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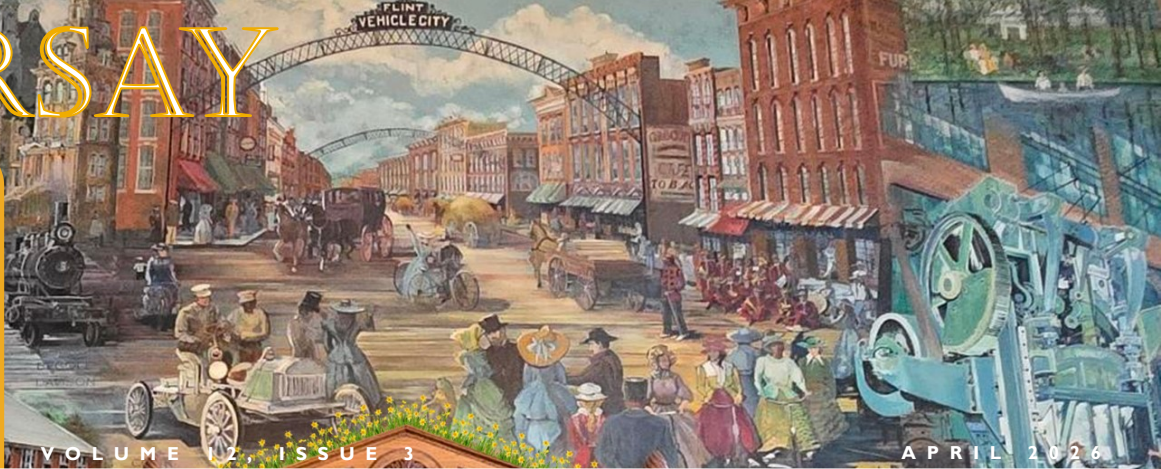
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Courtroom 515, S. Davidek muralist (2007)

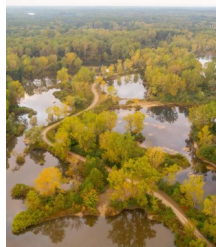
TREES, LAND AND A RIVER

IN THE BEGINNING, trees, land and a river. The trees were cleared to use the land. The trees were versatile for building houses, farms, fences, buildings and milled for board use.

Small lumber mills, large lumber mills and a river to power saw mills and float the boards. Horse drawn wagons, carriages and eventually automobiles.

A lot happened in between these events, but from the 1830's to 1903 when Buick was established and then General Motors in 1908, the City of Flint grew up and it was off and running.

It was no small accomplishment and the world would recognize Flint, Michigan.



This article is not intended as a comprehensive history of Flint or Genesee County. It is written to underscore other institutions or

notable structures that were established or constructed between 1920-1930. There may be errors and omissions, forgiveness is requested in advance.

The decade was selected because of its significance to the *Centennial Anniversary of the Historic Genesee County Courthouse* (1926-2026).

Flint Junior College 1923-1957

- Flint Community Junior College 1957-1970
- Genesee Community College 1970 -1973
- CS Mott Community Junior College 1973-1975
- CS Mott Community College 1975-

Flint Board of Education commissioned a survey about the Flint school system in 1921 and sought recommendations about the future of education and facility needs.

The report was the first mention of a need for a junior college. 50 students would comprise the first freshmen class in September 1923. However, it has been reported that the number was actually closer to 114. The location would be at the new Central High School, with shared facilities for some purposes.



Central High School 1923
(aka Flint Central)

The first building project to occur from the aforementioned report was initially called Oak Grove High School, opening in 1923. The name was changed to Central High School in 1927. The Oak Grove Sanitarium was formerly located on the site.

The land was originally owned by Henry Crapo, governor of Michigan from 1865-68. Crapo planned to build his home on the property, but that idea was abandoned.

