ideal solution for constricted spaces. By planting climbers or even an array of potted plants, an outdoor space becomes an outdoor room. In this case the contrast between the green living form and the grey man-made concrete structure intensifies the glorious paradox of minimal form and maximum contrast.” 11

A outdoor walkway without views can have a negative affect on a person but when adding vegetation and sunlight it can lighten a space up. The vegetation also breaks up the solid flat surface of the wall and adds texture and color to the space.





Four Square (left)

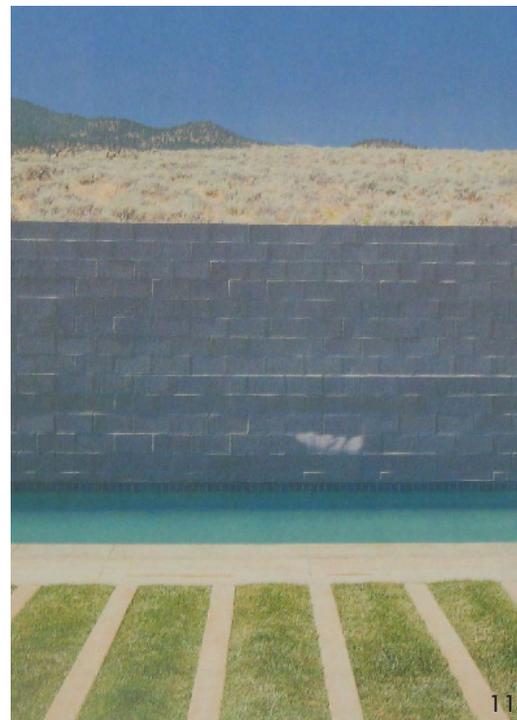
“Rigour, restraint and order characterize an outdoor area of this stack villa. Sandwiched between the external garden wall and the house are four perfectly square planters cut out of a perfect plane. Although the first impression may be one of austerity, with time the trees’ branches will become a canopy over a monastic space, ideal for reflection.” 11

This design was intended for the future and what it would become. It was intended to grow and although allow to grow in a specific area and location, it will be able to grow as it pleases. A great design will have the future in mind as this does.

Textual Boundaries (right)

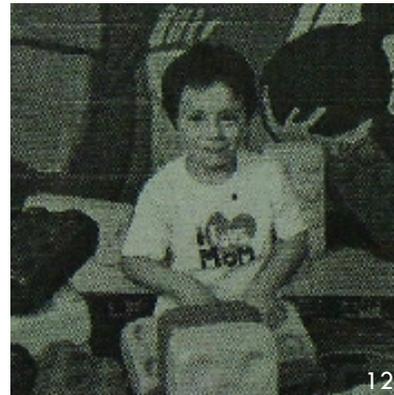
“In the desolate wilds of the California desert if an oasis, demarcated by a breeze-block wall that provides protection and privacy. Apart from evoking the spirit of master Mexican modernist Luis Barragan, the wall’s rough texture mediates between human habitation and isolation, between control over earth’s natural elements and their control over us.” 11

In this photograph, the natural world and the constructed nature are clearly defined. However, if you just focus on the walkway, the concrete is constructed and the grass is natural, so there are many levels in which these two interact. This will be useful when determining walkways and other exterior walkways.



Chicago Youth Centers

“Chicago Youth Centers provides a continuum of caring for at-risk, low-income youth. CYC welcomes ages 3-18 into neighborhood-based centers and a residential country camp -- oases of encouragement and support for children from neighborhoods where violence, despair and failure are the norm. At CYC facilities, children find programs that encourage their dreams, support academic success, reinforce their strengths, and help them envision a positive future.” 12



What programs do these facilities offer?

“Chicago Youth Centers provides young people with the structured learning, life skills development and recreational activities they need for healthy mental and physical development.” 12



Some of the programs offered through the many facilities are: half-day and full-day programs in a classroom setting for the younger children. After school programs for the older children as well as activities offered on non-school days. And for the oldest children there is a teen leadership development program offered only during the week.



Aspen Youth Center



This youth facility is a non-profit organization that is for youths in grades 4 through 12. There is a small fee for use of the facility to cover the cost of running the center.

What programs does this facility offer?

Some daily activities include Tutoring in the Homework Room, Culinary Club, Science Club, Sports Clubs and Creative Arts. These clubs cover a vast number of rooms: a game room, computer lab, media room, lounge, small gym and a kitchen. 13



This facility also has determined what time a specific group of students can use the facility. As well as when specific events and activities are held throughout the week.

This Youth Center will help to determine the specific functions that the facility will include in its program.



Municipal Amenity

Client: Lungarno Galiei

Location: City of Pisa, Italy

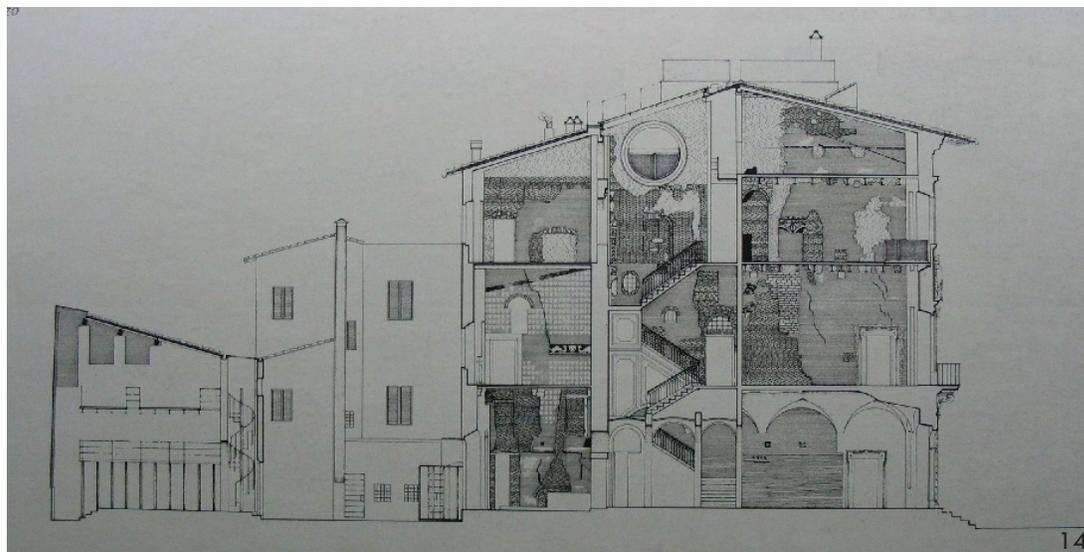
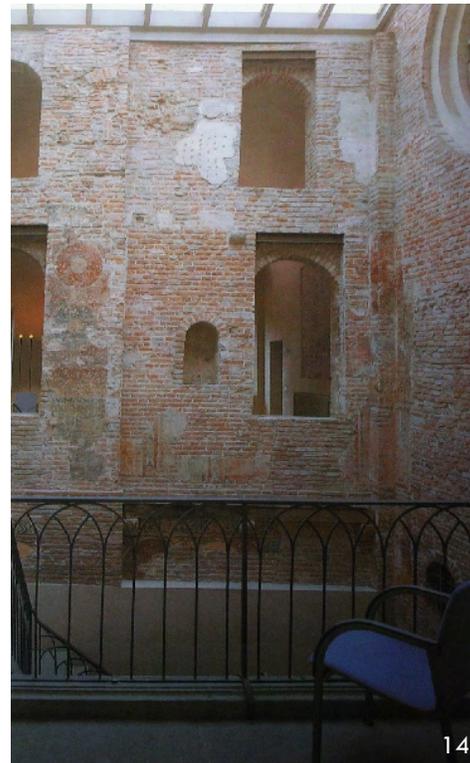
Former Function: Medieval palace

Architect: Massimo Carmassi

Completion Date: 1983

Program: Temporary exhibition room, town
Planning Design Office and Audio-Visual
Center

“The work of Massimo Carmassi, in charge of the City of Pisa’s ‘Ufficio Progetti’ since 1987, is governed by two approaches: -- to restore the structures while leaving exposed all traces of work carried out throughout history, and without according undue preference to any particular period; -- to alter the existing structures by addition or subtraction in order to make them available for new functions.” 14





The renovation of this particular building reveals how much character it truly has. Opening up the ceiling in areas and closing off some passage ways can create the feeling of a new building. The missing brick, and the patched areas on the walls show character of the old and is at the current time influencing the new conditions within the building. With this structure, it looks like the bearing walls were left alone and reused existing doorways. Cutting away the old flooring and installing the new helps in bringing light and life back into the building.



Seagram Museum

Client: Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Ltd.

Location: Waterloo, Ontario

Former Function: 19th century distillery

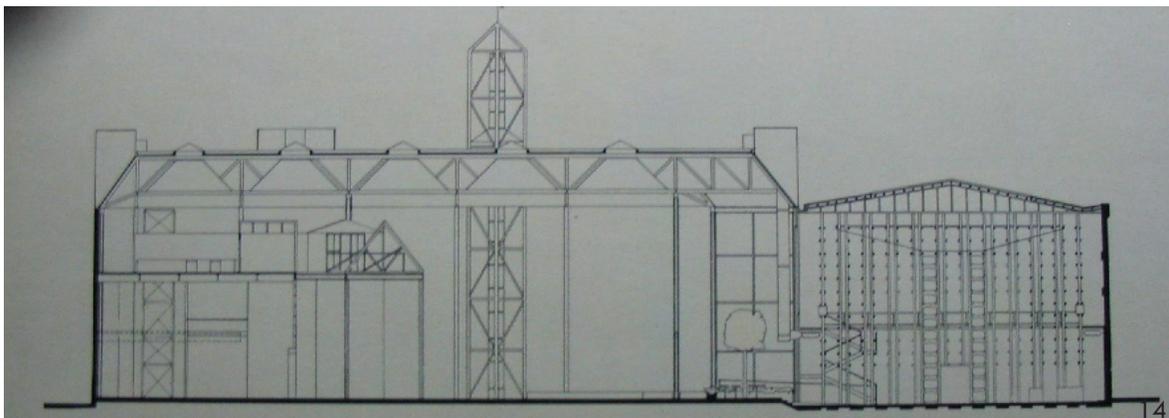
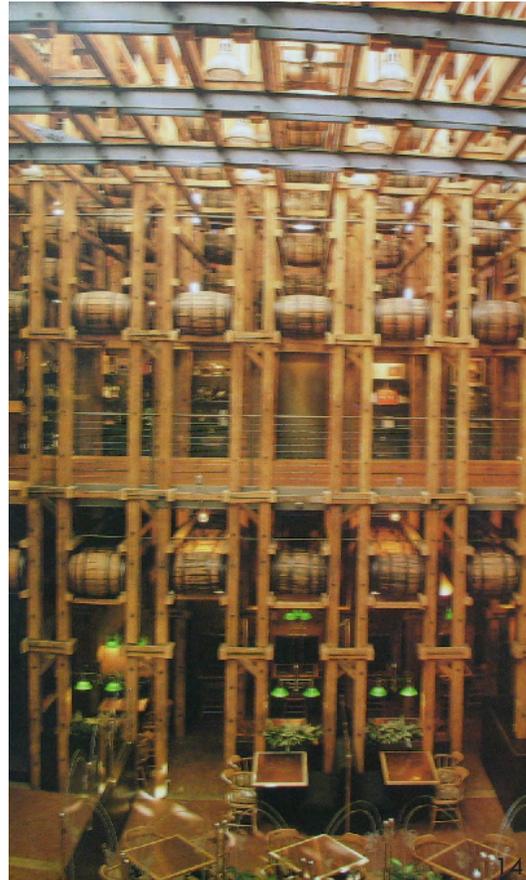
Architect: Barton Myers Associates

Completion Date: 1985

Program: Seagram Group Museum and Archives, with facilities for temporary exhibitions and conventions

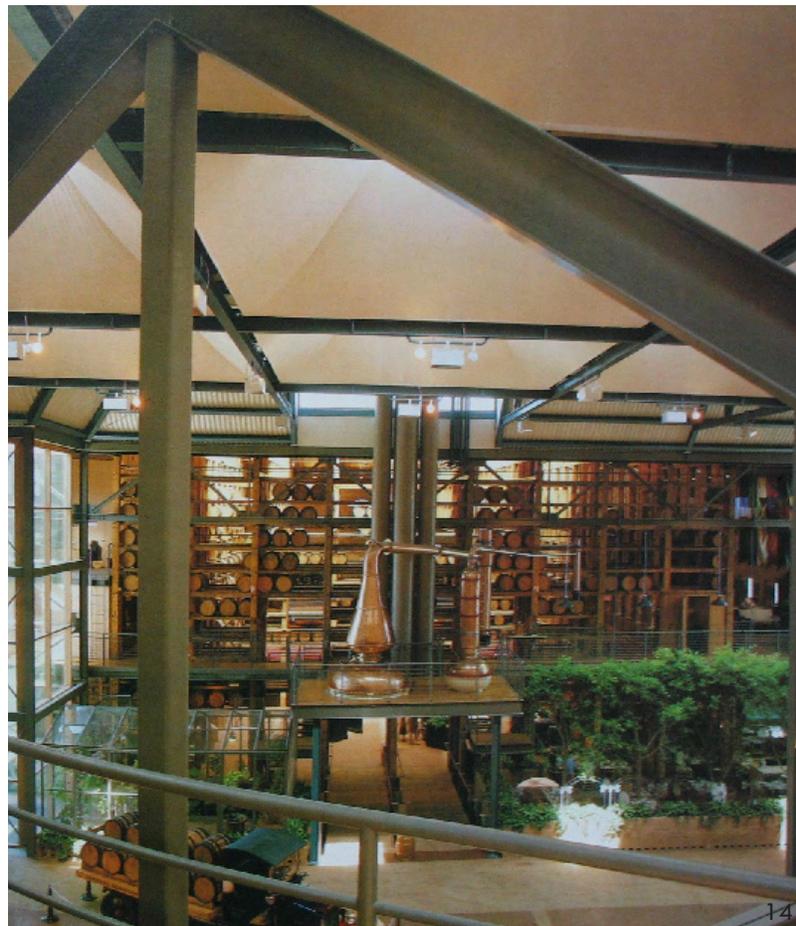
“Just like 19th century industrial constructions where machines and their shelter were created together and by the same designer, the buildings and the objects on display are intimately related.”¹⁴

In the middle of the large distillery there is now a little restaurant and surrounding it is still the distillery. This was not the only change, in another section of the building it was changed into a museum with the original items that would have been used in the 19th century related to the building's original function.





With the many improvements to the facility, it is amazing how they were still able to let the original function surround the new renovations and functions of the space without overpowering one another. The tall and open space of the restaurant allows for views of to the top of the distillery that might have otherwise gone unseen. This open feeling within the facility is a inviting atmosphere and a good idea to keep in mind.



3 Selected Sites

Site Criteria:

A existing site located near a major road or redeveloping area that has been abandoned and overgrown.



Site 1: Highland Park, MI

This initial site is located in downtown Highland Park, MI on Gerald St. just off of Woodward Avenue. Buildings on this site include the original City of Highland Park Fire Department, Municipal Buildings of Highland Park, and the Highland Park Police Headquarters.

There is heavy circulation of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic along Woodward Avenue but there is nothing on the site.





Site 2: Detroit, MI

This initial site consists of two locations, a residence at the corner of Woodward Ave and Longfellow St, and a Building at the corner of Woodward Ave and Westminster St. This site is located in a area of Detroit where residents are working to restore the area to make it habitable again.

Heavy vehicular traffic runs along Woodward Ave, however the only traffic on the side streets are from the people that live in the area. There is occasional pedestrian traffic by the sites along Woodward Ave only.





Site 3: Flint, MI

This site is located on Harrison Street, not too far from the downtown Flint area. Other main roadways in the area are: Saginaw St, East 12th St, and the I-475 expressway. The building on the selected site is Clark School.

Currently, the only vehicular traffic near the site are for the one or two buildings on Harrison street opposite that of the school building. There is no pedestrian traffic near or on the site, other than the occasional trespasser and those that walk to the churches or business's on S. Saginaw Street.





Clark School Site Analysis

1519 Harrison Street
Flint, MI



Clark School - Flint, MI



Upon the initial visit to the site, it was found to be isolated from its surroundings. Trees line nearly every edge of the site and when in full bloom, they block most of the views to and from the site giving it a sense of enclosure. Once on the site, it was interesting to see how much of the sidewalks were overgrown, grass and weeds started to grow through the cracks and since there was no maintenance over the years the plant life continued to grow to the point that it started to break the concrete or grow over the concrete all together.

After continued exploration of the site, it was discovered that it was the site of the old Clark School in Flint, MI. The school was named after one of the pioneers of Flint, Dr. Daniel Clark. The current site is the second location of the school and was one of the first modern buildings in the city.

This Clark School building was built in 1913 when the student enrollment was larger than the older school building could handle. This building was occupied from 1913 to 1971 when the school was closed to low enrollment numbers.





Front view of Clark School building and addition.



Side view of Clark School building and back of the addition.



View of the addition.



Pan view of the site.

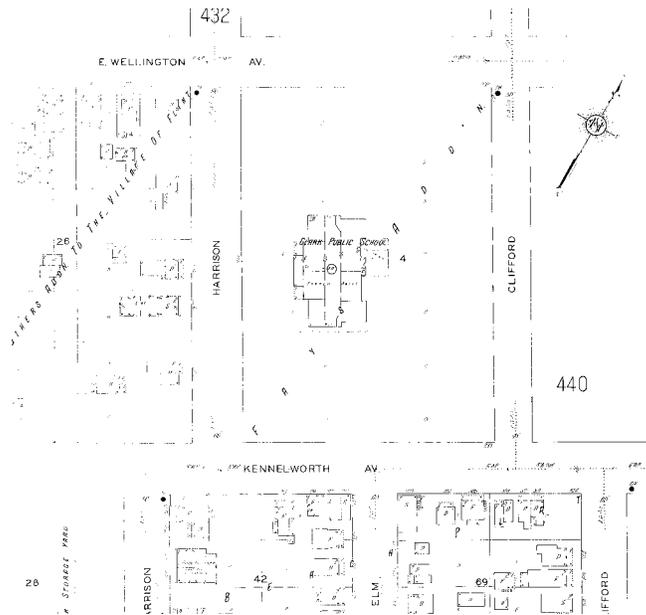
During the continued exploration of the site, some interesting discoveries were made. There are two sidewalks that continue through the site to the fence line that edges the expressway side of the site, and there are two man-hole's that seemed out of place in the middle of the site not too far away from the sidewalk that ends at the fence line. These discoveries fueled a investigation into why these out of place obstacles are place where they are.



Through the use of SanBorn Maps from 1914 , 1928 and the current street layouts, it was discovered that Wellington and Kennelworth Streets that currently end at the site, used to continue through the site. However, when the expressway was designed and constructed it changed a large majority of the streets in the area. This discovery solves and explains the sidewalks and the man-hole's on the site.



Below is a image from SanBorn Maps 1928 showing the original street layout for the Clark School area before the expressways.

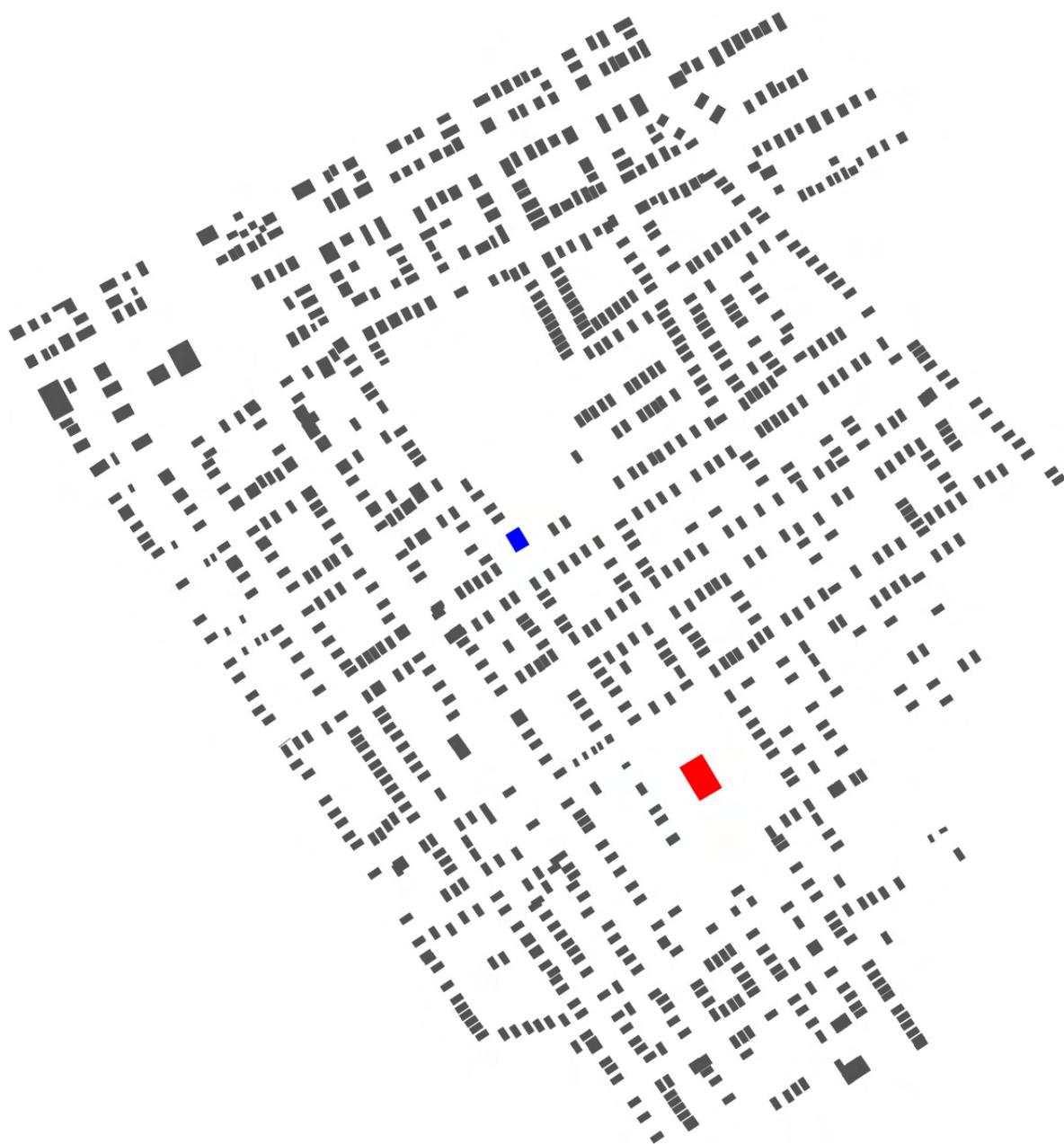




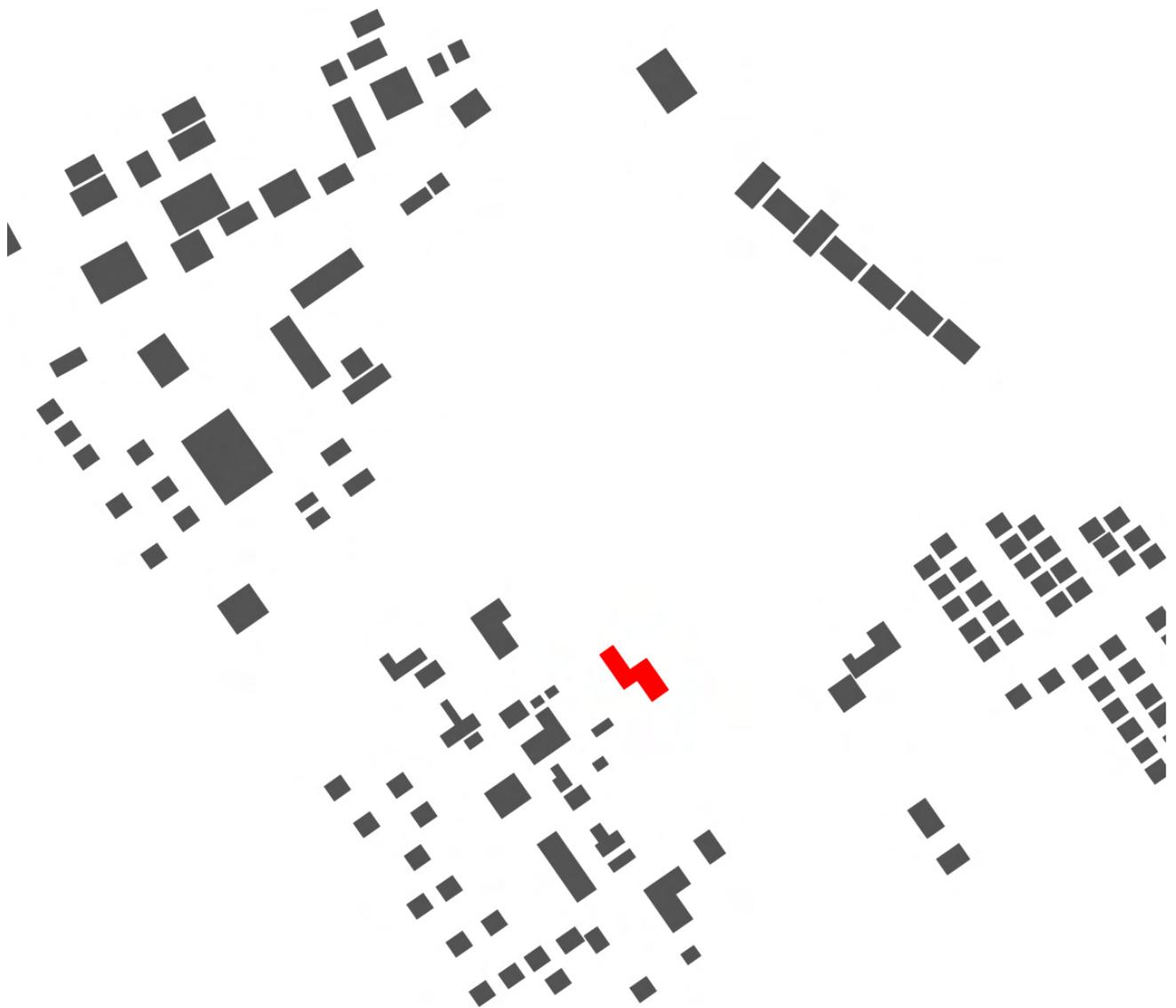
The two aerial's of the site show the original vs. the new addition to the building and the site that was made over time.

Below: Views to the site.





1914: This figureground shows the density of the district back in 1914 but shown with the last known zoning map of the district before the school closed. The grey represents all residences with very little commercial buildings throughout, the blue represents the original Clark School that was turned into a storage facility for the school after the new location opened in 1913, and the red represents the current Clark School location.



