

CITIZEN PATRIOT

214 S. JACKSON

At one point, Jackson had as many as four newspapers. In 1918 a merger resulted in the establishment of the Citizen Patriot as the sole paper serving the city. Nine years later, the Cit-Pat moved to its new building on Jackson Street. The building is one of four in Jackson designed by Detroit-based architect, Albert Kahn.

Sarcophagus-Tomb of Tutankhamen Courtesy of Treasures of Tutankhamun. By British Museum

7



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY/AT&T

304 S. JACKSON

Along with the Egyptian Obsession, the world became enamored with the art and architecture of Mesoamerica. Especially when great American hero Charles Lindbergh performed his well-publicized airborne archaeological tour.



8



Bell Telephone



Mayan tomb
Courtesy of Wikipedia

ELKS CLUB/COUNTY COURTHOUSE

312 S. JACKSON

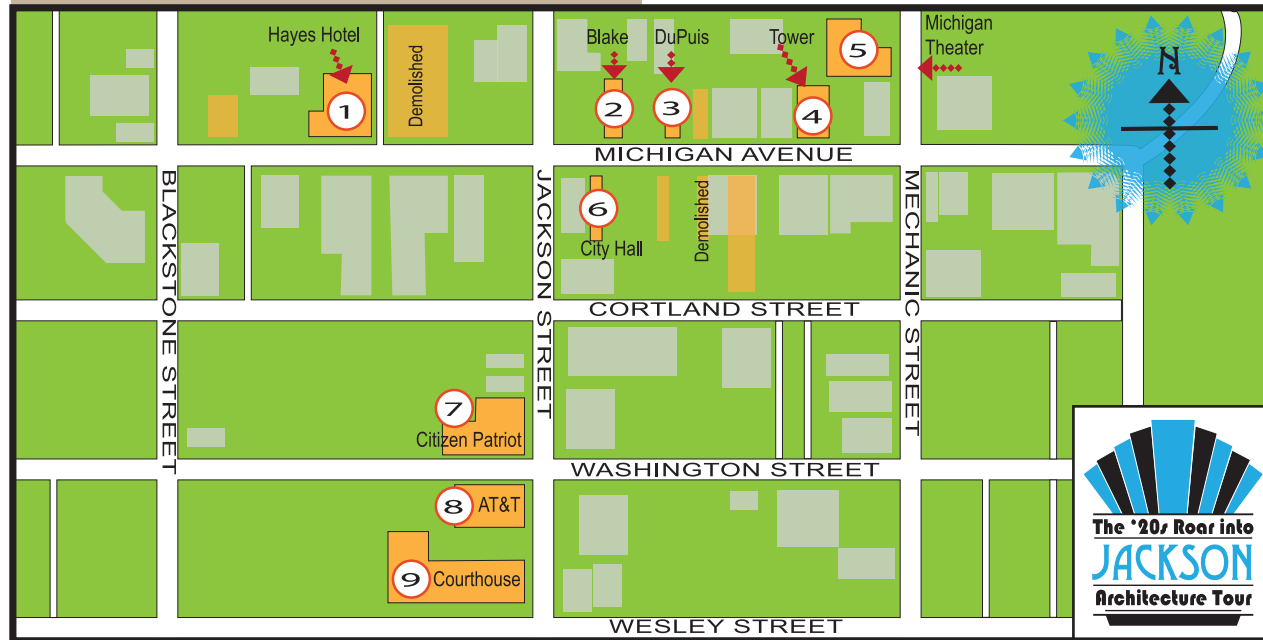
Social organizations, have had a presence in Jackson, for over 100 years, with the Elks establishing their first lodge in 1889. By the 1920s, they had outgrown their location on Mechanic Street, and it was time for a new building. The new building plans included ground floor retail space, an auditorium seating more than 300 people, and underground pool (it's still there, under the parking lot) and meeting rooms. Although the plans were completed in the final weeks of 1929 the building was never completed as Jackson, like the rest of the country succumbed to the depths of the Great Depression.