The Flint Board of Education acquired the property in 1920, along with 60 adjoining acres. The last class of Central High School was in 2009. There are current plans underway, largely supported by the CS Mott Foundation, that may lead to a re-invented Central High School campus in the same location.



THE CHIEF SPEAKS

Life in our courthouse is fairly routine—motions on Mondays; hearings, bench trials, and jury trials throughout the rest of the week. Convictions or acquittals. Money judgments or no causes. Jurisdiction or no jurisdiction.

But every so often, our little hamlet of a courthouse is rocked by a civic crisis that changes everything.

Judge Edward

Black was the first judge to serve in Courtroom No. 3—my assigned courtroom—after the courthouse was built in 1927. A decade later, that courtroom stood in the shadow of an earthquake: Flint’s historic Sit-Down Strike.

The strike began in late 1936 and continued into early 1937.

General Motors said the workers were trespassing. The union said GM was violating federal labor law by refusing to recognize their right to organize. While executives and organizers battled over the future of American labor, the immediate question arrived in Judge Black’s court in a simple form: Who had the right

to control the plant right now? Judge Black issued an injunction ordering the workers out. In the abstract, it followed familiar legal logic: hearing, decision, order—then compliance or enforcement.

But then the other shoe dropped. It came to light that Judge Black owned a very significant

amount of GM stock—thousands of shares, valued at \$219,000. Once that became known, the injunction lost moral authority. A court can be correct on the law and still be dead on arrival in the real world. That is the first lesson. In a crisis, it is not enough for a court to be fair; it must also be believable as fair. The appearance of impropriety is not a technicality; it is the oxygen supply for legitimacy.

After Judge Black, the case was reassigned to Judge Paul Gadola. GM obtained a second injunction in early

February 1937. Judge Gadola labeled the union “an unlawful conspiracy.” He ordered the workers to evacuate within twenty-four hours and set a \$15 million penalty for violation—the equivalent of roughly \$330 million today. Picture the moment: the plants are occupied, the city is a tinderbox, and there is no tested playbook for a sit-down strike on this scale. A fresh injunction is on the table. The next question becomes the question behind all crisis law: Who enforces the order?

This is where Governor Frank Murphy enters the story. I still marvel at Murphy’s approach. He did send troops to Flint, but not as a private police force for either side. He sent them to keep the peace and preserve the status quo—to protect lives and property while pressing for negotiation rather than bloodshed.

And here is one of the great what-ifs in American history: What if Murphy had ordered the troops to retake the plants by force and enforce Judge Gadola’s order? What if Flint

had become a massacre site rather than a labor landmark? Thankfully, we will never know. The strike ended in settlement. GM recognized the union, and the relationship between company and worker was fundamentally altered. The Sit-Down Strike is now widely recognized as a turning point in American labor history and in the rise of the modern middle class. Murphy later went on to serve on the United States Supreme Court.

So, what does this tell us about the role of judges in times of civic crisis? First, judges are sometimes asked to issue orders that are legally sound but socially explosive. That is part of the job. Second, courts do not by themselves resolve class conflict, economic upheaval, or the moral weather of a whole country. But judges can do something enormously important: they can preserve legitimacy, or they can destroy it. The difference often turns on two things. The first is role fidelity—doing the judicial job, not the political job. The second is ethical credibility—because without it, even correct decisions may not hold.

(Continued on page 7)

ADMINISTRATOR CORNER

The Legal Resource Center recently experienced its busiest week to date, serving an incredible 172 visitors. This milestone reflects both the growing demand for LRC services and the team’s continued commitment to providing high-quality support to the community.

A special shout-out goes to our outstanding staff who made it all possible. Paralegals Judith Williams and Emily Space worked tirelessly throughout the week, ensuring that each visitor received the guidance and assistance they needed.

Their professionalism, efficiency, and dedication continue to set the standard for service in the LRC.

We also want to recognize intern Jonathon Roschefski, whose support played an important role during this high-volume week. From assisting visitors to helping keep operations running smoothly, Jonathon stepped up in a big way. Jonathon is a student and attends UofM Flint.

