ADDISON

Village Of Friendship

A Centennial Commemorative Book
Of Addison, Illinois, 1884-1984

published by the

ADDISON CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Limited Edition

Book Committee

Editor: Dorothy Carringi
Text By: Pearl Morris and Vivian Krentz
Layout Editor: Trudy Delveaux
Business Manager: Jackie Slama
Layout Assistant: Kay Conlon
Typists: Joan Forest, Jan Griffone, Marilyn Hickman, Pat Seriano, and Barbara Larsen.
Staff Assistant: Carol Steinmetz
Centennial Commission Chairman: Margaret Loftus

© 1984 Addison Centennial Commission
All rights reserved. Reproduction in
whole or in part without written
permission is prohibited.

Printed in the United States of America
by Josten Publications.

Addison, The Centennial Years

It only seems like yesterday,
Looking back is only a brief image;
And when you say a hundred years
Have gone that way,
It's like dusk kissing the long day good-bye
The Past is a sculpture of smiles and tears,
The axe that sweated, the widows' sighs,
Large hands with blisters of toil;
And we ask, "What have you seen, oh Past?"
"Addison lives,
Born out of the unknown,
Awakening each dawn and striving
Tired but never surrendering.
All this a monument of pride,
Breaking with time like out of fences,
Reaching, gaining, and achieving,
Blood and death upon the ground,
Contriving to be civilized."
And the Past sits with its open book,
Asking all to take a look.
That which is gained emerges as a soul,
Resurrected from graves of daring stock.
Candlelights and Fireplaces first beacons to proclaim,
Bright halos of promise from this land that they had forged;
Grim and daring movements of tasks begun
Prompting metal into muscles worn and sore.
Each sunrise a new beginning;
Each sunset another day added.
A painful refrain of laboring Times,
"Must do! Must do!
A hundred years is given you."
The surge is west,
An urge fathered by many wants;
Some to escape the tallest walls of privation,
Some to follow desired ways to worship a God,
Some to reach the highest apple of adventure,
All singing their ballad of need.
Remembering the past, clasping the new,
A bright sunrise spilling its hope.
Strangers stopping upon this site,
Distant neighbors of "Hog Butcher To The World"
Immigrants dressed in "Columbia The Beautiful",
Shaking hands, taking heart, unafraid to tame the wild.
Taking time to wrap your gift,
"A hundred years is given you."
Time has gone and looking back is just a flash;
And the only thing that stays, is what our fragile memory stores,
Nothing creeps so slow, as achievement moving so.
Crusty perseverence, greedy minutes eating time,
Exhausted in victory, success without joy;
And so,
"A hundred years is given you."

Edward F. Pikowski

Dedication

The financial contributions of the following listed organizations, businesses, families and individuals made it possible for the Centennial Commission to publish this book. Their generosity reflects their commitment to the Addison community and in gratitude, this book is dedicated to all of them.

The Addison Centennial Commission

TRAIL BLAZERS

Browning-Ferris Industries
Attorney Hubert J. Loftus & Family
Louis' Restaurant

PIONEERS

Ace Hardware Corporation
Addison Goodyear Tire, Inc.
Addison Green Meadows Shopping Center
Addison State Bank
American Heritage Savings, F.A.
Boise Cascade Corporation
Builders Plumbing Supply Corporation
Church of St. Joseph
Clarke Outdoor Spraying Co., Inc.
Container Corp. of America
R. W. Dunteman Company
Richard M. Laux, Realtor
Senator James "Pate" Phillip
Radco Communications, Inc.
Rocky's Welding Service, Inc.
St. Paul Lutheran Church & School
St. Philip the Apostle Church
Savogran Company
Schuster Equipment Company
A friend of the Village

SETTLERS

A-1 Airport Limousine Service
Addison Animal Hospital, Ltd.
Addison Chamber of Commerce
Addison Commons Shopping Center
Addison Golf Club
Addison Industrial Association
Addison Machine Engineering, Inc.
Addison Press
Alpha Realty
Arcon Fastener Corporation
Auburn Corporation
Barco Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Bende & Son Salami Co., Inc.
Berlin Industries, Inc.
Blackhawk Molding Co., Inc.
Braun Enterprises, Inc.
Bruce Municipal Equipment, Inc.
Angelo Chrysogelos
Claire Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Consolidated Garage Doors
Craftsman Wood Service Co.
State Representative Lee A. Daniels
Dominick's Finer Foods, Inc. of Addison
Donohue & Associates, Inc.
Dover Elevator Company
Drexel Burnham Lambert
Enduro Industries, Inc.
Escast, Inc.
General Gas & Oil Company
Glendale Heights Community Hospital
Gus's Snack Shop
Charles Hartley
Heritage Properties Inc.
J & G Tool & Mfg. Co.
Jenisch Family
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony J. LaRocca
Michael M. Lullo & Associates
Mar-Cole Music Center
McCann Construction Specialties Co.
Noland Sales Corporation
One Hour Martin Klean
Pavia-Marting & Co.
Peacock Colors, Inc.
Precision Components, Inc.
Ray Tool & Eng. Co.
Rickert & Meyer Funeral Home
M. Roselli, General Contractors, Inc.
Stardust Bowl of Addison
Joseph & Madelyn L. Sturgus
J. M. Sweeney Company
Turek & Heller Machine, Inc.
VMA Incorporated
Warning Lites of Illinois, Inc.
Zayre of Addison

HOMESTEADERS

Addison Burger King
Addison Engraving
Addison Historical Society
Addison's House of Hair Design
Army Trail True Value Hardware
Stuart R. Bagni Insurance Agency, Inc.
Betz Laboratories, Inc.
Castle Graphics
Courtesy TV - Addison TV
Dickson/Unigage, Inc.
First Security Bank
Mr. and Mrs. William G. Forest
Forest Tree Service, Inc.
Burton Gates
Mr. and Mrs. William Girard
Hausermann's Orchids, Inc.
Indian Trail Jr. High School PTA
Kale Uniforms, Inc.
Trustee Richard A. Klein and Family
Knights of Columbus
Michael J. Katzenbach, CPA
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Krauter & Family
Lake Park PTA
Len's Ace Hardware
Lincoln School PTA
Lions Club of Addison
Motorola, Inc.
Northcenter Camera Company
Old Mill Home Owners Association
Pioneer Electric Company
Registered Nurses' Club
Schaumburg Dodge, Inc.
Schwarz Nursery
Senior Citizens Club of Addison Park District

Table Of Contents

Dedication Poem	3
Patrons	4
THE EARLY YEARS (to 1949)	7
The First Settlers	10
The Early Farms	12
The Early Community	15
Early Houses	23
Early Schools	42
Early Churches	46
Early Business	57
Early Transportation	73
Early Government	81
Early Events	88
THE LATER YEARS (1950-1984)	107
The Community	108
Houses	114
Park District	119
Schools	125
Churches	146
Business	157
Transportation	160
Government	162
Boards and Commissions	180
Organizations	184
Events	200
President's Message	218
Chairman's Message	219
Bibliography	220
Photo Acknowledgements	221
Index	222



The Early Years

Our busy community of Addison, Illinois, now a maze of lovely homes on tree-shaded streets and thriving businesses in shopping centers and industrial areas, bears little resemblance to the land that once belonged to the Indians.

Thousands of years ago, after the last glacier melted and the Ice Age came to an end, our land was home to many different Indian cultures.

Recorded history brings us information of the Red Man who roamed our prairies after 1600, but all the knowledge we have of the earlier inhabitants is that which has been recreated by archaeologists from digs all across our state.

Asian families probably crossed the Bering Strait before the last ice sheets melted, moving southward into North America from Siberia and then across our country in search of food.

Archaeologists have classified these early explorers and discoverers of the New World into historic periods by studying their cultural characteristics.

The first of these cultures has been given the name Paleo-Indians, who inhabited our country before 8000 B.C. The people were thought to be nomads, following their game and moving further southward in search of food. They were spear-throwers who hunted mastodon and woolly mammoths, as well as smaller animals which were native to the New World.

The Archaic Period was from 8000 B.C. to 1000 B.C., and Indians of this era were more culturally advanced. They lived in caves and used tools such as grinding stones, axes, and gouges. Traps were used to catch the racoon, bear and deer that provided them with meat, but their main hunting weapon was the spear or javelin. They also ate berries, nuts, seeds and roots.

From 1000 B.C. to 200 B.C. the Indians are classified as Early Woodland. These natives made permanent homes and raised crops such as corn and squash in addition to hunting game for their food.

In the Middle Woodland period from 200 B.C. to 500 A.D., the Indians used more sophisticated agricultural methods and made pottery. Included in this era were the Hopewell Indians.

From 500 to 1500 A.D., the Late Woodland period, the culture was quite advanced. For the past 2500 years, each of these cultures had been Mound Builders, who built earth mounds in which they buried their dead. During the Late Woodland period, these mounds became quite elaborate and included the "Temple Mounds". A few of these have been found as far north as the Great Lakes; one near Madison, Wisconsin, and another near East St. Louis, Illinois.

Many beautiful objects have been found in Temple Mounds, where their chiefs and high priests were buried, indicating that the Mound Builders were a skilled artistic people. Beautiful breastplates and headdresses made of copper, stone tools and weapons, and carved stone ceremonial pipes were among the treasures which had been placed with the bodies.

The people of the Late Woodland period built permanent homes in small villages near the mounds, raising crops of corn, tobacco and beans. Fishing was good, and the game was plentiful. They lived in log huts or teepees covered with animal skins.

However, when the first European explorers started to move westward across the country in the early 1600s, these tribes were gone, and the Algonquins were the Indians who greeted the explorers.

Our Indian Heritage

The Algonquin came to Illinois, moving ahead of the Iroquois and the Chippewa and lived in large huts housing several families. They planted fields of corn, and the lush soil enabled them to produce large crops. The herds of buffalo which they hunted with bows and arrows provided food for all. The meat was smoked, and the hides were prepared for use as clothing, moccasins, and as covering for their Wigwams.

The Algonquins of the Great Lakes area were made up of many tribes such as the Illinois, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Fox, Sauk, Miami, Ottawa, Cree, Menominee, Ojibway and Shawnee.

Archaeological digs have provided the only information available on the early cultures. A Naperville resident, Sanford Gates, did a great deal of research on the DuPage River Valley and has contributed a great deal of information about the earliest residents of DuPage County, covering each time period from the Paleo-Indians to the Potawatomi.

According to his research, many of these cultures did not establish permanent camps here, but came during the hunting season because the rivers and lakes made transportation possible. Since the land was so rich, the Indians also came during the growing seasons to gather the natural food products.

There were thousands of lakes created by the glaciers, the largest of which were the five Great Lakes. Together these lakes make up the greatest inland waterway in the world, and therefore were a great influence on the history of our country and area.

The Indians traveled mostly by water, paddling their canoes down Lake Michigan into the Chicago River. Then they would portage their canoes to the Des Plaines River, traveling to the Illinois River and finally into the Mississippi.

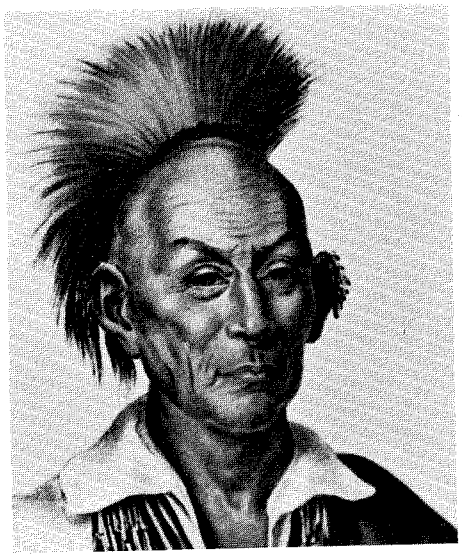
French explorers first came to North America in early 1600, and were the first Europeans to arrive in the Great Lakes region. These explorers traveled the waterways just as the Indians had done for centuries. Fur traders and missionaries soon followed and built forts and trading posts in the wilderness. The fur traders made friends with the Indians and traveled along the rivers and shores of the Great Lakes. They bartered beads and ribbons, knives, blankets and mirrors to the natives in exchange for furs which they sent back to Europe.

The French government claimed all of the land between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. But the English also claimed it, and wars between the two countries broke out. The English were victorious in the French and Indian War fought in America in 1765, which gave the New World land rights to England.

The English did not encourage settlement of the land, because they were afraid of the Indians. They were also afraid that if many settlers moved into the area the valuable fur-bearing animals would soon disappear.

After the American Revolution England gave all of the land known as the Northwest Territory to the new nation, and Virginia claimed the area which included Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin. Virginia kept Illinois until 1781, and finally in 1818, Illinois became a state.

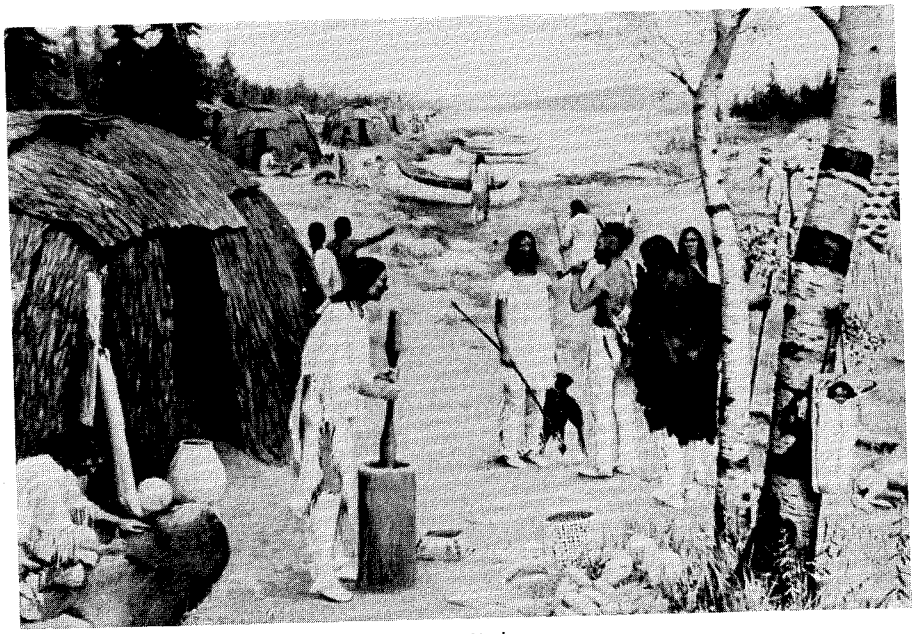
As soon as the new nation was established, people began moving westward.



Chief Black Hawk of the Sauk and Fox tribes.

credit: Chicago Historical Society

Typical homes of the Indians living along Salt Creek.



credit: American Museum of Natural History, New York

These western lands later known as Du Page County were the hunting grounds of the Potawatomi. They called the prairie lands "ausagaunaskee", which means "tall grass prairie". These prairie grasses grew to five and six foot heights with roots deep in the soil. The Indians regularly burned off the prairie grasses so the animals on which they depended for their food would flee and could be shot down with their bows and arrows.

Oats grew well in the rich soil, and the squaws gathered the grains. Corn was planted as well as pumpkin, and these foods together with wild roots and seeds provided a good living for the Indians.

After the Black Hawk War of 1832 all the lands east of the Mississippi River were ceded to the white settlers. The last Indian Treaty was signed in 1833, and the Indians agreed to move west within the next three years.

Work was then begun to make Chicago a safe, useful harbor. A sandbar at the mouth of the river was cut away so ships under full sail could enter the harbor. In 1835, 255 such ships arrived bringing immigrants searching for new homes.

Settlers came from the northeastern States, many leaving their homes to look for employment, and the new territory in Illinois promised an opportunity to purchase good, rich farmland.

Other settlers came from Europe, and most of the earliest settlers in the area came from Germany. These people were also driven from their homes because they were unable to make a living which would support their families.

Early Travel

In the early 1800s there were no roads through the wilderness, and the pioneers who chose to come to Addison Township overland from the East Coast were limited in their choice of traveling methods. Because railroads were not yet in operation, they could walk if they were traveling light, or they could buy a wagon and a team to pull it or hire a wagoner to haul them and their goods.

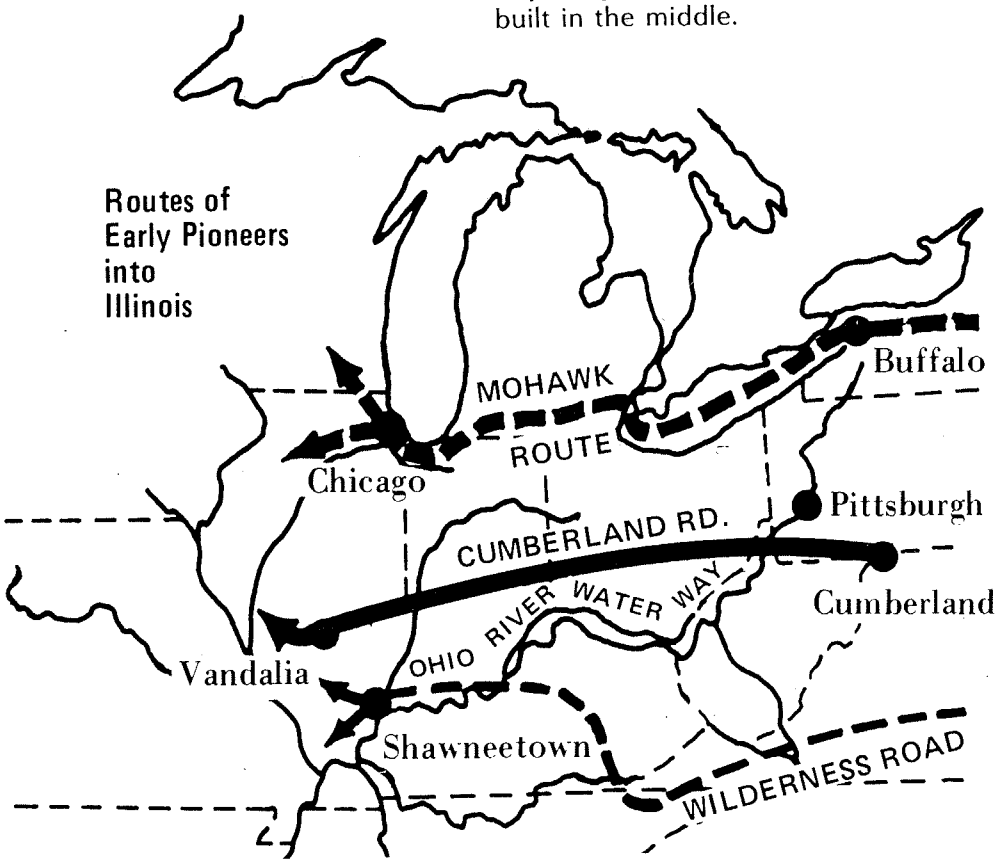
The main means of land travel was by Conestoga wagons, first built by German craftsmen in the Conestoga Valley of eastern Pennsylvania in the mid-eighteenth century. They became the chief method of hauling freight and passengers overland during the half century following the American Revolution.