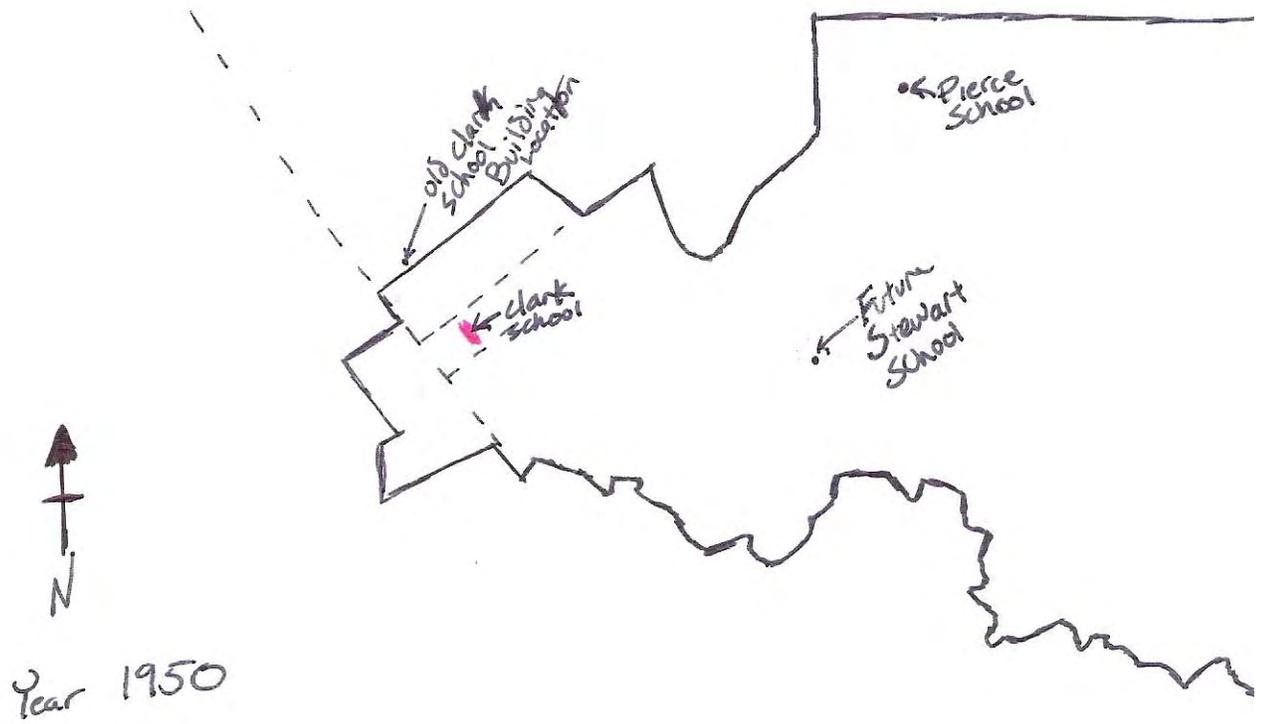
2007: This figureground shows the current density of the last know district zone before the school closed. More than half of the site was used to construct the I-69 and I-475 expressway interchange. The residence in the immediate surrounding of the new and old schools were taken and so was the old school's location, it is no longer there. The remaining grey is mostly commercial with very little residential on the edges that attend the other schools in the area. The blue that represented the original school is no longer there, and the red represents the current Clark School location with its addition that was added in 1954.

District Zoning Maps

Over the course of the site and the occupation of the school, the student enrollment rates started to decrease rapidly until the school finally closed in 1971. An investigation into the decreasing student enrollment numbers was started.

The investigation was to discover if the expressway construction was at all consistent with the decreasing student numbers. The district maps start at 1950 (no district maps for this school could be found for previous years) and continue up to 1991 with the key years for expressway construction. The individual maps show the district zone and the location of the school.

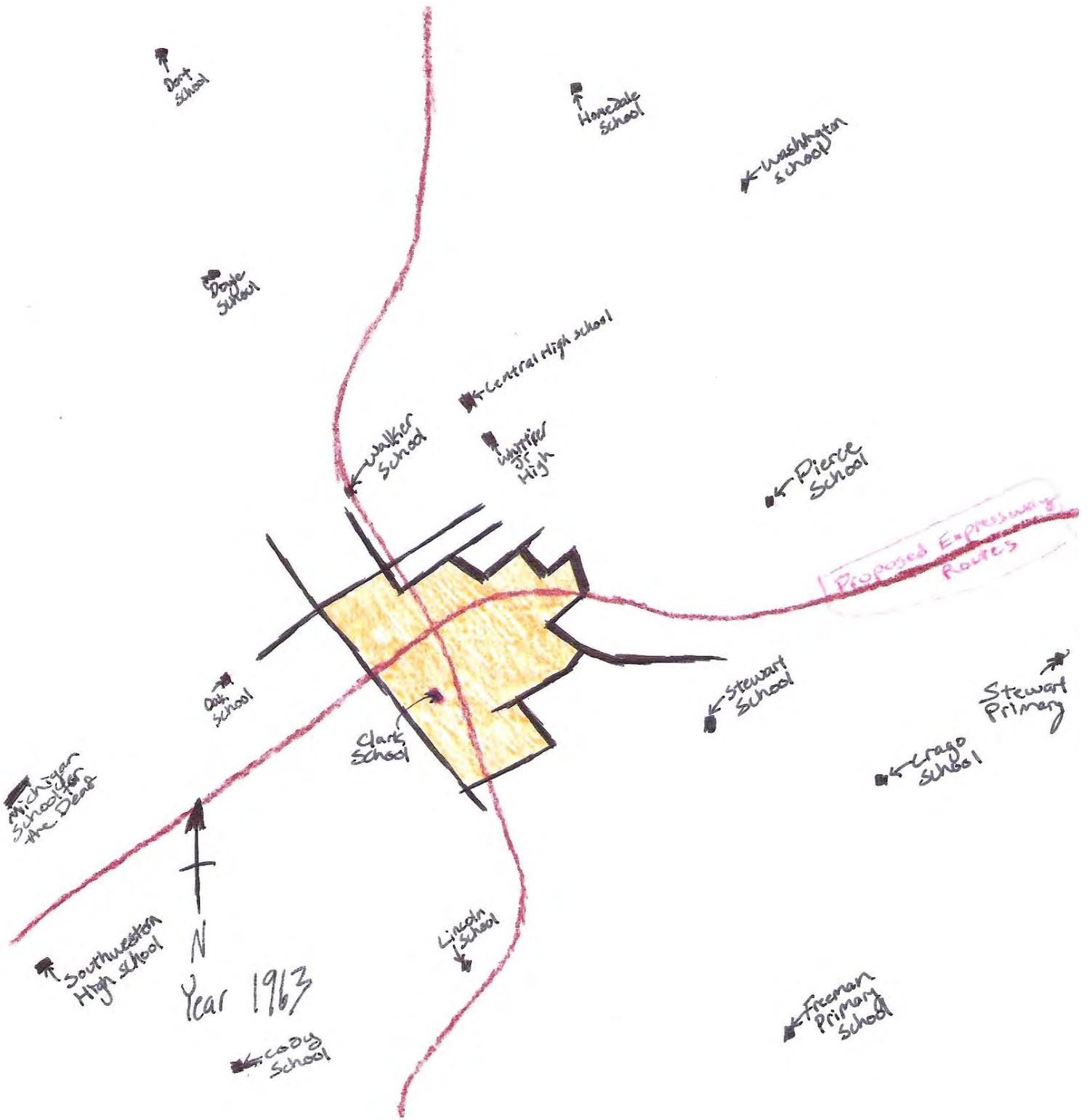
At the conclusion of the investigation, it was found that the expressway development was a direct cause. As the expressway path was determined, they first had to purchase the land so that they could construct the expressways and each year the student enrollment went down there was further construction done.



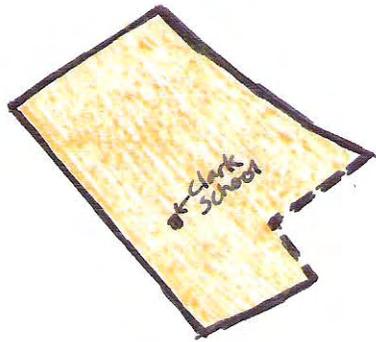
Year 1950: No student enrollment records were found for this year. However, this map shows the location of another school within the district lines, and the future location of Stewart School. Both of these schools would then have an effect on the size of the district and the new layout of the district zones.



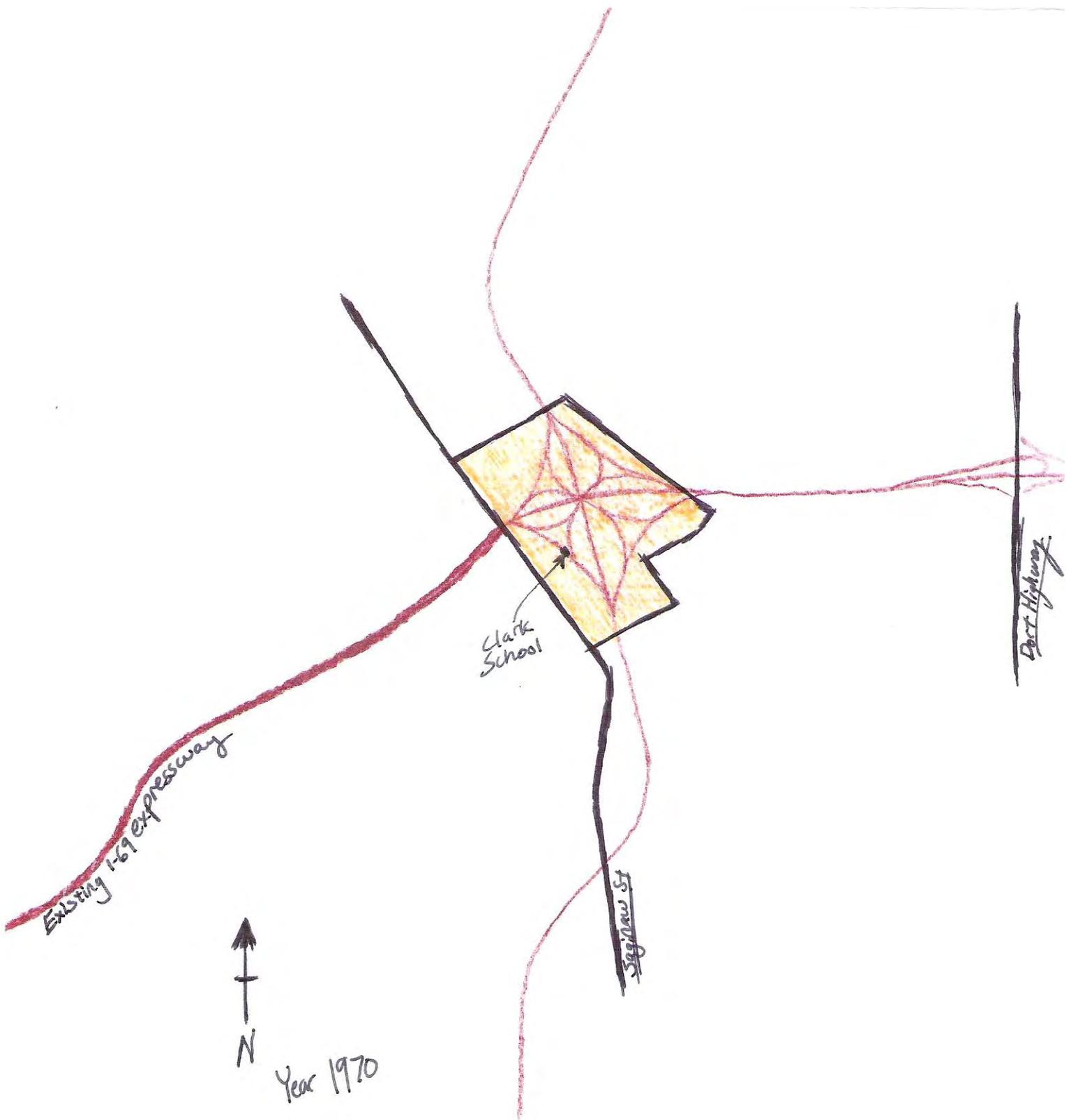
Year 1962: Since 1950 many schools were built and so the school district zones had to be rezoned, and this had an effect on the total number of students that attended the school. 606 students attend Clark School this year.



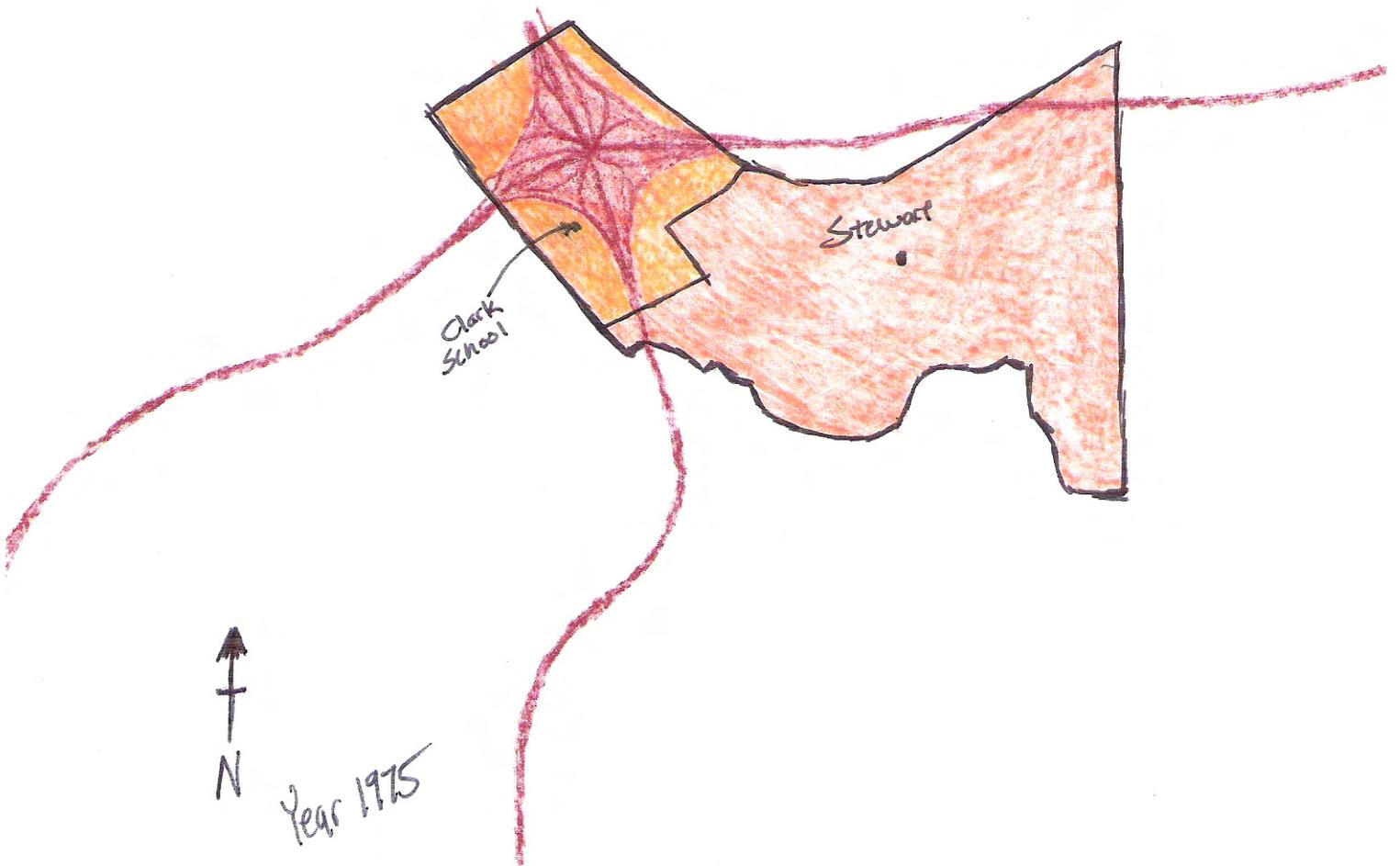
Year 1963: From the previous year to this year, the student enrollment dropped down to 536 students. Not that much of a difference but this was the year that the proposal for the I-69 and I-475 expressway routes were applied to the district maps.



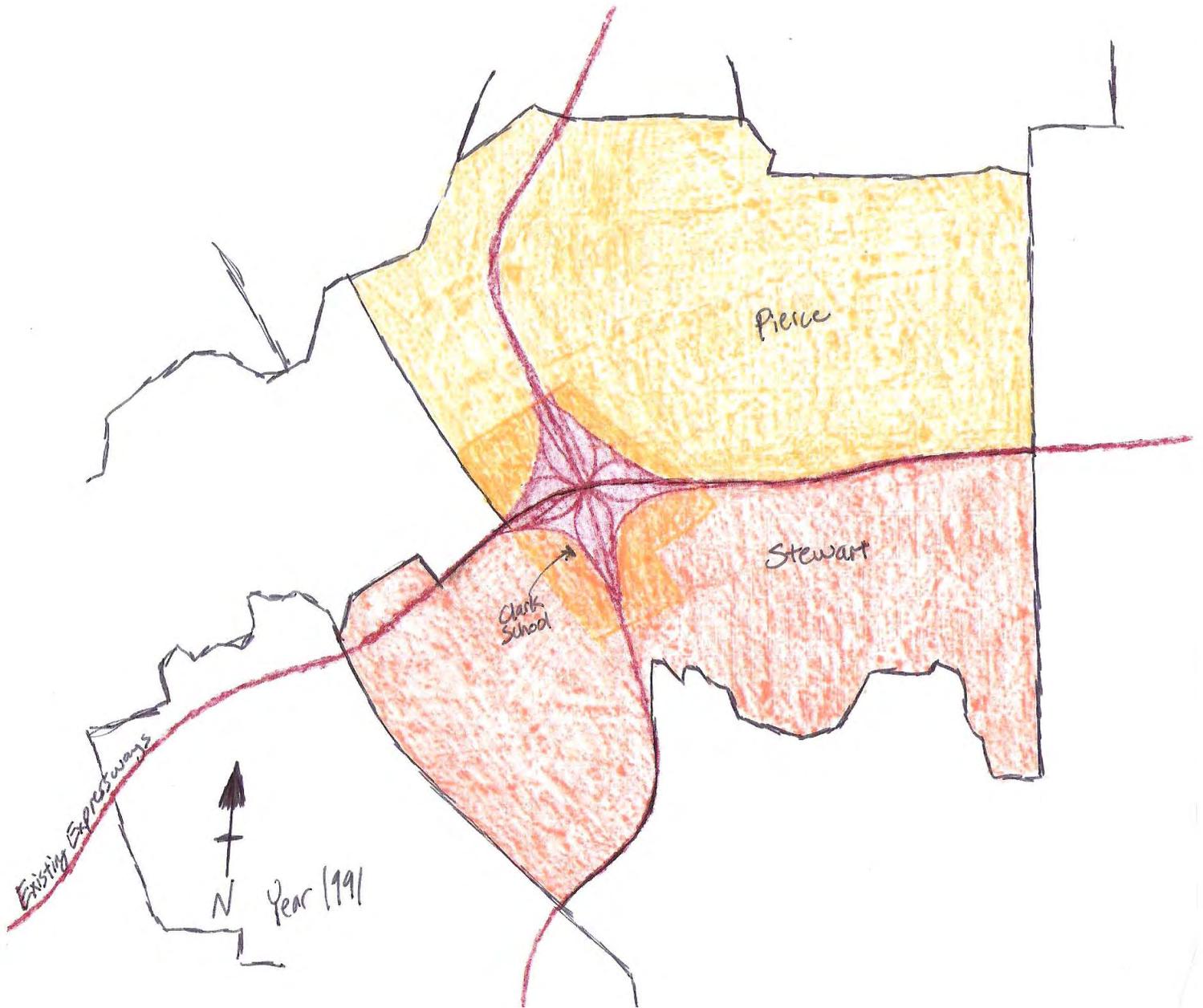
Year 1964: There was a little increase in enrollment this year to 550 students. The district was rezoned once again and a few more schools looked to have opened.



Year 1970: Between 1964 and 1970 expressway development and construction started and was completed up to the border of the district. The most significant drop in student enrollment was shown these years. This year the student enrollment totaled at 207 students, and was the second to last year that the school remained opened.



Year 1975: Clark School closed in 1971 and since then the completion of I-69 and most of I-475 was done. During this time the remaining residences of the Clark School district were rezoned to Stewart School.

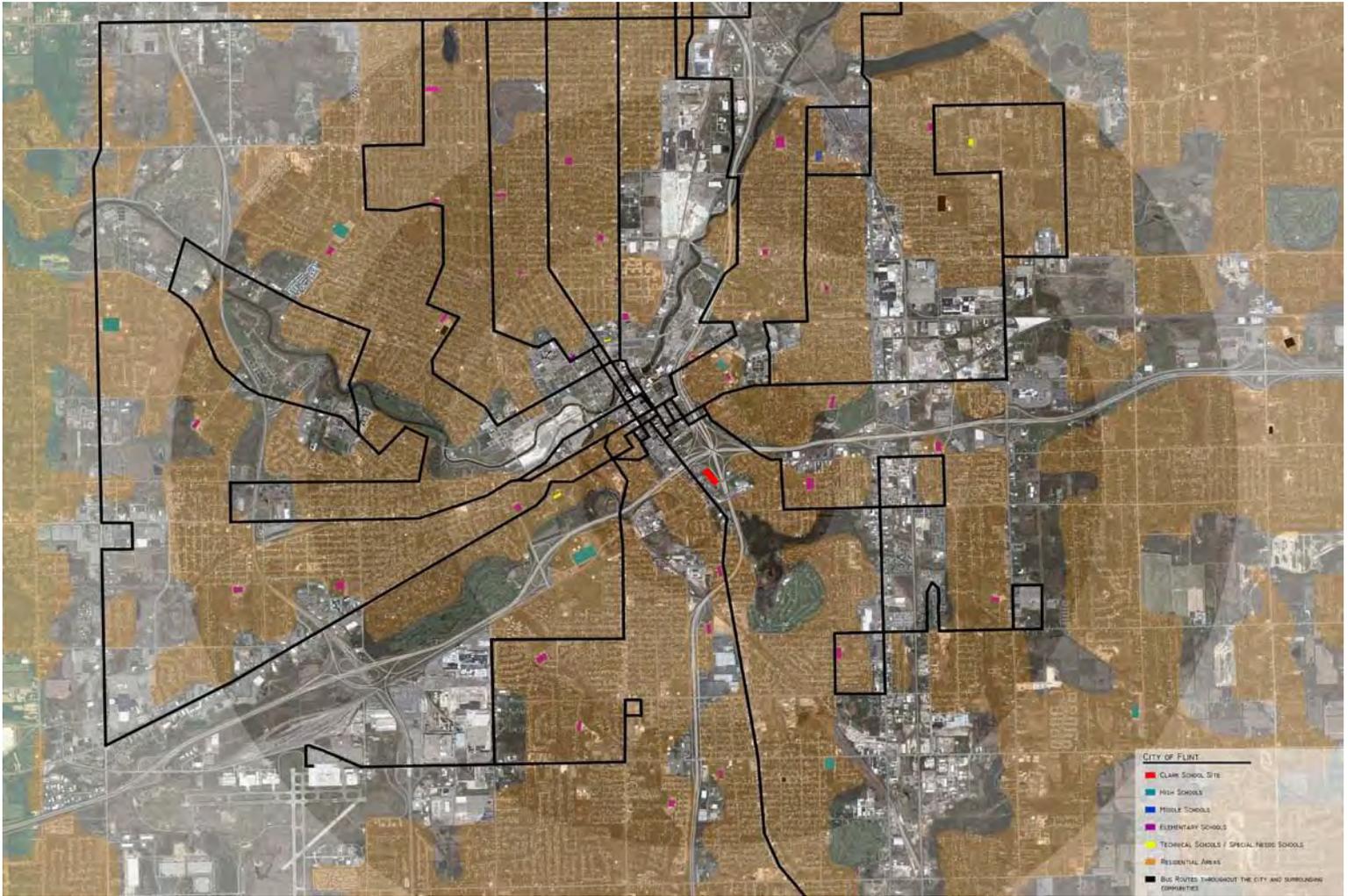


Year 1991: This district map was used to show how the district was rezoned from 1975 to this year. After the expressways were completed the school districts that surround them were rezoned to have the borders run along the I-69 pathway cutting through the city. The remaining southern half of the original Clark school district became apart of Stewart School District while the northern half of the District became apart of the Piece School District.

Research Support for Youth Center

Even though the original school district of Clark School does not exist, there are still sufficient number of students in the Flint area. There are around 25,000 students collectively within the city and its suburbs.

Looking to the map at the right, you will see Clark Schools location in red and the other surrounding schools in a variety of different colors. There is a bus route system that runs throughout the city and the suburbs connecting them all together. With the youth center geared towards junior high and high school students, the used of the bus system as a mode of transportation could be used. The other mode of transportation for them would be the students driving themselves or being dropped off by someone else.



Program



Detailed Program: Youth Center Facility

Administration

Reception w/ lounge
Office (4)
Security Office
Individual Counseling Room (2)
Group Counseling Room
Storage Room

Subtotal 2,150sf

Activities

Common Area (2)
Dance / Hip Hop Studio
Changing Rooms (4)
Game & Media Room
Art Room
Sculpture Room
Computer Lab
Large Study / Tutor Room
Small Study / Tutor Room (2)
Storage Room (2)

Subtotal 9,893sf

Food Service

Kitchen
Cafeteria

Subtotal 3,350sf

Mechanical & Electrical Room
Toilets (3 mens & 3 womens)
Janitor

Subtotal 1,974sf

Exterior Spaces

Outdoor Garden
Graffiti Wall
Sculpture Displays
Basketball Court
Baseball Field

Total 17,367sf

Program: Space Details

Administration

Reception w/ lounge532sf

- This space is located on the first floor of the facility and is the main entrance/
greeting area.

Office (4)totaling 493sf

- The offices are split between the two ends of the building, two are located adjacent
to the individual counseling rooms and the other two are located adjacent to the
Group Counseling Room on the first floor.

Security Office115sf

- The Security is located on the first floor adjacent to the reception desk.

Individual Counseling Room (2)totaling 206sf

- The counseling rooms are located adjacent to the offices and are for individual
sessions with students that would like to talk to someone for one reason or another.

Group Counseling Room700sf

- The group counseling room is for larger meetings for people / students dealing with
the same issues.

Storage Room104sf

- This room is located behind the reception desk for office supplies and coat rooms.

Subtotal.....2,150sf

Activities

Common Area (2)totaling 705sf

- These two spaces are to be lounge areas for the student to hang out with there friends, the one of the spaces is located in the basement next to the media / game room and the other is on the second floor next to the outdoor garden.

Dance / Hip Hop Studio2898sf

- The studio is for formal lessons as well as open floor for others to just come and practice, this space is on the second floor of the building.

Changing Rooms (4)totaling 360sf

- They are located next to the dance studio to make changing fast and easy access for the students.

Game & Media Room2898sf

- This space is located in the basement so that the students can walk out directly to the space behind the building where a graffiti wall is located and a nice open area lower in the ground that the grade level of the rest of the site.

Art Room574sf

- The art room is located in the basement and is a place for leasure painting and other art projects.

Sculpture Room609sf

- This space is also located in the basement, but the sculptures made from this, if the students want to display them, then the pathway up to the building from the bus stops would be the place for displaying them.

Computer Lab438sf

- The lab would be for those needing to use the computers for homework and job searching.

Large Study / Tutor Room450sf

- Group study area and tutoring room for large groups.

Small Study / Tutor Room (2)totaling 380sf

- Individual study areas and individual tutoring.

Storage Room (2)totaling 581sf

- One of the storage rooms will be placed in the Art room for supplies and drying art work.

Subtotal.....9,893sf

Food Service

Kitchen452sf

- This space is for teaching students how to cook and to serve those students that spend long periods of time at the facility.

Cafeteria / Hall2898sf

- The space is for students to eat as well as for others to rent the space out for large group activities and events.