Weeks like this highlight the strength of the LRC team and

the important role the center plays in improving access to justice in our community. —rh



COURT TALENT

We are pleased to introduce and warmly welcome several new additions to our court staff.

Kristie Primeau (not pictured) joined the Court as the Court Financial Director, responsible for both the Circuit and Probate Courts annual budgeting process. In addition, she is responsible for financial reporting for various and substantial grants that both courts rely on for court operations.

Other duties include oversight for accounts payable, accounts receivable and general operation of the financial division.

Kristie has experience in governmental accounting, grants management and auditing.

She left Genesee County Fiscal Services as the Accounting & Budget Manager. She is a graduate of Baker College and has held a CPA license since 2002.

Amy Duesing is a FOC Specialist I in the modification area. Before coming to FOC, Amy worked as a guest teacher and also worked in the legal field as a litigation paralegal.

JeMiah Gibbs is a FOC Specialist I in the customer service area. Before coming to FOC, JeMiah worked as a paraprofessional for the Flint area schools.

Nicole Rakowiecki is FOC Specialist I in the enforcement area. She was previous-



Left to Right: Amy Duesing, JeMiah Gibbs, Nicole Rakowiecki

ly an Operations Manager for 10 years before coming to Genesee County Friend of the Court.

The Friend of the Court is located on the 2nd floor of the McCree Building- js



• A big thank you to the Genesee County Facilities and Operations Department team on recent upgrades to the 4th floor Attorney Lounge and the Employee Breakroom. By primarily using salvaged materials left over from other Courthouse projects, the facelift in the Attorney Lounge was completed. Historical furnishings were re-used and the result is HGTV eligible.

The employee breakroom was stalled in the 1970's and needed a more contemporary and welcoming appearance. An avocado color refrigerator, exhibit #1 of the bygone era, was removed. Need we say more. With the

soon to come vending machines providing more nutritional options, the space will undoubtedly be used by Courthouse occupants. The "after" pics are better than words. Completion target date: April 10, 2026.

★
★ Ray Zanke
★ Bill Chapman
★ Izak Gracy
★ Steve Sowa
★ Rich Srda

George Shead and help from others



SHACKLING AND THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL



67th District Court Judge Mark C. McCabe writes "Ask the Judge" for the *Tri-County Times*.

Shackling and the Right to a Fair Trial appeared in the January 21, 2026 edition.

When a defendant in a criminal case has a jury trial, there are constitutional safeguards in place to ensure it's a "fair trial" under the Sixth Amendment.

These include the trial being conducted in a just and non-prejudicial manner.

Accordingly, there is always the question of if the defendant was denied their fair trial rights.

For example, when a defendant is "shackled" (restrained by chains or otherwise) during a jury trial, the question becomes whether the right to a fair trial has been denied because the shackles imply guilt.

A famous example of shackling is the "Chicago 8" trial, which involved eight activists who were charged in federal court with incitement to riot, when protesting the Vietnam War at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois.

At the trial, one of the defendants, Bobby Seale, repeatedly shouted accusations and insults at the judge and the prosecutor.

As a result the judge ordered him gagged and chained to a chair, all visible to the jury.

Ultimately, his trial was severed from the remaining defendants,

and they became the "Chicago 7".

The rest is history, and because of the judge's actions as to all of the defendants, they were eventually exonerated.

Federal and state cases have subsequently provided some guidance as to shackling.

In 2007 the United States Supreme Court held that at a jury trial's death penalty phase, visible shackling is constitutionally forbidden, and a state may only shackle a defendant in the presence of a special need.

There is no national standard as to shackling during trials.

In 2009 the Michigan Court of Appeals held that included within the right to a fair trial, absent extraordinary circumstances, a defendant has the right to be

free of shackles in the courtroom.