Many of the settlers of our area rented space in Conestoga wagons, operated by professional wagoners for many miles of their westward trip, while others made do with farm wagons which they fashioned after the Conestoga wagons.

These wagons generally traveled an average of fifteen miles a day through hard country. When possible they stopped near inns and trading posts to restock needed supplies and pick up necessary news and gossip.

These wagons, and the smaller farm wagons, traveled in groups like wagon trains whenever possible for protection against Indian attacks.

In 1825, the completion of the Erie Canal made it possible to travel by water all the way from the Atlantic Seaboard through the Great Lakes. Another way to reach Illinois was via the Ohio River Waterway using clumsy looking flatboats with a shed house built in the middle.



The families cooked and slept in one half while the livestock was penned in the other half; this "ark" was a floating house and stable all in one. Travelers using these one-way flatboats would recover about one-fourth of what they spent for their boat when they reached their destination by tearing it apart and selling the lumber.

The hazards of river travel were the sunken obstructions, such as tree limbs or entire trees which had been uprooted and swept into the river current.

In general, river travel was not only smoother than overland travel, it was usually a little faster and relatively safer; there were so many boats on the rivers by 1830 that sheer numbers reduced the danger of Indian attack.

Because it was absolutely necessary for the settlers to have fuel and water, they invariably settled near rivers and groves of native timber, often passing up the richer prairie grasslands. They needed the timber to build their homes and feed their fires, and the water for themselves and their livestock.

The First Settlers

On August 12, 1833, two Englishmen from the Eastern states, Hezekiah Dunklee from Hillsborough, New Hampshire and Mason Smith from Potsdam, New York left Potsdam. They arrived in Chicago on September 3rd, having traveled by land from Michigan. They left Chicago five days later, following a trail made the year before by General Scott's army northwest from Chicago through 20 miles of flat, grassy marshland and prairie. They came to a large grove of trees located on the eastern bank of a river, which later became known as Salt Creek. They continued following the trail through the prairie grass and flowers, until they came to Meacham's Grove (known as Bloomingdale now). There they met three settlers named Meacham, who gave them instructions on making claims and building cabins.

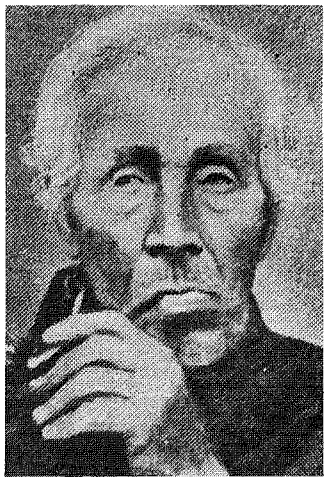
On September 12, they returned to the north end of the grove along the east bank of Salt Creek and staked their claims on the northern edge, near where Wood Dale Road and Irving Park Road intersect today. They marked trees to stake their claims in the timber, plowed furrows around their prairie claims, and began to make preparations to build a house. First they leveled the land with a hoe and made a tent of cloth. This was their home while they built a cabin. The sides of the cabin were made of logs, the floor split logs and the roof was made of oak shingles.

It was customary in those days to name a grove after the settler, and for many years this one bore the name Dunklee's Grove. Records indicate that Hezekiah Dunkee and Mason Smith were in this township in 1833 selecting future homesites without their families. But the actual settlement of the area that would eventually be known as Addison Township did not begin until the late Spring of 1834. Bernhard Joachim Koehler, his wife, his two step-children, Wilhelm and Sophia Boeske and his daughter Margaretha Koehler had settled just east of Dunklee's Grove, while Friedrich Graue had settled his family just south of the grove, both on May 25, 1834. These two families were the first of the large German influx of the next few years.

By the end of the summer the settlement included Hezekiah Dunklee, Ebenezer Dunklee and family, Mason Smith and a Mr. Perris (or Perrin) on the north edge of Dunklee's Grove. Mr. Perris died in August and is believed to be the first settler to die in the township. Julia Dunklee, a daughter born to Ebenezer Dunklee and his wife on June 18, 1835, became the first settler to be born here.

It is interesting to note that what was Dunklee's Grove so long ago is generally believed to be the site of the Village of Addison today. While the southern part of the original grove along Wood Dale Road receives its mail from the Village of Addison and the children there attend Addison schools, it is technically not a part of the Village. More accurately, what was Dunklee's property, and later the property of the Lester brothers over 100 years ago, was the beginning of the village of Wood Dale.

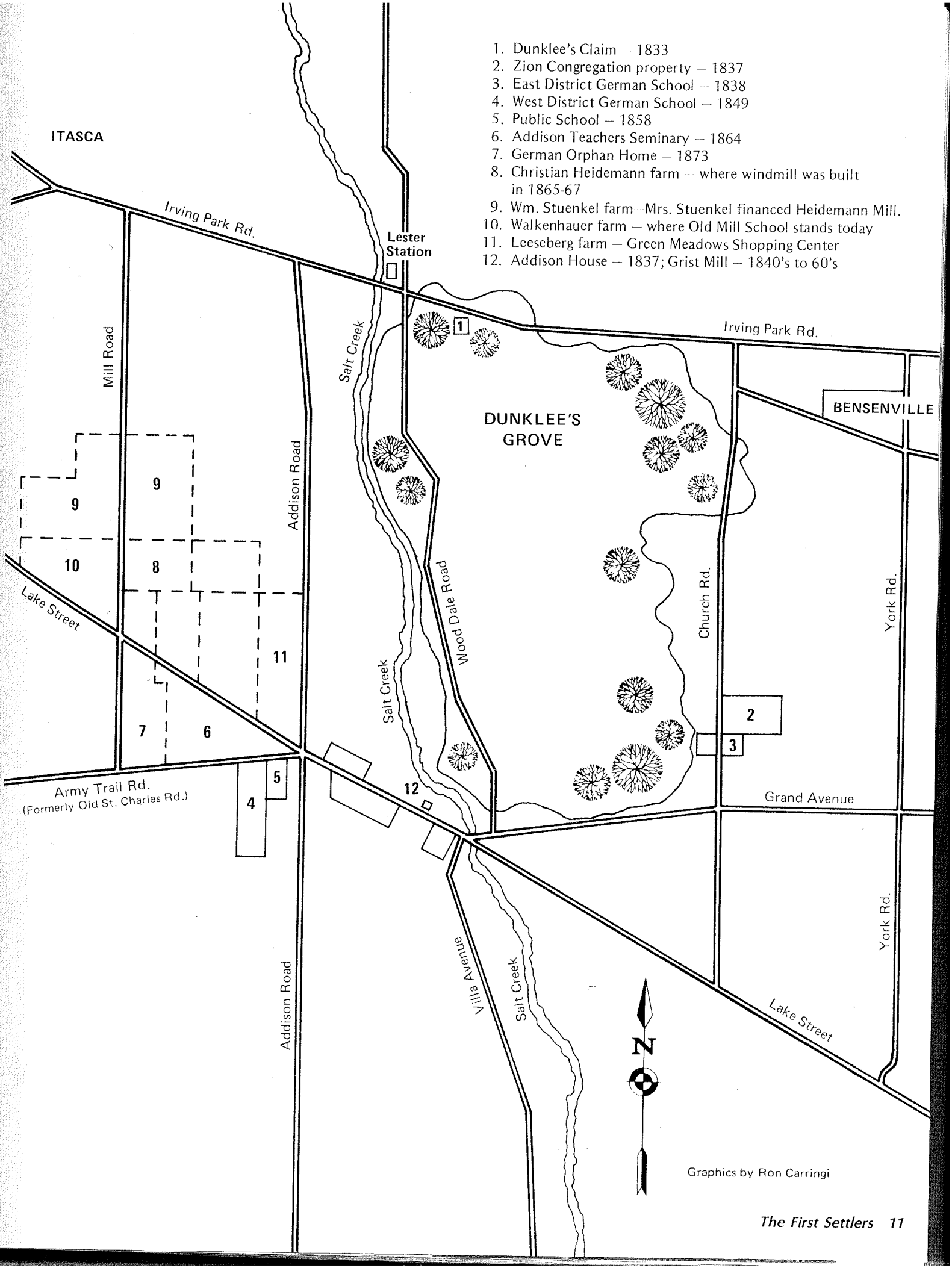
There were three groves of growing timber in Addison Township. Dunklee's Grove was on the east bank of the Salt Creek at the north end of the township and was about three miles long and half a mile wide. Graue's Grove was also on the east bank of Salt Creek and contained about 100 acres. Koehler's Grove was smaller but densely wooded. The rest of the land in this area was flat prairie.



Bernhard Joachim Koehler



Mrs. Joachim Boeske Koehler


1. Dunklee's Claim – 1833
2. Zion Congregation property – 1837
3. East District German School – 1838
4. West District German School – 1849
5. Public School – 1858
6. Addison Teachers Seminary – 1864
7. German Orphan Home – 1873
8. Christian Heidemann farm – where windmill was built in 1865-67
9. Wm. Stuenkel farm–Mrs. Stuenkel financed Heidemann Mill.
10. Walkenhauer farm – where Old Mill School stands today
11. Leeseberg farm – Green Meadows Shopping Center
12. Addison House – 1837; Grist Mill – 1840's to 60's
ITASCA
Irving Park Rd.
Lester Station
Irving Park Rd.
BENSENVILLE
DUNKLEE'S GROVE
Mill Road
Addison Road
Salt Creek
Wood Dale Road
Church Rd.
York Rd.
Lake Street
Army Trail Rd.
(Formerly Old St. Charles Rd.)
Grand Avenue
Villa Avenue
Addison Road
Salt Creek
York Rd.
Lake Street
N
Graphics by Ron Carringi

The Early Farms

The land supported many kinds of wildlife. There were large herds of deer, packs of wolves, flocks of prairie chickens, and many buffalo, foxes, wild turkeys, quail, and wild geese. Livestock had to be fenced in because of the threat of predators.

The first pioneers in the area were farmers and hunters. Corn, buckwheat, oats, wheat and potatoes were the principal crops grown. Corn was the best crop because it produced a good yield per acre and could be harvested over a longer period of time. Potatoes also did very well. For the first few years it was necessary to plant grains by hand and cut all the crops with a scythe or long knife.

Most of the necessities of life were produced on the farms, but it often was necessary to go to Chicago to buy other provisions. There were no roads through the prairie, so the 18-mile journey had to be made on foot. Sometimes the pioneers had friends in Chicago and would spend the night there, starting back the next day carrying their provisions. After heavy rains the Des Plaines River would flood and such travel was impossible. By 1836 there were no longer any Indians living here; in 1837, 30 settler families lived in Dunklee's Grove.

Life on a farm meant hard work for everyone. Wells had to be dug by hand, sometimes to a depth of 30 or 40 feet before water was found. A windmill pumped the water that was needed for the livestock but if there was not enough wind, the water had to be pumped by hand. A cow or horse needed eight to ten gallons of water a day. In addition to tending the crops and gardens, the women baked their own bread and cake, usually several times a week. They also canned foods and sewed their own clothes. The fruits and vegetables from the gardens and fruit trees were preserved for use during the year.

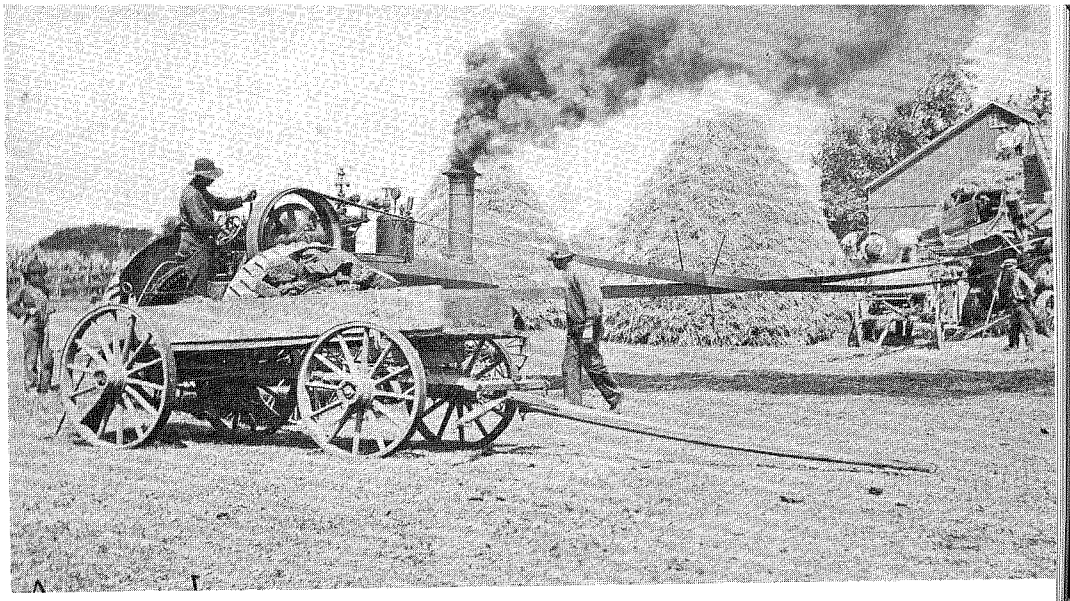
Though there were hardships to endure, the farmers had amusements as well. Many lived far apart and looked forward to visits with each other. Cornhuskings, barn-raising and threshings were all occasions of good times. After the work was finished, they would sing and dance and share stories of the past.



The Vierow family poses in front of their typical early Addison farm. It was located on Wood Dale Road, Lake Street and Grand Avenue.



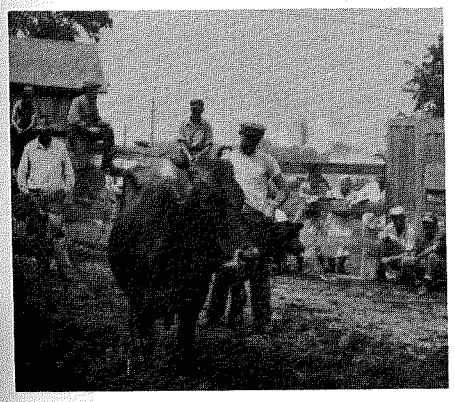
Louis Heinrich and dog tend the cows.



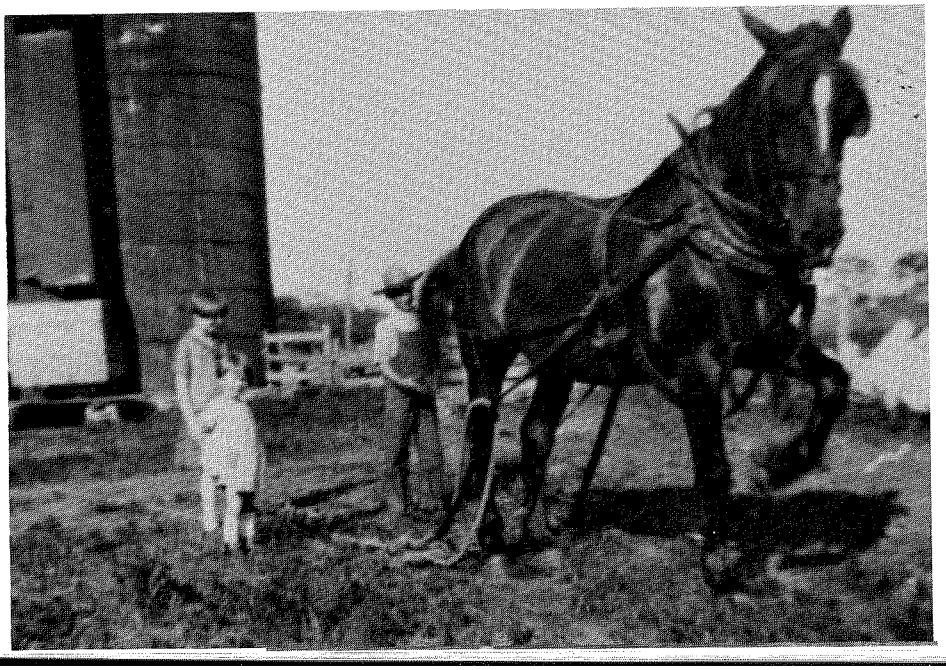
Engineers supply wagon, powered by coal, creating power for the threshing machine, 1910.



Unidentified, Eddie Senne, unidentified, Ernst Lindeman, Carl Leeseburg, Fred Krage, unidentified, 2 children, in 1908.



Cows being sold at Ahrens' farm sale about 1942.