Subtotal.....3,350sf

Mechanical & Electrical Room	745sf
Toilets (3 mens & 3 womens)	each 188sf
Janitor	101sf
Subtotal.....	1,974sf
Exterior Spaces	
Outdoor Garden	
Graffiti Walls	
Sculpture Displays	
Basketball Court	
Baseball Field	
Total.....	17,367sf

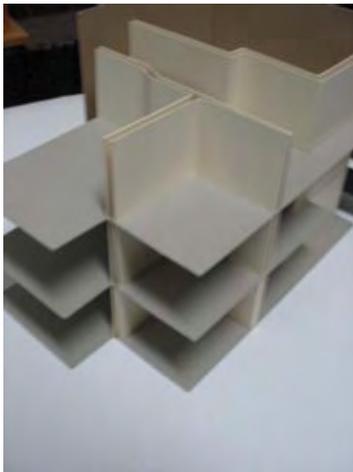
Design Process



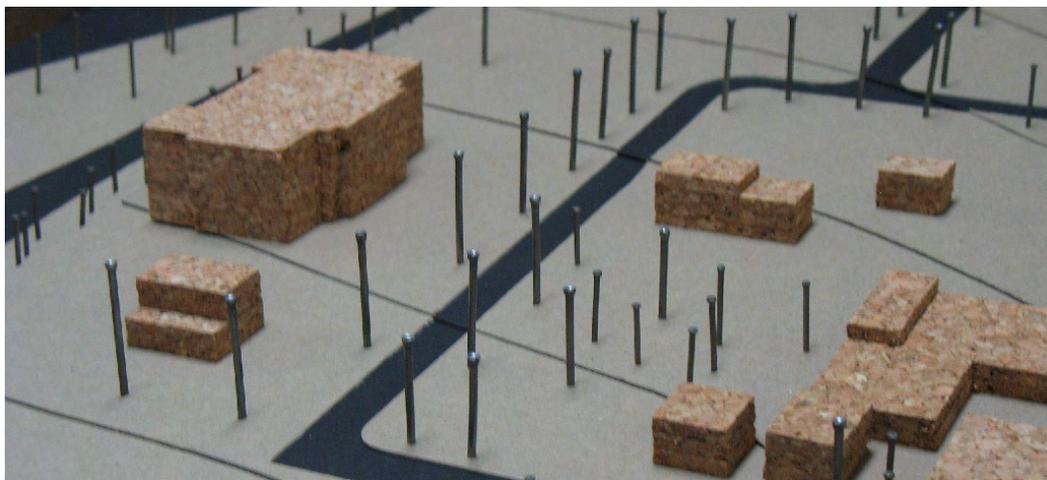
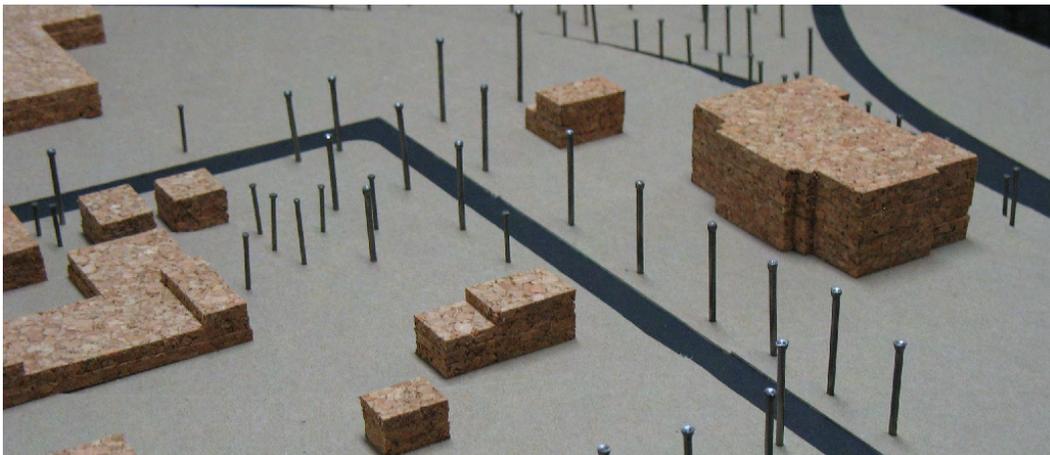
Existing Building within context of the site



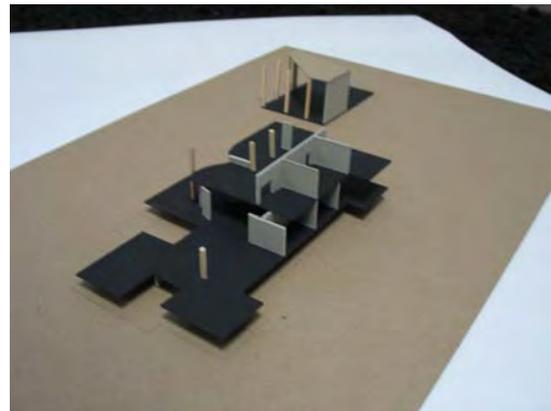
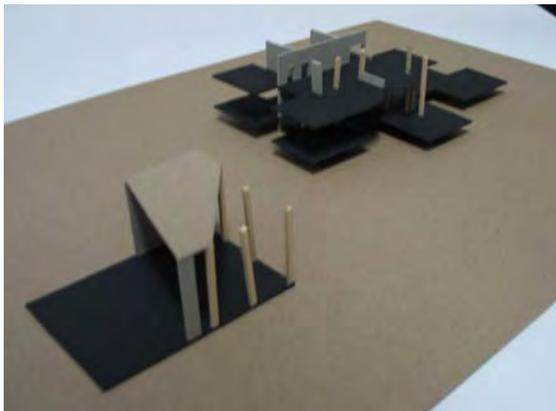
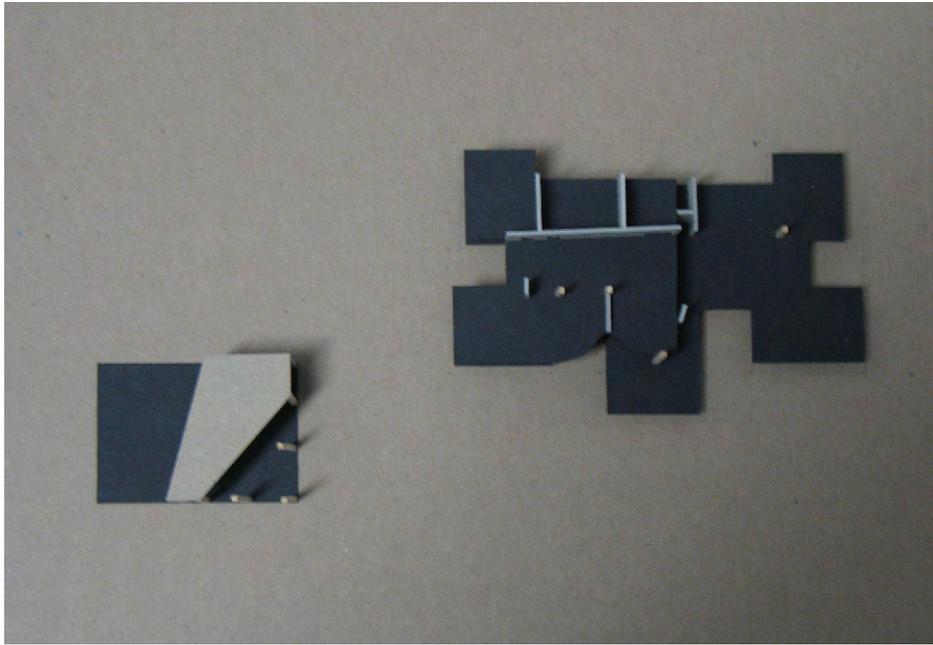
Study of the interior spaces of existing building.

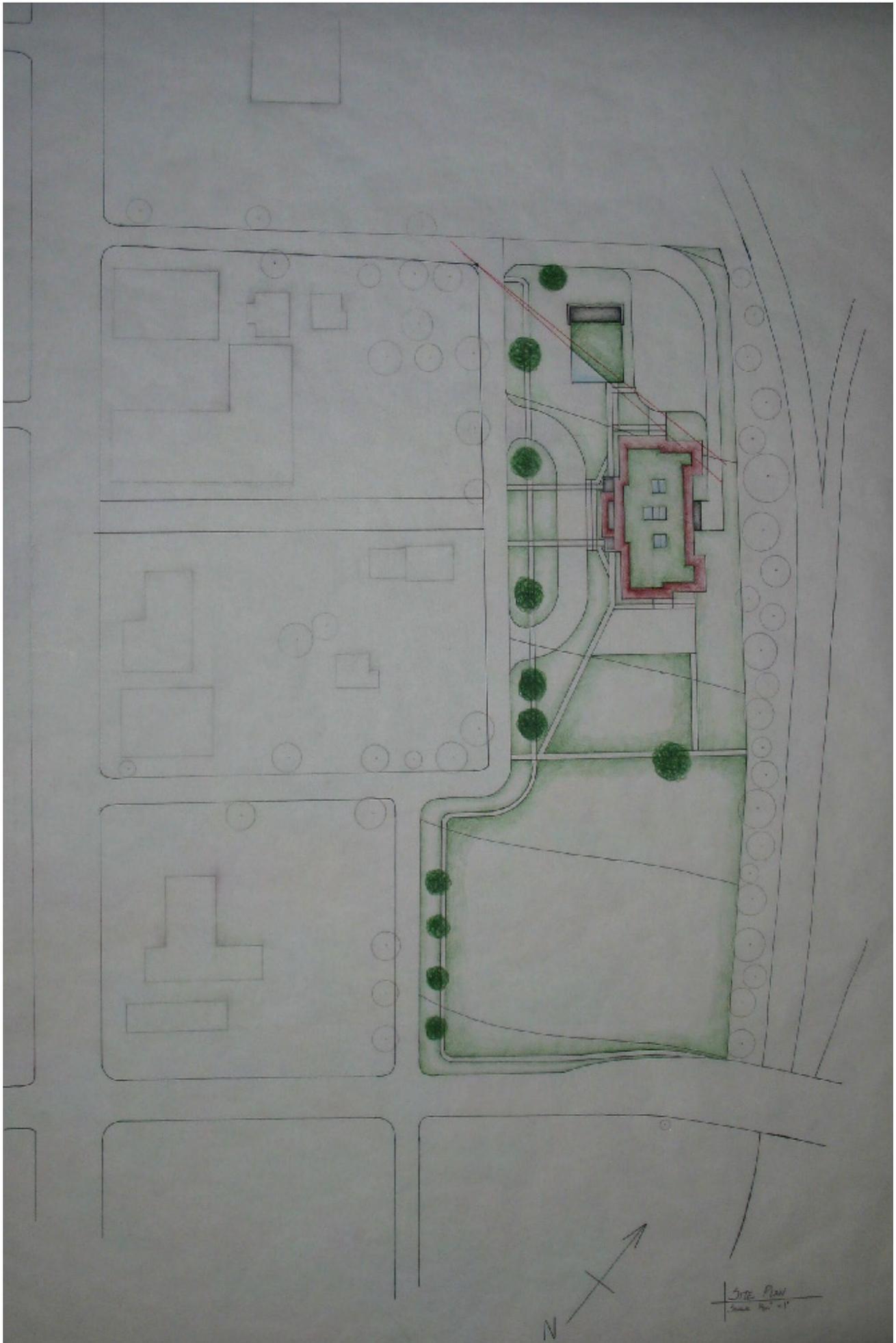


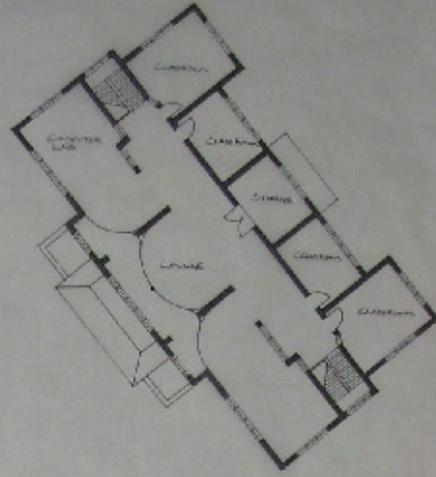
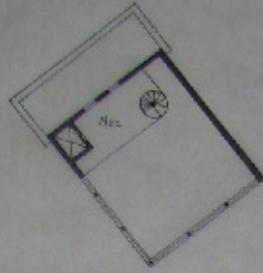
Design 1: Original Building with part of 1954 addition.



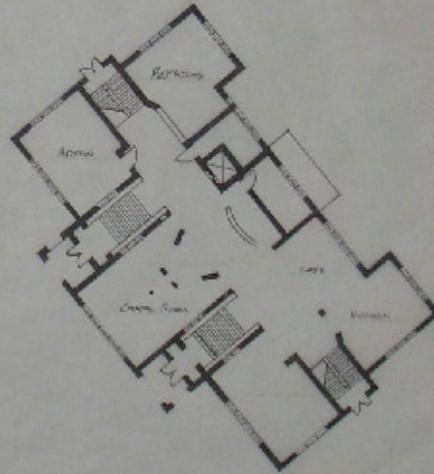
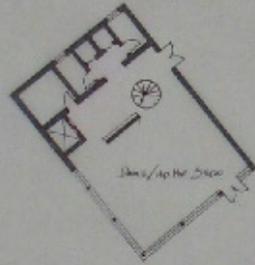
Structural Study of design 1.



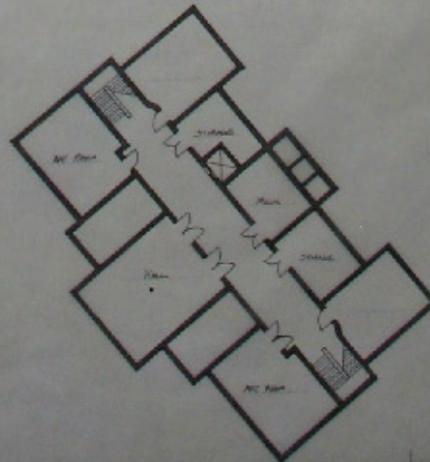




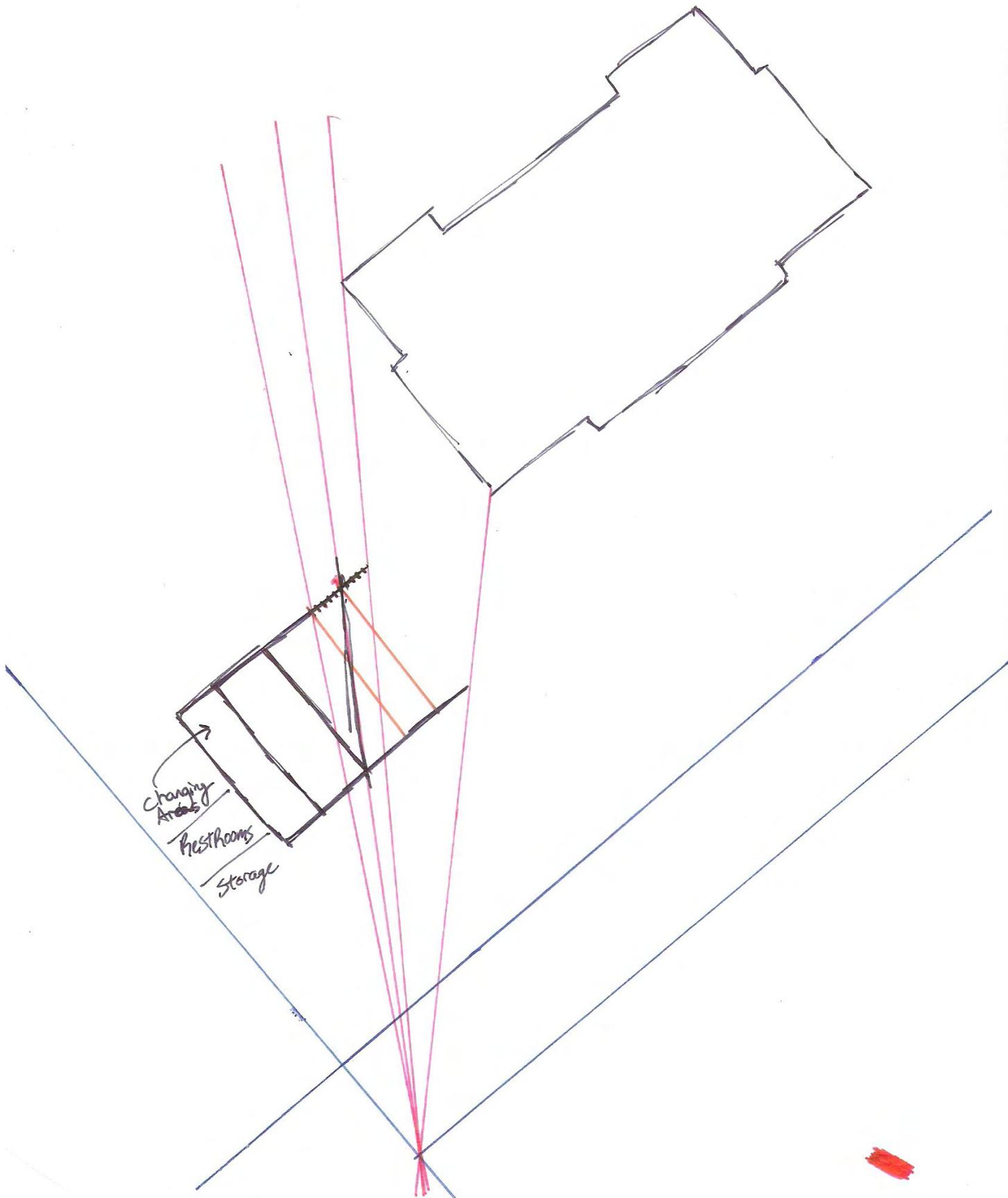
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

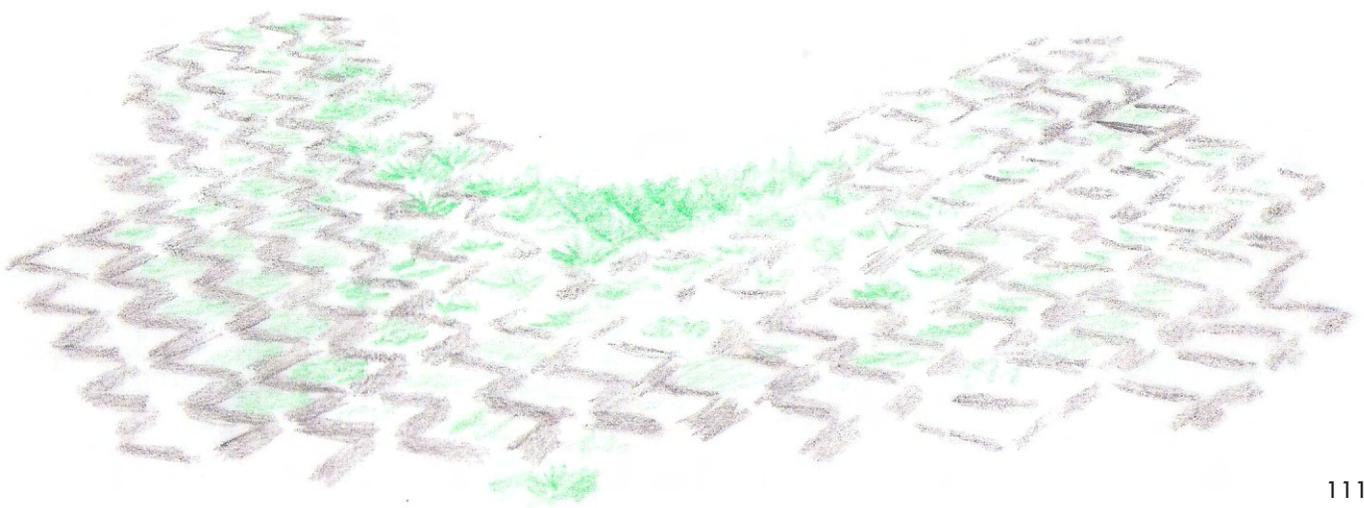
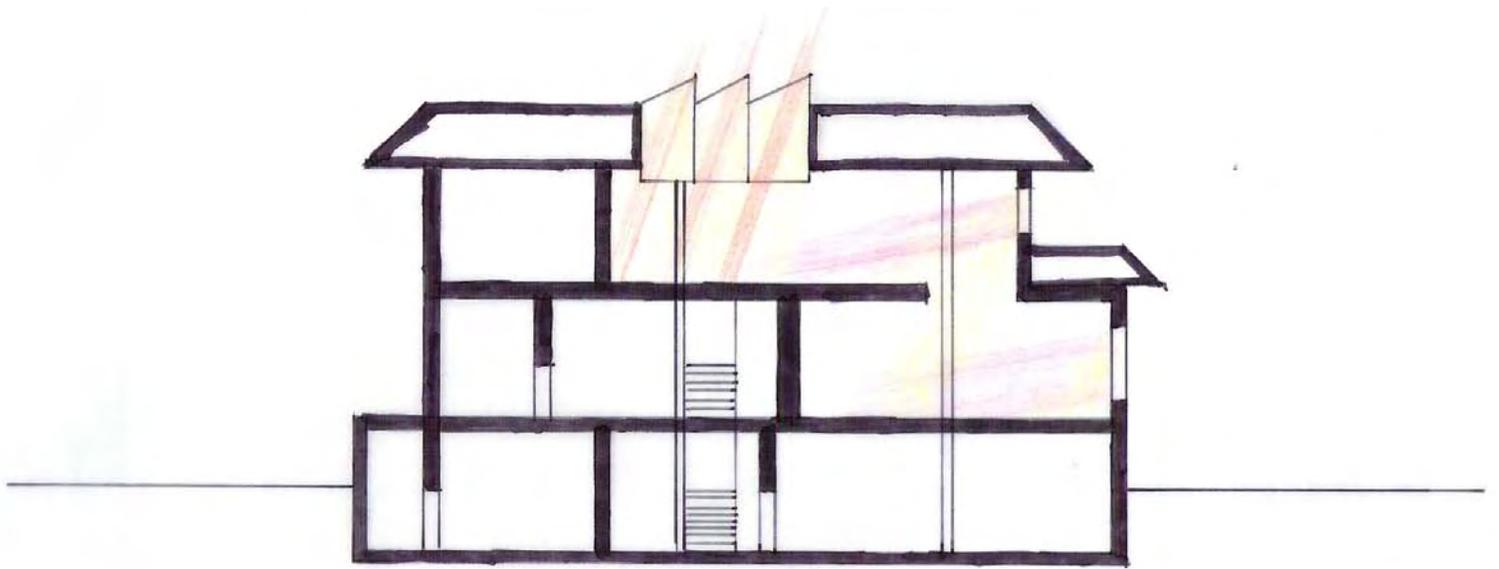


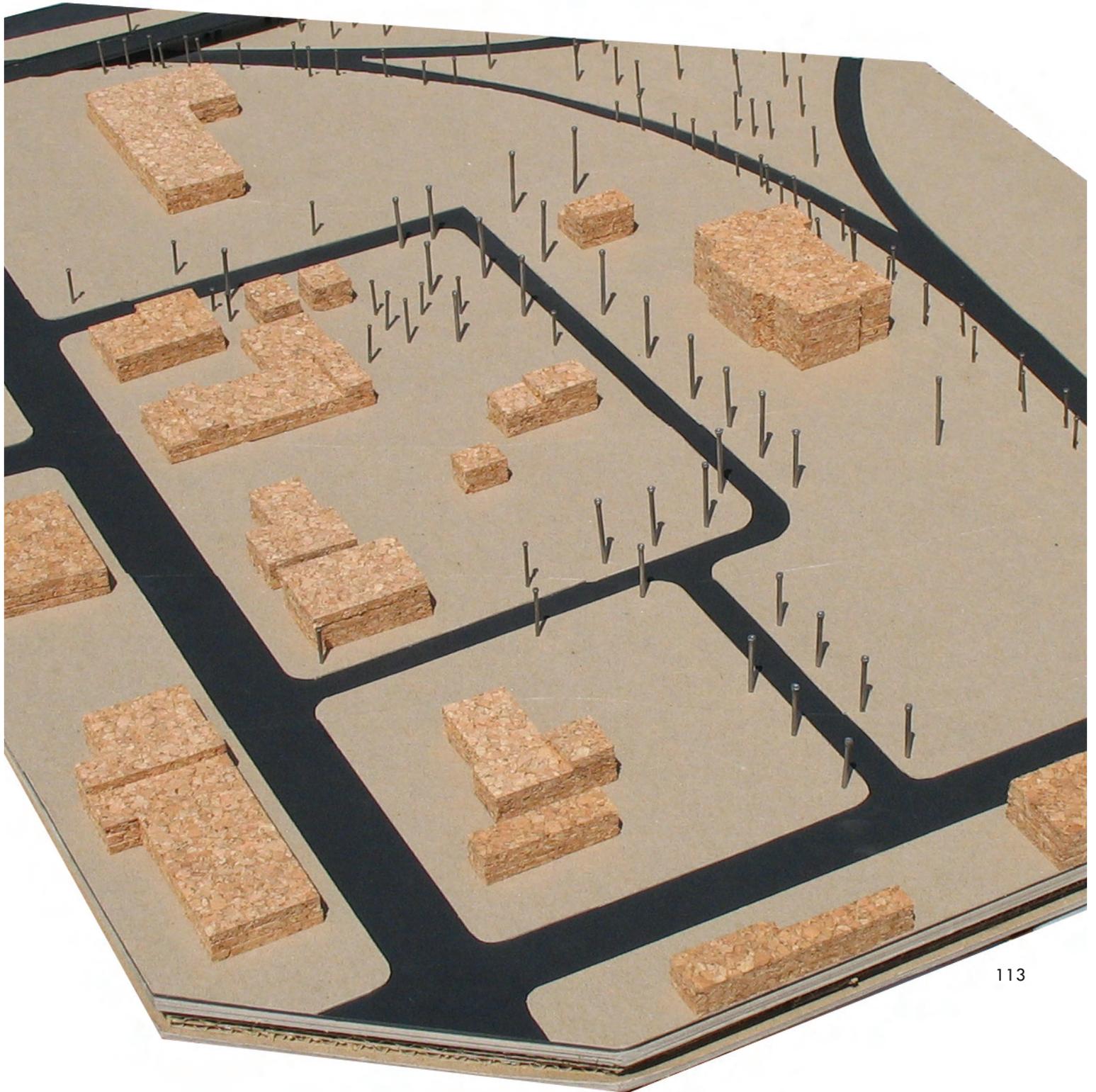
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

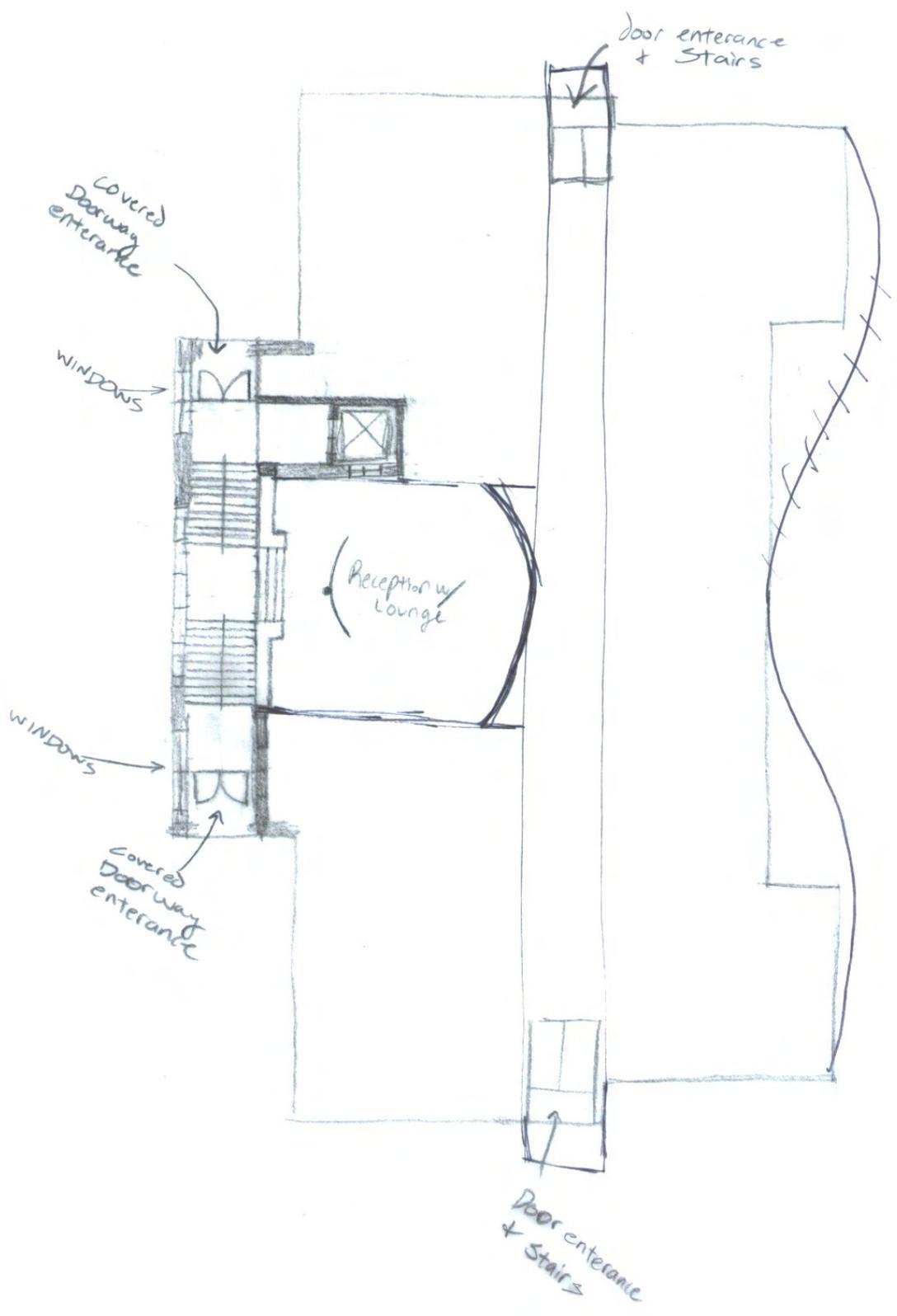


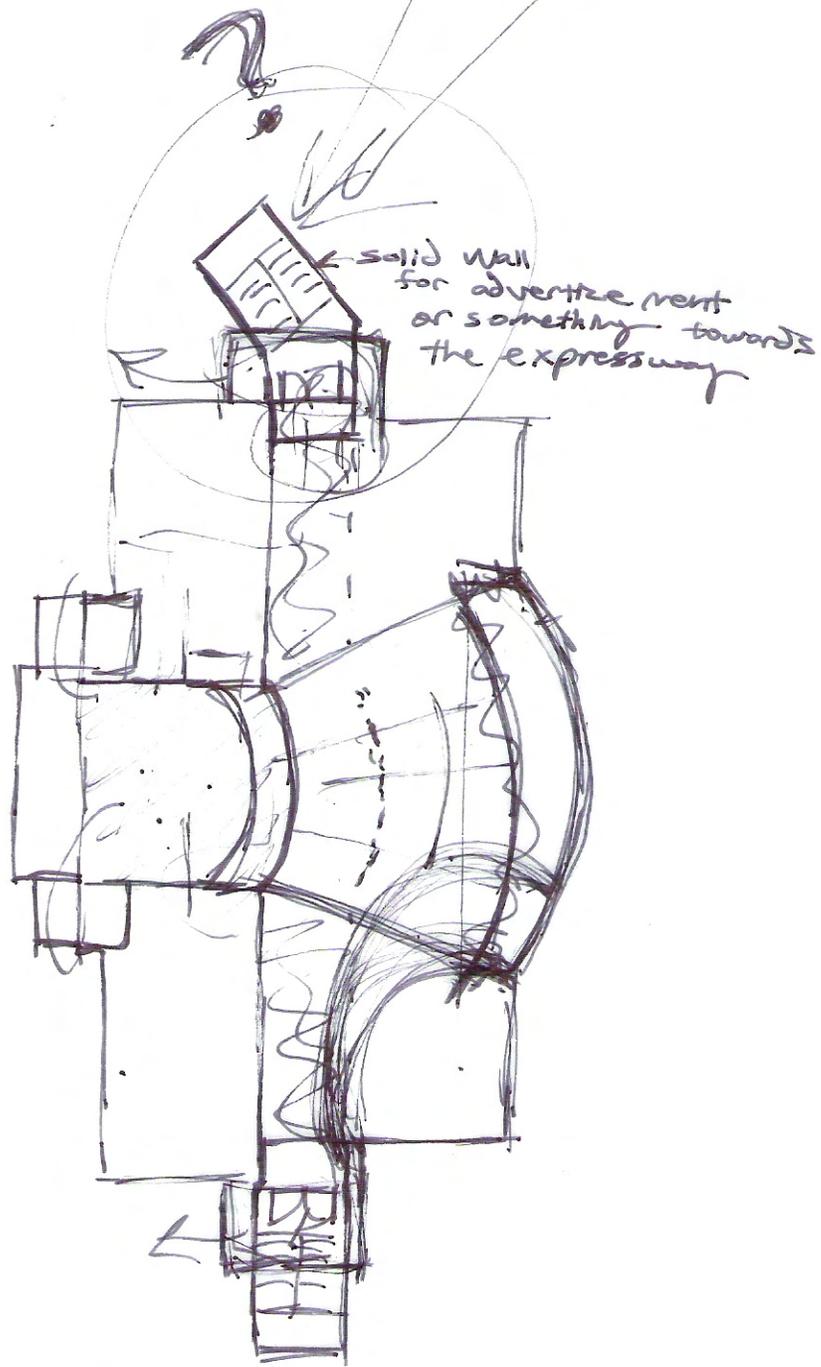
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