This isn't an absolute right, and a defendant may only be shackled on a finding, supported by record evidence, that it's necessary to prevent escape, injury to persons in the courtroom, or to maintain order.

If a trial court erroneously orders shackling, a defendant must show that they were prejudiced by the jury seeing the shackles, to be entitled to relief.

Martin Luther King once wrote "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere".

These are words to live by whether one is inside or outside a courtroom.

CIRCUIT COURT CONNECTS WITH COMMUNITY AT GENESEE COUNTY CAREER FAIR

On February 18, 2026, Mott Community College hosted a Genesee County Career Fair, bringing together Genesee County departments in one location to connect with community members and share career opportunities.

Representatives from the Circuit Court proudly participated in the event, including Michelle Edwards (Juvenile Probation), Natasha Warren (Juvenile Probation), Natasha Morris (Juvenile Justice Center), Patty

Galard (Juvenile Justice Center), Anthony Henry (Juvenile Justice Center), Quan Young (Juvenile Justice Center), and Heather Davis (Legal Records Division).

During the fair, our team shared valuable information about the roles and responsibilities within our departments, highlighted potential career paths, and provided guidance on where to find and apply for future job openings. We also took advantage of the platform to inform attendees about resources available

through the Legal Resource Center.

Events like this provide a meaningful opportunity for the Circuit Court to connect with the community in a positive and engaging environment. Often, individuals come to the courthouse during challenging times in their lives. Participating in community events allows us to build relationships, offer support, and present a different perspective on the work we do.

We look forward to continuing to strengthen our connection with the community! -hd



Left to Right: Natasha Warren, Michelle Edwards, Heather Davis, Anthony Henry

TREES, LAND AND A RIVER (CONT'D)

Flint Northern High School 1928(Old Flint Northern)

Built in response to the rapid growth of Flint, the original building on McClellan Street was demolished in the 1980's and the school relocated, finally closing in 2013.

Among other accomplishments, it had a history of powerhouse athletes and athletic achievements. The inner city rivalry of Flint Central and Flint Northern was never more evident than the annual Thanksgiving football game held at Atwood Stadium. Often cold with a muddy field, the faithful on both sides filled the stadium.



Berston Fieldhouse 1923

Located just north of downtown Flint, the fieldhouse was built on land donated by the children of Flint land developer and philanthropist Neil J. Berston. Berston was a developer who settled in Flint from South Dakota in the late 1800s.

The facility was constructed, in part, with materials imported from Germany – hence the inscription atop the front door, *BERSTON FIELD HOVSE*. The facility served as both a community center and the barracks of the 125th Infantry in the 1920s and into the 1930s.

Berston Field House is a place of legend for local sports enthusiasts. Flint basketball

greats – including Glen Rice (Northwestern), Mateen Cleavers (Northern), Morris Peterson (Northwestern), Jeff Grayer (Northwestern), Justus Thigpen (Northern), Charlie Bell (Southwestern Academy), and Kelvin Torbert(Northwestern), to name a few – played at Berston.

World-champion boxers – including Claressa Shields, and Anthony and Andre Dirrell – honed their skills at the historic fieldhouse. The late Bryant “BB” Nolden, former executive director of Berston and District 1 County Commissioner, said about the hallowed courts, “If you didn’t play at Berston, then you didn’t play.”

A \$42 million renovation and expansion broke ground in late 2023, with completion expected in 2026. In addition to athletics, the community activity center offers arts and culture activities, dance, fitness classes, community events, and mentoring programs.



Atwood Stadium 1929 11,000 seats

The stadium was designed after the stadium at West Point Military Academy. Many notable events have taken place at Atwood including when the 1936 Olympian Jesse Owens raced against members of 2 semi-professional baseball teams. He won both races.