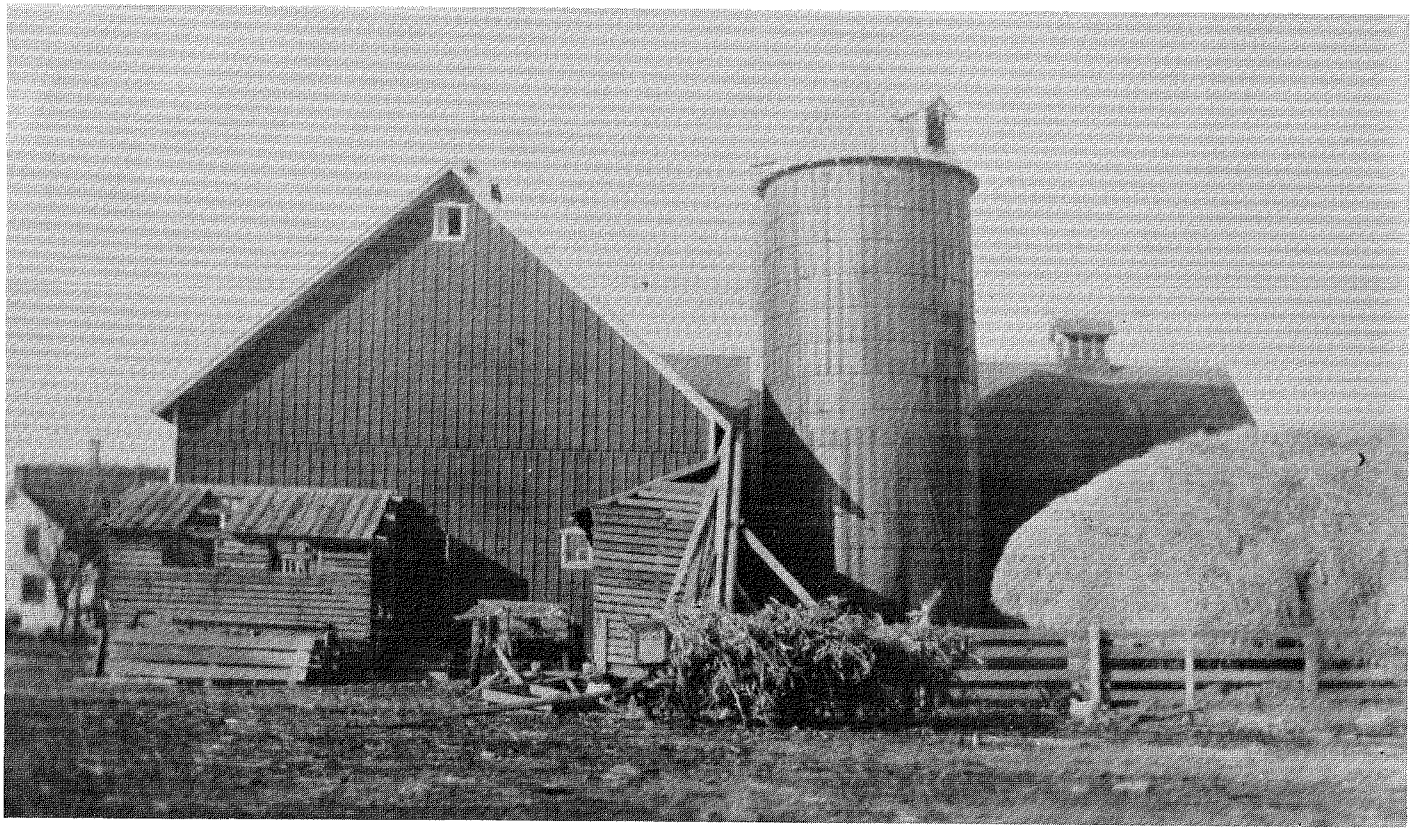


Norma, Laura and Gerhard Ahrens taken about 1927.

The Plass Farm



The Plass farm stood where the Du Page Racquet Club stands today. It was passed down through several generations: Dietrich Plass (1817 - 1892), to Louis Plass (1856 - 1944), to Henry Plass (1886 - 1967).



A farm in Addison

The Early Community

In 1842 the land came on the market after having been surveyed the previous year. Earlier claims were then settled for those people who had arrived to make their homes and had staked off the land they felt they could afford. Land was purchased for as little as 50 cents to as much as $50 an acre, with many being sold for $1.25 per acre. Wooded lots in the groves were given by the government to any landowners on request, in order to acquire firewood for their stoves. All wooded plots had access lanes, and in the winter sleds were used to bring out the timber. After the first pioneers settled, other friends and relatives came to claim lands. There was a large increase in the population in the 1840s, and by 1844 there were 200 people living here. These families and those who came later stabilized the growing community. Gradually businesses were established to serve the settlers, including a steam grist mill, a general store, a cobbler's shop and a blacksmith.



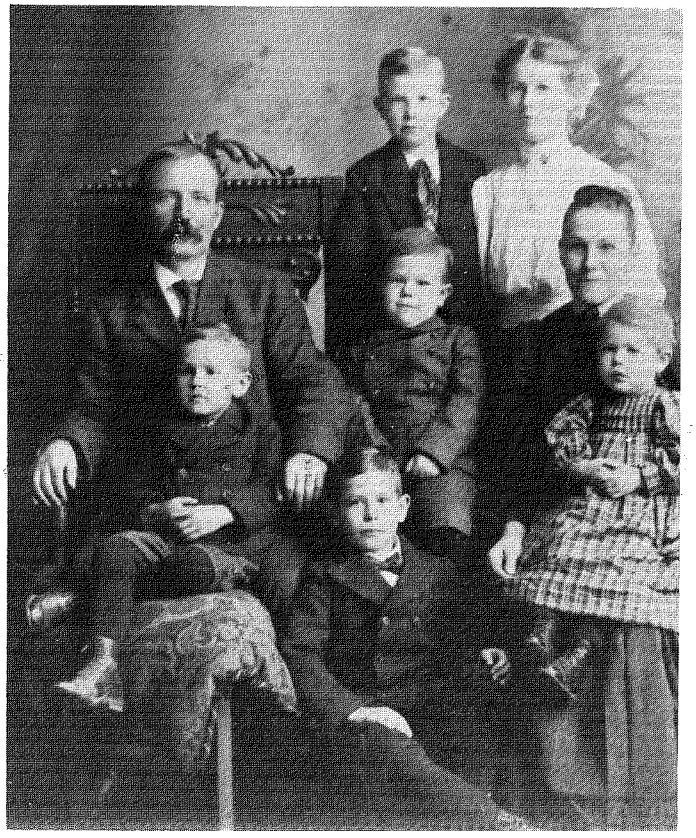
Above: Children of Henry and Mathilda (Boeske) Marquardt. Melinda, George, Edward, William, Ellen.

Families



Henry Hachmeister and wife, Antoinette Blondina "Minetta" (Schoenhoff) Hachmeister

Below: The William Balzer family. William, Alvina, William Sr., Ted, Marie (Heidemann), Henry, Martin, Louise.

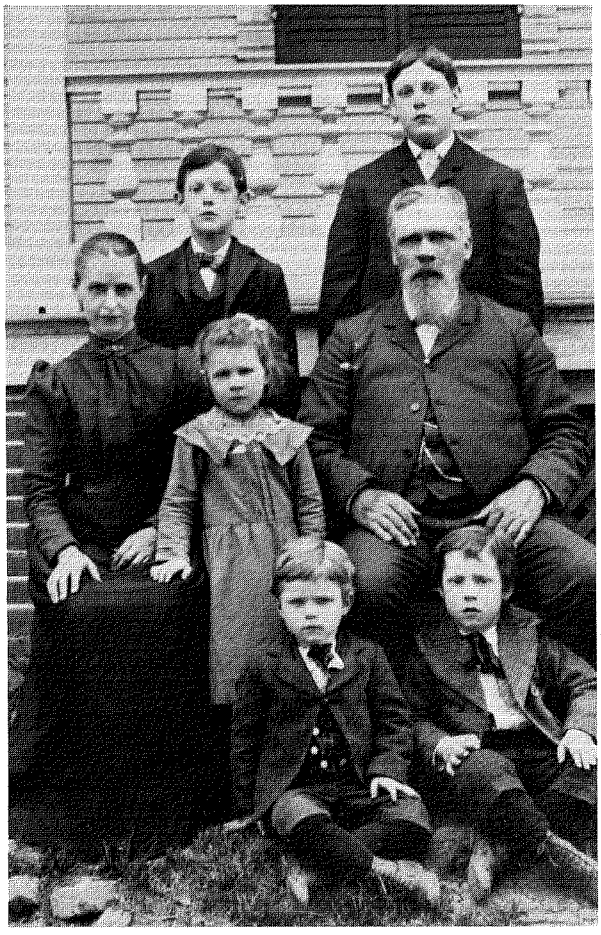




Dorothy (Brockmann) Buchholz



Carl and Meta (Kolvitz) Stuenkel and children, Alvin and Clara



Dietrich Kraegel and second wife, Bertha (Heidemann) Kraegel, and family. William and Ernst, in back, were sons by Mr. Kraegel's first marriage. Anna, Adolph, and Otto in front.



William and Marie (Heidemann) Balzer

Mary Rotermund

The following memoirs are those of Mary Oehman Rotermund, who came to America in 1843 and settled in Addison. This account was taken from a speech delivered in Lombard in 1909.

It was May 19, 1843 when my parents, three brothers, two sisters and I left our home in Kirchweiler, Germany to seek a new home in the United States. We decided to take our own provisions for the voyage, for we heard that the food served on board ship was not good and would be more expensive than furnishing our own. These provisions included eight bags of homemade zwieback, each bag containing about five bushels of the crisp bread, three hams, a bushel of rice, a keg of vinegar, potatoes, flour, eggs, butter and coffee.

We sailed from Havre-de-Grace, France on a three-masted sailboat. The floor in front of our berths had to be scrubbed every morning before we were allowed to have a fire to prepare our breakfast. In the evening at 6:00 some of the ship's crew would come on deck, where the grates or fireplaces were, and cry, "Fire out, fire out". If the fires were not out they would put them out with a bucket of water, whether our supper was cooked or not.

We reached New York after a voyage of 35 often stormy days. From New York we traveled to Buffalo and from there to Chicago by steamer.

Chicago was what we called a mudhole. Whenever it rained, the north branch of the river would flood the streets. There were no railroads or tunnels, and the bridges were so badly built they could not be depended upon for heavy traffic. I remember a menagerie coming to exhibit in Chicago. The animals had to be driven through the river for fear the bridge would not be strong enough.

There were no waterworks at that time. One family supplied the residents with water by selling it by the pailful out of hogsheads, which had been filled from the lake.

We remained with friends on the north side for three weeks, while my father looked for a farm outside the city. He had decided he would not live in Chicago even if the land were free.

He found a farm in Dunklee's Grove, now Addison, of about 210 acres. The Orphan Home, now the Municipal Building, stands in its place. We moved on August 15 into our two-room house. But we were still obliged to go to Chicago for our provisions and to attend church because there was only one Catholic Church in Chicago, St. Mary's.

There were no roads through the prairie. Often it was impossible to drive a wagon, so we had to walk. We would leave home on Saturday morning, arrive in Chicago and buy our provisions. We stayed with friends overnight, attended mass at St. Mary's in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, then walked the 18 miles home carrying our provisions. Later a plank road was built that stretched from north of Addison to Chicago.

In order to learn English, I went to Chicago to work. My first job was with Mr. Peacock, the jeweler, located on State and Adams Streets. I earned one dollar a week; later I was paid $1.50. I was very lonesome because there was no one there who spoke German. One of my acquaintances got a job for me at the Sherman House, where there were more German girls employed. There I received two dollars a week. After being there a time I was seized with homesickness, and nothing could have kept me from leaving Chicago that night.



August Rotermund as a child. Son of Edward and Emmeline (Graue) Rotermund, born April 24, 1880.

It was late in autumn and quite dark when I crossed the Randolph Street bridge at 6:00 that Saturday evening. It was the first time I had undertaken to walk to Addison alone. There was no path or road to guide me through the prairie.

A man with a dray caught up with me and asked where I was going. When I told him Dunklee's Grove, he said the prairie wolves would eat me and invited me to stay at his home for the night. I refused, tears preventing me from saying more than absolutely necessary, and I walked, or rather stumbled, on.

Around midnight after walking about seven miles, I saw a light in a traveler's home. I was too tired to go further, so I knocked at the door. I was admitted and given a nice bed, but it was impossible for me to sleep. I sat on the bed until 3:00 a.m. when I continued my march home. After a while I stopped at a traveler's home near the Des Plaines River where my two sisters were employed. One of them joined me, and we finally reached home about 10:00 Sunday morning.

On New Year's Day, 1845, I was married to Mr. Rotermund. During that winter we lived with his parents in a log house near Salt Creek in Addison. Mr. Rotermund's family always had a yoke of oxen ready to help travelers through the creek or to pull out the heavy wagons when they attempted to cross without the aid of the oxen.

The following spring we built and moved into what became Mr. Treichler's store. Later, we built our home on a farm near the creek. Mr. Rotermund took the farm products to Chicago every two weeks. He took about 40 pounds of butter to a traveler's home and received a shilling a pound, which was the highest price paid. One of our neighbors requested that he take his butter to market. That morning he was offered six cents a pound, but he did not sell, hoping for a better price. In the afternoon he was offered four cents; by the time he decided to sell at any price, he could not dispose of it for less than four cents and had to bring it all home.

Shortly before we came to Addison, the Indian lands were sold to the government by their chief, Alexander Robinson. For this act he received two sections of land near the Des Plaines River and five hundred dollars annually, as long as he was able to go to St. Louis himself to draw the money. Mr. Robinson was French by birth but had lived with the Indians from the time he was twelve years old. After he became chief he chose an Indian bride from the Potawatami tribe. They lived on his land near the Des Plaines River, and though he dressed like a well-to-do German, his wife clung to Indian garb. She occasionally came to our house, always bringing h
daughter Mary with her to act as interpreter; t
mother could only speak in her Indian language, a
I could not understand a word.

It was about this time that a liberty pole was ere
ed in Addison. Folks came from Naperville, t
county seat, and Elgin to assist in the celebratio

In 1848, Mr. Rotermund and I went to St. Lo
My brother-in-law took us to Peru in a horse-dra
wagon, the only kind of conveyance used then, a
from Peru we went to St. Louis by steamer. Wh
there I saw the first omnibus, or bus. It came fr
New York and was cause for great celebration.
our way back Mr. Rotermund was taken with fe
and ague, which was then a very common ailm
and we were obliged to stay at a hotel in Peru.

That night a great many travelers stopped at
hotel. Most of them were delegates who had
attended the first convention held in Chicag
overheard them predict that Chicago would s
day be a principal city, owing to its location on L
Michigan and its transportation facilities. It was s
after the convention that New York business
came to purchase Chicago property, to survey
railroads and to begin building up the city.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was
from Chicago to Cottage Hill, now called Elmh
Later it was extended to Babcock's Grove, whi
now Lombard.

On our way home from Peru, we camped
doors one beautiful night. We had brought b
with us and went to a farmhouse for milk and e
The milk was given to us, and we bought the egg
two cents a dozen.

From Dunklee's Grove to Babcock's Grove t
were no trees or shrubs, nothing but prairie g
tall stalks of prairie flowers and wild onions.
cattle were turned loose on the prairie, for
were kept in barns then. Often we had to fight
rie fires, which were caused by hunters who neg
ed to extinguish their campfires.

In 1850 we experienced the great cholera pl
which claimed many of the settlers' lives inclu
some of our friends. During the war of 1861-
more of our friends departed and never retur

At the time of the Chicago Fire in 1872, fr
and relatives who lived in the city sought sh
with us in Addison. The illumination caused b
fire was so great, we were able to read the new
per at night by its glow.

In 1873 we sold our property in Addison, we
live with my brother-in-law on a farm near Bl
ingdale, and ten months later moved to Lomb



Mrs. Emma (Stuenkel) Heidorn at age 13-14 born about 1856
to Mr. and Mrs. William Stuenkel.



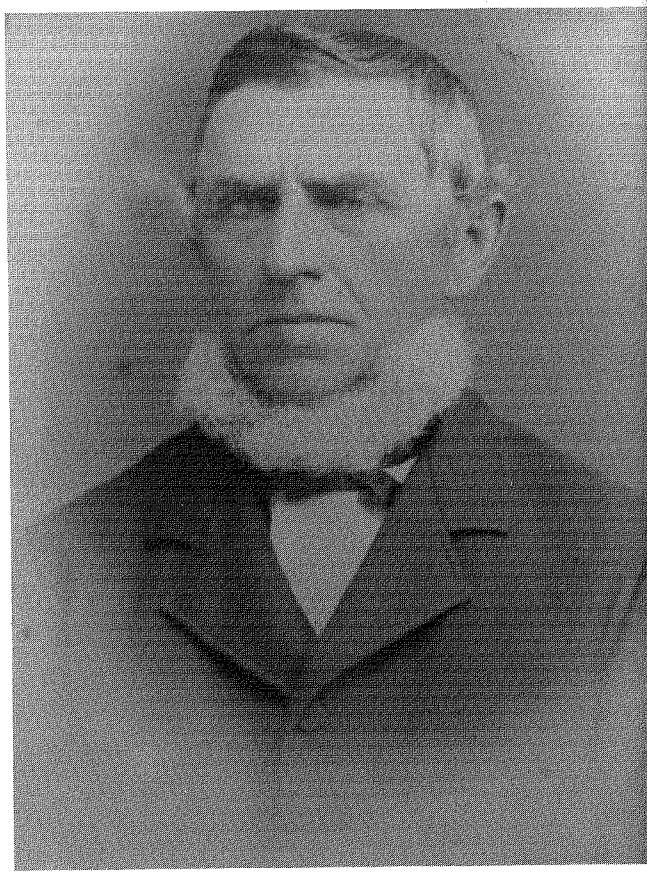
Dietrich Plass holding grandson, Henry Plass.