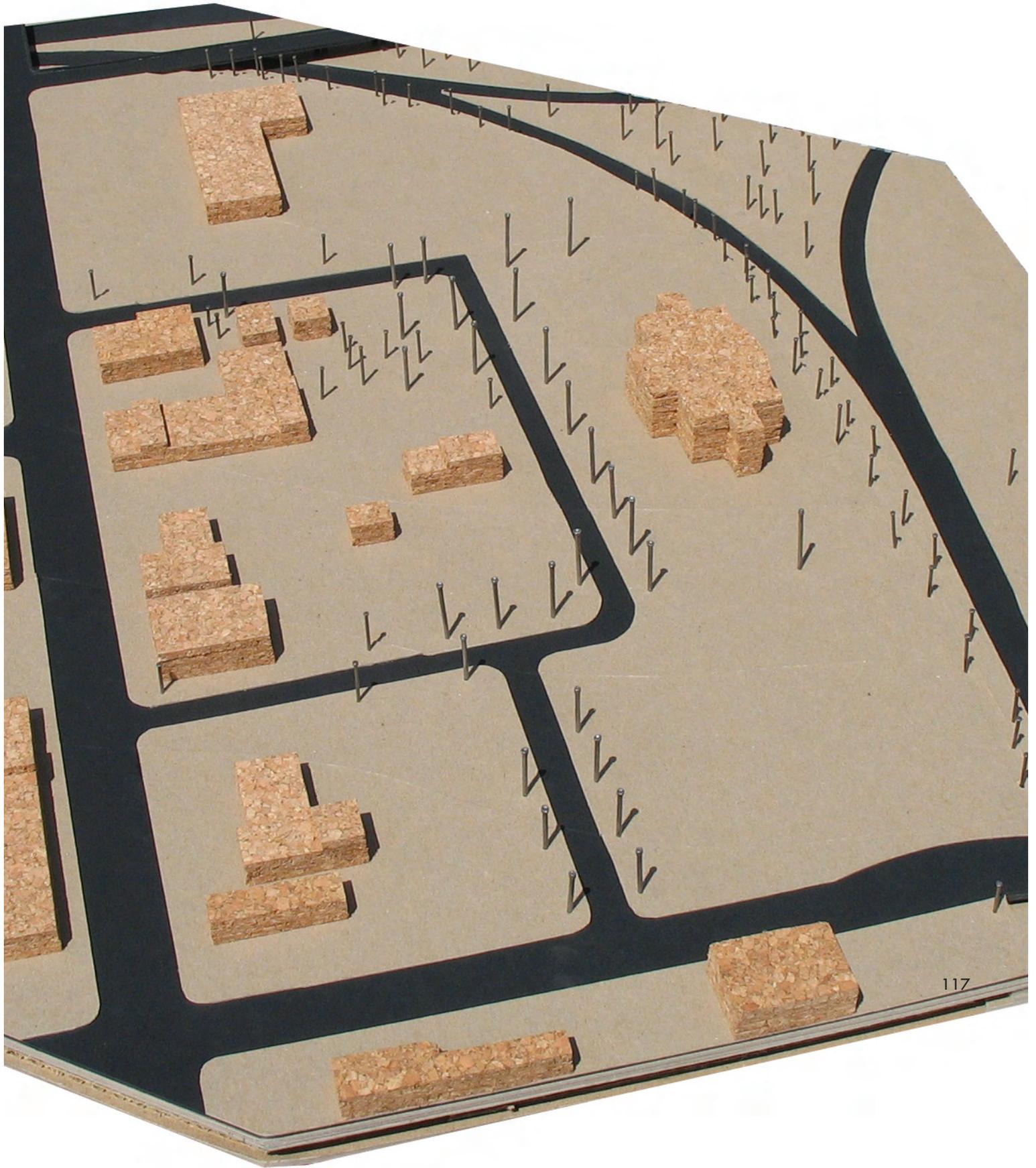


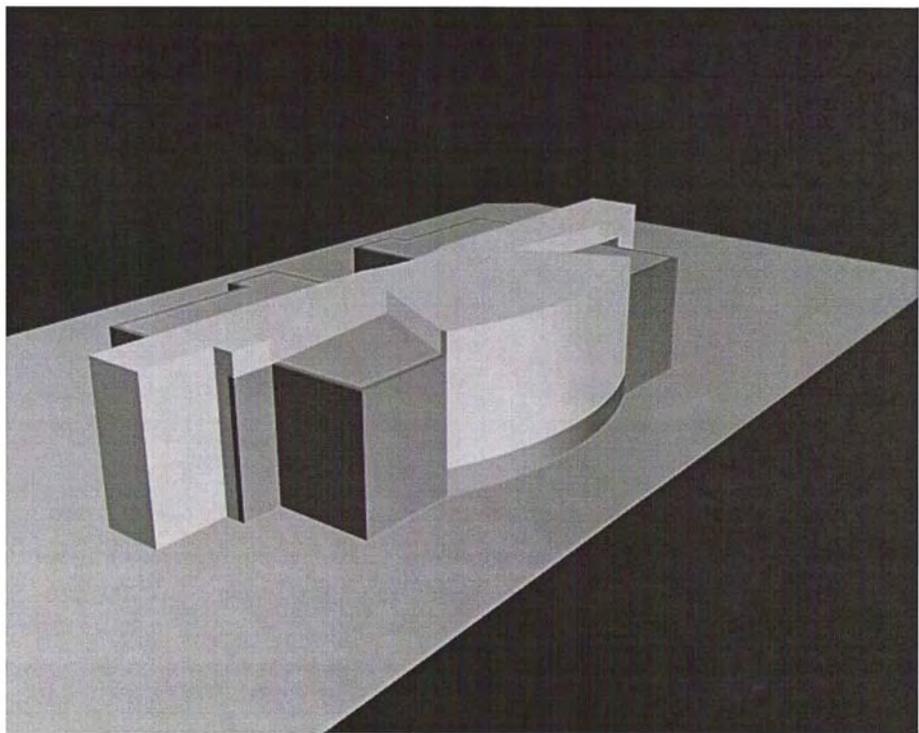
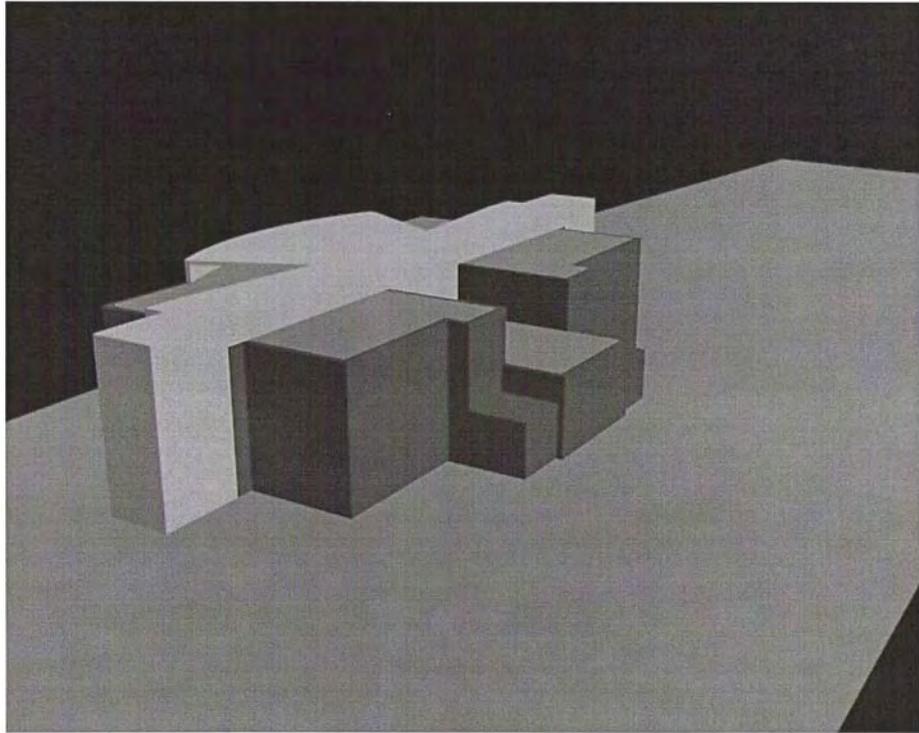