1936- President Franklin D. Roosevelt was at Atwood on a re-election tour. Nearly 20,000 were said to be in attendance. In 1950, a record breaking attendance of 20,600 attended the Central-Northern Thanksgiving football game. 1960- Senator John F. Kennedy spoke during a presidential campaign stop. 1995 - City of Flint and the Atwood Stadium Task Force began to work on a \$3.5M renovation plan. The Chair was Judge Duncan M. Beagle. 2009, Heisman Trophy winner Mark Ingram takes part in a celebration of his accomplishment.

Atwood is now owned by Kettering University and continues to play a major role as the site of athletic and community events.



School of Automotive Trades 1919

Flint Institute of Technology* 1923

General Motors Institute 1926 Kettering University 1998

First known as the School of Automotive Trades, 1919. In 1923, the name was changed to Flint Institute of Technology* and the 4 year degree offered. General Motors acquired the school in 1926 and changed its name to General Motors Institute. GM divested itself in 1982 and eventually it would be renamed Kettering University in 1998. Kettering was an inventor, professor and strong supporter of cooperative education. Kettering is known as a premier STEM institution with many well-known and accomplished alumni.



SPECIALTY COURTS: CHANGING LIVES, STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES



Specialty Courts in Genesee County continue to make a significant impact by focusing on treatment, accountability, and rehabilitation rather than traditional incarceration. These programs serve individuals whose involvement in the justice system is often connected to substance use and/or mental health challenges and they provide

structured supervision, treatment services, and support to help participants achieve long-term stability.

Since their inception, Genesee County’s Specialty Court programs have served thousands of participants and celebrated hundreds of successful graduates. The Veterans Treatment Court has served 175 participants, with 121 successfully completing the program. The Mental Health Court has served 906 participants, with 478 successful graduates. The Recovery Court has served 1,151 participants, with 514 successful graduates. The Family Treatment Court has served 476 participants, with 170 successful graduates.

These outcomes reflect the ongoing commitment of the courts and our community partners to provide evidence-based treatment, intensive supervision, and supportive services that address the root causes of criminal justice involvement. Specialty Courts not only help participants achieve sobriety, mental health stability, and family reunification, but they also contribute to safer communities and reduced recidivism by helping individuals build stable, productive lives.

As these programs continue to grow, the success of Specialty Courts in Genesee County demonstrates the value of a col-

laborative, treatment-focused approach within the justice system—one that emphasizes recovery, accountability, and long-term positive change. Though not every story is one of success, opportunities are offered to those who are ready and willing for a major life change. –bb



LRC LUNCH & LEARN

APRIL 6

The Genesee County Legal Resource Center (LRC) is looking forward to welcoming colleagues from across the County to its upcoming Lunch & Learn on April 6.

The session will highlight how the LRC supports court users and departments through legal information services, kiosk tech-

nology, community partnerships, and streamlined processes that improve access to justice and overall court efficiency.

With more than 20 attendees already registered, there is strong interest in learning how the LRC can serve as a shared resource for both the public and County departments.

The presentation will showcase available tools, referral pathways, and opportunities for collaboration.

Thank you to the departments who have already signed up to participate, including Organizational Development, the Public Defender’s Office, Senior Services, the Clerk’s Office, the

Prosecutor’s Office, Legal Records, Friend of the Court, Human Resources, and the 67th District Court.

Your engagement and support help strengthen connections across our system and expand access to services for the community. –rh

JURY MANAGEMENT CELEBRATES SWEARING-IN

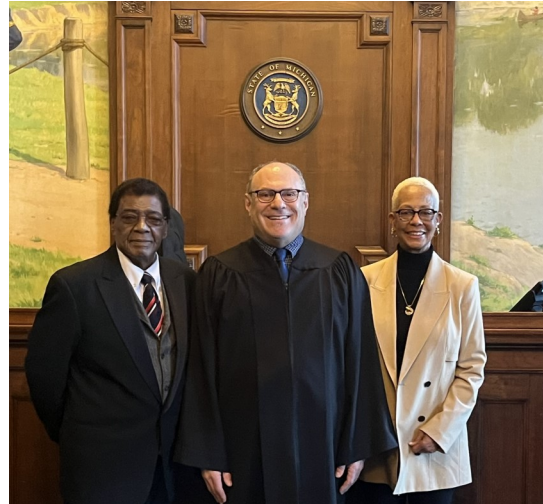
The strength of any organization lies in the dedication of those who step forward to serve.