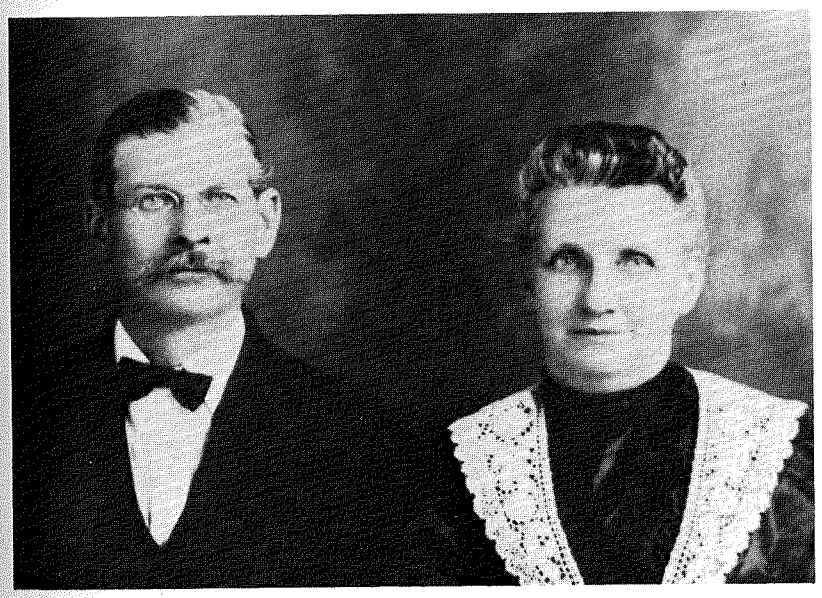
Dorothea (Kruse) Fiene, 1818-1908.



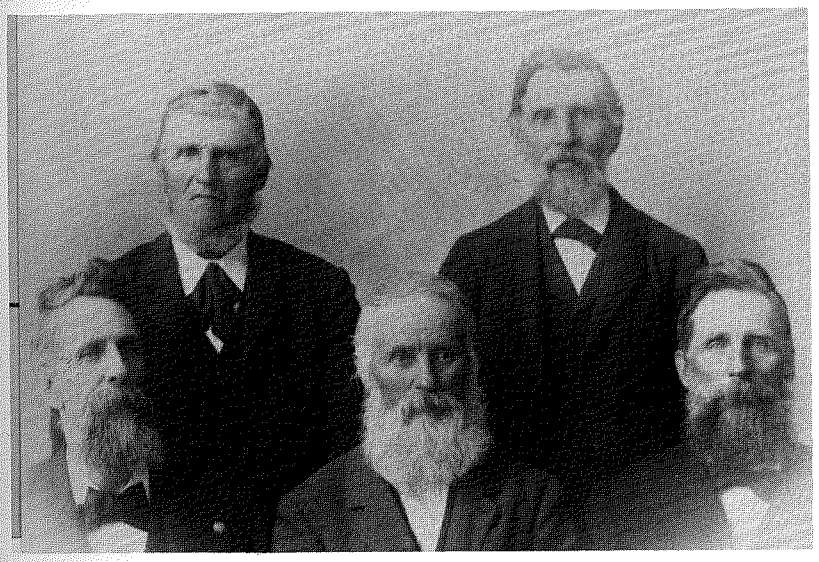
Marie (Frerking) Rittmueller



George Rittmueller, Marie's husband.



Wilhelm and Wilhelmina (Wilken) Ahrens, 1920.





Left: The Heidemann brothers (l. to r.) Ernst, Christian, Heinrich, William, George;

Above: The daughters of William Balzer; Esther, Alvina, and Louise Balzer.

Henry and Johanne (Bartling) Oehlerking, donors of the land on Lake Street where the Civil Defense Building is now.



Amanda (Stuenkel) Eggerding, the wife of Martin.





Emma and Louis Heidemann

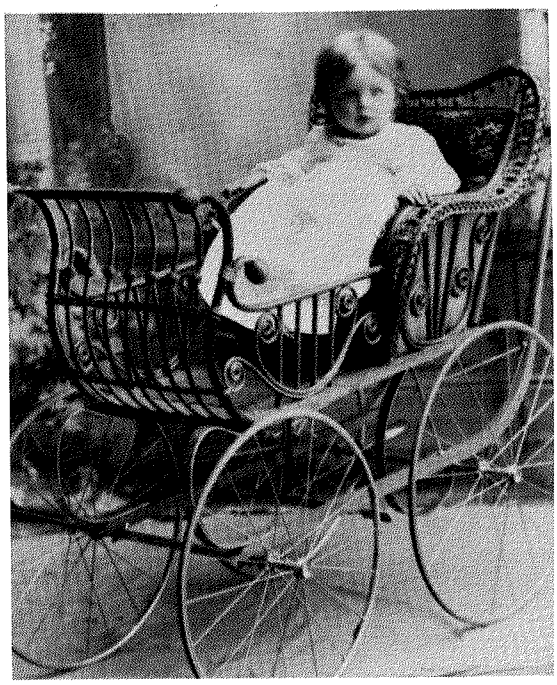


Martha, Adeline and Paula Leeseberg

The children of Christian and Mary (Rosenwinke
Merkenschlager: Nora, Lydia, Albert and Emm



Clara Leeseberg

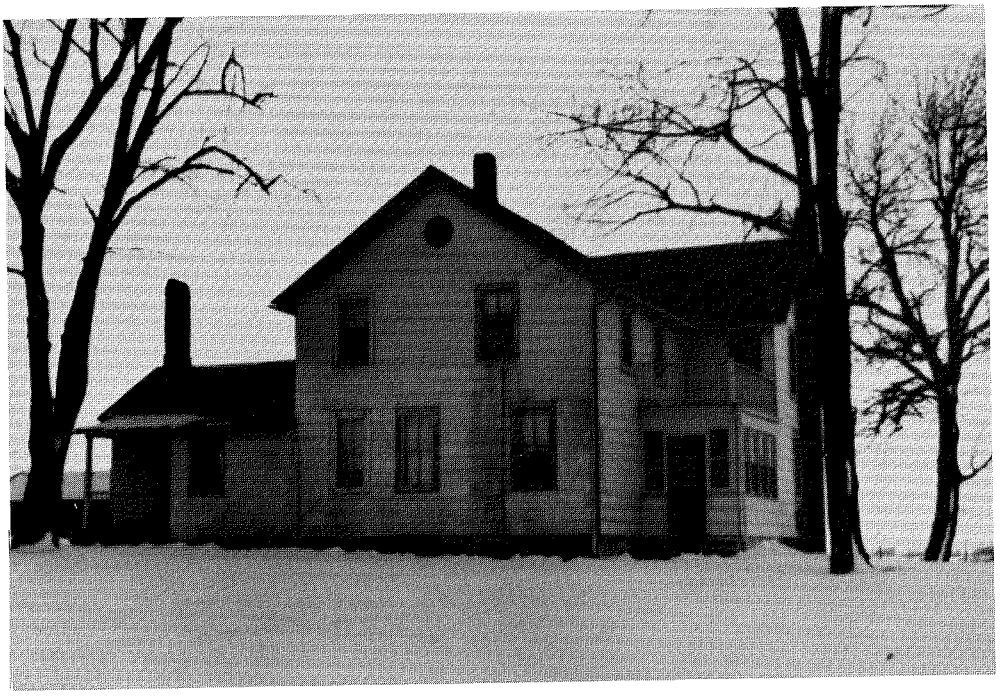


The Early Houses

Farm Houses







The Leeseberg farm, above, is Green Meadows Shopping Center today.

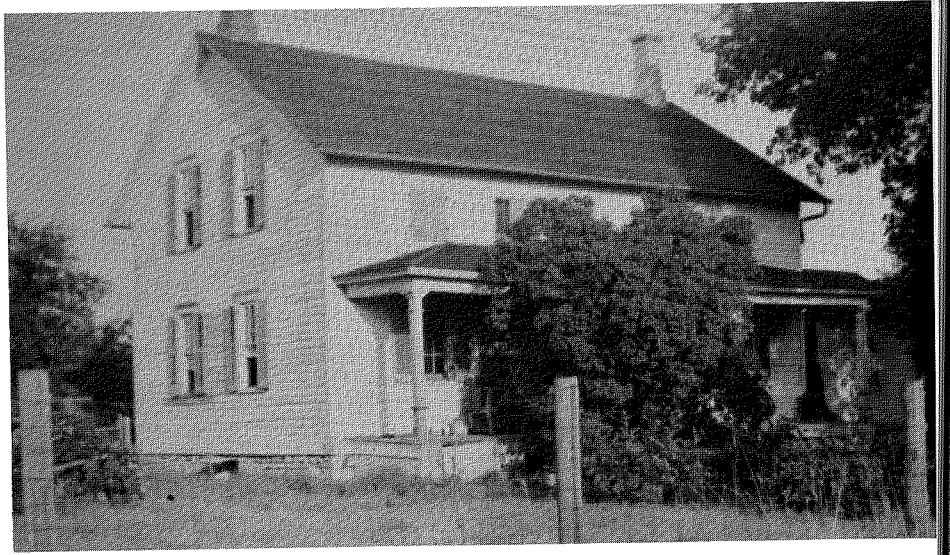
Top right: the Heinrich farm on Army Trail Rd., built in 1843 using wooden pegs.

Right, home of Bernhard Ahrens on Army Trail Rd., built in 1842.

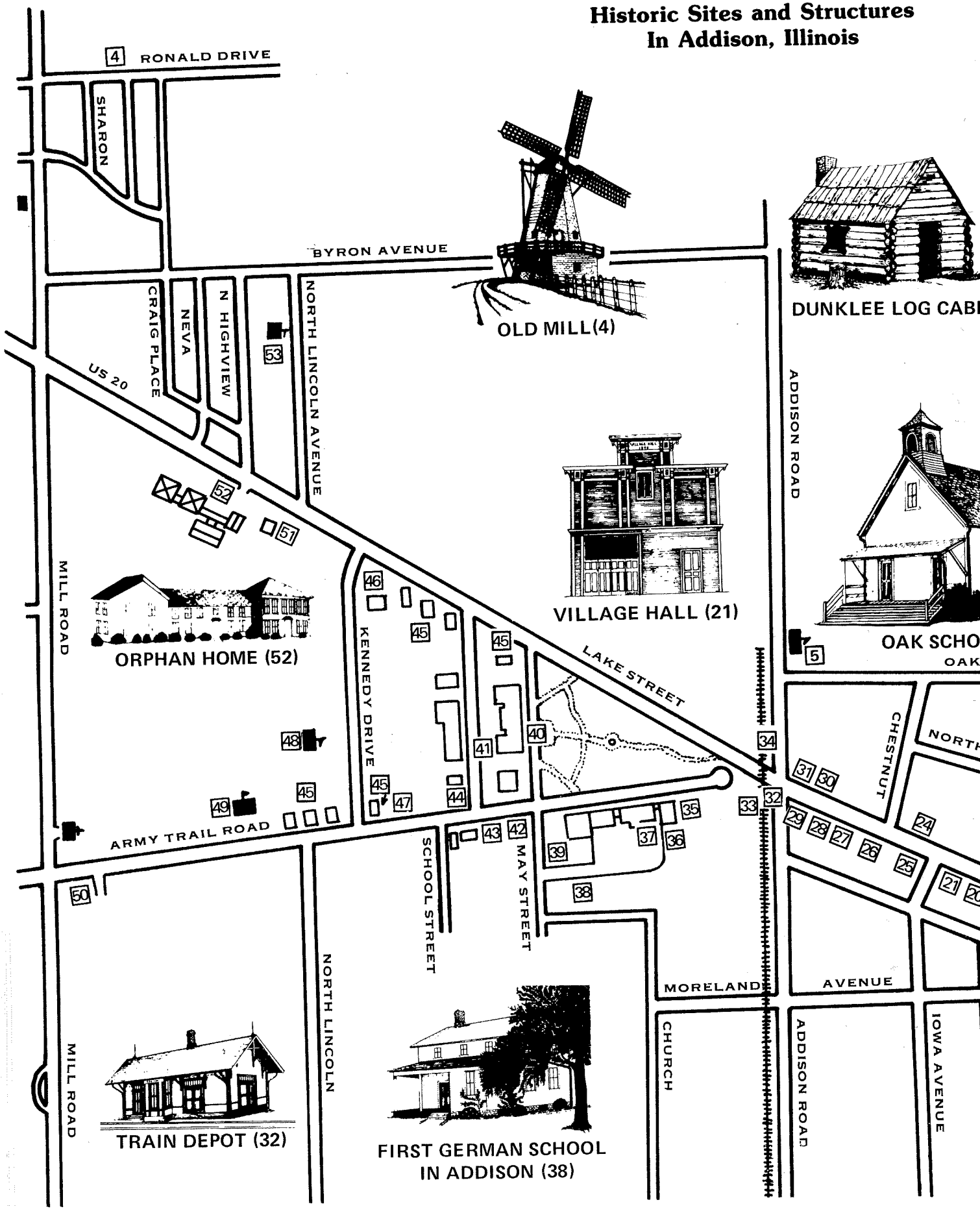
Below: the Fiene House on North Ave. was the home of Charlie Fiene, one of Addison's first barbers.

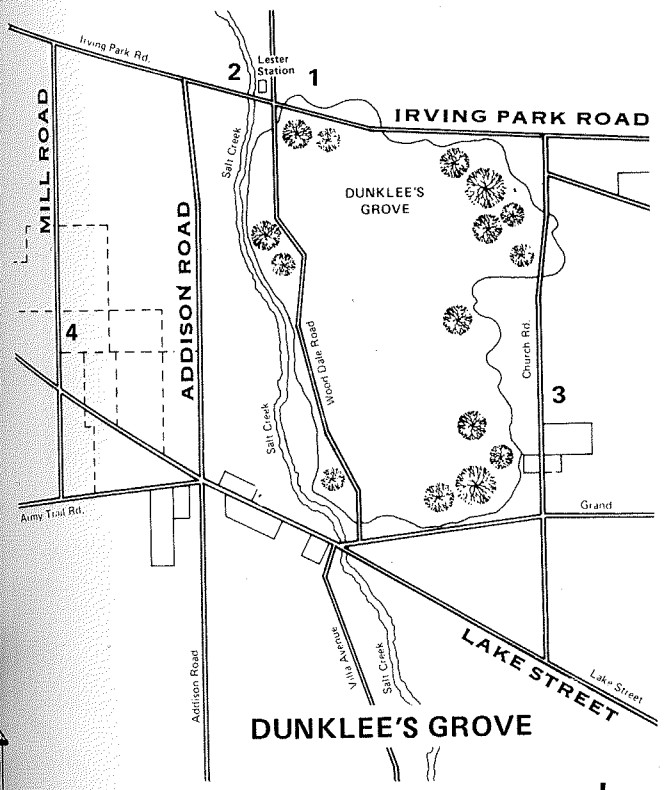
Below right: the Heidemann home, built in 1875.

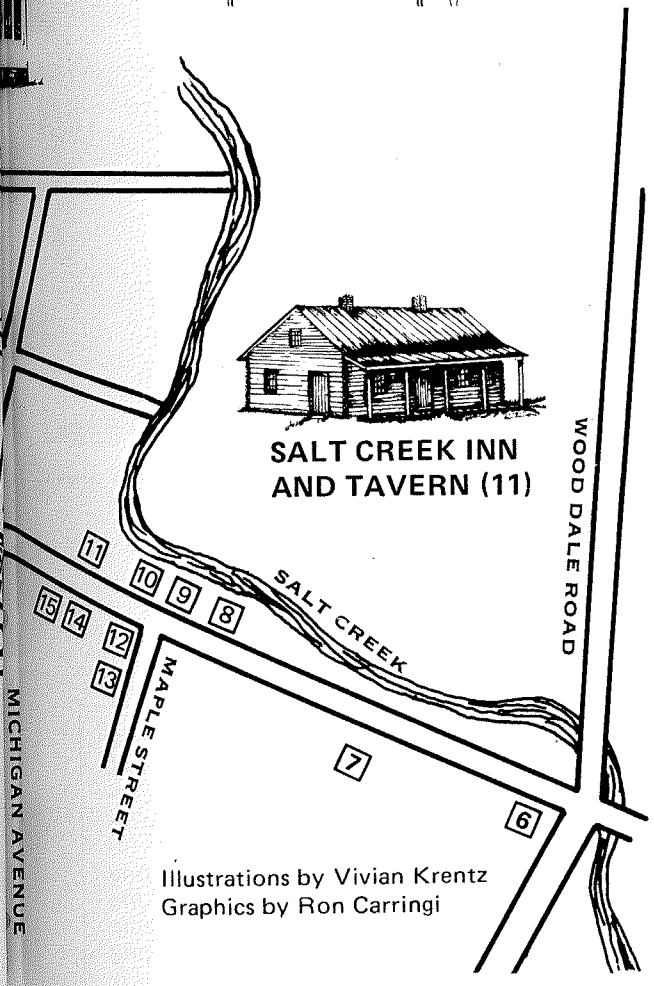




Historic Sites and Structures In Addison, Illinois







Illustrations by Vivian Krentz
Graphics by Ron Carringi

1. Hezekiah Dunklee Log Cabin (1833)
2. First Public School in Addison Twp. (Lester brothers farm), 1837.
3. First German School in Addison Twp. (Schmidt home), 1838.
4. Windpowered Grist Mill (1867-1958)
5. Oak School House 1, (1880), II (1937)
6. Louis' Restaurant (1918)
7. Friedrich Krage farmhome (1843)
8. Henry Senne Tin Shop
9. Dr. Brust Home and Office
10. Addison Post Office (1950)
11. Salt Creek Inn and Tavern (1837)
12. Treichler's Store (1860's)
13. First Addison Train Depot (1892)
14. August Weber House (1880)
15. Weber-Rotermund Store (1840)
16. Overkamp Blacksmith Shop
17. Wagon Shop
18. Schram Garage, Fire Station
19. William Balzer Home (1892)
20. Sprinkler Tank House
21. Village Hall (1898)
22. Rodenbostle Bootmaker
23. Henry Buchholz Home (1844)
24. Addison State Band (1902-1977)
25. Lutz Meyer Tavern (1870)
26. Gus Thon Funeral Parlor
27. Albert Miller Teacherage (1905)
28. Henry Marquardt Home (1891)
29. Krage Hardware Store
30. Heuer Meat Market (1899)
31. Marquardt General Store (1892)
32. Second Train Depot (1946)
33. First Addison Public School (1858)
34. Newton Dowd Creamery (1909-1932)
35. St. Paul Lutheran Parsonage (1908)
36. St. Paul Lutheran Church (1906)
37. St. Paul Lutheran Brick Schoolhouse (1925)
38. First German Lutheran School in Addison (1849-1974)
39. Memorial Marker for first School (1974)
40. Memorial Marker for Addison Teachers' Seminary dedicated 1925
41. Addison Teachers' Seminary (1864-1913)
42. St. Paul Teacherage (1893)
43. St. Paul's Principal's Home (1917)
44. Seminary Practice School (1898-1913)
45. Seminary Professor's Homes (1870-1900) Lake St. and Army Trail
46. Addison Public Library (1962)
47. Personnel Carrier, Dedicated (1976)
48. Indian Trail Junior High School (1963, 1973)
49. Army Trail School (1961), (1966).
50. Ahrens Home (1843)
51. Orphan Home Hospital (1922)
52. Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home (1873)
53. Lincoln School (1969)

MICHIGAN AVENUE

The Senne House



Senne Residence at 312 East Lake Street. Son Henry Senne was the first police officer in Addison.