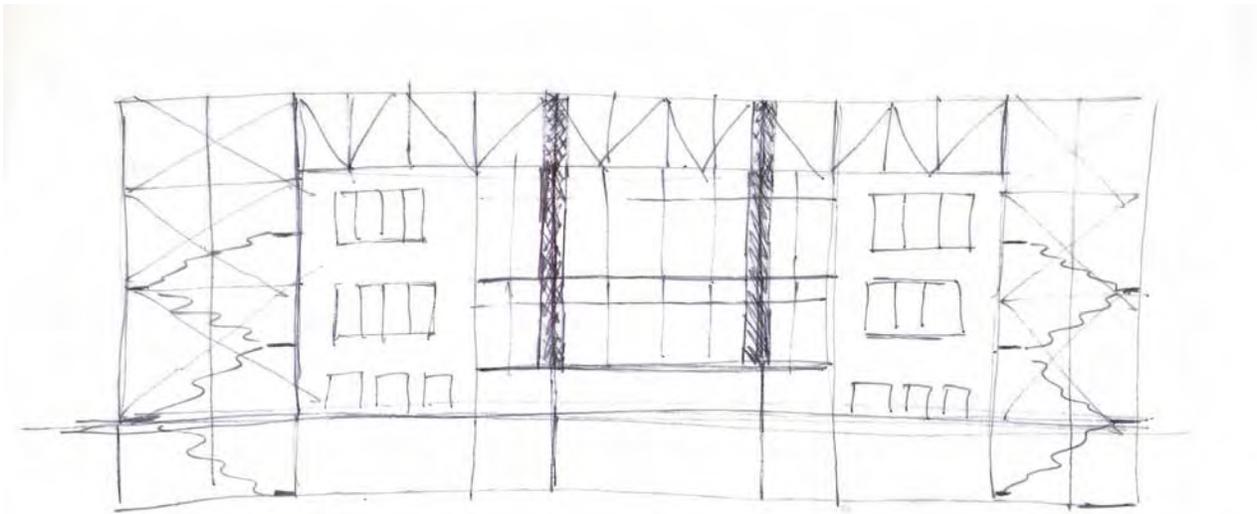


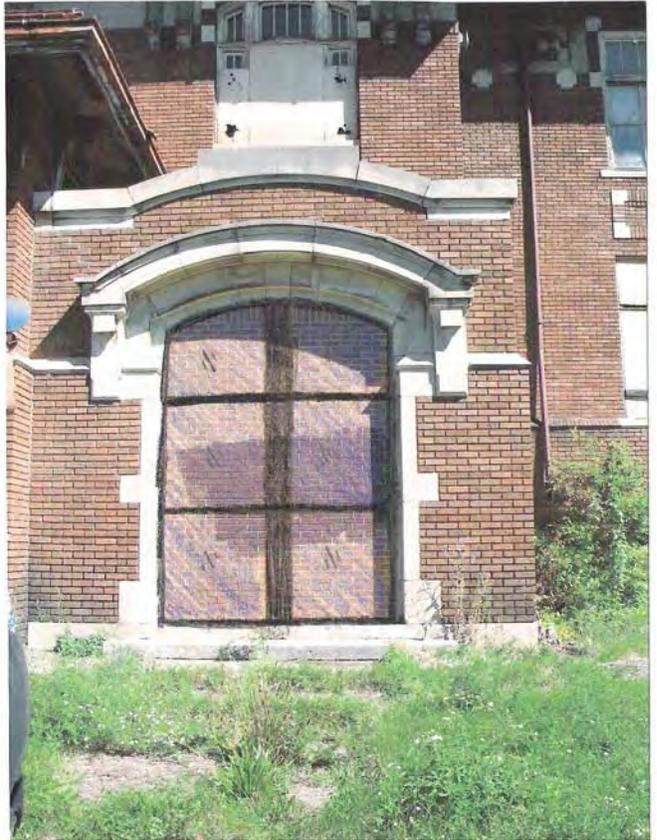


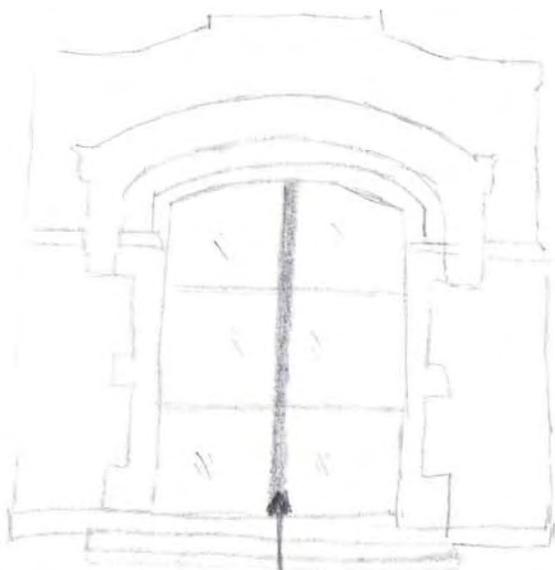












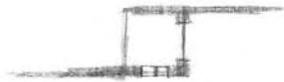
↑
FRONT

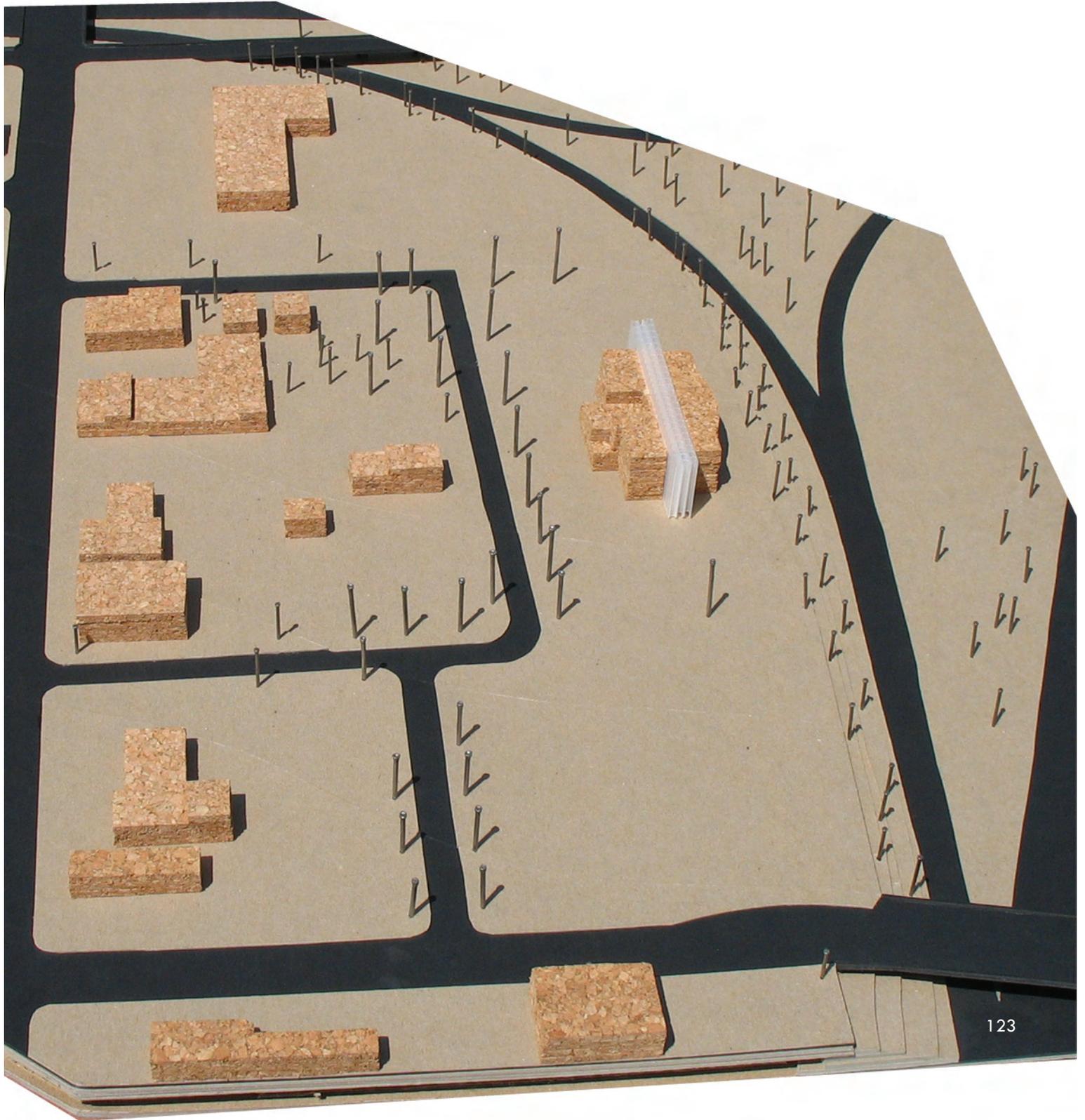
Doors ARE
LOCATED

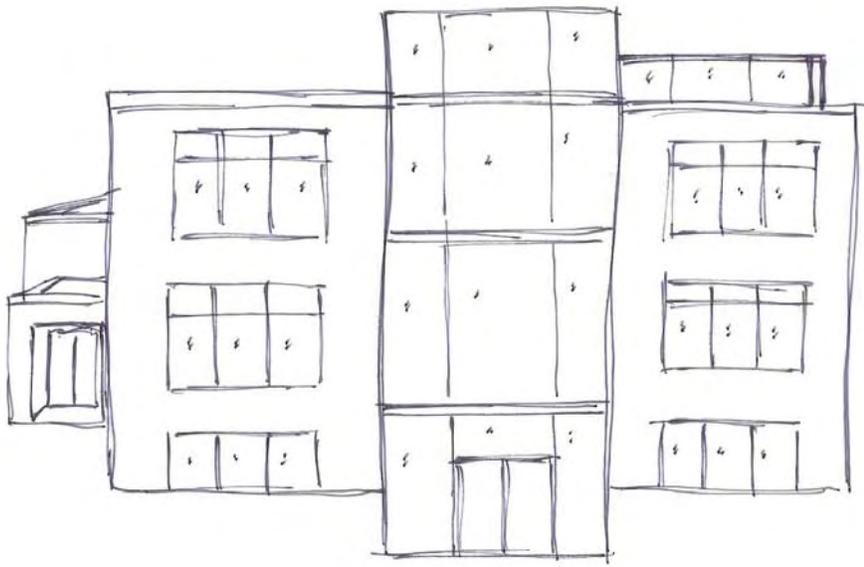
FRONT →



Doors are offset inward



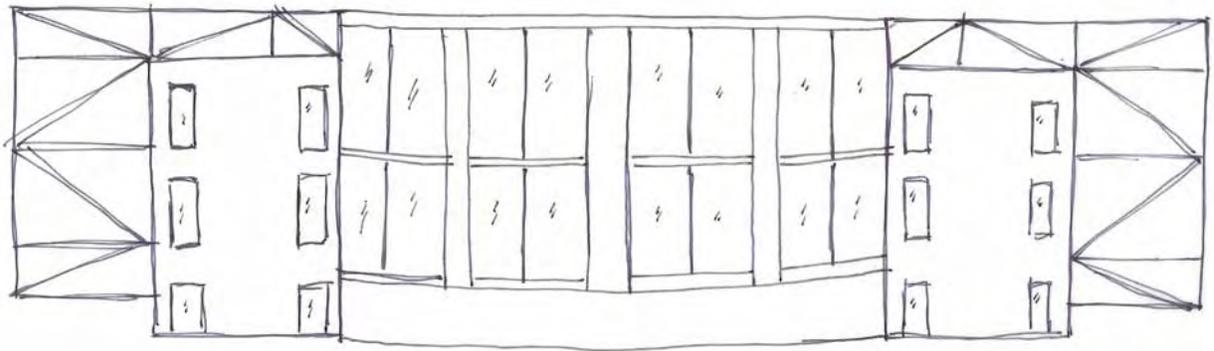




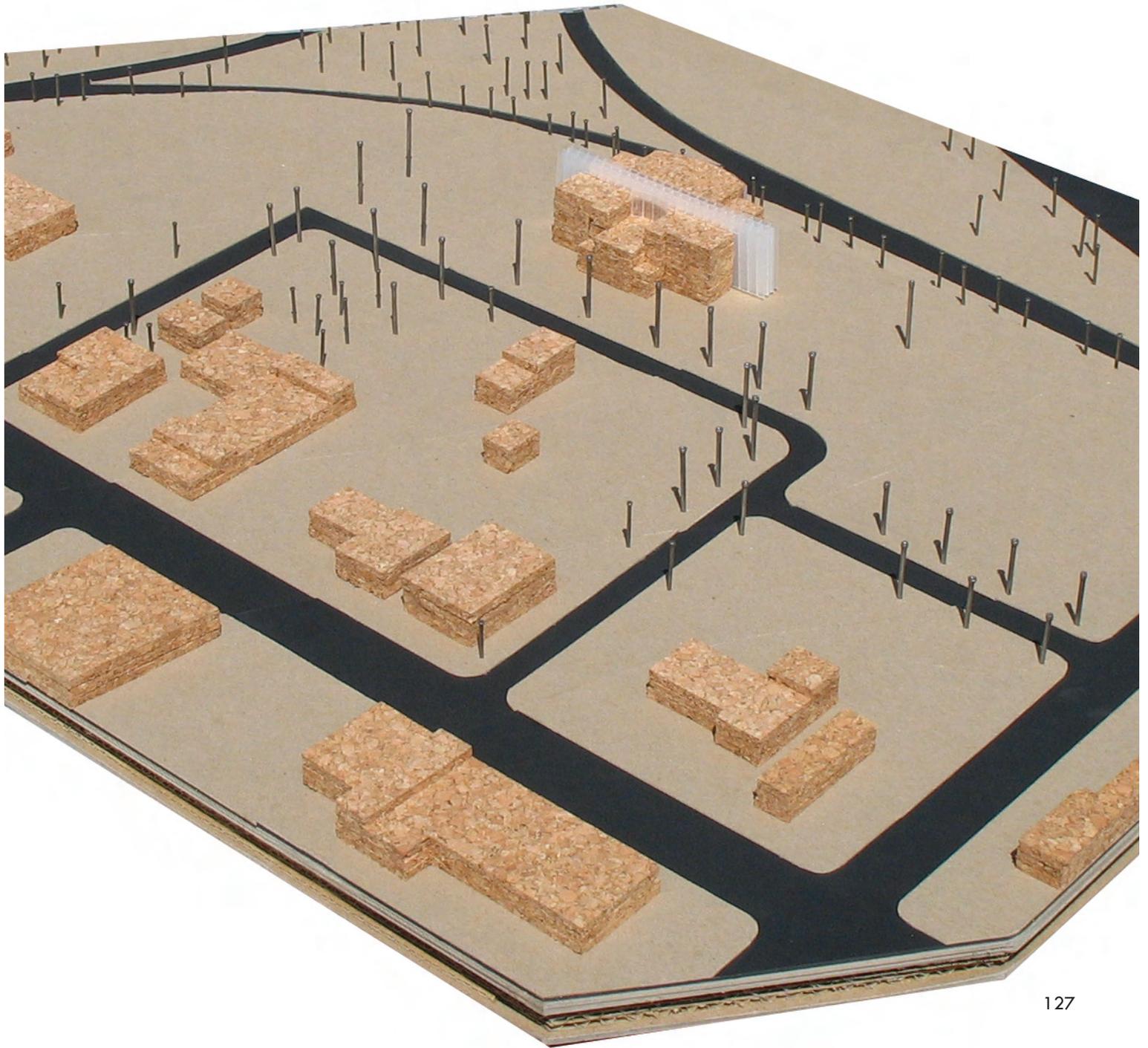
SOUTH FACING ELEVATION

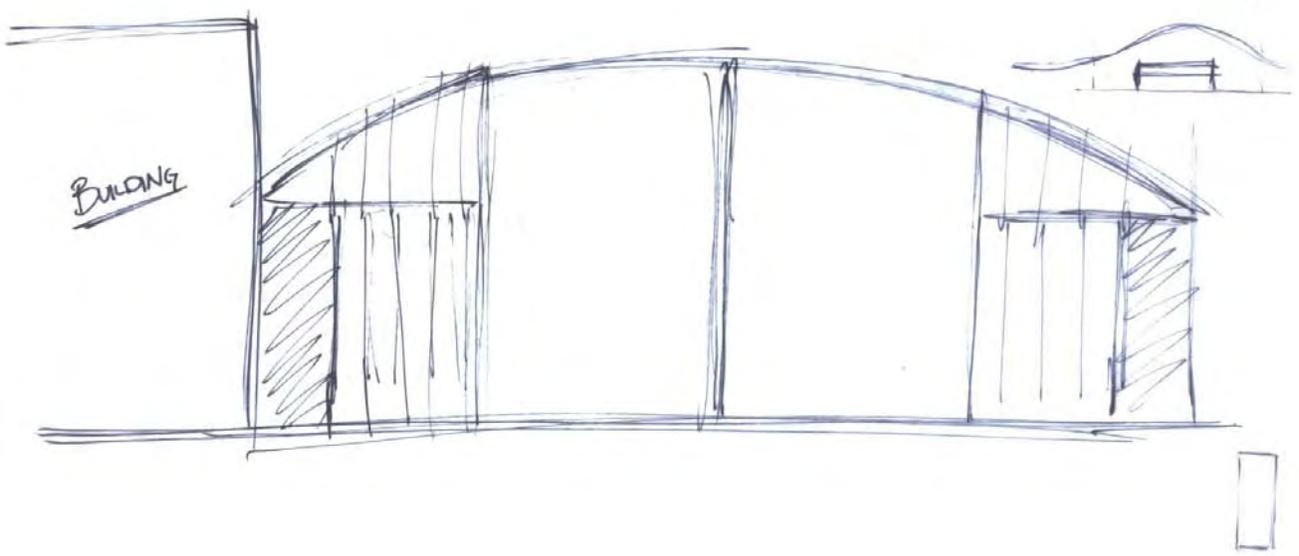
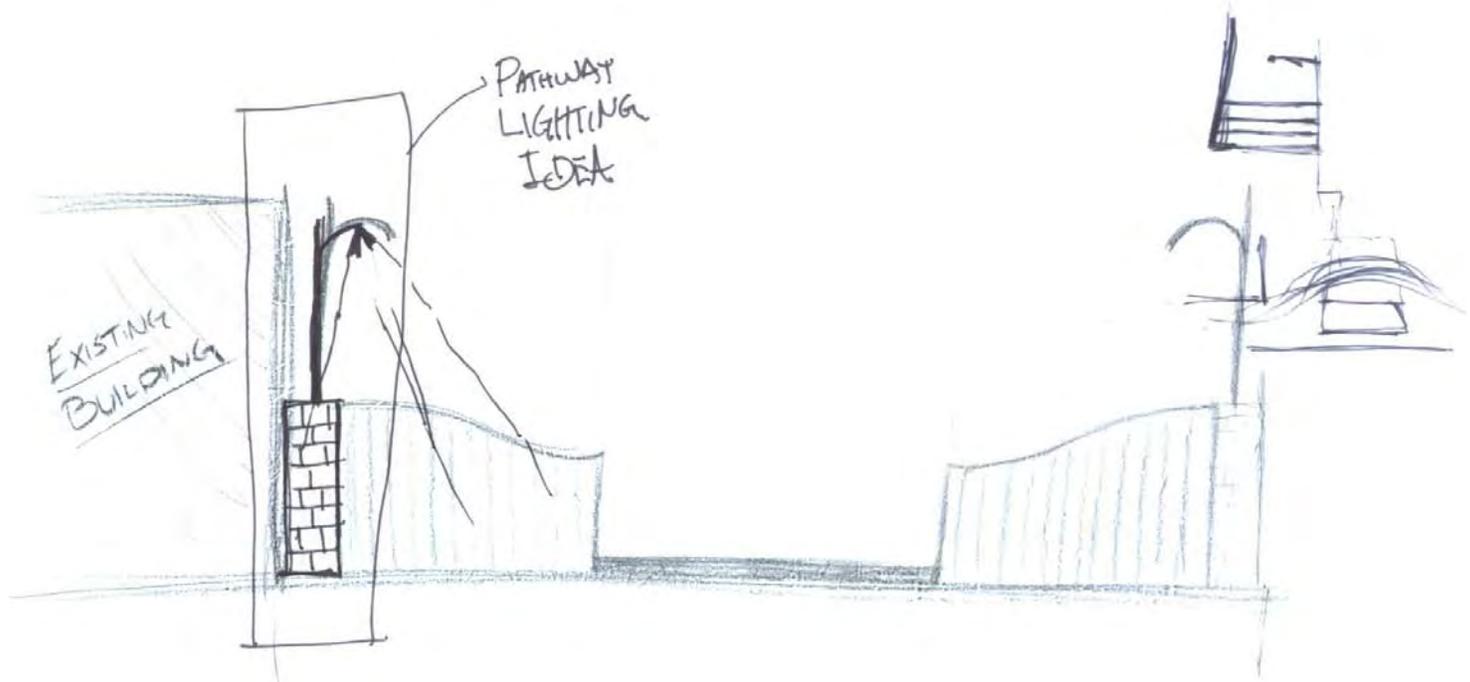


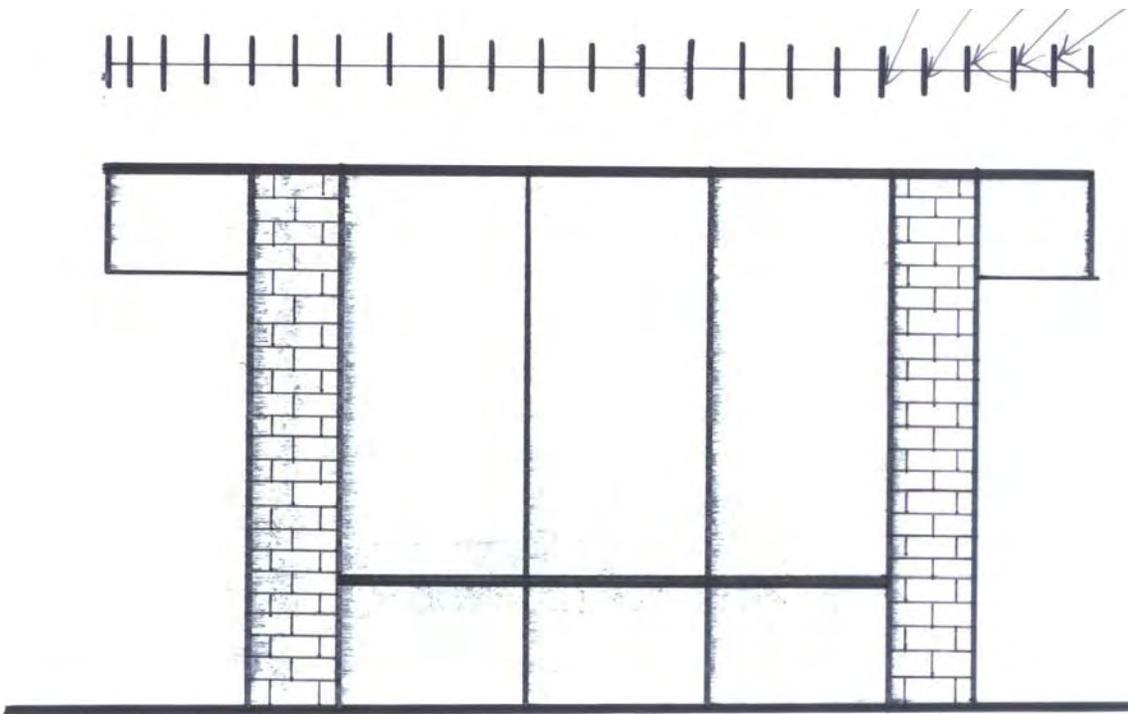
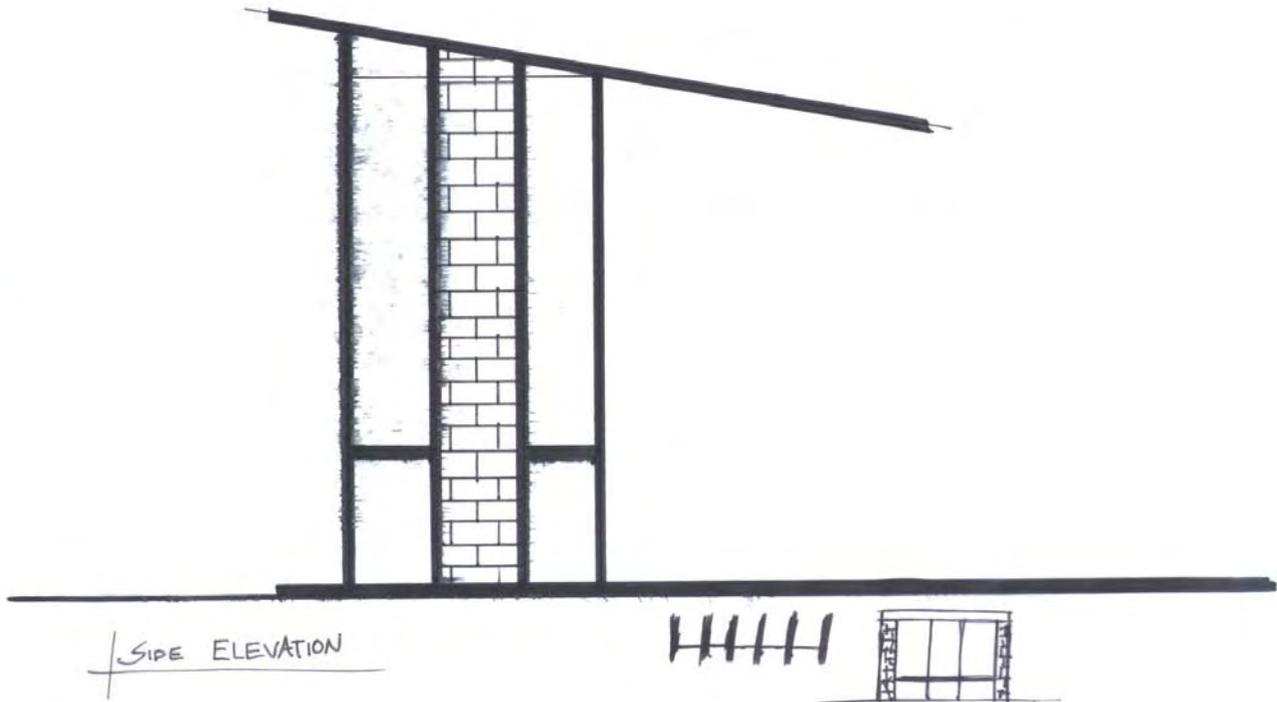
FRONT ELEVATION



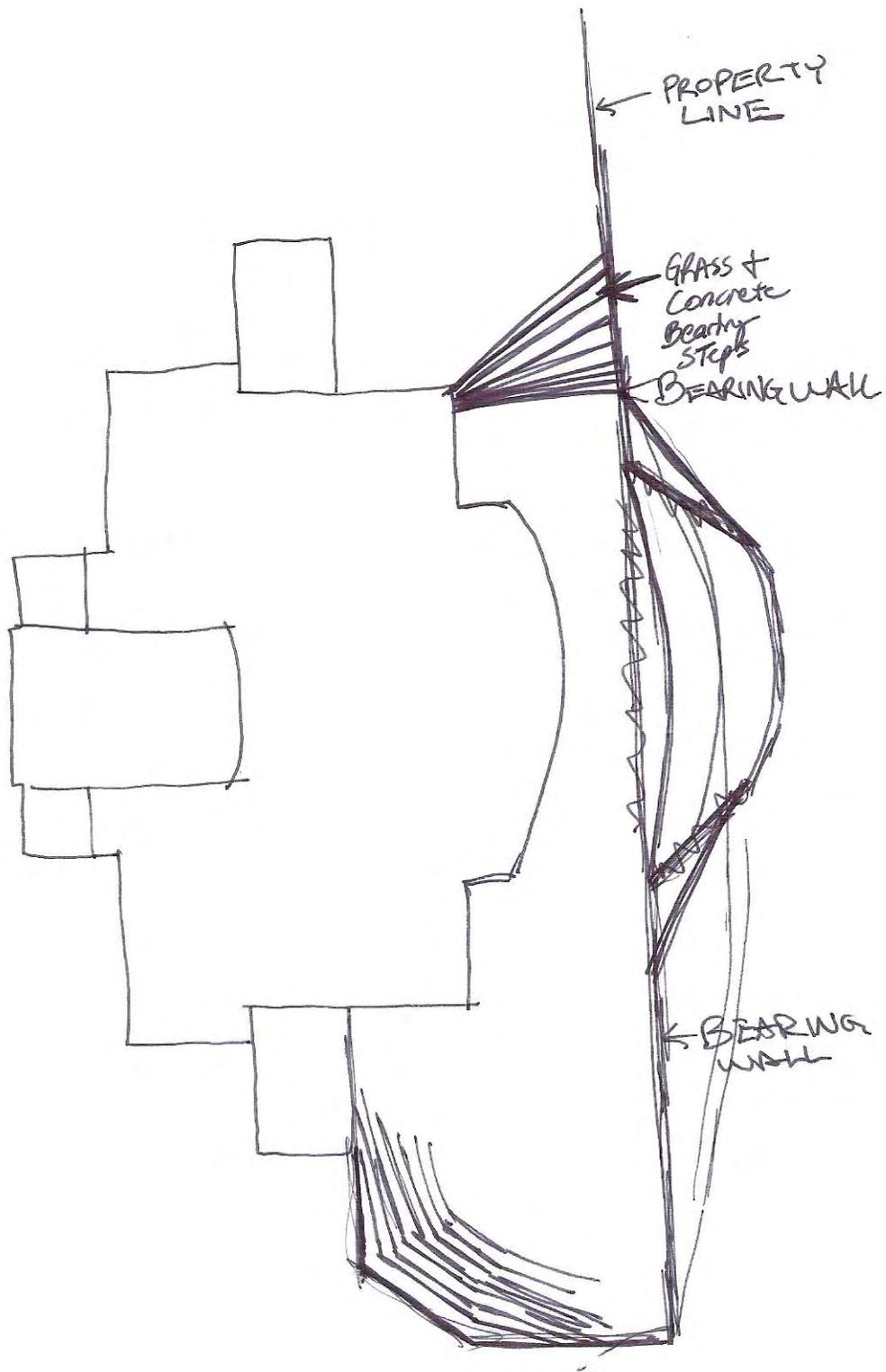
BACK ELEVATION

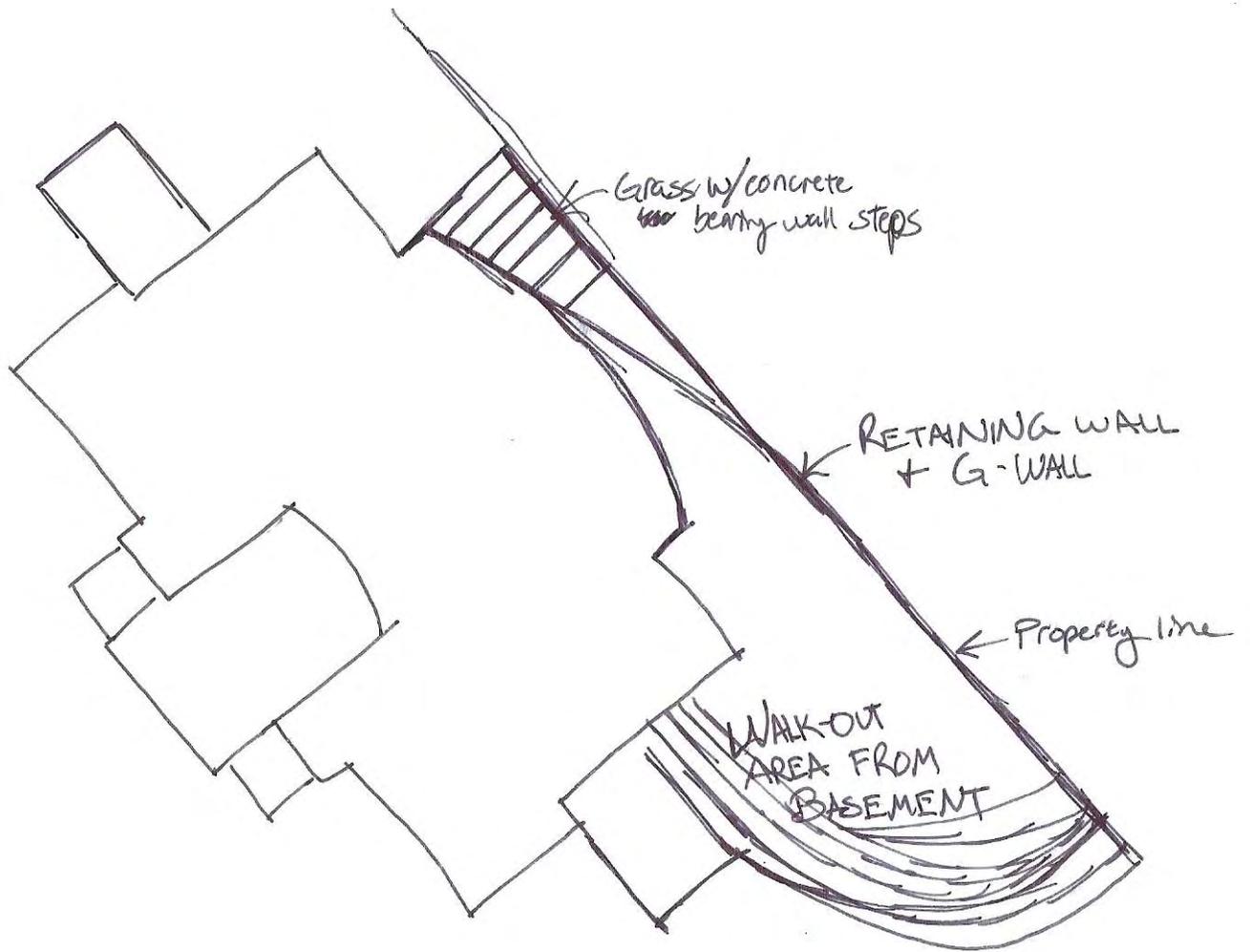


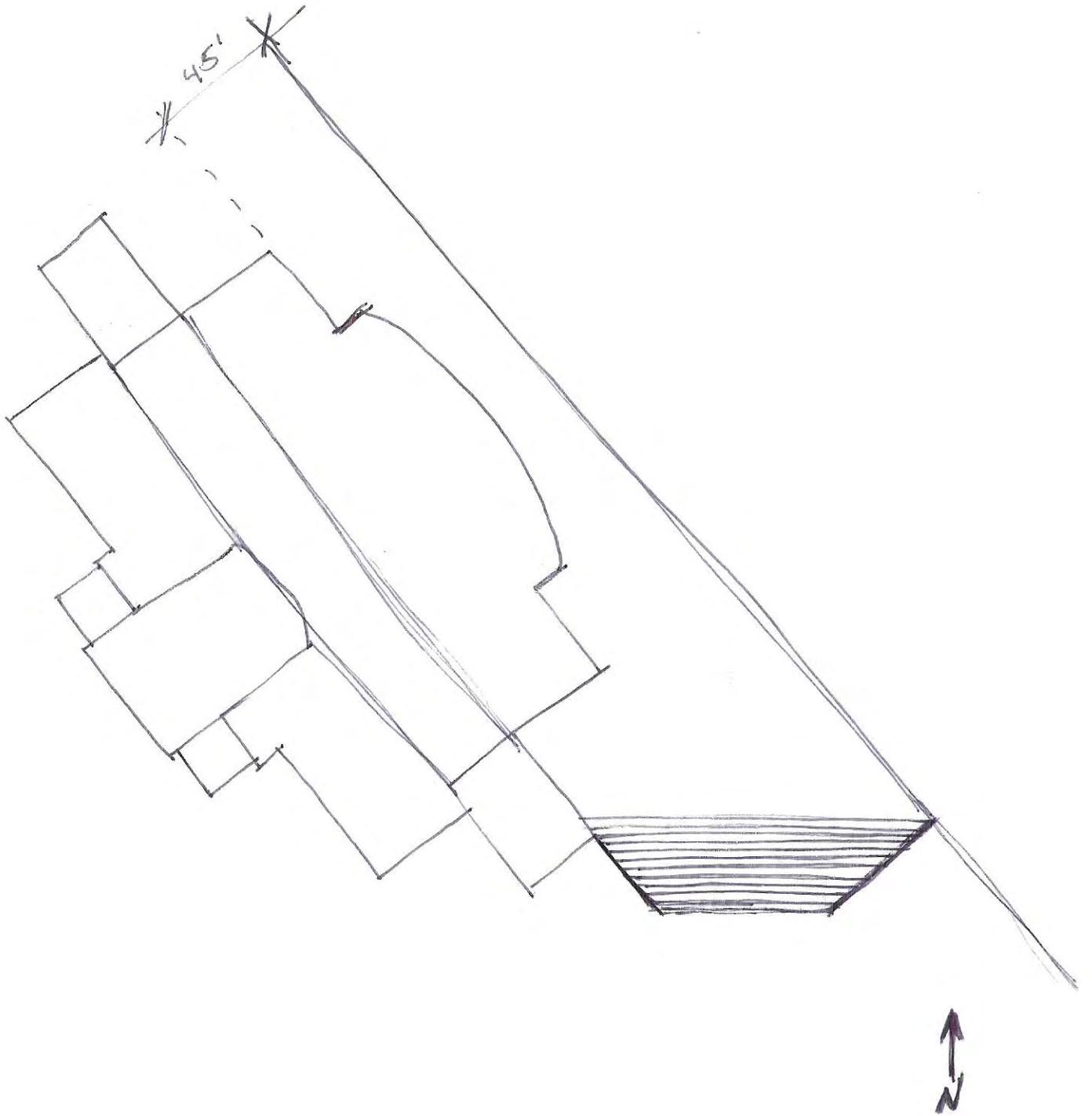


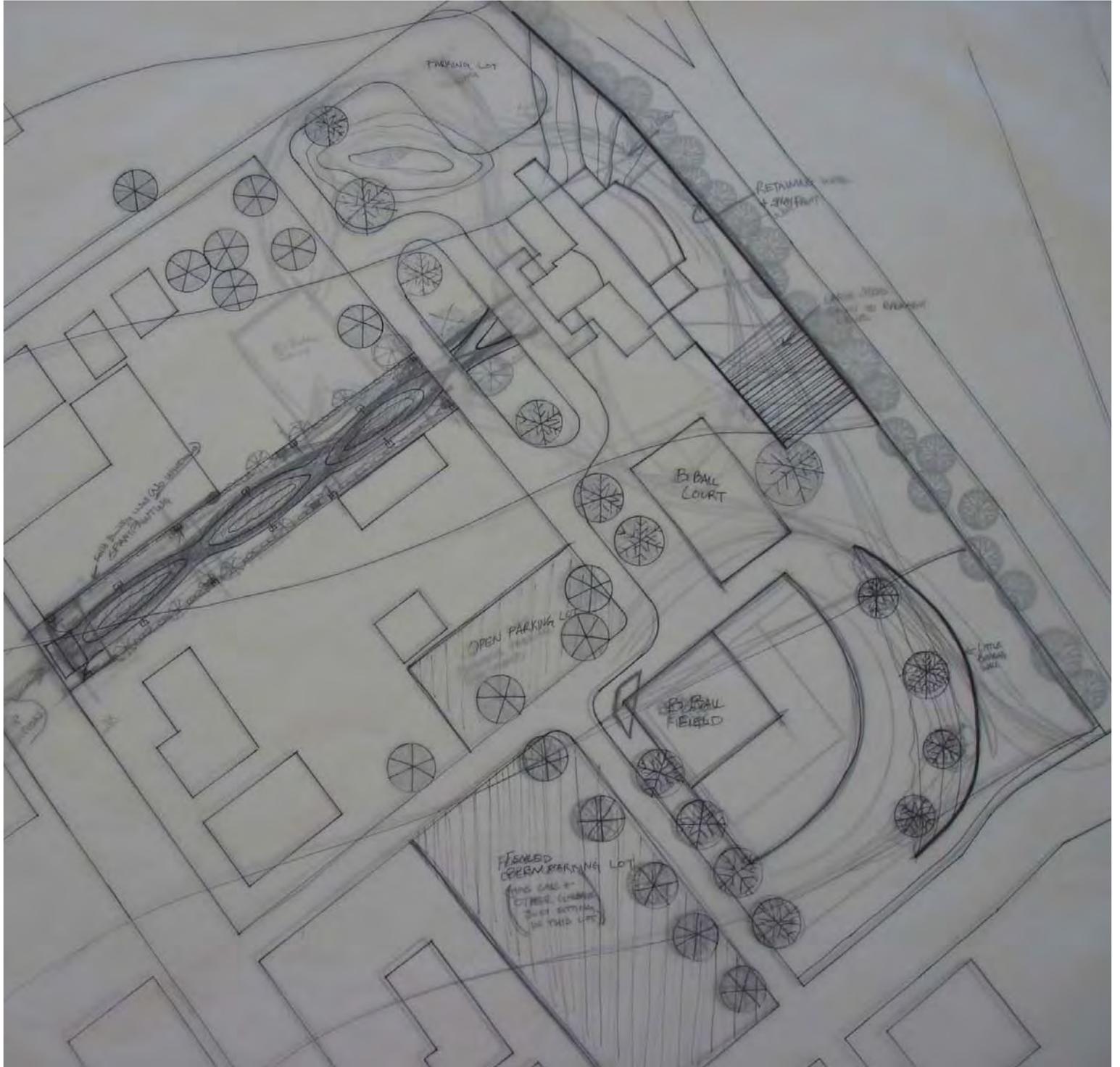


FRONT ELEVATION







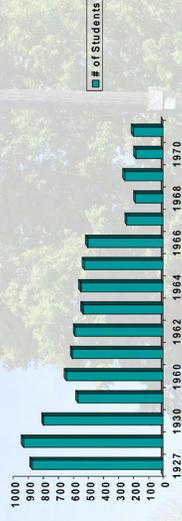
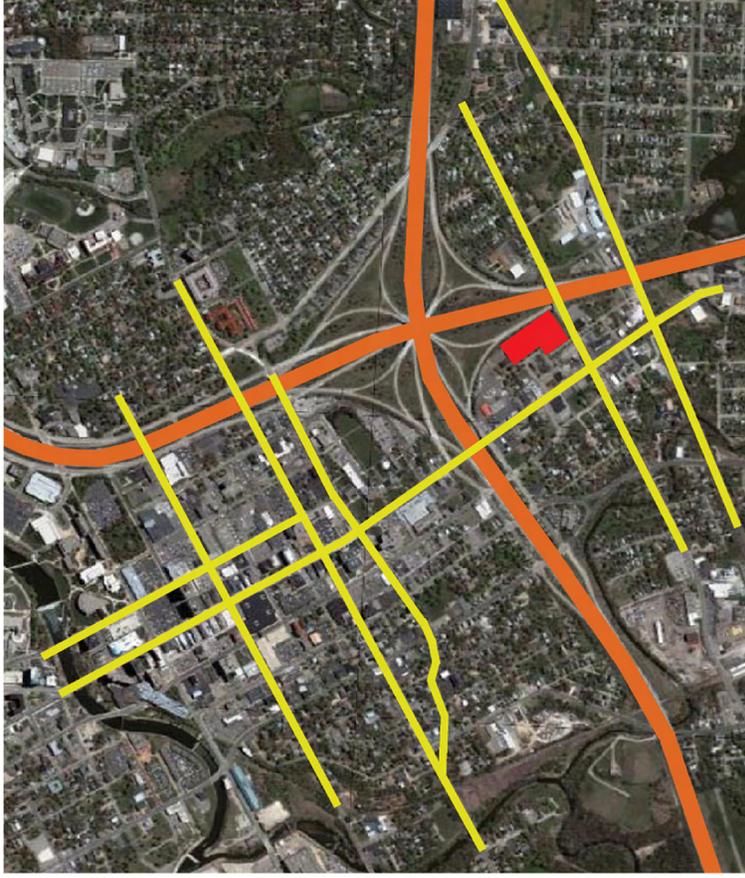