The Jury Management Office is pleased to recognize the official swearing-in of two of its current Jury Board members. Mr. Henry Hatter and Ms. Karen Aldridge-Eason were formally sworn in by Chief Judge David Newblatt on January 15th.

During the ceremony, both members reaffirmed their commitment to integrity and fair-

ness. The oath marks more than a formal tradition--it represents a renewed promise to uphold the responsibilities that guide our democracy.

Mr. Hatter has served on the jury board since his initial appointment in 2006. Ms. Aldridge-Eason was appointed in 2017. Their respective terms expire on January 22, 2032. The term of the third board member, Mr. Paul Rozycki, is scheduled to expire on January 22, 2027. —kd



Left to Right: Henry Hatter, Chief Judge David J. Newblatt, Karen Aldridge-Eason

THE DIGITAL DOCKET: COURTROOM TECHNOLOGY

In today's modern courtroom environment, technology plays a critical role in ensuring clear and effective digital presentation, especially within the criminal docket. All six criminal courtrooms are equipped with advanced presentation systems designed to support attorneys, judges, and juries alike.

Multiple HDMI inputs are strategically located throughout each courtroom, including counsel tables and the smart lectern,

allowing seamless connectivity for a variety of devices. Content can be displayed on a large 98-inch courtroom television and mirrored across additional courtroom monitors to ensure visibility from every angle.

The double jury courtroom further enhances presentation capabilities with an impressive 165-inch LED projection system, offering an even larger and more impactful display.

Both the smart lectern and witness monitor feature intuitive touch-annotation technology, enabling users to write or draw directly on the screen. These annotations can be saved and reused for future presentations. In addition, the lecterns are equipped with high-resolution document cameras for displaying physical evidence with exceptional clarity.

In the historic courtrooms, a 55-inch mobile monitor is available

and can be positioned near the jury box, providing jurors with an improved and more accessible viewing experience. —dc



THE CHIEF SPEAKS (CONT'D)

In the Sit-Down Strike, the courts did not “solve” the underlying conflict. But the legal system held, barely, long enough for the political branches and the parties themselves to reach a settlement.

Now flash forward to our own era and our own civic crisis: the Flint Water Crisis. An argument can be made that the Sit-Down

Strike and the Water Crisis are bookend events in Flint history—one at the height of industrial power, the other in the long aftermath of industrial decline. One was labor versus capital in the open. The other was a crisis of governance, public health, expertise, bureaucracy, and austerity—power exercised through systems most

people do not even see until they fail.

The Sit-Down Strike tested whether law could maintain legitimacy in the face of open conflict. The Water Crisis tested whether law could maintain legitimacy in the face of invisible harm and governmental failure. Just about every judge in Genesee

County has presided over some aspect of that crisis. I know I have. Just about every lawyer in this community has touched it, directly or indirectly, as well.

What will future commentators say about us in ninety years? The jury is still out. —cjdjn

April events from
www.exploreflintandgeneseec.org

Apr06



[Finish the Lyrics - Music Trivia Show with Leon](#)

Recurring weekly on Monday until June 29, 2026

[Barley & Vine](#)

Apr06



[Gateways: African American Art from the Key Collection](#)

Recurring daily until April 26, 2026

[Flint Institute of Arts Museum + Art School \(FIA\)](#)

Apr06



[Our Human Frame: Leonard Baskin & Donovan Entrekin](#)

Recurring every week day until May 1, 2026

[Flint Institute of Arts Museum + Art School \(FIA\)](#)

