Transportation changes during auto boom

The Bankruptcy Court authorized the abandonment of the Farmington-Northville and Orchard Lake lines on Feb. 11, 1927. The tracks used by these lines were removed in 1926. The tracks to Detroit remained and only one freight tram a day ran from Detroit to Farmington.

SINCE MANY people were dissat-islied with the bus service, the DUR contracted with the DSR to operate through-streetcar passenger service from Detroit - using DSR cars. In September 1928, the DUR came out of receivership and changed its name to the Eastern Michigan rail-way.

The DSR acquired the DUR opera-tions out to Grand River and Farm-ington Road. The DUR was unoffi-

cially dead. The DSR cars, since the track south to Northville had been re-moved, made a loog in Farmington at the present site of the AAP store in the Farmington Mall. The passen-ger service could not support the depression, one-man cars were used. In 1930, the State Department said it would widen and pave Grand Riv-er II the existing interturbant tracks were removed. Farmington basi-ressmen wanted to keep the freight-nyon and a system and in November Parmington the fagan. The railroad was willing to sell enough Redford and Farmington businessmen got together and pres-sured the state for F22,300 but enough Redford and Farmington on Grand River "providing they

could do so without any operating loss." This was according to a letter sent to the Commission of Streets and Highways on Dec. 10, 1930. These businessmen even agreed to "make up any deficit that might incur through such operations." This com-mittee of businessmen that sent the letter listed such prominent names as Gildemeister, Warner, Power, Bond, Warner, and McGee.

ing out of town that winter over 50 years ago. New transportation con-cerns came to the forefront. Bus service was offered at a cost of 30 cents, 10 cents more than the railway charged. Some people mov-ing business by running a "jitaey" service from Five Points to Farm-ington. These jitneys were usually older, non-licensed, uninaurued cars. These cars would speed workers to Farmington, workers that would usually take the bus. Arrests were made and fines paid. Later this idea became legal as long as the drivers ALL THE letter did was to grant an extension and, shortly thereafter, the switching facility was said to the state and put out of use. The Eastern Michigan Ratilway decided to aban-don the Parmington line in January 1931. As of Feb. 1, streetex-service was discontinued. Track removal be-gion on Feb. 27, 1931. But the slory doesn't end with the last cars slipp-

complied with the regulations made by the city commission. No sooner did the last streetcar become a memory than auto accl-dents aroused a public concern for traffic safety. A 7-year-old girl was killed in March 1931 in an auto accl-dent on Grand River and some citi-zons demanded a tunnel be built un-der the roadway by School Street. The city weighed the cost and bought a road grader instead.

safe, cheap and fairly fast. But as the '20s boomed and the '30s busted, the indepindence offered by a car moved us'into a new era. This new era, however, is taking a serious look again at mass transit and its advan-tages. What goes around, comes around.

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der the roadway by School Street. The city weighed the cost and bought a road grader instead. The interurban, like the bus sys-tem today, was not the ultimate an-swer in transporting people. It was

## May Festival continues this week

Festival, is conducted by Grant Hoemke.

LeeAnn Richardson on cello in a per-formance of Corelli's "Concerto Gross in F major."