CLARK YOUTH FACILITY - FLINT, MI



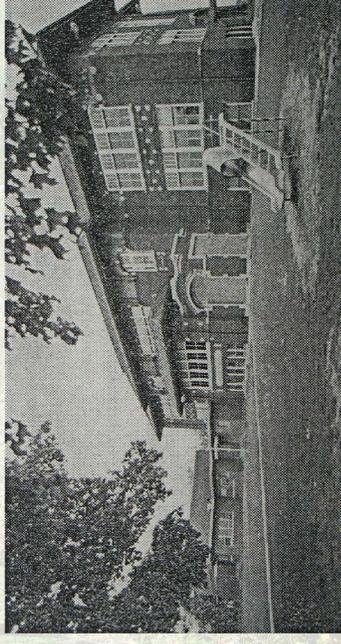
LOCATED ON 1519 HARRISON STREET IN FLINT, MICHIGAN, THIS SCHOOL WAS NAMED AFTER DR. DANIEL CLARK WHO WAS A PHYSICIAN AND WAS SAID TO BE THE "FATHER OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN FLINT."
 THE SCHOOL WAS BUILT IN 1912 WITH AN ADDITION IN 1954. OCCUPATION OF THE SCHOOL STARTED ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1913 AND CONTINUED UNTIL JUNE 1971 WHEN THE SCHOOL CLOSED. DURING THE 58 YEARS OF OPERATION THE STUDENT ENROLLMENT VARIED FROM 185 TO 933, AND WHEN THE SCHOOL CLOSED ITS DOORS THE STUDENTS WERE TRANSFERRED TO STEWART SCHOOL.
 CURRENT STATUS: TO BE DEMOLISHED



ORIGINAL CLARK SCHOOL BUILDING
 BUILT IN 1876



CURRENT LOCATION OF CLARK SCHOOL
 BUILT IN 1912

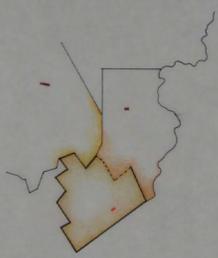


AFTER THE SCHOOL CLOSED IN 1971

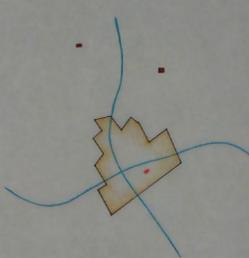




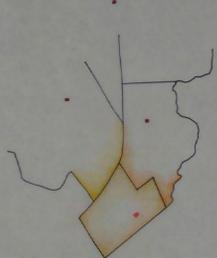
DISTRICT ZONING: 1950



DISTRICT ZONING: 1962
606 STUDENTS



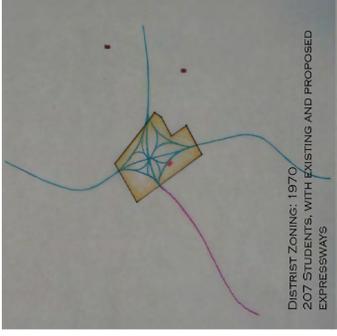
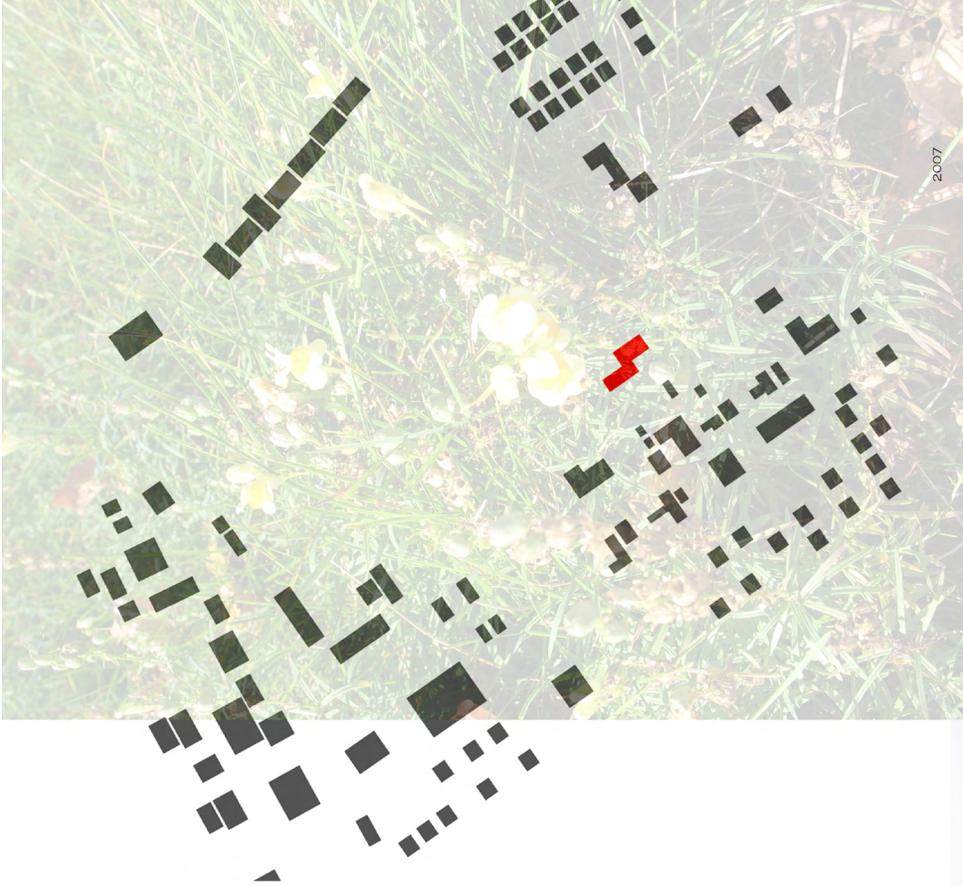
DISTRICT ZONING: 1963
536 STUDENTS, WITH PROPOSED EXPRESSWAYS



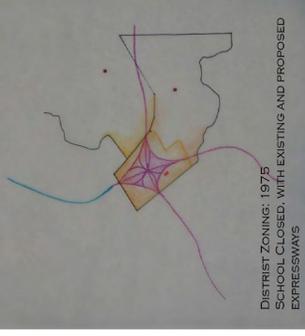
DISTRICT ZONING: 1964
550 STUDENTS



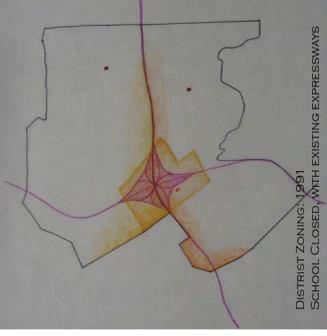
1914



DISTRICT ZONING: 1970
207 STUDENTS, WITH EXISTING AND PROPOSED EXPRESSWAYS

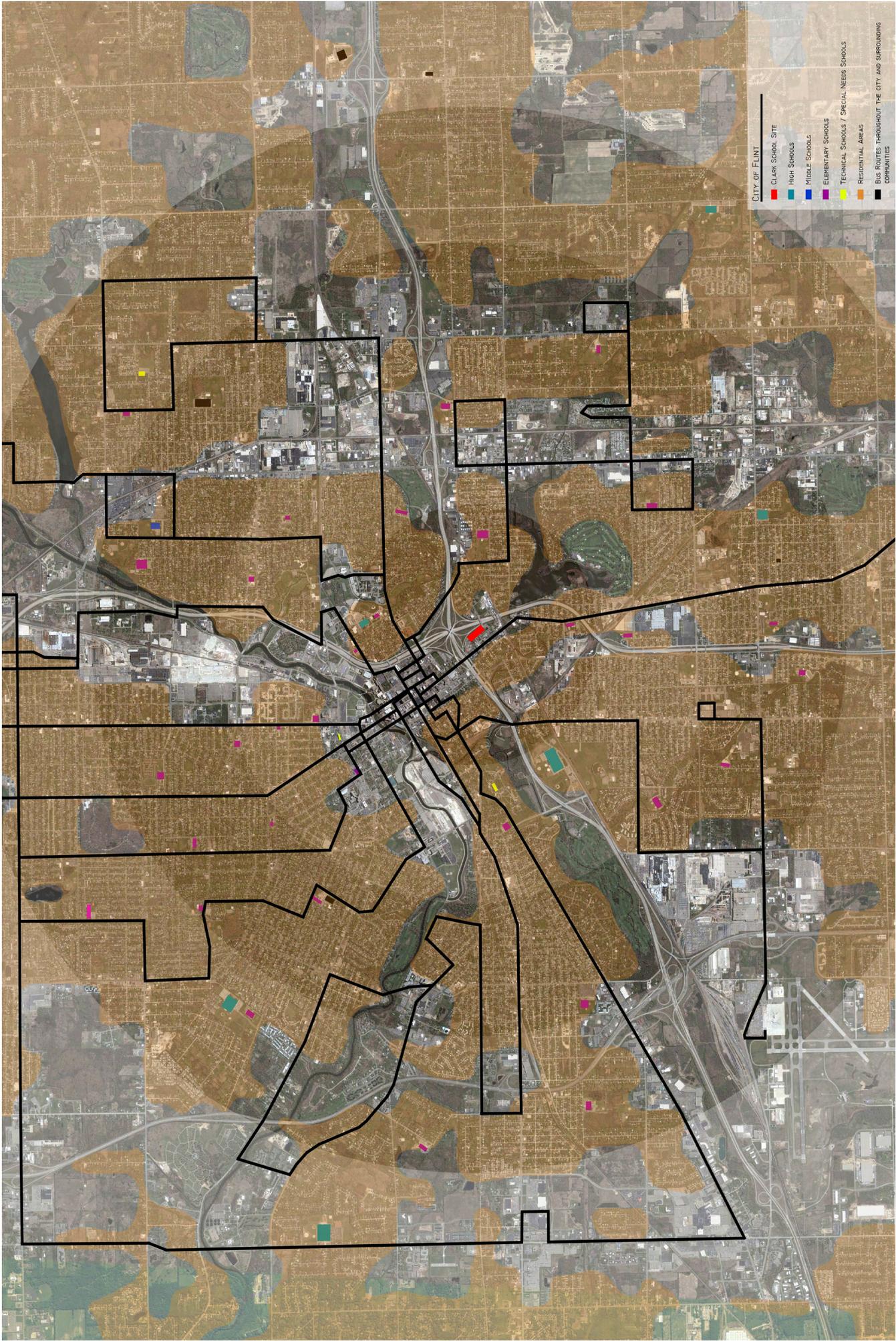


DISTRICT ZONING: 1975
SCHOOL CLOSED, WITH EXISTING AND PROPOSED EXPRESSWAYS



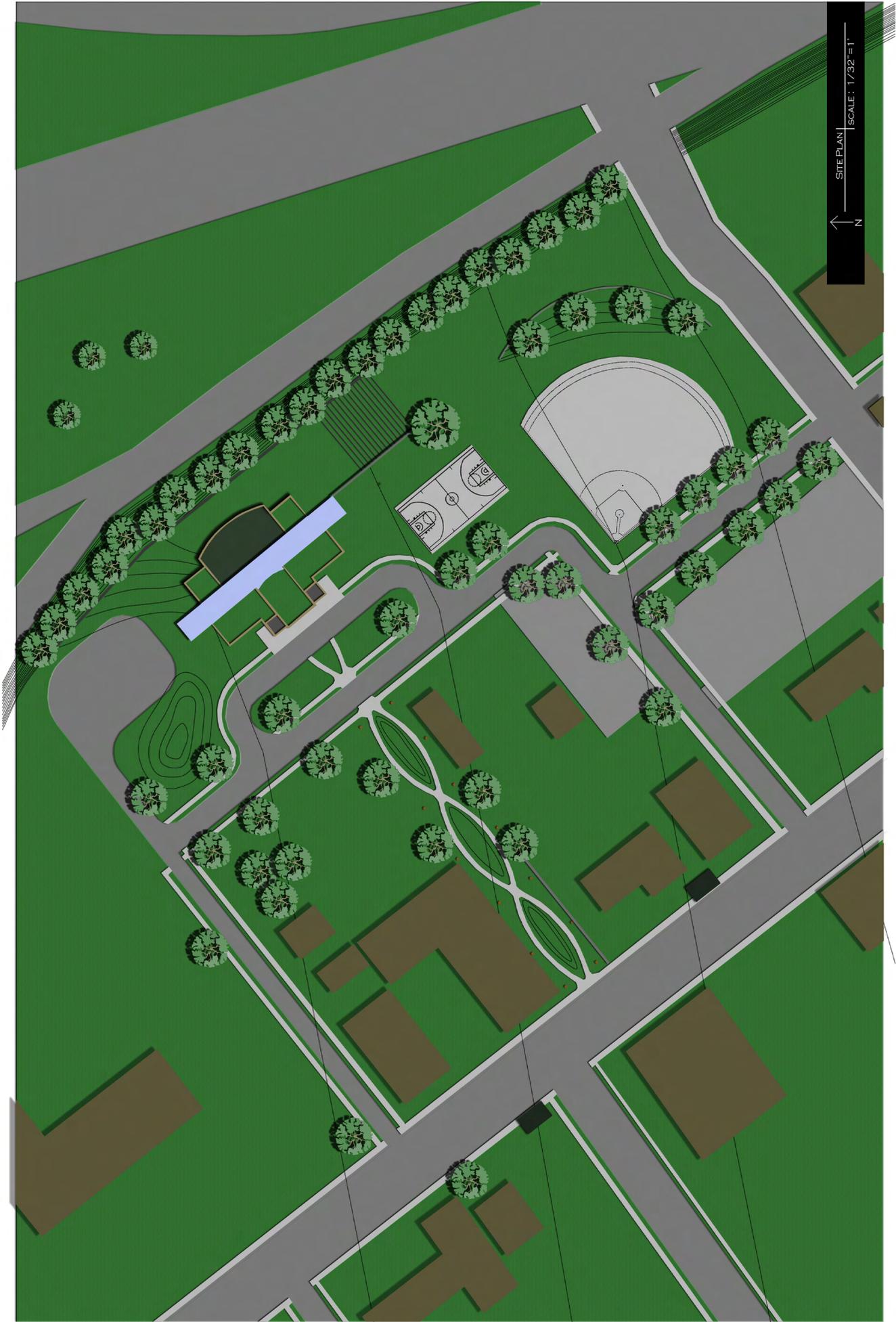
DISTRICT ZONING: 1991
SCHOOL CLOSED, WITH EXISTING EXPRESSWAYS





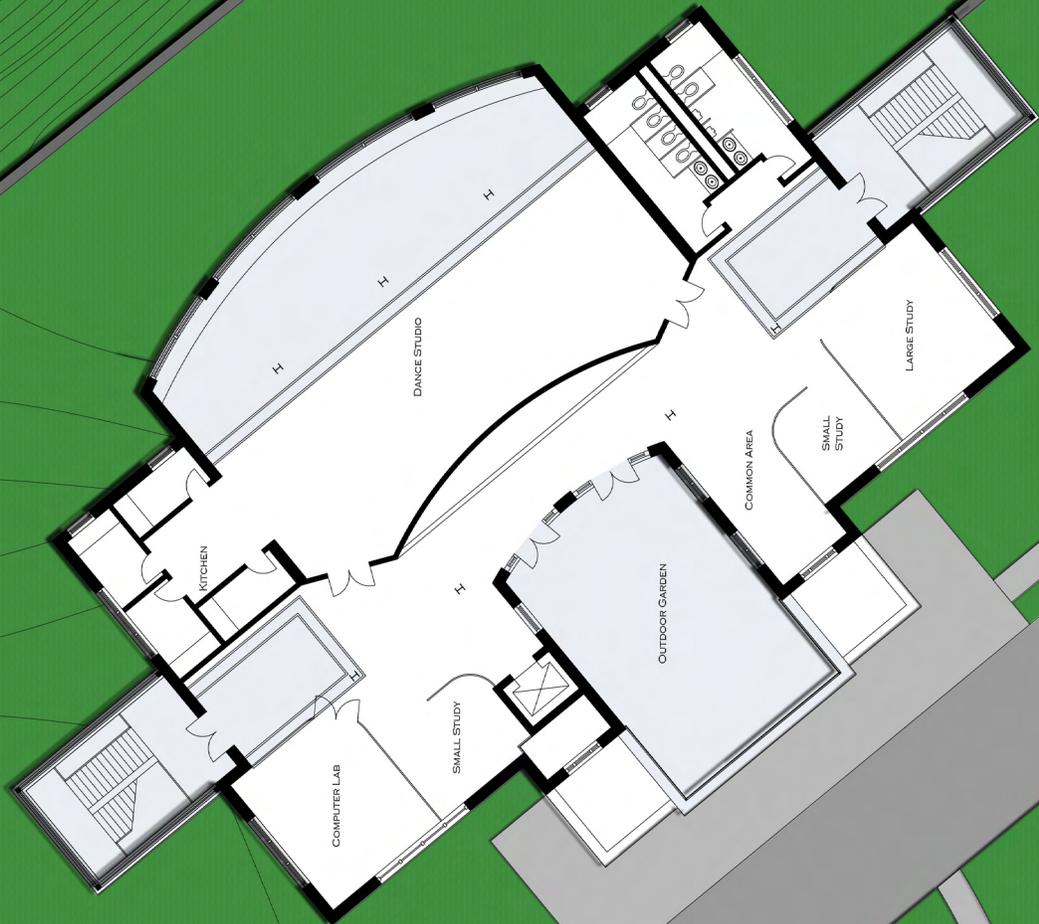
CITY OF FLINT

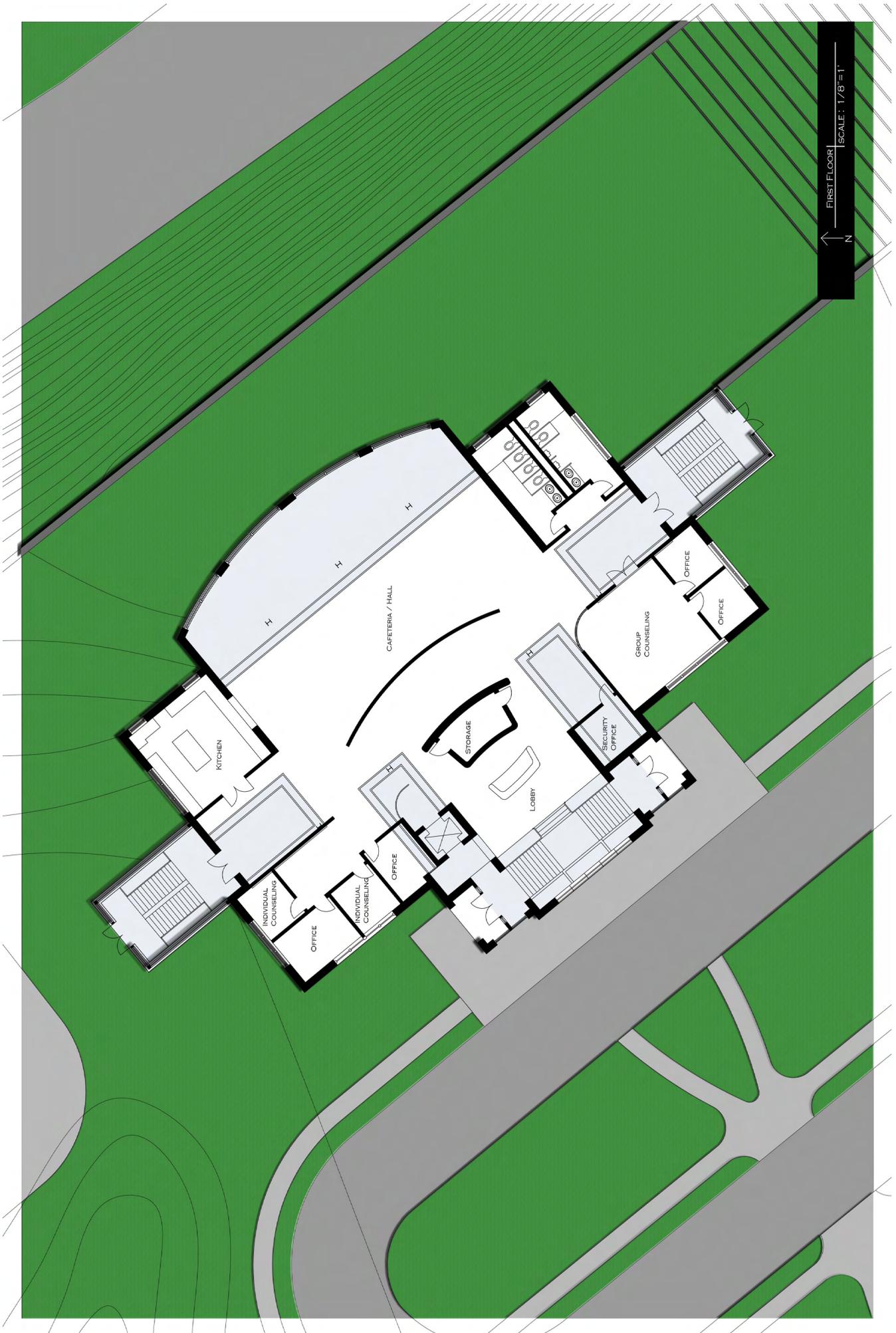
- CLARK SCHOOL SITE
- HIGH SCHOOLS
- MIDDLE SCHOOLS
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
- TECHNICAL SCHOOLS / SPECIAL NEEDS SCHOOLS
- RESIDENTIAL AREAS
- BUS ROUTES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES



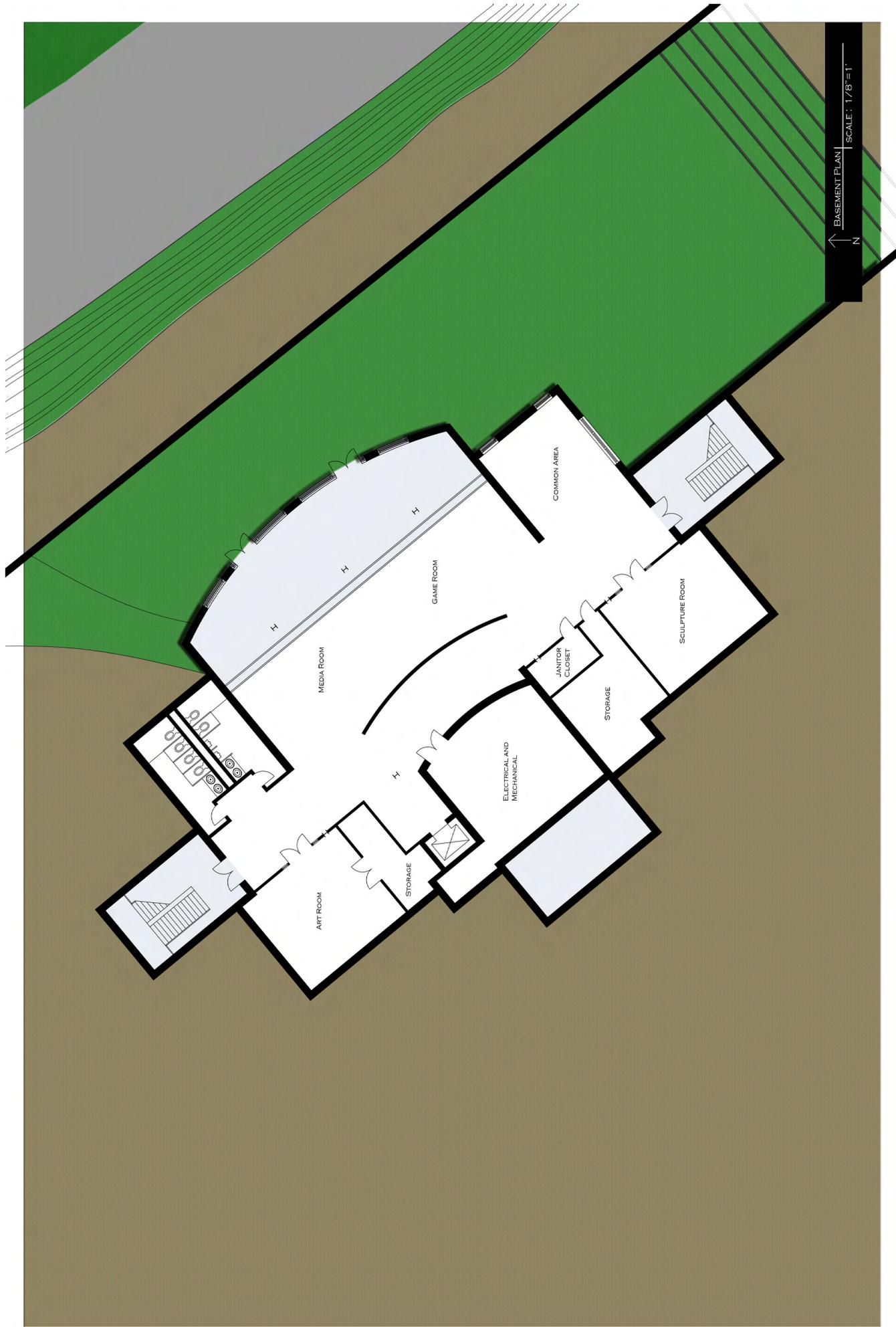
SITE PLAN | SCALE: 1/32" = 1'



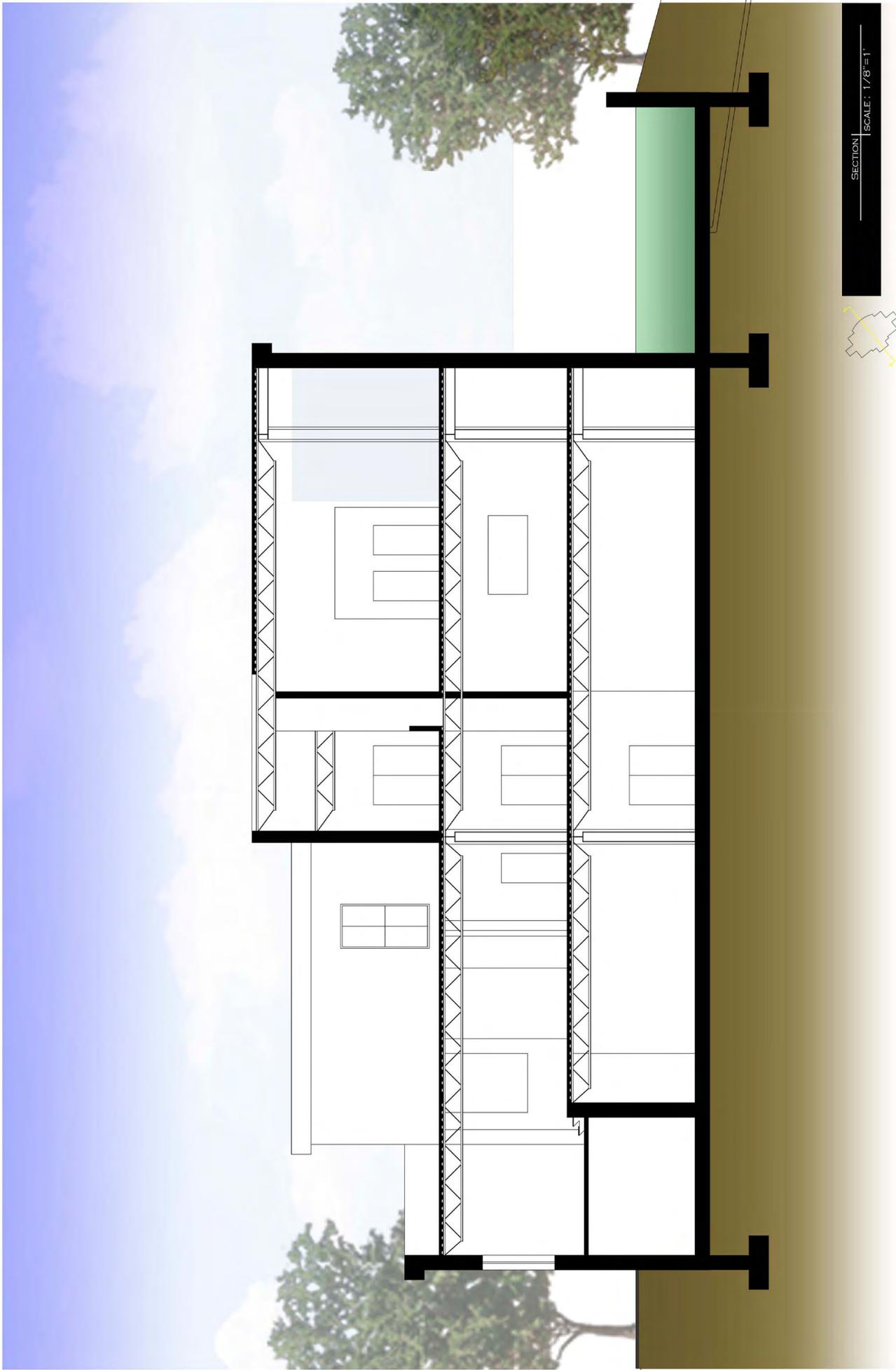




FIRST FLOOR | SCALE: 1/8" = 1' | N



BASEMENT PLAN | SCALE: 1/8"=1'
N



SECTION | SCALE: 1/8" = 1'





