

Franklin Community Center Income Statement

September 15, 2008 to December 10, 2011

Income	
Cash Contributions	\$246,034
Mechanical Donation	\$25,000
Pressure Sewer Donation	\$16,000
Engineering Services Donation	\$2,000
TOTAL INCOME	\$289,034

Expenses	
Move Buildings	\$51,431
Engineering and Professional Fees	\$32,889
Construction	\$95,440
Pressure Sewer	\$16,000
Utility Installation	\$6,660
Landscaping	\$9,770
Fundraising Expense	\$18,357
Printing & Postage	\$5,243
Miscellaneous	\$2,013
Mechanical Installation	\$25,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$262,803

Cash On Hand	
Restricted Funds - Maintenance	\$15,000
Restricted Funds - Wallpaper	\$5,000
Unrestricted Funds	\$6,231
TOTAL CASH ON HAND	\$26,231

We're So-o-o-o-o Close

...to finishing work on the Kreger house and having it available for public use. All that remains is about \$15,000 of interior work to repair plaster, install furnace ductwork and electricity to the rear of the house and finish the restroom. We have money donated to buy wallpaper and will need some volunteer time to paint.

If you've donated, please consider making another contribution. If you haven't, here's your chance to support this great project. Donations are tax deductible and should be made payable to the FHS Kreger Fund, P. O. Box 250007, Franklin, MI 48025.

Check out the new Franklin Historical Society Store offering Franklin logo merchandise at www.franklin-history.org

FRANKLIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 250007 Franklin, Michigan 48025
www.franklin-history.org

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Franklin Historical Society Newsletter

December 2011

Civil War Franklin

John Quincy Adams was President of the United States when Dillucena Stoughton bought land in Michigan in 1824. Thirty-eight years later his son Dillucena would enlist in the Union Army to serve the North.

In the Franklin Cemetery there are 24 Civil War veterans. Their graves are identified as G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) members, Medal of Honor recipients and Union soldiers. Their stories reveal a close-knit community. Relationships went beyond living in the same village or serving in the same unit. Soldiers were related to original landowners. Brothers, brothers-in-law, uncles and nephews served together. Veterans married widows of other veterans.

When the War of the Aprils began in 1861, boys rallied to serve their cause. Broadsides like this one "Excursion for the South" lured recruits.



Michigan was asked to supply four regiments. Governor Austin Blair sent seven! Lincoln was quoted as saying, "Thank God for Michigan."

Franklin boys answered the call. Thomas Broughton, son-in-law to the Peter Van Every family, enlisted in the 22nd Michigan Infantry. His brother-in-law George Van Every served in the 5th Michigan Infantry. George died of disease at Brandy Station, Virginia. George's nephew Joseph Van Every joined the 10th Michigan Cavalry. He was a POW. His neighbor and fellow soldier, Joseph Bowden, was also a POW. Warren Barber, a cooper, was the cavalry's bugler.

James M. Smith, a farm laborer, became a wagon master in the 7th Michigan Infantry. His brother Henry

joined the 22nd Michigan. This unit suffered a great deal of loss. John Hollingshead died of disease and his brother William perished from wounds under the 22nd command. Eugene Carr, also a soldier in this regiment, wanted to be remembered as a day laborer old soldier.

Otto Berger, a Prussian immigrant, and Joseph Ferguson, an Irishman, did not hesitate to serve their country.

Sammy Green's cow pasture was located where our current green is. His outfit, the 13th Michigan Light Artillery Independent Battery, patrolled the roads as a cavalry after Lincoln's assassination and assisted in capturing Harold and Mudd, two of the conspirators.

Veterans Philip Durkee and Richard Trick were in the 30th Michigan infantry, which protected the Michigan frontier at Detroit, Wyandotte, Ft. Gratiot, Jackson, Fenton and St. Clair.

Edgar Oren Durfee, a full sergeant in the 24th Michigan, became the first GAR commander of Post 17 in Detroit. He was wounded at Gettysburg. The last act of his unit was to provide a military escort for Abraham Lincoln's funeral procession to Springfield, Illinois in 1865.

John Mentor, a Medal of Honor award recipient, captured the flag at Sailor's Creek, Virginia two days before Appomattox. Dr. Henry Cox, who served with him, returned to Franklin and continued his practice here. His dispensary was in the red schoolhouse at the bottom of the hill on Franklin Road.

On the home front, ladies made regimental flags for the men. They were sewn from silk, cotton and wool. Some were made using fabric from wedding dresses or grain sacks. Ladies' aid societies sent care packages to the soldiers with letters, photos, sewing kits, stamps, envelopes and non-perishable food. They made bandages and knitted socks.