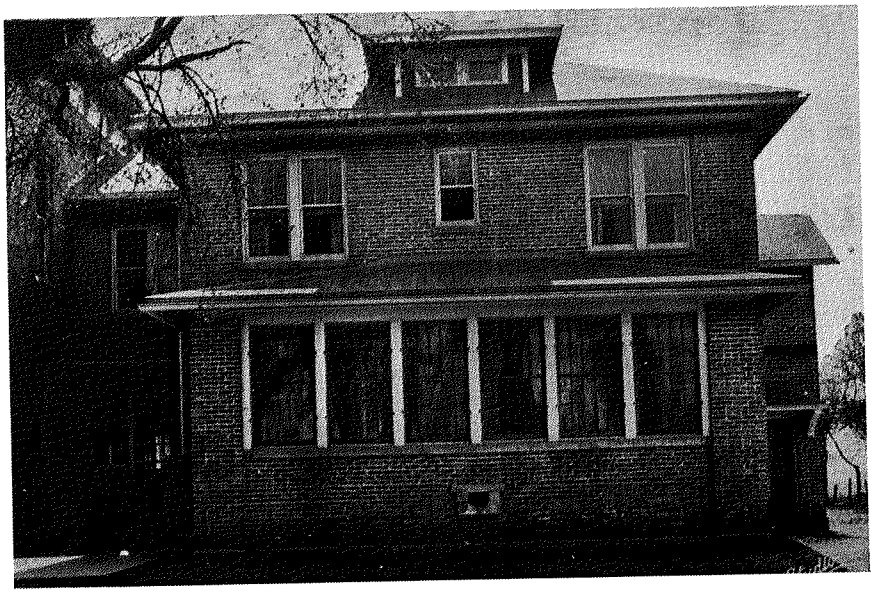
The Fiene House

"My father sold the farm on Lake Street and Mill Road in 1926, and we moved into our present home on May Street before it was finished. We used rough lumber from the old college building for the main structure and sub-flooring, and you could look down between the cracks into the basement where water was standing. We moved in the day after the plastering was done and we all got sick. We had no kitchen heat, and it was bad weather, as I remember."

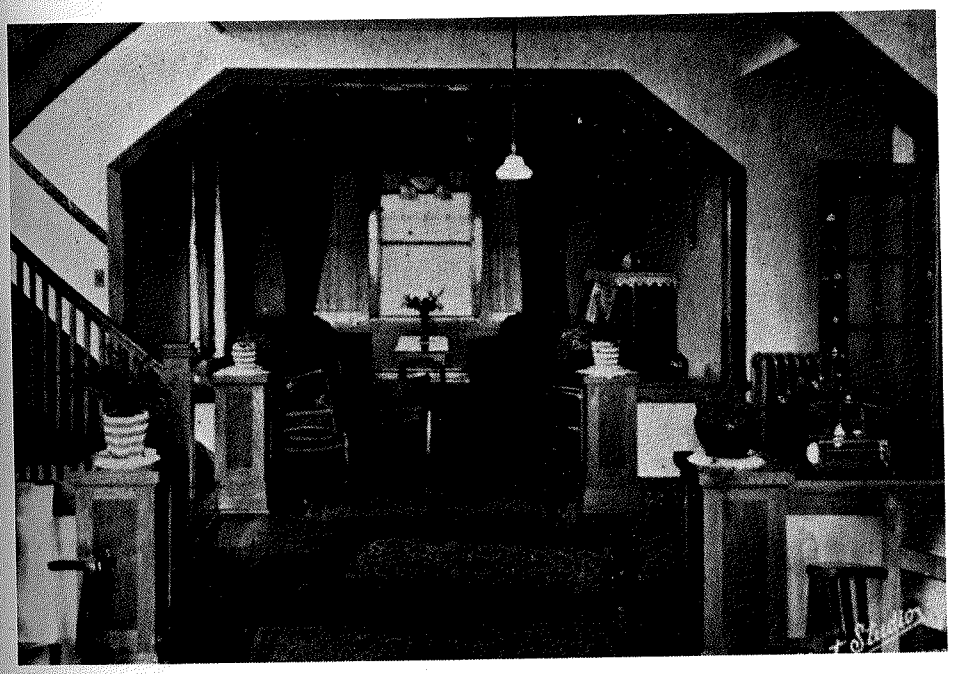
— Gus Heidemann

"I remember an event that occurred in the woods near my home along Wood Dale Road. One of my brothers and a friend found a beekeeper's netting and face covering and decided to become amateur beekeepers. Unfortunately, the friend did not have his face covering on properly, and when the boys disturbed the hives, the bees took off after them. By the time the boys reached our door, yelling and banging to get in, the friend looked just like a Teddy Bear, covered from head to foot with bees both inside and outside the netting he wore. Fortunately, he suffered only a few stings."

— Fred Tesnow in a 1975 interview

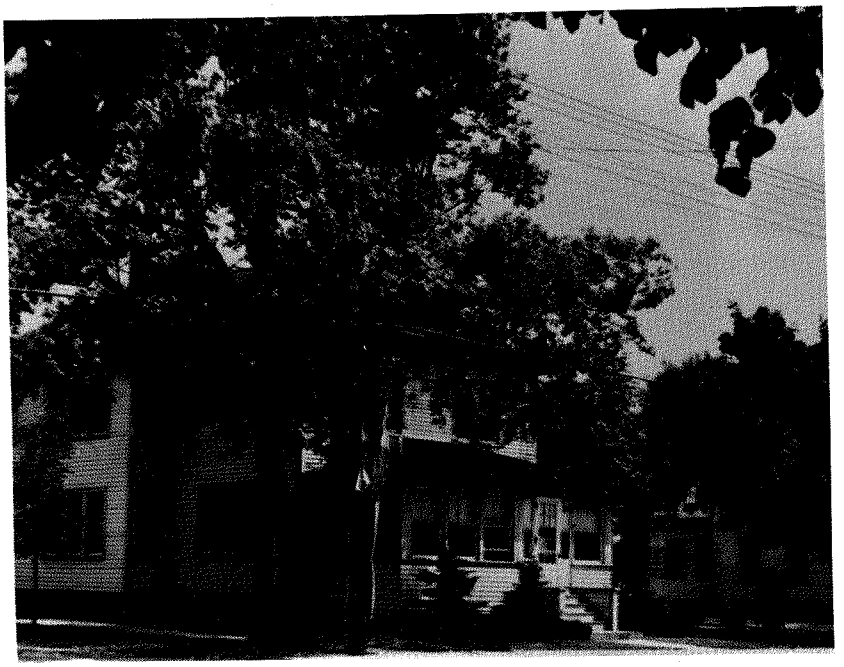


Residence of the Supt. of Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home.



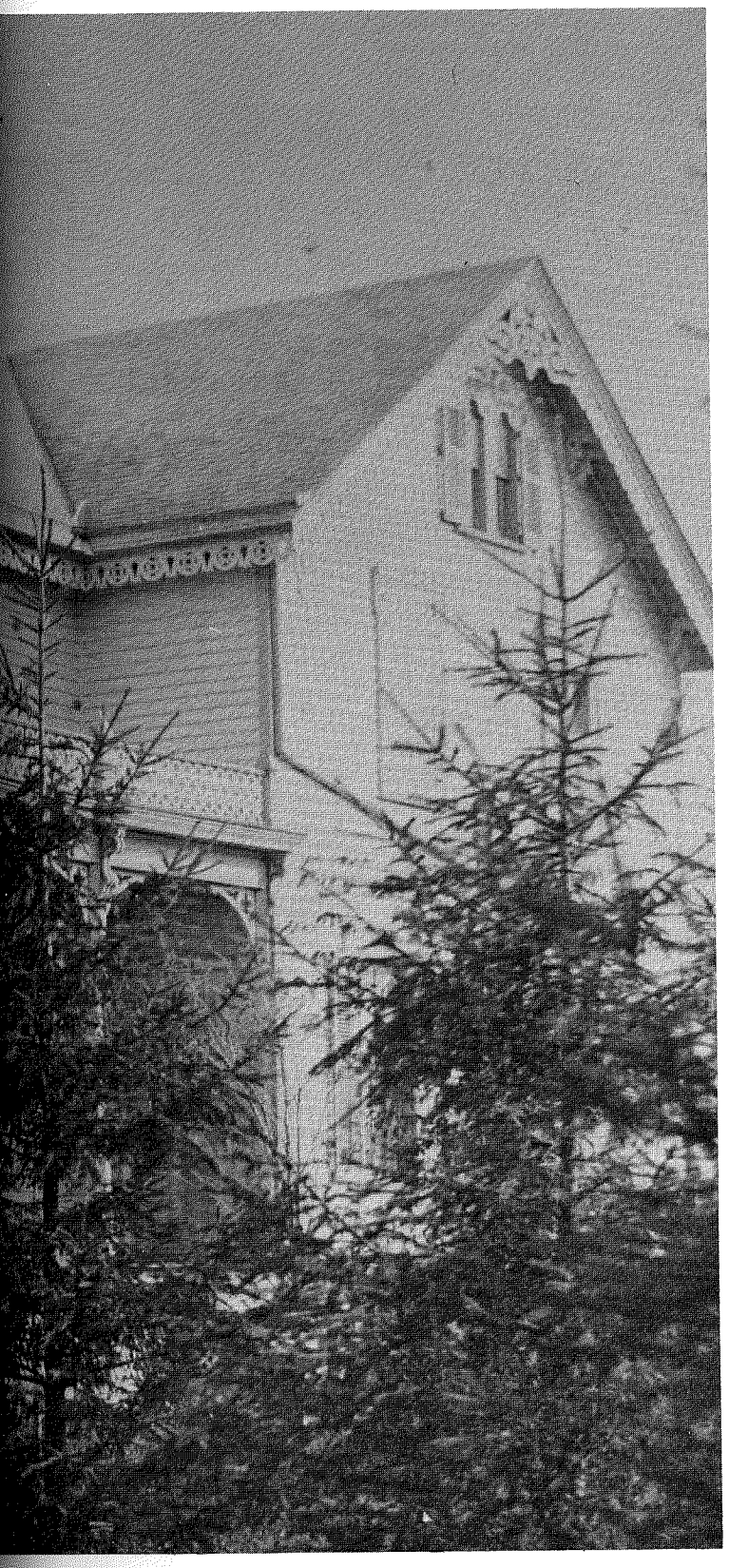
Interior of Supt. residence.

The Fred Heinrich home.



The Rotermund House





Edward Rotermund was born in Addison in 1849. He married Emmaline Graue who was born in Addison in 1851. They had two sons, August and Edwin. Rotermund was the second Village president, serving from 1891 to 1893.

His home, built in the 1880s was located on Lake St. behind Krage's Standard Station. The house was used as the Village hall in the 1950s.

Rotermund died Oct. 25, 1913 from a gunshot wound during a robbery at the Addison State Bank, where he was an assistant cashier. A robber, wearing a mask, had entered the bank when only the cashier, E.W. Fischer, was on duty. When he demanded the bank's money, he was given $125, but insisted on $1000. Fischer told him he would have to go to the vault to get it and, on entering the vault, Fischer slammed the door, locking himself in. The robber apparently gave up and started to leave the building when he was encountered by Rotermund returning to the bank. Rotermund grappled with the robber and was shot in the chest. He died later the same evening.

According to Clarence Fiene who witnessed the getaway as a small boy, the robber jumped into a yellow racing car with a second man at the wheel and they sped toward Elmhurst. Attempts to follow and find the robbers failed.

Home of Edward Rotermund. This house, located behind Krage's Standard Station, was set back further than the other homes. It was used as the village hall in the 1950s.

The Weber House



The August Weber house cost about $3,500 to build in 1880. Mr. Weber was Village President three times between 1893-1915. He also had a farm south of Fullerton and east of Addison Rd. At the time of demolition the Weber house was a tavern called "The Big House". The Nettleton-Delveaux office building was built on the site, 211 E. Lake St. A greenhouse which still stands next door was built by Mr. Weber for his son, Art.

The Early Institutions

W. Wegener

These memoirs of W. Wegener are from the year 1885, when he graduated from the Lutheran Teachers' Seminary in Addison, and some years prior to it.

The Seminary was located at the west end of the Village where Army Trail branches off from Lake Street, forming a triangle. The first part of the triangle, about 300 feet on each side, was a cow pasture with a slough in its western section. A plank walk and a fence separated the pasture from the college property. Facing east about 200 feet from the fence was the college, a large 2 1/2 story brick building. There were the middle building, about sixty feet long, the north wing and the south wing with two-story connecting links between them. In the link for the south wing were rooms for the steward and his family. The director and his quarters were on part of the first floor of the south wing, and his study and office were on the second floor.

In the basement of the middle building were a classroom and some storerooms, in the basement of the north wing were the washroom and a so-called bathroom, and under the south wing were the dining room and the kitchen. The two floors were taken up by classrooms, music rooms, and living rooms. There were two classrooms in the middle building besides the one in the basement and one in the south wing. Two of the professors' houses were on Army Trail and four were on Lake Street.

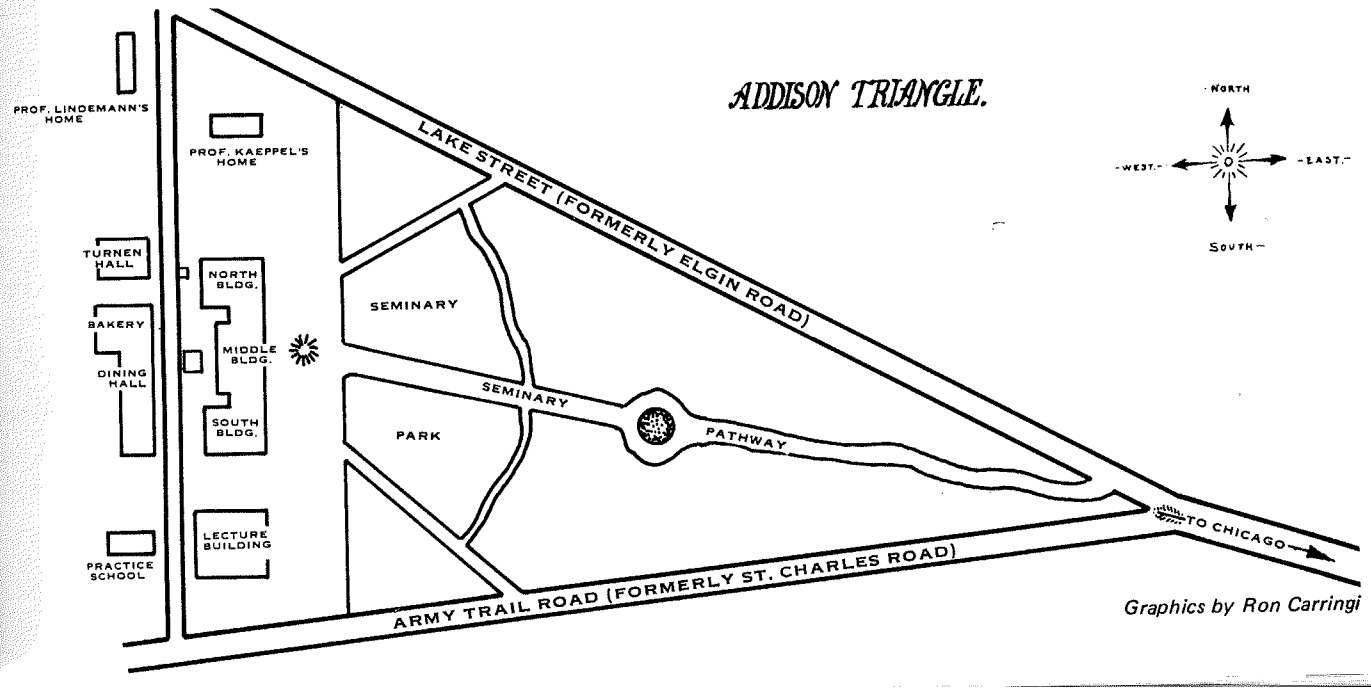
The main building was divided into halves by a corridor about four feet wide. On either side of this were the classrooms and the living rooms. The upper half story of all three sections served as dormitories. Here the beds stood in long rows, one close to the other. Behind the middle building some barns had been erected for horses, wagons, and other articles. Still farther out, hidden by the barns, was a long outhouse for the students.