WEST ELEVATION | SCALE: 3/32" = 1"



EAST ELEVATION | SCALE: 3/32" = 1"



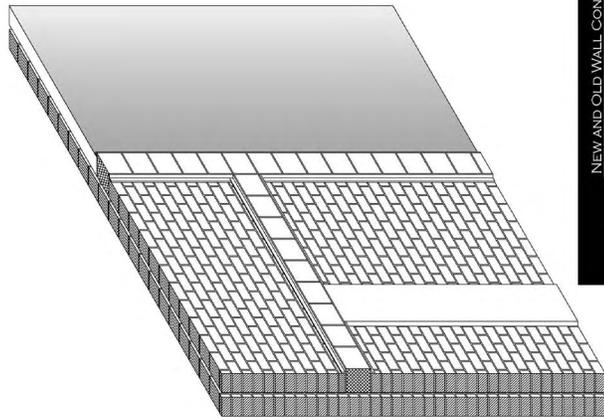
SOUTH ELEVATION | SCALE: 3/32"=1'



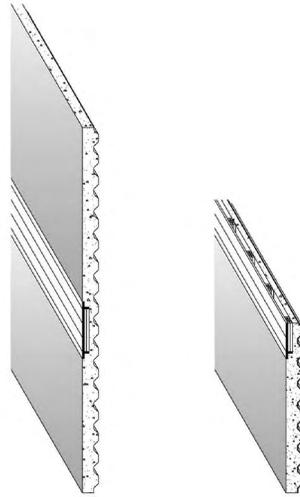
NORTH ELEVATION | SCALE: 3/32"=1'



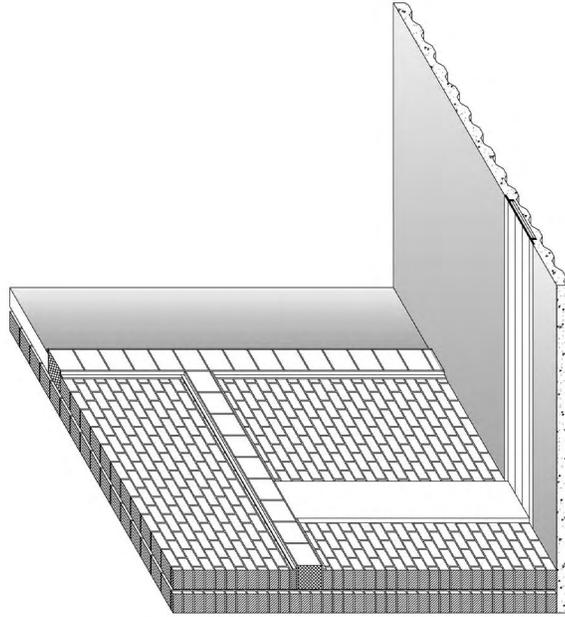
SITE SECTION | SCALE: 1/32" = 1'



NEW AND OLD WALL CONNECTION | SCALE: 1/2" = 1'



FLOOR DETAIL - EXISTING TO NEW | SCALE: 1/2" = 1'



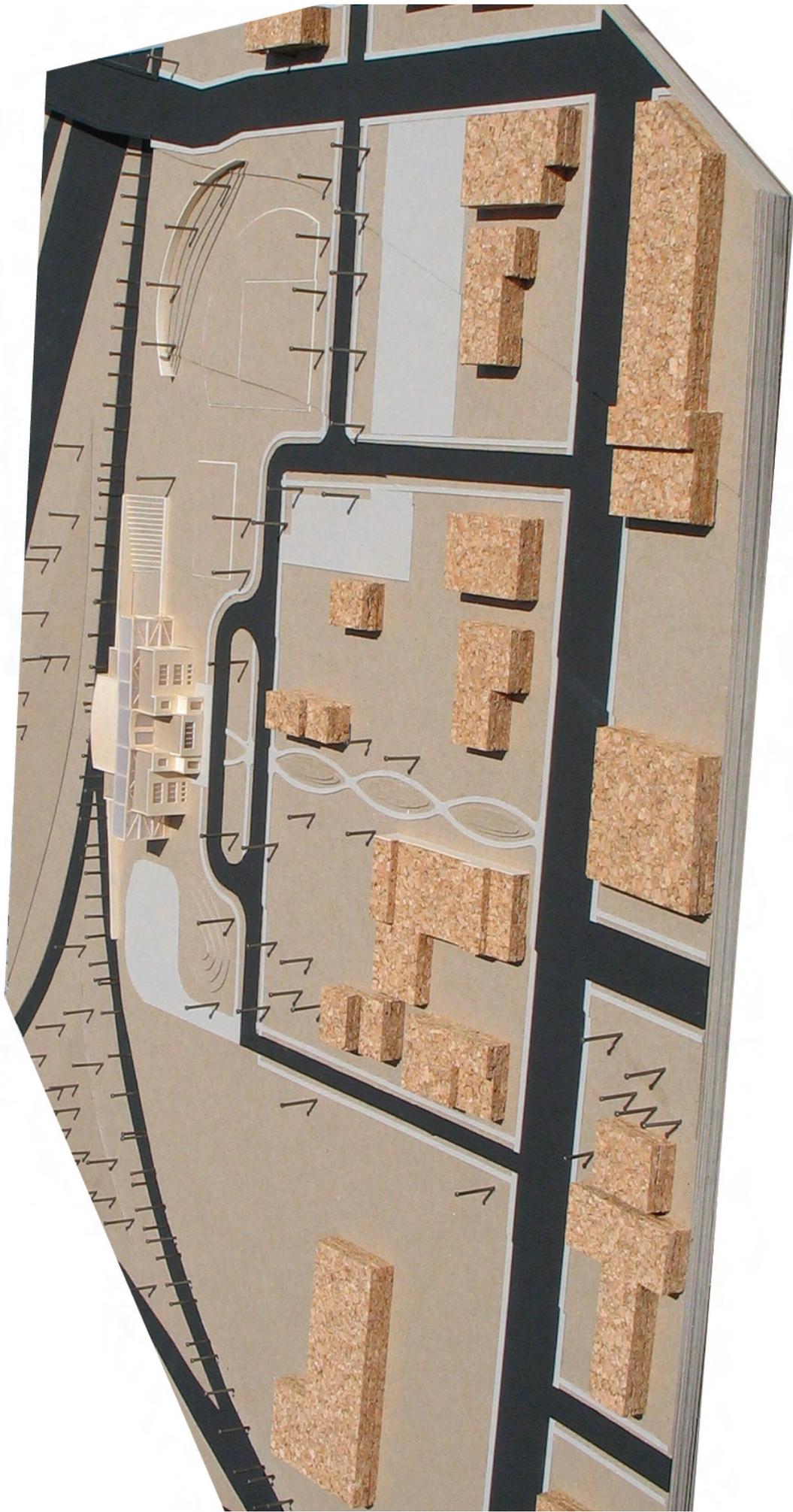
FLOOR AND WALL CONNECTION DETAIL | SCALE: 1/2" = 1'

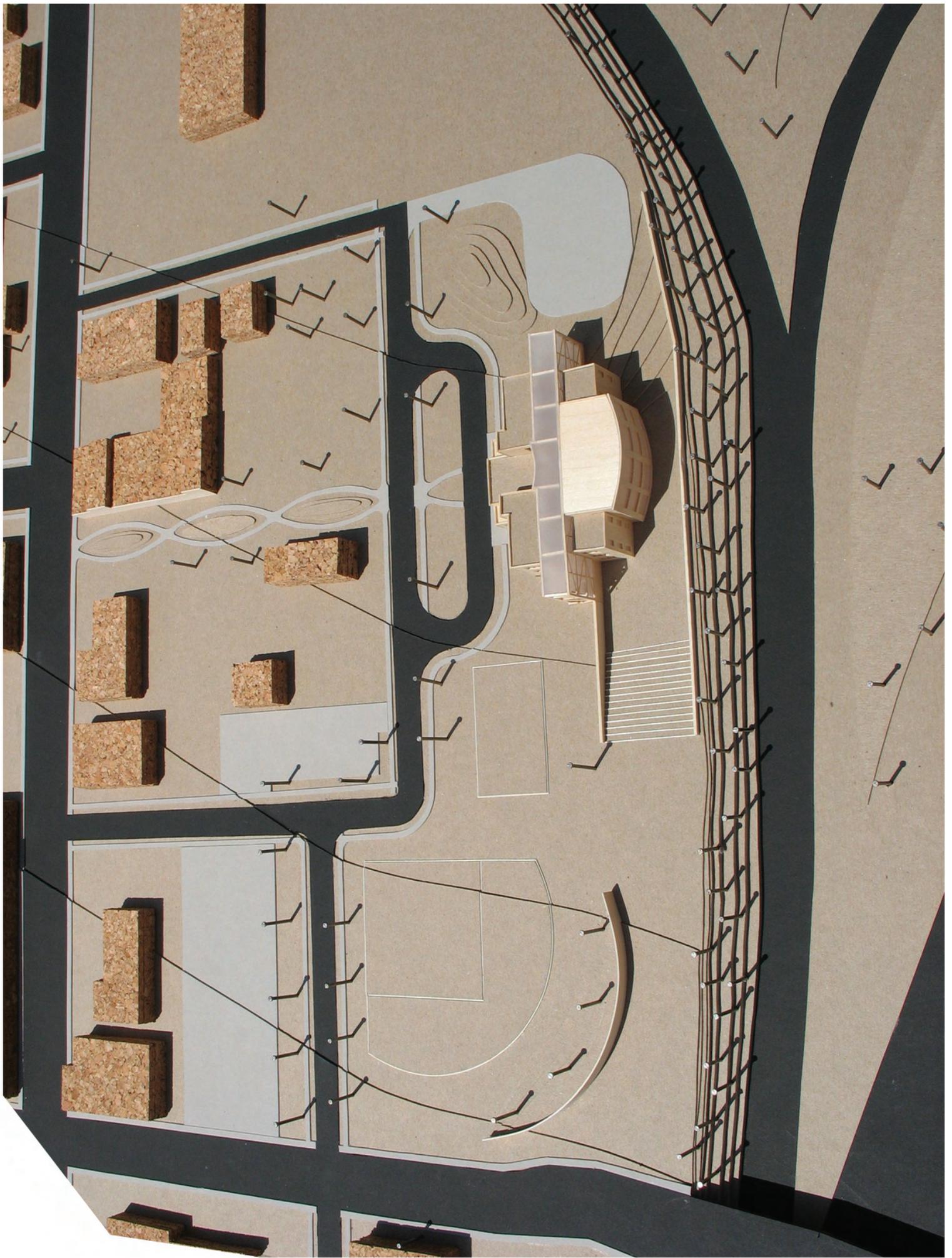


BUS STOP SIDE ELEVATIONS | SCALE: 1/32"=1'



BUS STOP FRONT ELEVATIONS | SCALE: 1/32"=1'





Conclusion

Throughout the course of the year the changes in this thesis and design had both positive and negative effects towards the outcome of the project. I feel that the thesis presented in this project is very strong and supported very well. However, the design of the building as a youth facility is still a good idea, it was not as fully developed as it could have been.

The buildings design had undergone many changes from start to finish and even though it was not as developed as I wanted it to be at the end of the semester, it was headed in the direction I wanted it to go.

Throughout the design process of the thesis project, parts of the original thesis were dropped and not incorporated into the design because they had become obsolete. Because of this parts of the design had to be reconstructed, thought out and redesigned.

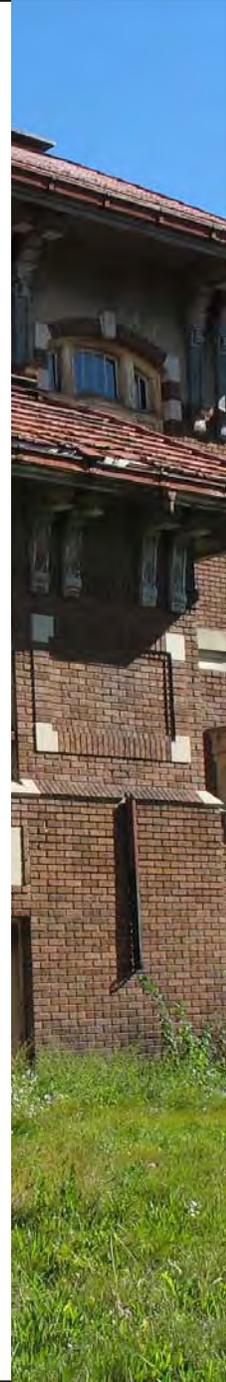
Some of the obstacles with this site included working with the existing structure, this proved to be one of the biggest challenges in this whole thesis. The history behind the building was of great importance and why I had decided to keep as much of the original structure as possible. But with the design at the end of the semester, the roof treatment had proven difficult.

At the presentation, some of the feedback I had received brought up new questions that, 1: I had not thought about, or 2: I had considered at one time and decided to go in a different direction.

It would be interesting to see what this project could turn out to be if I continue in the direction the project is headed in.



- A - Clark School 1913-1951
- B - Letter from Al Hansen to Ms. Rosalind Williams
- C - Clark School Information
- D - Information on Clark School's Student Enrollment
- E - Information on Dr. Daniel Clark
- F - "Proposal To Close Clark & Fairview Community Schools, September 1971"
- G - "Clark School To Become Police Hall Of Fame"
- H - "'Father of Flint's School System' To Receive Honor"
- I - "Dedication of Cemetery Marker Honors Pioneer Flint Physician"
- J - "Trip Down Memory Lane" - Education
- K - Original Clark School - Photo
- L - New Clark School - Photo
- M - Clark School Photo
- N - Clark School Teachers - Photo
- O - Original Clark School - Photo of Interior



CLARK SCHOOL



1913

1951

CLARK SCHOOL 1913 - 1951

The name, Clark School, was first given to an old structure at Eighth and Harrison Streets, built in 1879. It was named 'Clark' in 1896 with the following provision; "In honor of Dr. Daniel Clark, deceased, who so faithfully served the cause of education for many years, that a stone tablet be placed in front of the entrance and 'Clark Public School' to be carved thereon".

The present site of Clark School was purchased July 22nd, 1910, from the Barnabas Fay Estate, for the sum of \$11,000.00 for three and one-half acres. The present building was erected in 1912 at a cost of \$107,444.86 and furnished at a cost of \$13,351.74.

Clark also has two temporary sites. Crago has a one-acre area at Rosemary Street and Lippincott Boulevard. It has three buildings of two rooms each and houses pupils from kindergarten through the sixth grade. The present enrollment there is 130, with four and one-half teachers. Elm Park, the second site, has an area of .36 acre and lies between Dwight and Ferris Avenues and south of Pingree Avenue. There are two buildings, one a two-room building and the second, four rooms. This building houses 103 pupils from kindergarten through the second grade with three teachers.

The present Clark School was opened in September, 1913. It was the first of the so-called modern buildings for that era in Flint. It is a two-story building with basement. It has fifteen classrooms, a gymnasium, a teacher lounge, a clinic and office. It was well built and after twenty-eight years of use is in excellent condition.

The first principal was Miss Mary Coates, who served from 1913 to 1925. Miss Coates was instrumental in the founding of the Flint Parent-Teacher Association in February, 1922. She was followed by Miss Lena McLeod, Mrs. Lina Drumm and, in 1932, by Miss Dorah Young.

Mr. Iver Jensen, who is our present custodian, came to us from the Longfellow School.

The present enrollment at Clark and temporaries is 670, with a staff of 21½ teachers. Special services are provided by a nurse, a speech correctionist and an instrumental music teacher.

The school building is used after school hours by one Girl Scout Troon, the Stepping Stone girls and the Gray-Y boys.

Clark School has a very active P.T.A. with a membership of about four hundred, nearly one hundred per cent of the families represented. We are most grateful for their splendid cooperation and interest in the school and its welfare.

We have also two very active Child Study groups and a well-organized Homeroom Mothers Club. All are most helpful and co-operative, with a friendly interest in the school and its problems.

Clark Faculty and Staff

Miss Dorah Young, Principal

Mrs. Mable Moss, Secretary

Clark School	Grade		Grade
Mrs. Eva Rann	Kdg.	Crago Temporary	Grade
Mrs. Florabelle Smothers	1st	Mrs. Inda Farless	Kdg
Mrs. Agatha Perkins	2nd	Miss Gladys Smith	1-2
Miss Odena Covington	2nd	Mrs. Hazel McKillop	2-3
Mrs. Bernice Nickel	3rd	Mrs. Mary Blight	4-5
Mrs. Ernestine Brown	3rd	Mrs. Madeline Kitchens	5-6
Miss Ann Driscoll	4th	Mrs. Irene Rosebush - Custodian	
Miss LaGussie Simmons	4th		
Mrs. Oris Beane	4-5		
Miss Ruby Maurer	5th	Elm Park Temporary	Kdg.
Mrs. Stella Scotchfield	5th	Mrs. Roberta Courts	Kdg.
Mrs. Fern Wright	6th	Mrs. Vesta Dunn	1st
Mrs. Clara Collins	6th	Mrs. Ida Sprague	2nd
Mrs. Lydia Rueco	Spec.	Mrs. Dorothy Williams - Custodian	
Mr. Iver Jensen - Custodian			

Clark School Parent-Teacher Association

Officers

President	Mrs. David Jackson
Father Vice-President	Mr. John Tyiska
Mother Vice-President	Mrs. Connie Childress
Teacher Vice-President	Mrs. Agatha Perkins
Secretary	Mrs. Thelma Vaughn
Treasurer	Mrs. James Martlew
Historian	Mrs. L. Williams

Chairmen

Health and Safety	Mrs. Booker Wilder
Membership	Mrs. L. Rann
Program	Mrs. Roberta Rouse
Publicity	Mrs. John Tyiska
Homeroom Mothers	Mrs. Delmar Rouse
Clothing	Mrs. John Ranger
Advisory Committee Rep.	Mrs. Frank Bowden

Flint Community Schools

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING • 923 EAST KEARSLEY STREET • FLINT, MICHIGAN 48502

October 18, 1976

Ms. Rosalind Williams
City Hall
108 East Green Street
Ithaca, New York 14850

Dear Ms. Williams:

I have been told of your telephone call to Dr. Clancy and asked to give you additional information regarding our leasing of vacated school facilities for community use. Your inquiry is timely because we are currently in the process of changing tenants in one of our buildings and, just two months ago, the Flint Board of Education approved leasing arrangements that keep three other schools occupied.

The rationale for our active search for other utilization of a school building is directly tied to the Board's commitment to Community Education, which is best explained in the publication, The Flint Community Schools... a Catalog, beginning on page nine. I have enclosed a copy for your reference.

The ramifications of that commitment are two-fold:

First, the Flint Board of Education has consistently maintained a policy that encourages the use of physical facilities under its control by groups and organizations that have as their objective the development of personal character and civic welfare. It has been the Board's position that buildings and facilities should be available to the public as widely as statutes and regular school and library programs will permit. As a consequence, Flint schools have become the nucleus of the neighborhoods and activity in school facilities has helped create a more positive community attitude. Experience shows that residents will continue to utilize a school as their neighborhood center after declining enrollments or other factors force its closing to traditional classroom use.

Secondly, because of the Community Education approach to urban problems, major agencies and institutions have been working shoulder to shoulder with the Flint schools and, in the process, we have established a relationship that has contributed to our success in keeping a schoolhouse lighted. Examples include the following:

Ms. Rosalind Williams
Page 2
October 18, 1976

*Urban renewal brought sharp declines in enrollment at Fairview Elementary School, forcing its closing in June, 1971. The Genesee County Drug Abuse Commission requested to lease the building for use as its program center. The commission moved into the school in September of that year and redecorated the old classrooms. Until 1975, Fairview housed the commission's office, crisis center, education center and methadone treatment and counseling programs. Under an arrangement with the commission, the Board of Education operated a temporary alternative education program for junior high students, and retained use of the gymnasium for various community activities. In September, 1975, the building and property were sold to General Motors Corporation for an expansion project by the Buick Motor Division. The school was demolished this summer.

*Clark Elementary School also was closed in 1971 but for a different reason. Freeway construction separated it from the community it served, necessitating school boundary changes. The building was leased to the City of Flint so that it could operate a number of police-related programs and activities. These include such police programs as youth projects, community relations, a citizens' complaint bureau, police service officers, police reserves and athletics and youth recreation. Just this month, the city moved the police programs to Oak school (see below) in a commitment to serve residents of that neighborhood, and school administrators have been talking with another agency about moving into Clark.

*Doyle Elementary School was closed in 1974 but immediately became the headquarters for the Greater Flint Opportunities Industrialization Center. OIC is a nonprofit organization that teaches skills and encourages people to help themselves. An extension for its lease for another year was granted by the Board of Education in August, 1976.

*Oak and Parkland Elementary Schools are the latest victims of declining enrollments. Both were closed in June, 1976, but have been leased for other uses. An agreement approved in August assigned Oak school to the Flint Police Department, which will use it for a number of special programs (as described above), and Parkland to the Urban League of Flint for operating its Whitney M. Young, Jr., Street Academy. The street academy provides personalized instruction in an informal atmosphere to students who have dropped out of public schools. The Urban League started the program in the basement of a church five years ago, then moved it to a former union hall.

Ms. Rosalind Williams
Page 3
October 18, 1976

Parkland's facilities give the academy added space for its operation. The Oak and Parkland agreements make provision for the Board to keep both buildings open for one year as community centers.

Typically, leasing arrangements have several considerations in common:

- *Each lease is drawn for one year.
- *An annual leasing fee is established at \$1.
- *Tenants have an option to renew their leases subject to Flint Board of Education approval.
- *Tenants pay for operation of the buildings (heat, lights and water) and provide insurance.
- *Provision is made to permit use of a portion of the building (gymnasium, for example) for community activities and contain a save-harmless clause protecting the Flint Board of Education from any lawsuit which might arise as a result of occupancy by tenants.
- *Provision is made for periodic inspection of the buildings to verify that they are being operated in a satisfactory manner by the tenants.
- *A cancellation clause permits termination of a lease in the event the Board is not satisfied with a tenant's use of a building or the activities it conducts.

You may wish to obtain first-hand impressions from the people who lease our properties. The schools and your contacts are:

Clark-Oak--Mayor James W. Rutherford, City of Flint, 1101 S. Saginaw Street, 48502, telephone (313) 766-7346.

Doyle--Reverend Harry Redds, executive director, OIC, 1050 N. Saginaw Street, 48503, telephone (313) 239-1424.

Parkland--Patricia Redds, director Whitney M. Young, Jr., Street Academy, 3319 North Street, 48505, telephone (313) 785-3470.

Fairview--Charles P. Holmes, executive director, Genesee County Substance Abuse Commission, 726 N. Saginaw Street, 48502, telephone (313) 232-1181.

Ms. Rosalind Williams
Page 4
October 18, 1976

I certainly hope this information proves worthwhile. If we can provide additional assistance, please don't hesitate to call or write.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Al Hansen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Al Hansen
Public Information and Communications

AH:vh

Enclosure

FULL NAME: Clark Elementary School

NAMED FOR: Dr. Daniel Clark (HISTORY, BACKGROUND INFO.)
suburban development in the largest subdivision

ARCHITECT:

LOCATIONS: 1319 Harrison
(PAST AND PRESENT)

DATE OPENED: 1913 (Sept.)

ADDITIONS TO BUILDING:

FIRST GRADUATING CLASS:

1915

DATE CLOSED: June 1971 (paper transferred to Stewart)

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS:	1951 - 1970	401/1967 - 244 ²⁰	201/1965 - 52 ¹
1970 - 155	1966 - 525	1960 - 617	
1927 - 574 (largest enrollment)	1921 - 178		

PRINCIPALS & OTHER OUTSTANDING PERSONNEL:

Miss Mary Egan 1913-1925
 Miss Cora King 1935-53²
 Harry J. Bigelow 1967²⁵-71³
 Kara Hall 1905¹⁸
 Mrs. Bayliff 1938¹³
 Mrs. Lena McLeod 1941¹⁷
 Mrs. Vera Drum 1943¹⁹
 Duane Brown 1965-67²²

PICTURE SOURCES:

PUBLICATIONS BY STUDENTS:
YEARBOOK:

LITERARY MAGAZINES:

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

SCHOOL COLORS:

SPORT TEAMS & NAMES:

SPECIAL AWARDS OR HIGHLIGHTS:

closed to Flint Police Dept for special programs³⁰

OTHER: Special features;

Temporary, open Craps
-Blue Park¹⁴

Information gathered ~~by~~
from Flint Public Library

Heading	Info		Source
Flint Schools	1st school board elected after the establishment of a grade school system in Flint: Levi Walker, Daniel Clarke, S.N.Warren, Grant Decker, John Delbridge, and C. N. Beecher	16 Feb 1859	Golden Jubilee p. 136
Flint Schools-Naming	Schools named for pioneer citizens-Clark, Walker, Durant, Dort, Cook, Zimmerman, Dwey, Doyle		Flint Local History Scrapbook, 1923-1925 p. 35
Full Name	Clark Elementary School		
Named For	Dr. Daniel Clark, "Father of the public school system in Flint." Druggist, Physician		Flint Journal (FJ), 6/3/1971
Location	1519 Harrison, Flint		
Date Opened	9/1/1913		FJ, 1/28/1971
Addition to Building	1954		Flint Public Schools (K-12) prepared by the Flint, MI League of Women Voters, 1967
Date Closed	June 1971, Students transferred to Stewart		
Enrollment Statistics	1927 - 874		?
Enrollment Statistics	1929 - 933		FJ, 9/1/30
Enrollment Statistics	1930 - 799		FJ, 9/1/30
Enrollment Statistics	1951 - 570		?
Enrollment Statistics	1960 - 647		FJ, 1/28/71
Enrollment Statistics	1961 - 606		?
Enrollment Statistics	1962 - 587		?
Enrollment Statistics	1963 - 536		?
Enrollment Statistics	1964 - 550		FJ, 10/26/60
Enrollment Statistics	1965 - 527		Flint Public Schools (K-12) prepared by the Flint, MI League of Women Voters, 1967
Enrollment Statistics	1966 - 505		?
Enrollment Statistics	1967 - 244		Genesee Intermediate School District Statistical Information, 1967-68
Enrollment Statistics	1968 - 186		Genesee Intermediate School District Statistical Information, 1968-69

Enrollment Statistics	1969 - 253 or 261		FJ, 1/28/71 or Genesee Intermediate School District Statistical Information, 1969-70
Enrollment Statistics	1970 - 185		Genesee Intermediate School District Statistical Information, 1970-71
Enrollment Statistics	1971 - 198		FJ, 1/28/71
Principal	Mary Coates, 1913-25		
Principal	Lena McLeod, 1924-28		Clark School Scrapbook, 1913-1951; Flint City Directory 1924
Principal	Lina Drum, 1929-31		Clark School Scrapbook, 1913-1951; Flint City Directory 1929
Principal	Dorah Young, 1932-58		FJ, 5/25/58
Principal	Gayle Rotter, 1958-63		Flint School Review Vol X, No 1, Oct 58; Fj 9/14/63
Principal	Duane Brown, 1963-67		FJ, 9/14/63 & 6/15/67
Principal	Harry Bigelow, 1967-71		FJ, 8/5/71 & 6/15/67

schools, education, books and other subjects in which my parents were interested. It was necessary sometimes for him to prolong the visit to his patient; he then turned the chair down on the floor and placing a pillow on its back would lie down and interest us for hours with conversation and varied narrations from his rich store of knowledge." The boy Van Buren remembered with deep appreciation the good advice he had received from his "kind hearted physician and genial friend."⁴⁴ He came to Michigan in 1836.

Dr. Chester S. Tucker of Coldwater left his extensive property interests to the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.²²

"Coldwater owes more to Dr. Tucker for the present proud position her schools occupy than to any other man."⁴⁴

Dr. Daniel E. Clark of Flint was a cultured man of high type. Judge Gold is quoted as saying that the doctor had a wide range of knowledge and information. He was especially well posted in botany; was accomplished and resourceful as a physician. He was founder of the school library in Flint.

He contributed a paper on "Sewerage and Its Adjuncts" to the Sanitary Convention in Flint in 1880.²⁰ He gave the principles which should govern the laying of sewers, soil pipes, etc., and said that sewers should not be porous, but impervious to fluids. They should also be ventilated, but not into houses."