As the Civil War dragged into its third year, Lincoln signed the Enrollment Act to supply more troops to the Union Army. The draft of 1863 required the registration

Civil War Franklin (cont. from pg. 1)

of eligible men between the ages of 20 and 45. The first to be drafted were men who were unmarried. The next group was all others who were married and the third group was men all ready serving time in military units.

Drafting was the responsibility of each state and was usually a lottery system. When the government issued a call for more troops, each state was given a quota to fill based on its population. The number of volunteers would be subtracted from the quota and the difference would then be drafted.

These boys were a few who registered for the draft: William Barrett, a shoemaker in town, Julian Buel, a doctor who lived in the Slade house on Franklin Road, Michael Burns and James Darling who boarded at the

Franklin Hotel down the street from Dr. Buel, and George Green Jr., the son of the innkeeper at the Franklin Hotel. James Trott, who lived in the brick house at Carol and Kelvin answered the call as did William Van Every, son of Peter Sr. and tavern keeper across the street from the Van Every house.

In 1855, there were 100 people living in Franklin. By 1865, there were 400 residents. During the war years, men enlisted or were drafted to serve their country. They left their farms and trades with family members, neighbors and friends to fight together. Some were wounded, diseased or imprisoned and some didn't come back at all. What a legacy of pride, strength and duty they have given us.

Historic Society 2011 Accomplishments

Preservation

- Genealogy research
- Trader Joe display (14 Mile/Orchard Lake)
- Oral histories
- Purchased War of 1812 and Civil War markers for veterans in cooperation with the Questers and Franklin Cemetery Association
- Participated and provided historic photos of Franklin for the historic district charette in August 2011

Fundraising

- Plant sale
- 5K Run, Walk, Strut Your Mutt and Pancake Breakfast for the Franklin Community Center
- Annual membership campaign

Tours

- Barns along Franklin Road
- Civil War veteran cemetery tour

- Franklin the Civil War Years Walking Tour
- Heritage Bus Tour in cooperation with other historical societies in Oakland County

Education

- Outreach Pioneer Program for 2nd graders at Hoover Elementary in Livonia
- Detroit Country Day Ben Franklin program for 2nd graders
- Civil War exhibit at the Franklin Historical Museum (13 Mile/Kirk Lane)
- Civil War Map Oakland County project
- Provided photos and information to the Detroit Historical Museum for their exhibit on the Franklin Cider Mill
- Published two Kite and Key newsletters
- Provided old photos for La Spezia, Escapades and the Franklin Cleaners of their establishments



Evolution of a Building

The series of shops nestled together on Franklin Road include Escapades, Franklin Cleaners, Veronica's Draperies, The Village Boutique and Fritz & Friends. Check out their new look!

Originally the structure was built in 1936 by William Jones to house a garage and dry cleaners. Jones was appointed Franklin Postmaster that same year and moved the post office into the south end of the building where it remained until 1960.

Beginning in 1947, additions were constructed on the east (rear) elevation. The north half has a front gable

roof (the peak of which is visible from the front of the building) and south half has a flat roof.

The village's first real gas station was located here and also run by Jones. At one time a one horsepower fire siren was mounted on the gas station and Mrs. Jones manned the fire phone.

The building has evolved structurally as well as commercially. Other businesses have included Royal Cleaners, Young-JA Alterations, Miner's Den, Duexamies, Fritzwillis and See Spot Run.

Oakland County Civil War Map



The Oakland County Historic Commission requested information from historical societies on their Civil War soldiers. Our research revealed 24 veterans buried in the cemetery and 14 structures that still exist where soldiers lived. You can find the data about Franklin on this informative map that is available for \$20 each and can be purchased by calling Bill or Ann Lamott at (248) 538-0273.

A While Ago In Franklin

April 7, 1864

To Mrs. Amy Van Every:

It is my sad duty to inform you of the death of your son George in the service of his country.

Signed: United States War Department

Donations

Pam Deneau – two bobsleighs

Jan and Mike Stagg – a trunk belonging to the Bowden family, a scythe, oil lamp and Edward Dunleavy's pastor journal

Rich Rubin – moved the sleighs to the museum



Kite & Key is a publication of the Franklin Historical Society. The Franklin Historical Society seeks to preserve such material, structures and artifacts that help to establish the history of the Village of Franklin and to make it accessible to those who wish to study it. The Society maintains a museum and archival area at the Derwich House, 26165 13 Mile Road (at Kirk). Volunteers and donations are most welcome. *Kite & Key* and the society welcome mail at:

P.O. Box 250007,
Franklin, MI 48025.

Our phone is (248) 538-0565.
Contributors: Bill & Ann Lamott