There were twenty-two living rooms in the buildings but not all were the same size. Since there were over two hundred students enrolled, the average number of boys per room was ten.

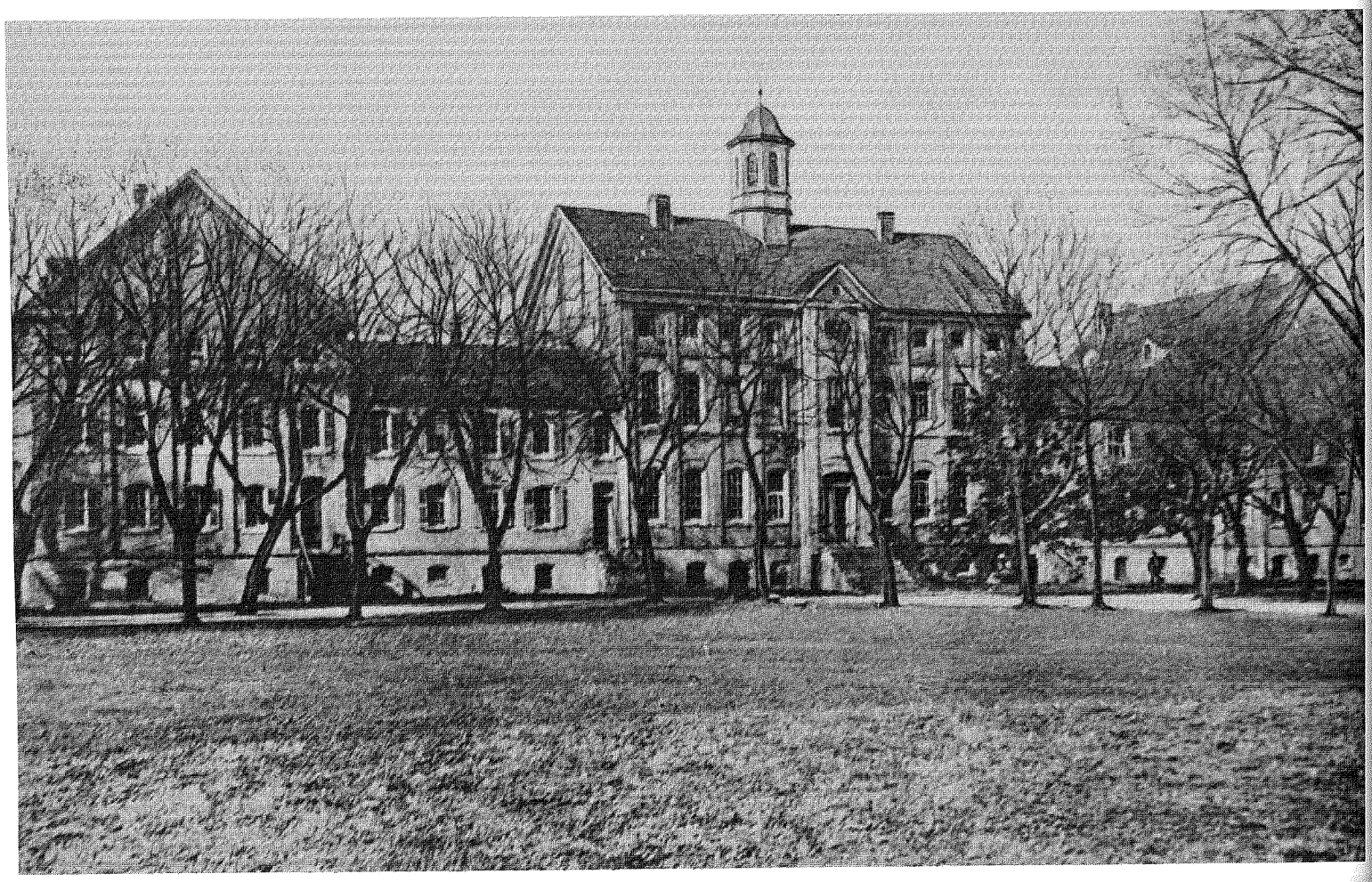
During the warm months we could play baseball and football, although we had no regular teams. We knew nothing about tennis or basketball. Walks down to Addison or out into the country were also a diversion. During the cold months we spent most of our free time in our rooms reading, playing games or all kinds of pranks. Some of us even played chess, but card playing was considered a sin. Pocket knives were sometimes used for playing mumble-the-peg on our wooden tables. Outdoors we could throw snowballs, make snowmen, and when the snow was deep enough, even build tunnels. We also had a brass band, and the boys played quite well. During part of our free periods and between lessons, we had to practice piano or organ.

Tuition was free but board, fuel and other things were not. We had to pay $55 for ten months lodging. For breakfast we had bread, butter and coffee, and we could eat all we wanted. For dinner we had a bowl of soup, potatoes, meat, gravy, bread and coffee. The supper was similar to breakfast, but with our bread we got either cheese, sausage, Schmierkases, or something else. Sometimes johnny-cake was served, and during the spring months we had boiled eggs. Though we did not get a great variety of food, we certainly got enough. For eighteen cents a day we could not expect any delicacies. After classes we sometimes would go down to Treichler's or Weber's store and buy some gingersnaps or whitewash cakes. Soaked in cold water they were delicious.

We were not overburdened with work but kept busy all the time. The ordinary high school courses were given, but special stress was put on writing German and English compositions. Music was taught from the beginning. Every boy had to have his own violin. Playing this instrument was compulsory because it was said that the violin was the best instrument for teaching singing.



Graphics by Ron Carringi



The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary buildings shown here were razed in 1924.

Lutheran Teacher's Seminary

From 1860 to 1864, a Lutheran Teacher's Seminary existed in makeshift conditions in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Under the supervision of that seminary, Pastors Christian August Thomas Selle and Philipp Fleischmann graduated ten teachers in 1862, seven teachers in 1863 and eleven teachers in 1864.

Meanwhile, the Lutherans in Chicagoland urged that the teacher training facility be moved to the Addison area. Zion Church offered to donate 20 acres of its land 2½ miles east of Addison, and the West District School parents offered to do most of the hauling of material. The synod accepted their offer but chose to have the Lutheran Teacher's Seminary built in Addison.

The members of the West District Lutheran School Society, which became St. Paul's, sold the seminary six acres of their property, located in the triangle between Elgin Road (Lake Street) and Old St. Charles Road (Army Trail Road) for a token $10 in November of 1863. The building committee, chaired by Pastor Adolph Gustave Gottlieb Francke of Zion, included Teacher Henry Bartling, Friedrich Krage, Sr., Friedrich Graue from Addison and Reverend Friedrich Richman of Schaumburg. Zion donated $3,128 toward the building of The Seminary.

Due to the Civil War the first building was not completed in time, so classes opened in a rented two-story vacant tavern in Addison on September 1, 1864. Forty-three men and boys between the ages of 14 and 33 attended the seminary that year under the direction of President Lindemann and Reverend Selle. The central three-story building of the proposed seminary, designed to house 60 students, was dedicated on December 28th, 1864 and classes began there on January 2, 1865. By the end of the year there were fifty-five students in residence.

In 1874 there were 110 students attending the seminary; by 1885 there were 240 students. Facilities had to be built to accommodate the growing enrollment. The north wing of the main building was dedicated in 1868, the south wing was dedicated in 1875, and a separate lecture hall, called the New Building, was dedicated in 1885.

A Commons Building housing the dining room, kitchen, bakery and living quarters for the steward was constructed behind the main buildings and dedicated on Oct. 21, 1886. Near it was built the physical education building, or Turnen Hall, which was dedicated on Nov. 13, 1895. Property adjacent to the original six acres was gradually acquired. During these years of construction, the seminary property totaled 28 acres extending from the tip of the triangle point west to where Army Trail School stands today.

As the enrollment grew, the number of professors needed by the seminary also grew from two in 1864 to nine in 1906. The seminary provided housing for its faculty members, so the number of professor's homes increased until there were four frame houses fronting on Lake Street and four more houses, including the president's brick residence, fronting on Army Trail Road. The president's home stood partially where the personnel carrier stands today and partially in what is now J.F. Kennedy Drive. In 1905, a ninth home was added east of the campus on Lake Street. This ninth home is used today by Dr. Norman Glazer for his dental practice.

In the 49 years the seminary existed in Addison, it graduated a total of 1,484 teachers. During those years these pastors served as presidents: Johann C.W. Lindemann, 1864 to 1879; T. Johannes Grosse and C. August Selle, (acting presidents); Eugene A.W. Krauss, 1880 to 1905; Theodore Brohm, 1905 to 1913.

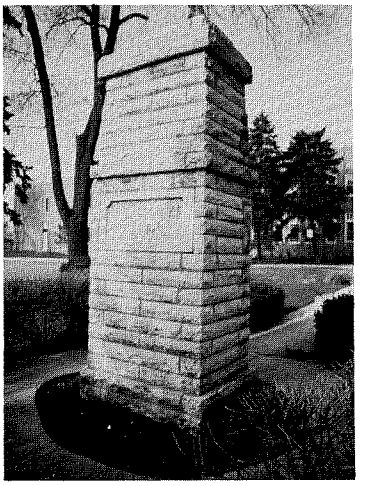
Tuition at the seminary gradually rose from $20 to $70 a year. Steam heat piped throughout the buildings in 1886 eliminated the need for students to chop and haul firewood. Fire escapes were added in the 1880s. Modern plumbing and a septic tank were installed in 1908, eliminating the need to carry drinking water, cooking water and bath water from the yard pump into the building. Electricity was next on the list but was not installed because the seminary relocated in River Forest.

Addison area farmers assisted the seminary throughout its existence by supplying it with meat, potatoes, flour and garden produce. Families in the surrounding area served as benefactors to the students by doing their laundry and inviting them to supper and Sunday dinners.

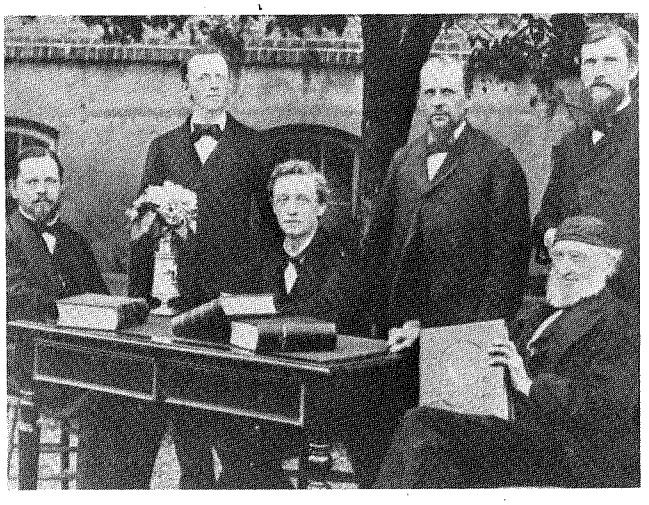
From February 23, 1878 to April 3, 1898, seminary students did their practice teaching at the West District School (St. Paul's) under the direction of Teacher Henry Bartling. On April 3, 1898 Professors Backhaus and Rechlin began a practice school in the Seminary lecture hall for 54 orphans from grades 1-4.

A big closing celebration, or Schlussfuss, was held at the college for the last graduating class in June, 1913. William C. Kohn was installed as the new president. The Seminary relocated in 1913 under the name Concordia Teacher's College in River Forest. The seminary had been a vital part of Addison's history for 49 years.

In 1914 the seminary buildings were purchased by the Chicago City Mission Society as a home for dependent children who "had no opportunity for moral, mental and physical development." The children, who were referred by the juvenile courts, were moved from Chicago to Addison in 1916. This became known as the Addison Manual Training School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, generally known as Kinderheim. When the buildings proved to be too small, the Kinderheim razed them in 1924 to build a larger facility. When the seminary alumni learned the buildings were to be destroyed, they retrieved 75 stone windowsills, the stone steps from the Old North wing, the stone slab from above the door of the Old Main Building and the original cornerstone. From them they erected a monument, which was dedicated in 1925. It was refurbished by the daughters of former professor Albert Miller in 1982 and still stands facing the Addison Municipal Building.



This monument, dedicated July 9, 1925, is all that remains of the Teacher's Seminary. Alumni built the monument from 75 window sills, the stone steps, a stone slab and the original cornerstone which were saved from demolition.

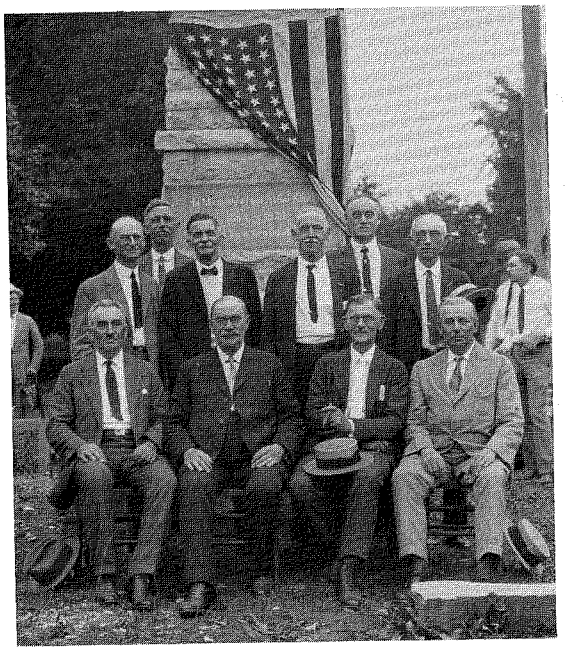


Part of the faculty of the Addison Teacher's Seminary in 1893. Seated; President E.A.W. Krauss, Rev. Theodore Brohm, Rev. C. August T. Selle. Standing: Ernst Homann, Friedrich Rechlin, and Johann L. Backhaus.

"When I was a teacher at the Seminary, the college schedule for students started at 5 AM each day, allowing the students ½ hour for washing, dressing, and getting ready for their first classes. The washroom could be reached only through the open which was not too bad on nice clear days, but hurrying through rain, sleet or snow was not too pleasant. With no running water the students had to pump water, and since everything had to be done in a hurry, no one spent too much time on hygiene.

The 'bathroom' was a room with a washtub and a large stove with a kettle on it. When a bath was desired, the student first needed to find some kindling wood, build a fire, fill the kettle with water, carry more water for the tub, dip the hot water into the tub, and after bathing carry the water from the tub outside. Needless to say, there was never a rush for the bathroom."

W. Wegener



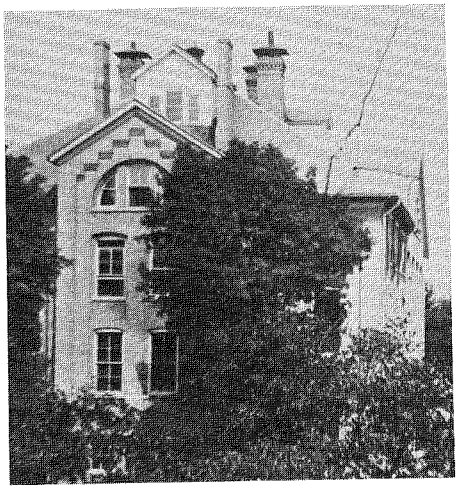


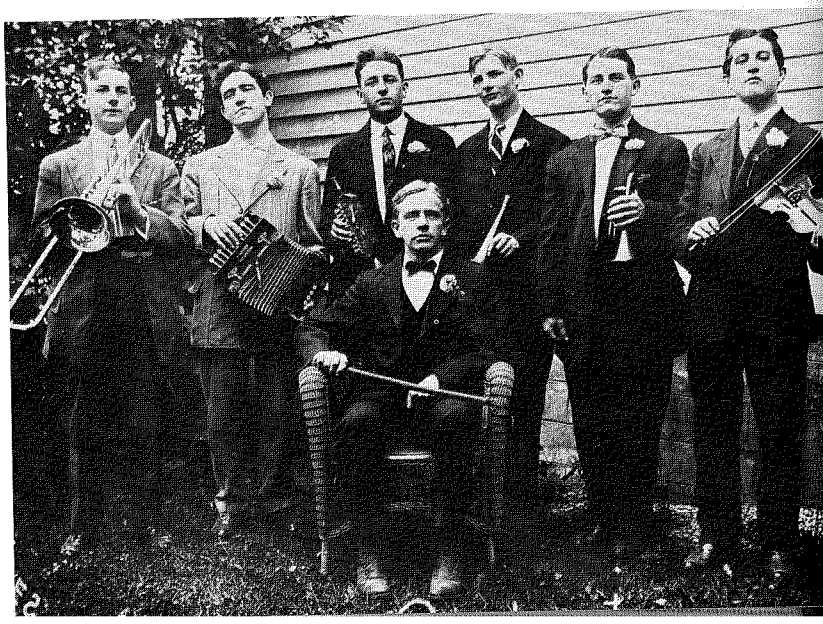
Above: Dedication of monument which was made of pieces from the Teacher's College.

Left: Seminary graduating class of 1909.

Lower Left: Seminary looking north.

Below: The Addison Orchestra, comprised of Seminary students, all of whom were required to play a musical instrument.