"Dr. Henry Taylor came from Cayuga County, New York, to Rochester in Oakland County in 1824. He came through this (Mt. Clemens) region on an exploring tour in 1825. He says there were scarcely a dozen families in the county in 1824 besides those at this center and vicinity. He removed here in 1826 and first stopped among the families of Tuckers down the river. A part of the first three years he spent in teaching school in that neighborhood. He removed to this village in 1829 where he has been faithfully and successfully fighting the varied forms of disease for the last thirty years."⁴⁴ (Read before the Mt. Clemens Lyceum, March 23, 1858.)

Dr. John L. Whiting, registrar of the University of Michigan, appointed in 1817, writes February 28, 1818, to Solomon Sibley, transmitting a commission from the University of Michigan appointing Mr. Sibley one of the trustees and visitors of the Classical Academy of Detroit. He was the first librarian of the Michigan Historical Society and one of the incorporators thereof.⁴⁴

Dr. M. A. Patterson, regent of the University from the first district, addressed the graduates of the medical department in 1853 on "The Romance and Reality of Ancient Medicine." It was "an able address, manifesting a great amount of research, written in a style, and we have no doubt, delivered in a manner worthy of the subject and the occasion."⁴⁷

Dr. Oliver C. Comstock (the elder) served as member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, 1841-1843, as superintendent of public instruction, 1843-1845, as representative from Branch County, 1849.

He was the first judge of Seneca County, and the first postmaster of

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forty-three years. He was widely known, and a trusted and popular physician.

Dr. Robert D. Lamond, a graduate of the medical school at Castleton, Vermont, and also of the Fairfield Medical College, Herkimer County, New York, came to Flint, about 1838, from Pontiac, where he had commenced practice soon after 1830. In 1835 he was a member of the Oakland County Medical Society, and its secretary. Afterwards, he was one of the original members of the first medical society of Genesee County (as were also Drs. King and Hoyes). He continued to reside in Flint during the remainder of his life, and was for many years the most prominent physician in the county. He represented Genesee County in the legislature in 1844, and died in Flint in 1871. (See Volume I, Pages 213 and 353.)

Dr. George W. Fish came to this county in 1836, locating in the township of Genesee, where he practiced for two or three years, and then removed to Flint, where he remained in practice till 1846. At that time he removed to Jackson, and three or four years afterward, on account of his health, to Central America, in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company. Upon the completion of that work he went to China, and remained there seven years in the medical service of the Board of Missions. While there, he filled, for a time, a vacancy in the United States consulate at Hong Kong. Upon the opening of the War of the Rebellion, he returned to the United States and entered the army as brigade surgeon, holding that position till the end of the war, after which he returned to Flint. He served for a time on the board of trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and also one term in the State Senate. (See Volume I, Page 353, and Volume II, Page 309 *et seq.*)

Dr. Daniel Clarke is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1839. He came to this county in 1840 and settled in the township of Grand Blanc. He removed to Flint in 1844, but remained only until 1845, when he returned to Massachusetts. In 1847 he again located in Flint, where he continued in extensive practice. (See Volume II, Page 235.)

Dr. Richardson came to Flint about 1837. He removed West soon after 1840, and later practiced in Greenville, Montcalm County.

Dr. H. C. Fairbank, a native of Wayne County, New York, and a graduate of the Willoughby University and of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, commenced practice in the village of Flint with Dr. R. D. Lamond in the spring of 1847. In the following year he removed to Grand Blanc and entered practice there with the veteran Dr. King. This business connection continued for one and one-half years, when Dr. King retired to his farm. Dr. Fairbank remained in Grand Blanc till November, 1864, when he removed to Flint. During the sixteen years of his practice in the former place his ride extended through six townships, of which Grand Blanc was the center. (See Volume I, Page 200.)

Dr. Elijah Drake practiced until his death. He was the son of Drake and of Morgan.

Dr. De Laskie (formerly practiced) in 1879 removed to Chicago. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College.

Dr. John Willet, came to Flint in 1844, upon appointment as surgeon from the service he had been in. He has been in business since. He has been in Flint since 1879 was serving a term in prison.

Dr. Samuel W. Pattison, 1836. After practicing in Fentonville until 1844, he removed to Fentonville. He was the first to settle in that township for several years.

Dr. John C. Gallusett, came to Fentonville, Michigan, in 1844. He removed to Fentonville upon the removal of Dr. Pattison. He remained in Fentonville until 1848, when he returned to Fentonville. He remained in Fentonville until 1848, when he returned to Fentonville. He remained in Fentonville until 1848, when he returned to Fentonville.

Dr. Thomas Stearns followed the business of a farmer, but, impelled by the desire to practice, he commenced the practice of medicine in 1844, enjoying the respect of his neighbors.

Dr. Knight was continued in practice until 1844, when he moved to Petoskey.

Dr. Isaac Wixon practiced in the township of Argentin until 1844, when he removed to Argentin. He remained in Argentin until 1879 practicing, at which time he received his diploma at the University of Michigan. He practiced his profession for forty years, from 1829 to Oakland County.

PROPOSAL TO CLOSE CLARK & FAIRVIEW COMMUNITY SCHOOLS, SEPTEMBER 1971

Membership decreases at Clark and Fairview elementary schools indicate that it would be more effective educationally and from the standpoint of economy to close these two facilities in September 1971 and reassign the students to adjacent schools.

The present Clark School enrollment is 198. Projected membership for Clark and Stewart Schools for the 1971-72 academic year indicates that the Stewart building will have sufficient capacity to house the combined membership. The number anticipated to be transferred to Stewart School in September is 150 students. This number does not include Special Education Type A pupils who will be assigned elsewhere, nor does it include prekindergarten and one section of kindergarten which it may be necessary to house at a different location under the administration of Stewart School. Plans are presently being explored to secure a unit at the Howard Estates if needed to house the prekindergarten and one section of the kindergarten.

The present membership at Fairview School is 137. It is proposed to transfer this student body to the Williams Community School in September 1971.

Necessary arrangements will be made to transfer to other existing vacancies in the school district both the administrative and the teaching staffs from the schools being recommended for closing.

The preceding staff recommendations have been made following a detailed review of anticipated enrollments for 1971-72. The study committee consisted of principals from the schools involved, elementary area directors, representatives of the Research Department, and the Associate Superintendent for the K-12 Division.

On the basis of the preceding information, the following resolution is proposed.

Be it Resolved, That

The Flint Board of Education

- a. Closes Clark and Fairview Community Schools, effective September 1, 1971.
- b. Transfers the students now attending Clark School to Stewart Community School, effective September 1, 1971.
- c. Transfers the students now attending Fairview School to Williams Community School, effective September 1, 1971.

Clark School To Become Police Hall Of Fame

The former Clark School, 1519 Harrison Street, where many Interchange residents, old and young, received their elementary training, is destined to become a Michigan Police Hall of Fame, according to an announcement made by Flint Police Chief James W. Rutherford several weeks ago.

The hall will be controlled by a committee representing the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, the Michigan Sheriff's Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, and other professional police organizations. It not only will honor policemen throughout the state who have died in the

line of duty, but also will pay tribute both to police officers and to private citizens who endangered their lives to rescue others.

Some Interchange residents believe that the proposed institution is close enough to the Cultural Center to be included automatically in sight-seeing trips to the Center.

Incidentally, the Flint Police Department leased Clark School from the Flint Board of Education more than a year ago when the demolition of residences to make way for the interchange drastically reduced the elementary school population in the area.

8-8-39.

'Father of Flint's School System' to Receive Honor

FLINT PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Colin J. McDonald

An oversight that has existed for 55 years—standing as a blot on Flint's reputation for gratitude—will be remedied Wednesday.

It concerns the memory of Dr. Daniel Clarke, "father of Flint's public school system," a founder of two scientific societies and a practicing physician here for 40 years. Flint also is indebted to him for the planting of the elms that grow in such profusion along East Kearsley street.

Dr. Clarke died in 1884, and his grave at Glenwood cemetery has never been marked. For more than half a century the turf nearby has been trod by persons unaware that here lay buried one of Flint's most able and unselfish pioneers.

The oversight is being written off by the Genesee County Medical society. One of its members, Dr. R. S. Morrish, discovered that the grave was barren. At his suggestion a stone has been provided, and it will be dedicated at a ceremony to be held at noon Wednesday.

There will be three speakers. L. H. Lamb, superintendent of schools, will represent the educational system that Dr. Clarke helped to build; Dr. Leon Bogart the medical society, of which he is president, and Charles A. Durand the Masonic orders, in which Dr. Clarke was prominent.

Born in Massachusetts

Dr. Morrish, as chairman of the society's committee that was appointed to place the stone, will be master of ceremonies. Dr. T. S. Conover and Dr. R. S. Halligan are the other members of the group.

Dr. Clarke, born in 1811 in Dedham, Mass., was educated at Harvard university. He came to Grand Blanc in 1840 and practiced for a year. Then he returned to Massachusetts, where in 1843 he married Mary Elizabeth Flint of Cohasset. At the end of that year the couple came to Flint to spend the rest of their lives.

In the Journal of the Medical Society on Oct. 27, 1937, Dr. Morrish wrote that "the presence of vast numbers of towering elms" along East Kearsley street was a result of Dr. Clarke's foresight and labor.

"He may justly be credited with being the father of our public school system," said Dr. Morrish. "At the annual meeting of the school board in 1859, it was voted unanimously to organize a graded school system . . . A board of six members was appointed, one of whom was Dr. Clarke, who already had devoted some years to the school system. So fully were his services in this direction appreciated by his townpeople that he was continued on the board for more than 30 years. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the union school district of Flint."



Dr. Daniel Clarke
Leading Scientist

"The school library and museum were started and built up largely by his personal effort. He was recognized as one of the leading natural scientists of the state and was particularly interested in botany, and had one of the most complete private herbariums in the country."

"The Flint Scientific Institute was one of the earliest societies for culture in Genesee county. It was founded Feb. 8, 1853, through the efforts of Francis H. Rankin and Dr. Clarke, the latter being elected its first president, and re-elected year after year. Dr. Clarke was also the moving spirit in the formation of the Flint Academy of Medicine in 1871."

From the time it was opened until 1883, Dr. Clarke was physician in charge of the Michigan School for the Deaf. He also was examining surgeon for the penitentiary in this district. From 1861 to 1868 he was worshipful master of Washington chapter No. 15, RAM, and he also belonged to the Genesee Valley commandery, Knights Templar. He was a Unitarian.

This early Flint physician, says Dr. Morrish, was "never ambitious for worldly honors." But probably the most retiring man would like to have a tombstone on his grave.



HONORED—Dr. McClellan B. Conover (right), medical superintendent of Genesee Memorial Hospital, accepts an award in recognition of outstanding service in behalf of the physically handicapped from Dr. Lawrence L. Jarvie, Flint's general superintendent of community education. The presentation was made at a luncheon in Hotel Durant Monday, opening Flint's observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. (Journal Photo)

Doctor Honored On Handicapped

The efforts of a Flint doctor in the field of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped were recognized Monday in Hotel Durant.

Dr. McClellan B. Conover, medical superintendent of Genesee Memorial Hospital, was honored by the

Flint Committee to Promote Employment of Handicapped Persons, a unit of the Council of Social Agencies.

The award, in recognition of outstanding service to the handicapped, was given to Dr. Conover at a luncheon marking the start of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week in Flint.

The presentation to Dr. Conover was made by Dr. Lawrence L. Jarvie, Flint's general superintendent of community education and honorary chairman of the week.

In making the presentation, Dr. Jarvie briefly reviewed the health needs of Genesee County over the last 10 years and said that until recently there was no centralized coordinating office for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Through the organizational efforts of Dr. Conover, the Rehabilitation Service Center at Genesee Memorial Hospital was instituted.

The purpose of the center is to provide an evaluation of a patient's rehabilitation potential and then direct him to the services

that can best help rehabilitate him.

The Rev. Larsson S. Sherwood, a blind minister from Belterdam Junction, N.Y., spoke on "Selling Yourself."

He urged the handicapped to sell their own "intrinsic" worth through their respective personalities. He asked that the handicapped recognize their physical shortcomings and do the best with what they have.

Other speakers were Paul H. Ginter, principal of Parkland Elementary School; Gustav A. Reis, manager of the Flint Office of the Michigan Employment Security Commission, and T. Neal Eubank, president of the Flint Civitan Club.

The luncheon was held in conjunction with the Civitan Club's weekly meeting.



A grave in Glenwood cemetery, which had been unmarked since it was sealed in 1884, today bears a stone inscribed:

Daniel Clarke, M.D.
April 19, 1811
April 26, 1884

Leaders of the medical profession, the school system and Masonry joined Wednesday noon to honor the memory of Dr. Clarke through dedication of the marker, provided by the Genesee County Medical Society.

Dr. R. S. Morrish, who was chairman, told how he had discovered there was nothing on the grave to show it was that of the pioneer physician credited with being "the father of Flint's public school system."

Before about 40 men and women, Dr. Leon Bogart, president of the medical society, Charles A. Durand, a Masonic leader, and Ralph M. Freeman, president of the board of education, discussed Dr. Clarke's contribution to the development of Flint.

Pioneer's Grave Is Marked—A stone purchased by the Genesee County Medical Society for the grave of Dr. Daniel Clarke, which had never been marked, was dedicated Wednesday at Glenwood cemetery. From the left are: Dr. R. S. Morrish, chairman of the ceremony; Ralph M. Freeman, board of education president; L. H. Lamb, superintendent of schools; Dr. Leon M. Bogart, president of the medical society, and Charles A. Durand, a Masonic leader. Dr. Clarke was a founder of the public school system and scientific societies and was prominent in Masonry. (Journal Photo).

8-10-39 FLINT PUBLIC LIBRARY 7-10-39
Dedication of Cemetery Marker Honors Pioneer Flint Physician

Masonic Leader Talks
With Mr. Durand commenting that Dr. Clarke, in becoming a builder of Masonic lodges, saw something in Masonry for the good of Flint, Dr. Bogart said:

"Dr. Clarke served not only as a physician to our early community, but in fullness of his life contributed to the beautification of Flint. As a co-founder of our board of education and the Flint Scientific Institute, he stamped his individual influence upon our intellectual life."

"It is not the deeds of the single stars of humanity that shape our

lives, but the everyday effort of the unsung and forgotten cosmos of men that perpetuates and crystallizes progress. It is men like him who carry the germinating center of the past to fertilize in the progress of the future."

L. H. Lamb, superintendent of schools, introduced Mr. Freeman who said it was "very desirable to recognize the efforts of a man who was so distinguished and valuable a citizen, contributed so largely to civic life and did so much to create and develop the school system."

Resolution Read

Mr. Freeman read a resolution that was passed by Flint teachers when Dr. Clarke died. A copy of the resolution had been sent to Mr. Lamb by Lucy T. Stewart, 921 Algonquin street. It follows:

"We the teachers of the Flint public schools have with deep sorrow and regret learned of the death of Dr. Daniel Clarke.

"In him we mourn the loss of one who, for 23 years, has proved to be a most earnest and devoted friend of the Flint public schools and a man who, by his unselfishness and untiring industry, has contributed most to the progress of the schools, and has ever kept himself fully abreast of the rapidly advancing educational interests.

"Particularly do we most gratefully remember his arduous labors in the building up and maintenance of the library, and his numerous invaluable contributions to the museum, both of which are fitting memorials to one who gave so much of his time and careful attention that they might be a source of benefit to the use of the city.

"We recognize in him the perfect gentleman, the liberal scholar and the typical citizen. . . ."

These sentiments, said Mr. Freeman, probably would be those of the board of education of today.

Clark School's History Traced Trip Down Memory Lane

ALICE G. LETHBRIDGE
Journal Staff Writer

It's a long time since youngsters at Clark School used to call out, "Here comes a kid in a hack!" or, "Hey, Johnny Friedcake!" And after the school closes in June, all the other childish expressions of delight, teasing or whatever will be simply memories.

The first school at the site of Clark School was built in 1878 and was known as the Hascall Street School because it was on a stretch of Harrison St. then called Hascall. Part of this area was a marsh, and there was a bridge over it. A fence around the playground was intended to keep the school children away from the swamp.

In 1896, the Board of Education decided to rename the building in honor of a 30-year board member, the late Dr. Daniel Clarke. He was even then considered the "father of the public school system in Flint." He and his brother, John B. Clarke, owned a drugstore (it opened in 1849) which was operated as Clark's, hence the difference in spelling.

Dr. Clarke was born in 1811 in Dedham, Mass., and came

to Grand Blanc in 1840. He returned to his native state to marry, and brought his wife to Flint to live. He practiced medicine here for 40 years, and was physician at Michigan School for the Deaf from the time it opened in 1854.

The original Clark school had four rooms for the first four grades. Miss Clara E. Hall was principal and first grade teacher.

Mrs. Blanche Washington, 118 E. Wellington Ave., who lived where the Otto P. Graff firm is situated now, attended Clark in 1900. She recalls how the principal used to play the organ, which was placed in the middle of the hall, as pupils marched in and out.

Those were the days of school bells, too. The one in the cupola on the roof summoned tardy children and served as a timepiece to the neighbors. Another bell was kept in the hall for use in fire drills.

Another former Clark pupil remembers the time Flint school superintendent Alvin N. Cody talked to the children about the old North Church and the ride of Paul Revere. He said Cody's description was so exciting that he imagined he could hear Revere coming right down the hall.

About "Johnny Friedcake," here's the story: At the northwest corner of Saginaw and Eighth Sts., was Alexander's Bakery. The baker's son John attended Clark. If the doughnuts didn't turn out absolutely perfect in shape, Alexander would put the discs in a sack and tell John to pass them out to his pals. The sight of John carrying the sack prompted his nickname and the call which announced his coming.

On the northeast corner, just across the street, was Fred Armstrong's grocery. Here was as good a supply of penny candy as ever tempted

a youngster during recess. In fact, here was where Mrs. Hall's famous disciplinary measures often were challenged. It was a rule that nobody leave the playground during recess, but if a fellow happened to be swift-footed and have a penny in his pocket, he just might dash over for one of those brand new candies called "tootsie rolls."

Boys and girls had separate play areas on the playground, a tall wooden fence dividing them. Like most such fences, they had an occasional knothole. If a curious boy peeked to see who was going on on the other side, he might suffer a poke in the eye.

The reference to "kid in a hack" would be the cry greeting any youngster who arrived at school in a hired conveyance. One former pupil suffered this indignity the very first day he went to first grade, because his mother didn't want him to walk that far.

Another memory of those early years is the spectacle of the horsedrawn hears going by. For some reason most of the funeral corteges used to wind around Clark school area, recalls a former student. When this happened, almost every head would turn to the window. In those days, the casket and flowers were inside a glass case, which in addition to the appealing sight of horses going by, made attention to studies nearly impossible.

One time during the early 1900s, school was closed and put to use as a hospital for influenza patients. In the winter, it was nothing unusual for school to be suspended because of severe snowstorms. Yet, the same youngsters who couldn't make it because of the weather would most likely be among the ones who went bobsledding down the incline on Harrison St. between Fifth and Seventh Streets.

Even in summer, the Clark



Clark Fielded a Championship Basketball Team in 1917

ine

school area was often a scene of much activity since the circuses used to pitch tents in that vicinity. Then every youngster who could carry a pail would work to water the elephants in exchange for a circus pass.

There wasn't just one circus, there were five or six: Sal's Floto, The Hundred and One Ranch, Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, the P.T. Barnum show, the Ringling Brothers (later these two merged into one company) and the Hagenbeck and Wallace circus.

A fellow named Fred Wright who lived on nearby Fay Street used to wear Mexican or cowboy apparel and often appeared in such shows as the Buffalo Bill show. He was well known to Clark school children.

By 1910, the Board of Education was looking for a way to expand Clark, and at a cost of \$11,000, three and a half acres were purchased from the Barnabas Fay estate for a new building adjacent to the old.

Two years later, the new structure was opened, with Miss Mary Coates as principal. Clark School was considered a model throughout Michigan because it had the very latest in lighting, ventilation, architectural beauty and convenience.

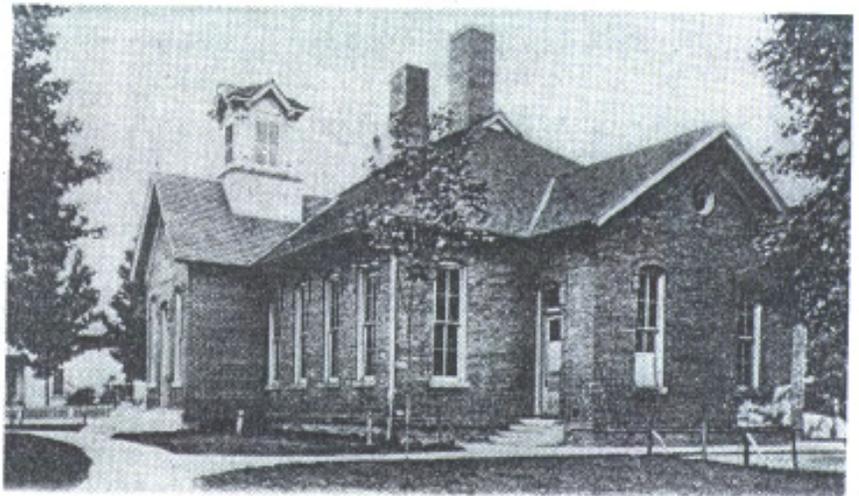
According to an article in The Journal, visitors came from all over the state to see the building. Almost buried in the account is this description of someone's goof: "The only place where the Clark school falls short is in the gymnasium. Through some mistake in the plans, the specifications

M Will Offer A New Degree

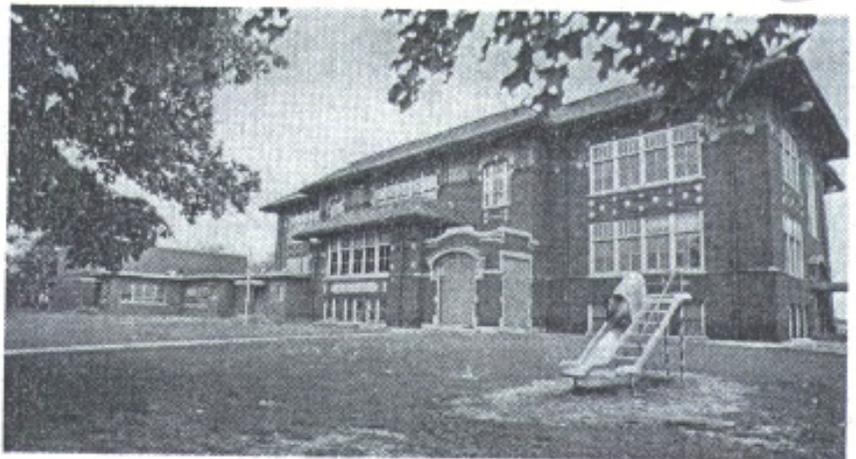
ANN ARBOR — The University of Michigan department of electrical engineering is changing its name and adding a new undergraduate degree program.

The new name is department of electrical and computer engineering, and the new degree is bachelor of science in computer engineering.

The new name becomes effective July 1, and the new degree will be offered next fall.



Clark School in Late 1800s (Top) and Today



as drawn up called for an iron post in the middle of the gymnasium. Neither the architects nor the contractor thought about it at the time and it was only after the building was completed that it was noticed. The result is that the gymnasium cannot be used for basketball, or some of the other games, although it can be used for regular gymnasium classes."

The Journal published a picture of Clark School's Thanksgiving project in 1913, showing 15 boys lined up with their wagons loaded with all kinds of vegetables, canned fruits and freshly baked goods. They would distribute this on the afternoon before the holiday.

The custom had started years before in quite a different way. An older woman living in the vicinity of the school used to push a baby buggy around town, accepting whatever donations of food and other things she could get. One year, the Clark children surprised her at Thanksgiving time with a big barrel filled with food.

After that, a yearly collection of food was made for needy persons.

Integration was a natural condition at the school, as many black families lived nearby. One of the school's star athletes in 1917 was a black youngster named Percy McClellan, who later became a Flint policeman. He died in 1960.

The first dental inspection at the school was in 1915, revealing that only three children could truthfully say "No cavities!" The result of the survey was that Flint's dentists agreed to provide free care for any pupils who could not afford to pay for it.

As with most schools of the time, programs on patriotism were popular events. One memorable activity was the annual award to the student who wrote the best account of the GAR's visit. That stood for the Grand Army of the Republic, an active veterans organization in the years after the Civil War. In 1914, Edna Jensen won the prize, relating how M.C. Barney of the Gov. Crapo Post of the

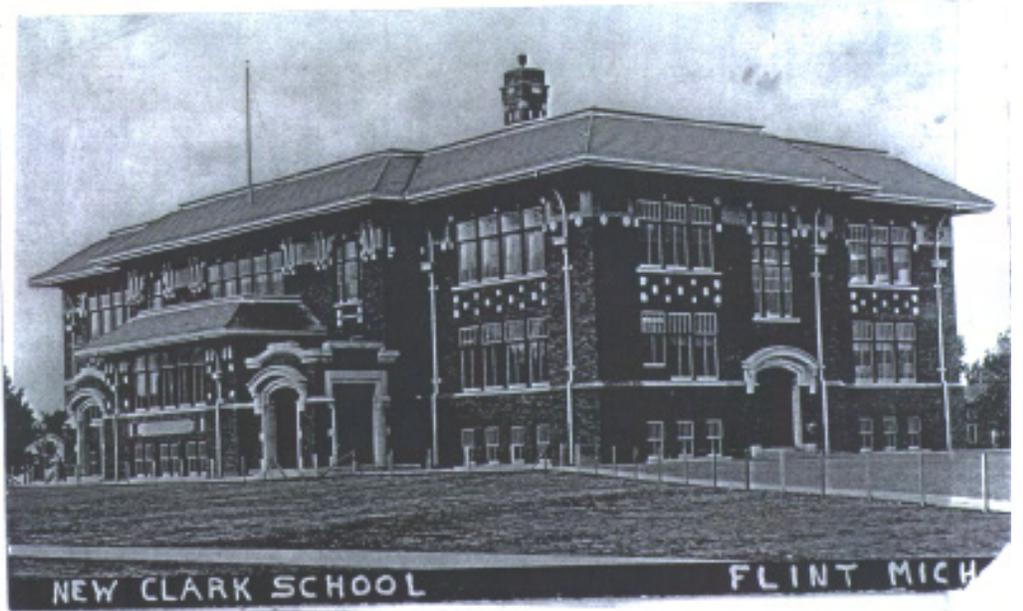
GAR, had described his experiences in the war. "Mr. Barney also gave a talk on the bad habit of smoking and its effect," she added, "and he warned all boys against it."

The building is still structurally sound, but it will become practically isolated when the M 78-1 475 interchange is completed. The enrollment of Clark school is only 150 this year, making the operation economically unfeasible. The peak year for enrollment was 1927, when 874 children attended. The biggest drop, reflecting the development of the expressway, showed in 1967, when the enrollment was 244 in contrast to that of the preceding year, 505.

The youngsters who will dash out of Clark School in June, perhaps shouting in glee "School's out, school's out . . ." will have memories far different than Flint's old-timers do. For those who attended in the early 1900s, Clark School will always be truly the place of "dear old Golden Rule days."



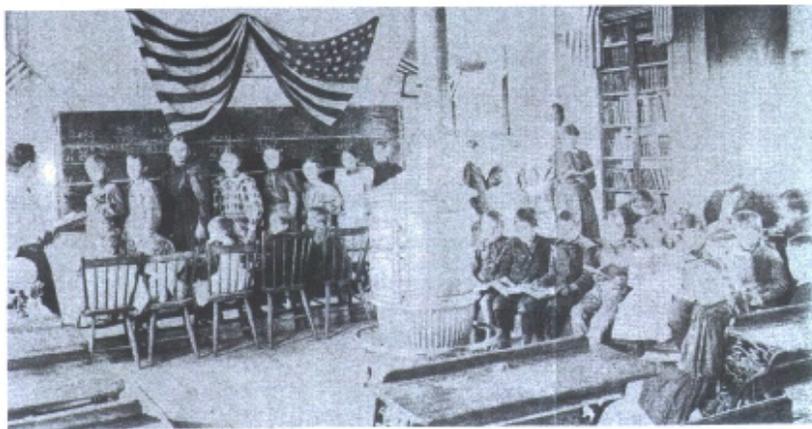
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Clark School, ca 1895. (Courtesy of the Sloan Museum)



From: Harmon's Lane - A Pictorial History of Genesee County 1997



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