Apr07



[Ice Dinosaurs: the Lost World of the Alaskan Arctic](#)

Recurring weekly on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday until

May 3, 2026

[Sloan Museum of Discovery](#)

Apr07



[Trivia Night at the Stockton](#)

Recurring monthly on the 1st Tuesday until April 7, 2026

[Stockton House Museum](#)

Apr07



[UM-Flint University Orchestra Concert](#)

[University of Michigan-Flint Theatre and Dance](#)

Apr08



[Franke & DawnE Karaoke](#)

Recurring weekly on Wednesday
[S & K Hometown Pub](#)

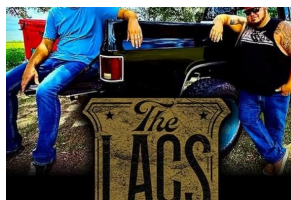
Apr08



[WIP Wednesdays Workshop](#)

Recurring weekly on Wednesday
 Breads & Threads Handmade

Apr09



[The Lacs](#)

[The Machine Shop Concert](#)

[Lounge](#)

Apr09



[UM-Flint University Jazz Ensemble & Jazz Combo](#)

[University of Michigan-Flint Theatre and Dance](#)

Apr10



["9 to 5, the musical"](#)

Recurring weekly on Sunday, Friday, Saturday until April 19, 2026

[Clio Cast and Crew, Inc.](#)

Apr10



[A Midsummer Night's Dream and More](#)

[FIM Whiting](#)

Apr10



[Bee Gees Gold: The Tribute](#)

[FIM Capitol Theatre](#)

Apr10



[Company](#)

Recurring weekly on Sunday, Friday, Saturday until April 19,

2026

[Fenton Village Playhouse](#)

Apr10



[Davison Township Museum](#)

Recurring weekly on Friday
[Davison Township Museum](#)

Apr10



[Flint ARTWALK](#)

Recurring monthly on the 2nd Friday

[Greater Flint Arts Council](#)

Apr10



[Gilded Game Night](#)

Recurring monthly on the 2nd Friday

[Whaley Historic House Museum](#)

Apr10



[Second Friday: Science in Pop Culture](#)

Recurring monthly on the 2nd Friday until November 13, 2026

[Longway Planetarium](#)

Apr10



[Teen Glow Egg Hunt](#)
[Lake Callis Recreation Complex](#)

Apr10



[WestFall at Sherman's Lounge](#)
[Sherman's Lounge](#)

Apr11



[3rd Annual Adult Easter Egg Hunt and Pancake Breakfast](#)
[Charlie's Forever Farm](#)

Apr11



[84 Tigers/Big Donut/Suburban Delinquents/Touch the Clouds Factory Two](#)

Apr11



[April Ghouls Day](#)
[Flint Farmers' Market](#)

Apr11



[Davison Farmers Market Craft Show](#)
[Davison Farmers Market](#)

Apr11



[Lynch Mob](#)
[The Machine Shop Concert Lounge](#)

Apr11



[Sensory-Friendly Planetarium Shows](#)
Recurring monthly on the 2nd Saturday
[Longway Planetarium](#)

Apr11



[Spring Craft and Vendor Show](#)
Argentine Church of the Nazarene

Apr11



[Vehicle City Sports and Trading Card Show @ Mundy Sportsplex](#)
[Mundy Sportsplex](#)

Apr11



[Water Street Dance Milwaukee](#)

[FIM Whiting Auditorium](#)

Apr11



[WXC 100 - The Legacy Continues](#)
[Dort Financial Center](#)

Apr12



[Grand Blanc Heritage Museum](#)
Recurring weekly on Sunday
[Grand Blanc Heritage Association Museum](#)

Apr12



[Magnolia Park -Nights After Vamp Tour](#)
[The Machine Shop Concert Lounge](#)

Apr12



[TEA-REX | A Prehistoric Tea-Party for Families!](#)
[Sloan Museum of Discovery](#)