The Lutheran Orphanage

When the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod held its convention in St. Louis, Missouri in 1872, one of the speakers mentioned the desirability of establishing an orphan home near the Addison Teacher's Seminary. The purpose was for the Seminarians to have practical experience teaching the orphans, but no action was taken.

A reporter attending the convention mistakenly released the news to his paper that a decision had been made to build an orphanage in Addison. Donations for the "Addison Orphanage" began to arrive at Zion Church. The church leaders read this as a sign that such an institution should indeed be established in Addison.

By June 27, 1873, thirteen Lutheran congregations organized the Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum Association of Northern Illinois with the Reverend A. G. G. Franke of Zion as president. The Association was legally incorporated on August 13, 1873.

Pastor Francke and Friedrich Leeseberg of Addison had already purchased 38 acres of land west of the Teacher's Seminary for the proposed orphanage-farm.

There was a small home on the property and because three orphans were already waiting at Francke's parsonage, that home was dedicated on October 13, 1873, as the orphan home. Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Albers acted as temporary houseparents.

A new building, erected about one mile west of what was then considered Addison (343 West Lake Street today), was dedicated on October 28, 1874. It was named the Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home and was designed to house 50 orphans or half-orphans of the Lutheran faith living in the Northern Illinois District. The Home grew so rapidly that wings were added to both ends of the first building and other buildings were added in 1875, 1878, 1890, 1897, and 1922. By 1900 the orphan population had risen to 97 children and by 1927 it peaked at 140 children.

The orphans attended Addison's West District Lutheran School from 1873 until 1940 when the two child care facilities on Lake Street merged.

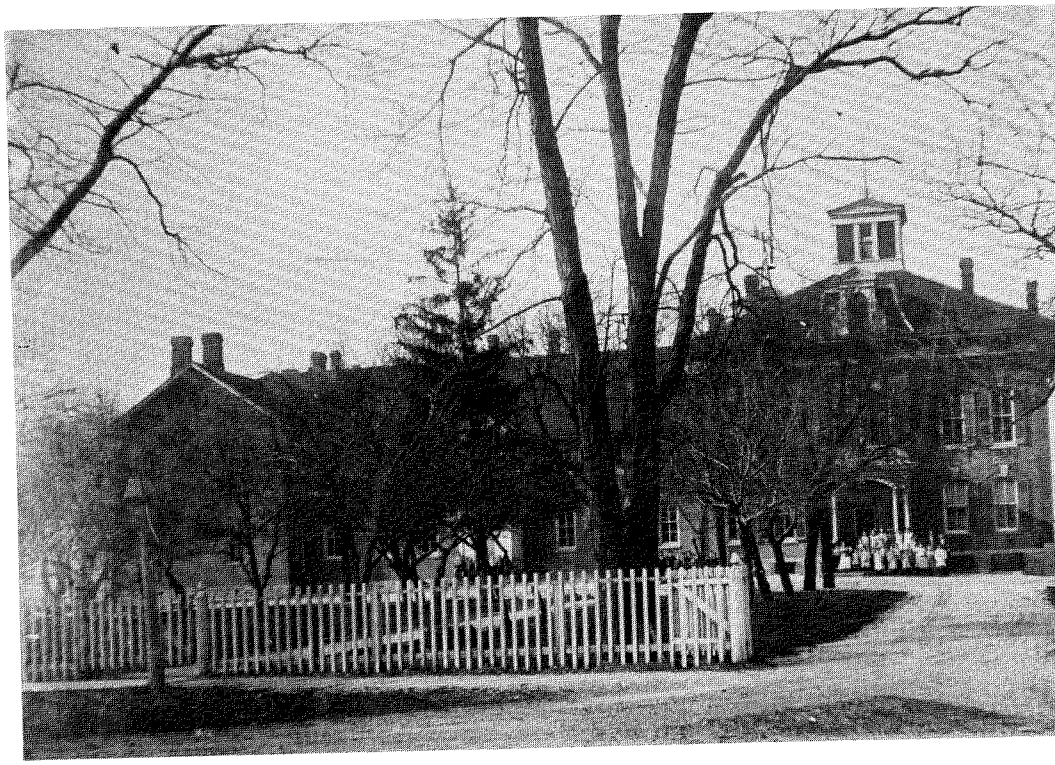
After Easter in 1898, a laboratory school was set up in the seminary lecture room for 54 orphans in grades 1-4 but the older ones still attended St. Paul school. On December 8, 1901, a special teacher training facility, built on the Seminary grounds just south of the Seminary itself, was dedicated. Fifty orphans between the ages of six and ten attended this school until the Seminary moved to River Forest in 1913.

The orphans, like the seminarians and most other Addison residents, walked 2½ miles east of town to Zion Lutheran Church for Sunday morning services. This was almost impossible to do in bad weather, so the orphans attended chapel on Sunday at the Seminary. In 1906 Zion granted the Addison group a release and they immediately began building St. Paul Lutheran Church. Some of the finances for this church came from the Orphan Home Association and some came from the Synod on behalf of the Seminary and the Orphan Home.

The children were taught the virtues of the simple life, provided with suitable jobs to do around the home and farm, allowed time for wholesome play and given religious instruction.



German Lutheran Orphan Asylum looking west, built in 1873 and razed in 1959. Lutherbrook was erected on this spot in 1961.



The German Lutheran Orphanage expanded gradually from 1875 until 1922.

With few exceptions, the orphans remained in the home until they were confirmed at age 14. After that they were more or less "indentured" to Lutheran families in the area, and were taught farming, housework and various trades. When they reached 18 they were considered ready to earn their own livings.

While much of the foodstuffs for the orphanage was provided by the orphan farm, members of the congregations from the area sent staple food items, canned goods and produce from their gardens, farms and orchards. They also made clothing, sheets, pillowcases and quilts for the children. Often women's groups held bazaars and bake sales and donated the proceeds to the orphanage. For many, the care of these youngsters became a labor of love.

In 1877 the Orphan Home Association conceived the idea of holding an all-day, outdoor festival on the orphanage grounds to interest more Lutherans in the work of the orphanage, to provide a festive day for the orphans and their guests and to earn some money doing it. The first such Festival was held that year on the second Sunday in September. Benches were set up outdoors for the joint church service with local bands providing music for the singing of hymns. Lunches were served. Games, stunts, and contests were held. Tours were conducted throughout the buildings and grounds. And, usually, a baseball game was held in the afternoon.

The Orphan Festival drew in 5,000 people that year and was such a hit, it was decided to make it an annual affair. Some people arrived in the area th night before to stay over with friends and relative others traveled from the Chicago area by train Elmhurst and hired teams and wagons to bring the the rest of the way.

The popularity of these festivals was one of th driving forces in getting the Illinois Central Railro to run a spurline into Addison in 1890, the cost which was shared by Addison residents, the Sem nary and the Orphan Home Association. After t spurline was built, it was not unusual for 10,000 pe ple to come for the Festival. As many as ten trains twelve cars each made the trip to Addison on Fes val Day, also referred to as the Kinderheim Picnic later years.

After the Lutheran Child Welfare Association w formed in 1940, less emphasis was placed on insti tional care for orphans. Most orphans were placed adoptive or foster homes. As a result the Orph Festival was discontinued in 1957.

Many people contributed in various ways to ma the Lutheran Orphan Home a success during its lo history, but special tribute should go to the Super tendents, or Waisenelterns, of the Home: Mr. a Mrs. J. Harmening, (1874-1891); Teacher and Mrs Leubner, (1891-1902); Reverend and Mrs. H. Mo (1902-1917); Reverend and Mrs. E.A. Klaus, (19 1922); Reverend and Mrs. M.K.C. Vetter, (19 1937); Reverend Theodore Thormahlen, (19 1940).

"The Annual festival at the orphan home was a time to see relatives and friends who did not live close by but who came out to Addison on that day. Sometimes I worked at the picnic making sandwiches which were sold during the day. We would get up early and start working at 7 AM making the sandwiches which were sold for 15¢ each. Usually we worked until sometime in the afternoon and for our labors were paid $2.50."

Louise Balzer



George Albright, truck driver for the Lutheran Child Welfare Association in the 1940s. He drove all over Illinois to pick up food and clothing donations for the orphans.

The Kinderheim

When the Evangelical Lutheran Teachers Seminary moved from Addison to River Forest in 1913, the Lutheran City Mission Board purchased the college property. The Mission provided care for the children from the Juvenile Court of Chicago.

A Kinderheim Association of Lutheran congregations was formed to conduct the "Addison Manual Training School for Boys" and the "Addison Industrial School for Girls" at 131 W. Lake Street. Articles of incorportation for these two schools were granted on September 30, 1916.

The college site soon proved inadequate for the large number of court case children, so the Kinderheim Association razed the college buildings in 1924 and built a new building. This building was designated to house 250 children though it often held over 300. It was erected in 1925 and continued as the Kinderheim until it was sold to the Village of Addison in 1960.

From 1916 to 1940, the Orphan Home at 343 W. Lake Street and the Kinderheim at 131 W. Lake Street stood side by side, each serving the needs of the children in their separate programs under separate organizations. In 1940 after several years of discussion, the Lutheran congregations and the church leaders decided that it would be beneficial to merge the two organizations, and the Lutheran Child Welfare Association was formed on July 21, 1940.

After this merger, the Kinderheim building served as the residence for the children of both institutions, while classes were conducted for these children at the old Orphan Home buildings. The state headquarters of the Lutheran Child Welfare Association was also housed in the Kinderheim until the end of 1960.

The Board of Directors of the LCWA realized in the late 1950's that the Kinderheim building was not appropriate for the evolving plans and changes being made for children's care. It was decided that a new facility should be built to serve the needs of emotionally disturbed children on the site of the original Orphan Home. The old Orphanage was razed in 1959 and the building of the new Lutherbrook began.

The Kinderheim building, which was appraised at $659,000, was sold to the Village of Addison in 1960 for $185,000. When Lutherbrook was completed in 1961, the old Kinderheim became the present Municipal Building of Addison.



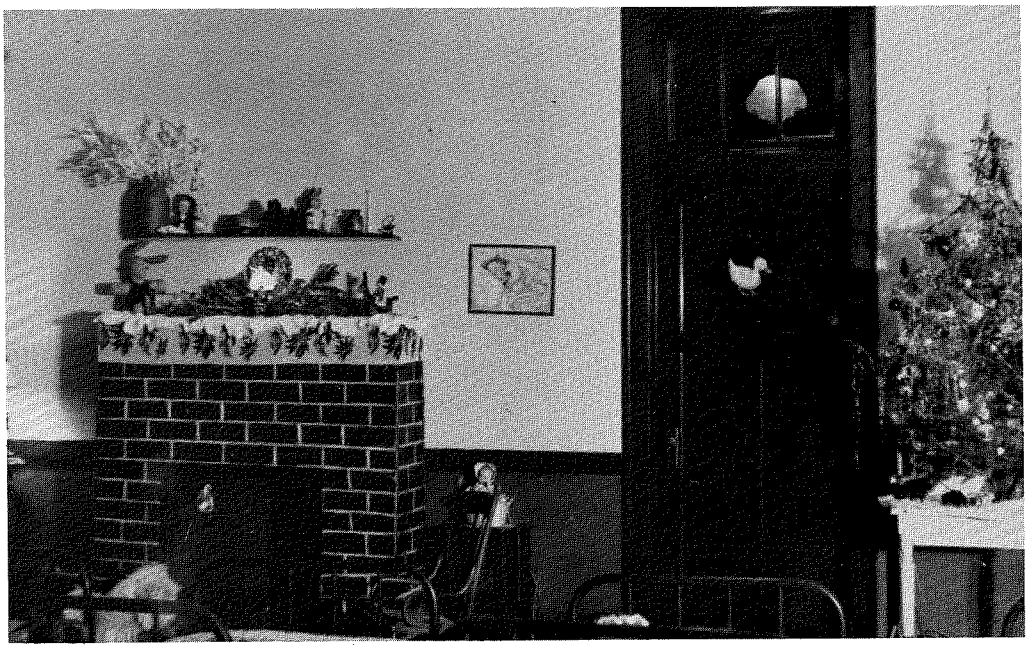
Deaconesses Strehlow and Nanke sorting laundry at the Kinderheim.



Scene showing Kinderheim children helping to sort laundry.



Sewing class at the Kinderheim.



Christmas time in the Kinderheim dining room.



The Kinderheim Chapel decorated for the holiday.

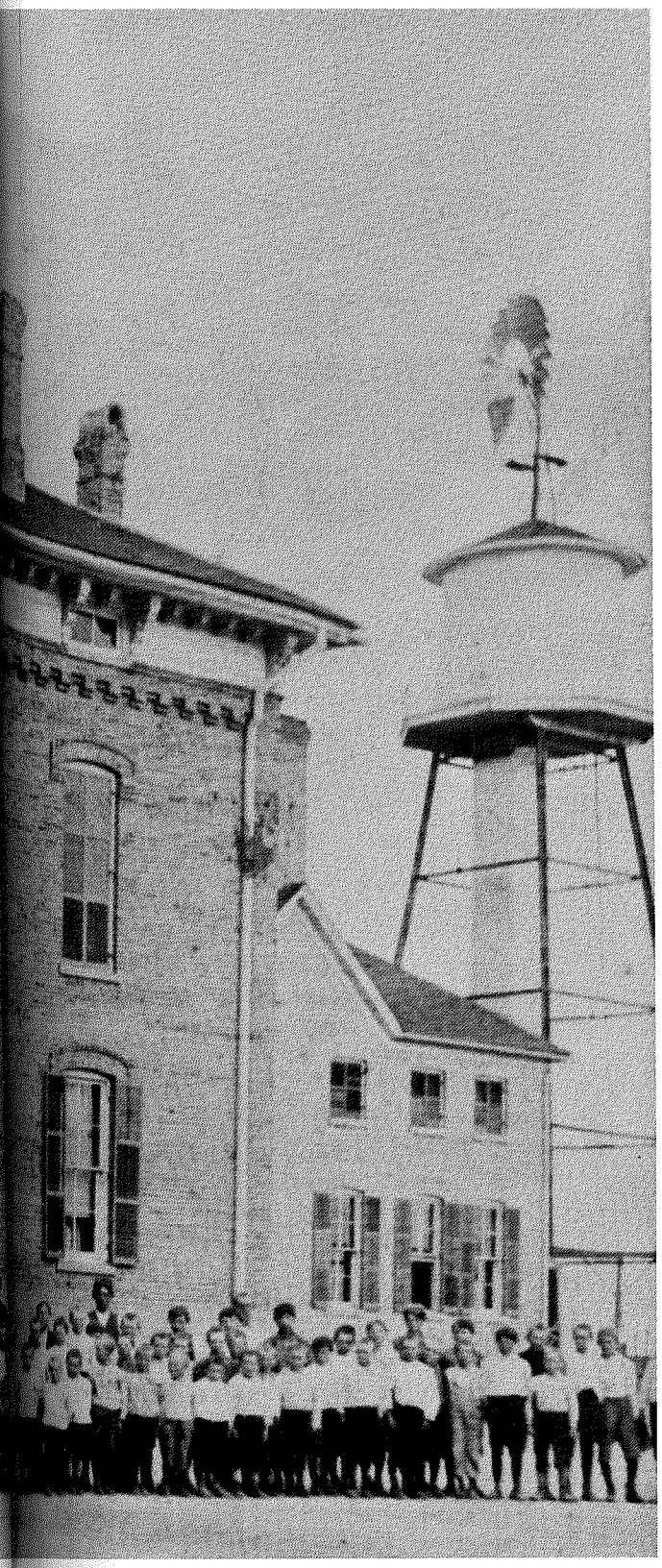


Children at the German Lutheran Orphanage, 1899.



The Early Schools

St. Paul Lutheran School



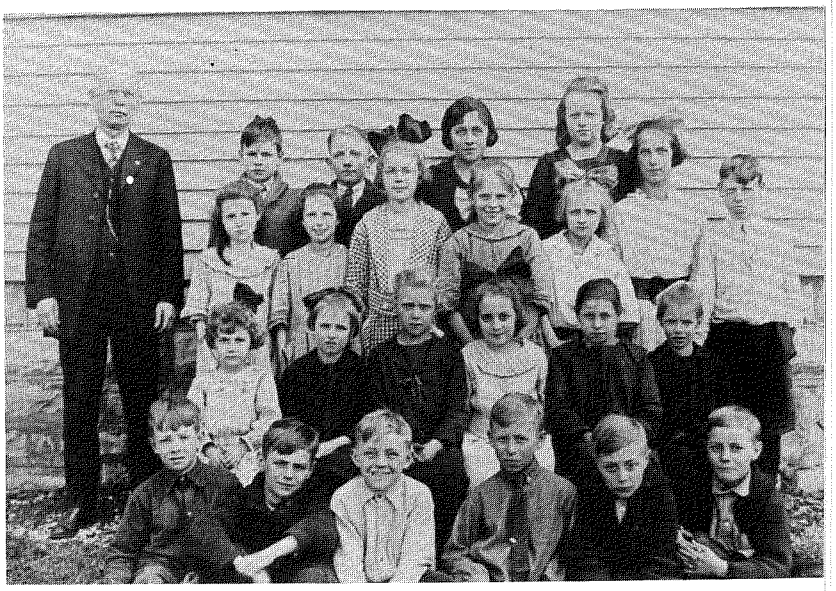
Children lined up outside the German Lutheran Orphan Home.



St. Paul boys, 1860. Teacher is H. Bartling, St. Paul's first teacher, who taught there from 1849 to 1891.



St. Paul girls, class of 1860, with teacher H. Bartling.



Class at St. Paul in 1924. Teacher is Mr. Hazelton.



This picture shows three of the four frame school buildings belonging to the West District Lutheran School (later St. Paul) located at Army Trail Rd. and May St. As the school population grew, another frame building was built.