9



Villa Torlonia, Casino Nobile By MM - Own work, wikimedia

BUILT BETWEEN 1920 & 1929



If you would like to learn more about the Social, Financial and Cultural forces at work during this exciting period in our history, check out a few of these resources or search related topics:

The Complete Tutankhamun: The King, the Tomb, the Royal Treasure (King Tut) by Nicholas Reeves

The Maya: Life, Myth, and Art by Timothy Laughton

TIME-LIFE The Roaring 20's by The Editors of Time-Life

City of Jackson with Intensive Level Survey of 25 Properties, by Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc, 2004

The History of Business and Industry in Jackson, Michigan, by Tim Bohn/Ella Sharp Museum, 1993

Key Words:

The Roaring Twenties (20s), Mayan Art Architecture, Howard Carter, King Tut(ankhamun)



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The Arts & Cultural Alliance of Jackson County along with Woodard & Associates Architects, Inc. would like to thank the following for supporting this project:



THE '20S ROAR
INTO JACKSON

THE '20S BOOM INTO JACKSON

The 1920's were a pivotal decade for the United States. Facilitated by improved coast to coast transportation of goods and people, much of it passing thru Jackson, the agrarian society that had been the basis of the country was being replaced by growing industrial power. Changes wrought by World War I and the growing wealth of the country that brought about a nationwide boom in building.

In 1920, Jackson was the eighth largest city in Michigan [compared to the current status as 33rd largest], with the population growing by almost 17,000 since 1910. At one point, the city was home to 21 different automobile manufacturers and the hub of eight different railroad lines, the boom was not only in population or industry, but was also recorded in our built environment.

As you tour our city imagine what Jackson, America and the world were like with communication and transportation lines opening the world to us and us to the world.



WOODARD  ASSOCIATES
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THE HAYES HOTEL

222 W. MICHIGAN

1

As Jackson's industry and population grew, the number of upscale hotels for visiting businessmen and dignitaries were insufficient for the growing need. In 1925, a consortium of Jackson businessmen gathered to correct that situation. The elegant Hayes Hotel, named for Clarence B. Hayes, one of Jackson's business leaders, opened in November of 1926. Graced with traditional European detailing, The Hayes, including its famous Drum Room, served Jackson's visitors until the early 1970's.



The Hayes Hotel



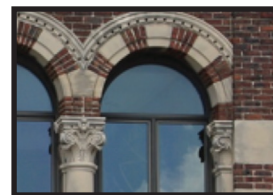
Ceiling Detail, Nice.

REYNOLDS/BLAKE BUILDING

180 W. MICHIGAN

2

The Reynolds family's effect on Jackson started early in our history and continued long past the construction of this 14 story building in 1929. The building was constructed for Wiley R. Reynolds, president of W. R. Reynolds & Co., a leading real estate and insurance firm. Designed by famed architect Albert Kahn, the building is an example of the first major commercial style developed in the US, the Chicago Style. Its details reference the Mediterranean influence of Venice.



The Blake Building



Italian Residence

BUGG/DUPUIS JEWELERS

160 W. MICHIGAN

3

The east side of this fabulous 'jewel' of a building was built for Bugg Jewelers in 1927 as an addition to the earlier west side. Often referred to as Neo-Egyptian, the detailing of this building personifies the world wide obsession with Howard Carter's 1922 discovery of King Tut's tomb. If you get a chance to, stop in and see the interior, a glorious example of the skills of the plasterer and the carpenter.



DuPuis et Fils



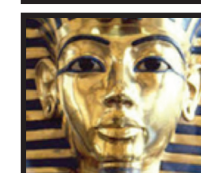
Scarab-Tomb of Tutankhamen. Courtesy of Treasures of Tutankhamun. By British Museum

UNION & PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK JACKSON COUNTY TOWER

120 W. MICHIGAN

4

The building was constructed to house the newly merged Union Bank and Peoples National Bank. This elegant building designed by Architect Albert Kahn utilizes of the Chicago Style of architecture and is ornamented by sculptures by Detroit-based artist Corrado Parducci. The second floor banking room, including the 16' tall German glass windows, were restored in 2010.



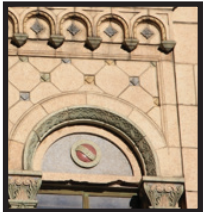
Death Mask-Tomb of Tutankhamen Courtesy of Treasures of Tutankhamun. By British Museum

MICHIGAN THEATRE

124 N. MECHANIC

5

Construction issues delayed the completion of this extravagant Moorish Palace. It finally opened in April of 1930, to host Vaudeville artists and performances of now classic movies. The soldiers returning from World War I brought with them their impressions of the art and architecture they found in Europe. Those impressions were brought to life in the fantastical construction of the movie houses of the day.



Michigan Theatre



The Alhambra courtesy of Wikipedia

CITY BANK/CITY HALL

161 W. MICHIGAN

6

Another example of the demand for banks in pre-depression America, the 1928 bank was extensively remodeled before it was converted to act as City Hall in 1978. Architectural details are more modest than the extravagant Union and People's National, although it still reflects the European details the new American tourist saw in their world travels.



Jackson City Hall



Doge's Palace in Venice By Giovanni Dall'Orto Dall'Orto - Own work, Attribution. <https://commons.wikimedia.org>