Apr12



[UM-Flint Vocal Arts Concert](#)
First Presbyterian Church of Flint

Apr14



[Flint & Genesee Certified Tourism Ambassador Training Course](#)
TBA

Apr15



[Cold - Goodbye Cruel World tour wsg/University Drive](#)
[The Machine Shop Concert Lounge](#)

Apr15



[Triple Threat Bingo](#)
Linden Community Center

Apr16



[Fenton Pride Collective Monthly Meet-up](#)
Recurring monthly on the 3rd Thursday
[Fenton Winery & Brewery](#)

Apr16



[Little Chefs](#)
[Robert Williams Nature and Historical Learning Center](#)

TREES, LAND AND A RIVER (CONT'D)

(Continued from page 5)

CS Mott Foundation 1926-2026

Established by CS Mott initially to fulfill the charitable interests of the Mott Family, but expanded to support an abiding interest in the welfare of his adopted home, Flint, Michigan. It is recognized for continued fidelity and has grown to support world-wide causes that benefit people and communities. There is a gratitude beyond that which can be measured for the continuing philanthropy of the CS Mott Foundation. For more information (<https://mott.org>)



Other notables:

- Durant Hotel 1920



Stockton House with several additions

- Kewpee Hotel Kewpee Burger 1923 (aka Kewpee's, Halo Burger)



- St. Joseph Hospital 1921
- Flint's Original Coney Island 1919, 1921, 1922
(depends on what source is consulted on the year)

- Industrial Savings Bank 1923 (Northbank Center/ U of M)



WHAT ABOUT THE DOWNTOWN CHURCHES?

The Michigan Supreme Court had its “big four” Justices of Campbell, Christiancy, Cooley and Graves, 1868-1875. This was the first permanent State Supreme Court, sitting en banc. Long before the 1920-1930 decade, the “big three” downtown churches were established.



Court Street United Methodist Church

Court Street United Methodist Church, is the oldest organized religious group. In 1834, a circuit rider held the first service. In 1835 regular services were held in Wait Beach’s barroom. In 1836 regular services were established by 9 persons in a room above the Stage & Wright store. In 1841, Genesee County Commissioners (supervisors) deeded land from the Wait Beach farm for the church to build its first structure (1841-1842).

The First Congregational Church, now *First Presbyterian Church*, was organized in 1837.

It originally met in the house of the first Genesee County Sheriff, Lewis Buckingham. The first structure was built in 1837. In 1841, it organized as the First Presbyterian Church. The second structure was built in 1848. The current church was dedicated in 1885.



First Presbyterian Church

The First Episcopal Church, now *St. Paul’s Episcopal Church*, was established in 1839.

Flint was a thriving settlement, particularly in the logging industry. It met in a small wooden tabernacle. The current church was built in 1872.



Paul’s Episcopal Church

Saint Matthew Roman Catholic Church would join the big three in 1911, first meeting in a store on Saginaw Street. The church bought land between 1911-1913 near its present location. The City of Flint acquired the land. A land deal was completed whereby the church bought the land upon which it presently resides.

The groundbreaking for the current structure was in 1919 and the first service was held in 1920. –bm



Saint Matthew Roman Catholic Church



Research credits

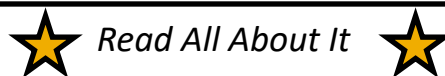
A Clearer Image, The 100 Years of Mott Community College, Paul Rozycki, author (2023)

Genesee County Historical Society

various editions featuring important historical events and locations

MyCity Magazine

MLive: A Look Back : a photo gallery showcases the history of Flint’s Atwood Stadium, April 2, 2013



Hearsay is now available on the Circuit Court website www.7thCircuitCourt.com/hearsay-newsletter

We want to hear from you! Send us an email letting us know what you would like to see in the newsletter and feedback on the current edition. You can also submit ideas and information about activity in your department. hearsay@7thcircuitcourt.com