The German families who settled southwest of Dunklee's Grove joined the German United Reformed Lutheran Congregation of Dunklee's Grove, but the school was too far away to send their small children. As a result, twenty Lutheran families petitioned the church and received permission to build a school in Addison.

The West District School was built near the center of the forty-acre plot of land that was purchased, west of what is Addison Road today. The schoolroom was on the first floor, and living quarters for Teacher Henry Bartling were on the second floor. The building was dedicated on November 4, 1849 and school began with 17 students.

When Teacher Bartling married and began raising a family, School Building #2 was built and dedicated on February 7, 1854. The first school building became Bartling's home out of which he also operated Addison's Post Office.

School Building #3 was built across the south end of #2 and dedicated on October 23, 1865; School Building #4 was dedicated on November 19, 1880 and School Building #5 was the former practice school moved over from the Seminary grounds in 1914. For a number of years, these five frame buil ings clustered near each other, four school buildin and one teacherage.

In 1922 School #2 was sold and moved and February 3, 1924 School #4 burned to the groun St. Paul immediately began building a two-sto brick building with a basement, four classrooms the first floor and an auditorium on the second floo Half of the funding for this construction came fro the Orphan Home Association. The brick buildi was dedicated on February 15, 1925 and classes b gan immediately. Building #3 was then sold a moved, and Building #5 was moved to the Orph Home property.

In addition to the Bartling teacherage, three mo homes for teachers were built on school prope south of Army Trail Road between what was to b come May Street and School Street. The first these was built in 1878, sold to Herman Leeseberg 1942 was razed to widen School Street in the 197 The second house was built near May Street in 18 and the third was built between the other two 1917. These last two homes were sold in the 198



"Bruns" Lutheran School on Swift Rd., and Army Trail Rd., 1902, also known as "Bloomingdale" School.

Although Zion turned over the operation of West District School to St. Paul Church in 1907, it kept some affiliation with it for many years. The school did not officially become St. Paul Lutheran School until June 30, 1938. During the years between, it was known as the Evangelical Lutheran School of Addison.

Bloomingdale District on Swift Road built a school under Zion's jurisdiction in 1880. On February 23, 1907 they asked Zion for their release so that they could affiliate with St. Paul Church. Permission was granted and this arrangement continued until Bruns School closed in 1942. After that, the children from that area attended St. Paul School.

Beginning in 1874 and extending through 1940, St. Paul School received an annual tuition from the Orphan Home Association. This was thought proper because the orphans attended school there and much of the building program was necessary due to their large numbers. The Kinderheim children never attended St. Paul's School because they had two schools of their own. When the two child care facilities merged in 1940 to become the Lutheran Child Welfare Association, the Orphan Home children began attending the Kinderheim schools and the Association relinquished its equity in St. Paul School.

When St. Paul School first began in 1849, the average length of stay in school for the youngsters was two years. In the early 1900s, the average length of schooling was five and a half years. The first eighth grade graduation exercises were held at St. Paul in 1927, kindergarten classes were begun in 1941 and four full-time teachers were required in 1946. The four teachers at the end of the first century of continuous school at St. Paul in 1949, were Richard Engebrecht, Martin Kaste, Miss Emma Heidemann and Mrs. Richard Engebrecht.

The principals who guided the school's spiritual and academic growth through its first 102 years of existance include Henry Bartling (1849-1891), G. Ritzmann (1891-1902), William Helmkamp (1902-1908), Hugo Oldsen (1908-1923), William C. Marten (1924-1943) and Richard Engebrecht (1943-1951).

Addison Public School District #4

In the early days of the pioneers in this area, before it became Washington Precinct and Addison Township, there was public education.

The first recorded school in what is today Addison Township was conducted by Julia Lester in 1837 in her brother Marshall's log cabin, southeast of the intersection of Wood Dale and Irving Park Roads today.

The first primitive school was small, its floor was puncheon, or split logs; it had only one small window, and its fireplace provided both heat and light. The students, some as much as 20 years old, sat on slab benches, while they learned reading from the few available books and practiced writing and arithmetic on their slates. As soon as a student felt he had learned enough to conduct his farming and business transactions, he left school. Two years of formal schooling was the average received by the young people between 1837 and 1855.

The first recorded meeting of the Board of Trustees of Schools in Washington Precinct, or Township 40, was held on April 4, 1842, at the home of Mason Smith, who had settled here with Hezekiah Dunklee in 1833. All five members of the Board were present, including Mason Smith, George Rouse, David Parsons, Henry Rotermund, and Reverend Francis Hoffmann. They divided the Precinct into four educational districts called the Itasca, Bensenville, North Elmhurst and Addison Districts, and numbered them from one to four. They appointed Charles H. Hoit of the Buckhorn Tavern-Inn as their treasurer and set his bond at $1,000. From that time on Addison has been District #4.

Mrs. A. M. Batten received a total of $7.09 for teaching eight students in Addison from May to September, 1850. At this time Julia Dunklee, daughter of Ebenezer Dunklee, was teaching in the Lester Station vicinity.

In 1851 there were 443 children under the age of 21, of which 111 were attending public schools, mostly conducted in homes. Others were attending German schools in the township. The average number of school days in a year was 58, held during the summer months. The average wages paid was $45 a year, or $15 a month. Many of the teachers at that time were men.

The first specially built school in Addison was completed in 1858. It was located south of what used to be the intersection of Lake Street and Army Trail Road, west of Addison Road (Central Street) and east of the West District Lutheran School. It was used for 22 years and cooperated with the West District School, sharing programs and students for part of each day. Both were taught by male teachers with the public school conducted in English and the Lutheran School conducted in German.

In 1880 what later was called Oak School #1 was erected on a five-acre site at the intersection of Oak and Chestnut Streets. This was a one-room frame structure used continuously until 1949. Meanwhile, the 1858 school building was converted into a home and was bought by the Edward Green family in 1948. It still stands in its original location, but it is difficult to differentiate from the striking building's many additions.

By 1911 there were 1,178 children under the age of 21 in Addison Township. Of these, 437 attended six public schools taught by eight teachers, while 420 students attended eight Lutheran Schools taught by ten teachers.

In a special election held in October, 1937, the citizens of Addison voted to build a second one-room frame building adjacent to Oak School #1. Classes began there in January, 1938. Grades one through four were moved from Oak School #1 to #2, and a separate teacher was hired. The upper grades, five through eight, continued at Oak School #1 and were taught by Irene S. Wall, who also served as principal of the two schools.

At a special school board meeting in November 1947, plans for Addison's first multi-room, brick public school building were accepted. The site was the northeast corner of Oak Street and Addison Road, west of the two frame buildings. Construction began in April, 1948, and classes commenced at the new four-room school in September, 1949 with four teachers. Ruth Dennis, who had been principal since 1949, continued at the new school in that capacity until 1953.

The two white frame buildings were sold individually, and one of them was moved closer to Salt Creek while the other was moved west of Addison. They are still in use today. All that remains at the former location is a round concrete slab at the east end of the present Oak School Building near the front sidewalk, where the flag pole originally stood.

Funding for the early schools was written into early settlement agreements. In 1787 when Congress made Illinois part of the Northwest Territory, it decreed that the area be surveyed and marked in one-mile-square townships before opening the area for settlement. These townships in turn were divided into 36 sections.

The Enabling Act reserved section 16 of each of these townships, along with all of the state's salt springs, for school use. The Act set aside 998,4 acres of land in Illinois for that purpose. Most of the land was sold to the settlers for farms, and the proceeds placed in various Illinois banks to establish a public school fund. This was the first time in history that public lands were set aside for public education. Through the years, however, some of this money was lost when the banks folded, and some of it was borrowed by the state to meet other expenses.

Another source of school revenue was secured by Nathanial Pope, Illinois territorial delegate to Congress. He persuaded Congress to set aside 3% of all monies received from the sale of federal lands in our state for educational purposes. One-sixth of this was to go to the state's colleges and universities, and the rest to the other public schools.

From the beginning, the schools in Addison Township and the Village of Addison have had assistance and encouragement from the School Commissioner and later from the County Superintendent of Schools. From 1839 to 1863 the following people served as County School Commissioners: Lewis Ellsworth, H.N. Murray, Horace Brooks, W.L. Wheaton, Hope Brown, Lorin Barnes, Charles W. Richmond, and George Kimball. In 1863 the present system of electing a County Superintendent of Schools was inaugurated in DuPage County. The first man elected to that position was George P. Kimball in 1864.

Throughout its first 110 years as a community, Addison's elementary school children were taught in private homes, in a one-room school building in 1858, in two one-room school buildings in 1938, and finally in a four-room school building in 1949. This shows very slow growth in the school population up to World War II, with rapid growth at the war's end.

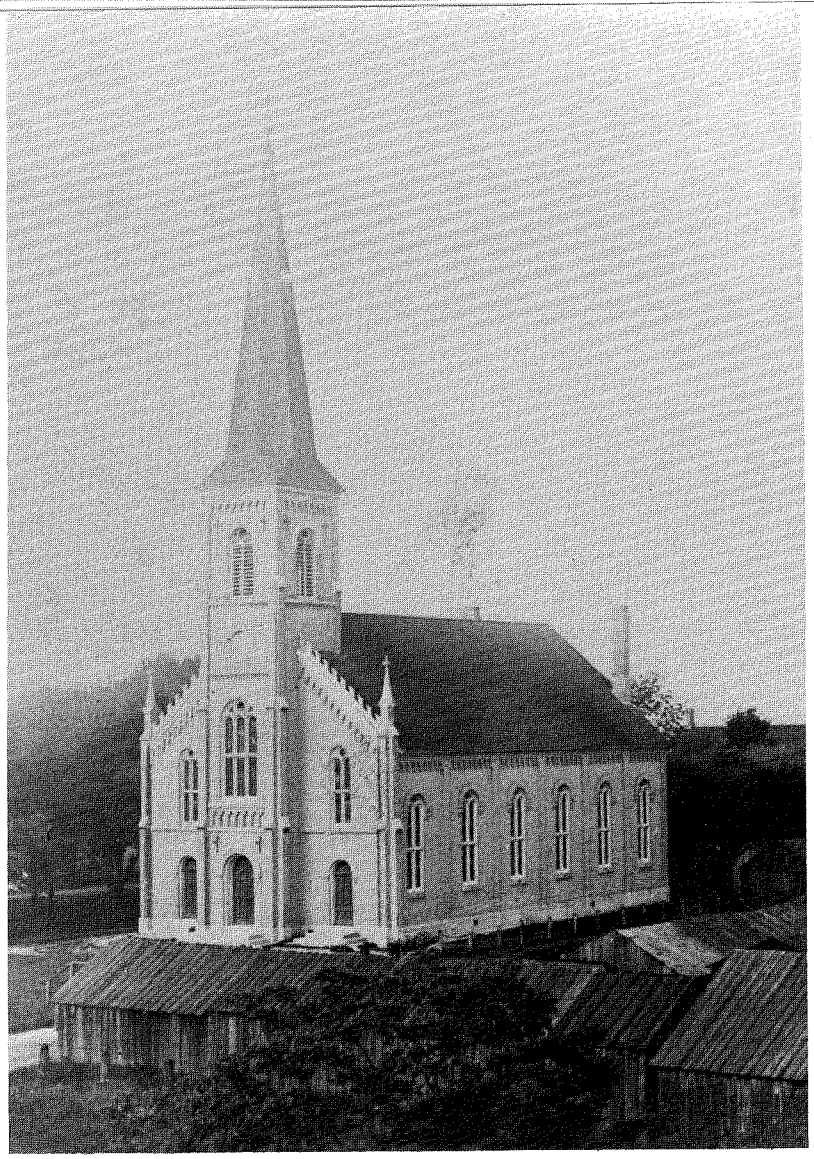


Oak School, 1930



Oak School, Jan. 1950, grades 3 and 4. Teacher, Mrs. Lois Wettreau.

The Early Churches



Zion Lutheran Church, Bensenville, Il, taken in 1895. Horse sheds are in the foreground. Addison residents attended church services at this location when the first rough frame church was built here in 1842. In 1862, the frame church was replaced by this beautiful tan brick building.

Zion Lutheran Church

Zion Lutheran Church is located 2 1/2 miles east of Addison on Church Road. It began as a joint effort of the German immigrants from Prussia and Hanover in 1837. Because the Prussians were of the Reformed Faith and Hanovarians were Lutheran, they named their congregation "The German United Reformed Lutheran Congregation of Dunklee's Grove". The name continued to be used under its first two pastor-teachers, Ludewig Cachland Ervendberg and Francis A. Hoffman.

The first Sunday services for these pioneers was held in various homes between 1835 and 1837. Johann Heinrich Schmidt opened his log cabin for Sunday services after they became a congregation. The church census records show that on January 1, 1839, the congregation had 25 families with a total of 99 baptized members. Among the members of the first confirmation class on April 14, 1839, were Johann Graue and Wilhelm and Sophia Boeske, children of Addison's first German families.

The congregation held services at Schmidt's log cabin until November, 1842, when their first church building was dedicated on 48 acres of farmland purchased earlier in the year. A Christian day school was held in the church building until the congregation built their first parsonage in 1846 and one room was designed as the schoolroom.

Reverend E. A. Brauer, who became pastor on December 15, 1847, wanted to change this Union Church to a Lutheran church. He succeeded in getting its name changed to the "German United Lutheran Church of Addison" on February 14, 1848, beginning a long period of argument, vengeful acts and bitterness between the two factions. It became clear that their differences were irreconcilable, causing a final division by a 60 to 16 vote on October 22, 1849. The Lutherans, being the larger group, kept the property and paid the Reformed group for their share. Hard feelings and bitterness continued to rankle among the neighbors of that area for years.



Church Road, Bensenville, Illinois 1900. Zion Lutheran on the left, Immanuel on the right.

Before 1885 the Zion congregation established eight more Lutheran schools for the convenience of its far-reaching church membership. They included these schools which eventually became separate congregations: Immanuel in Proviso, St. Paul in Addison, St. Luke in Itasca, Immanuel in Elmhurst, Apostles in Leyden and Trinity in York Center.

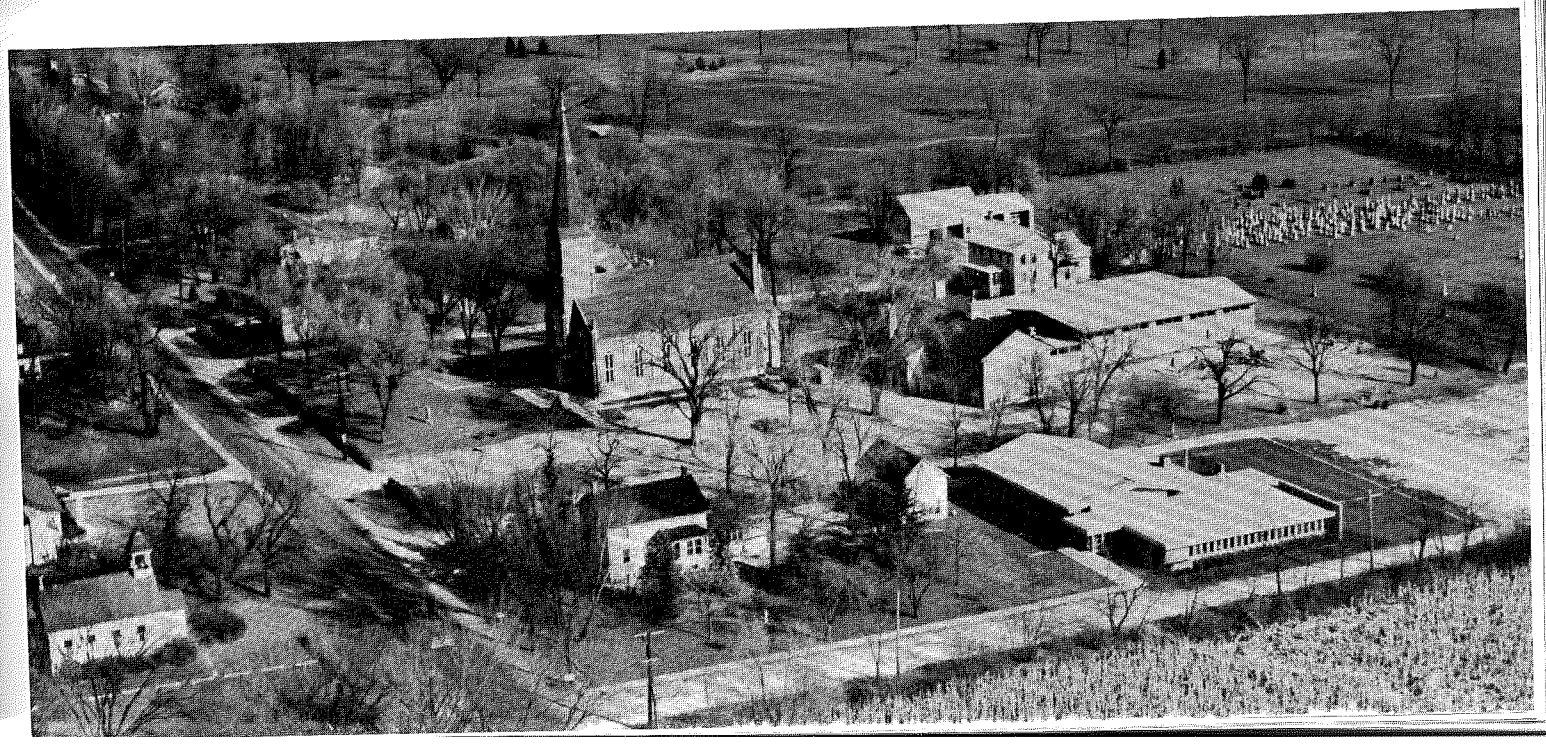
Through the years various school buildings have been erected on the Zion Church grounds. The Zion enrollment peaked in the mid-sixties at close to 200 students.

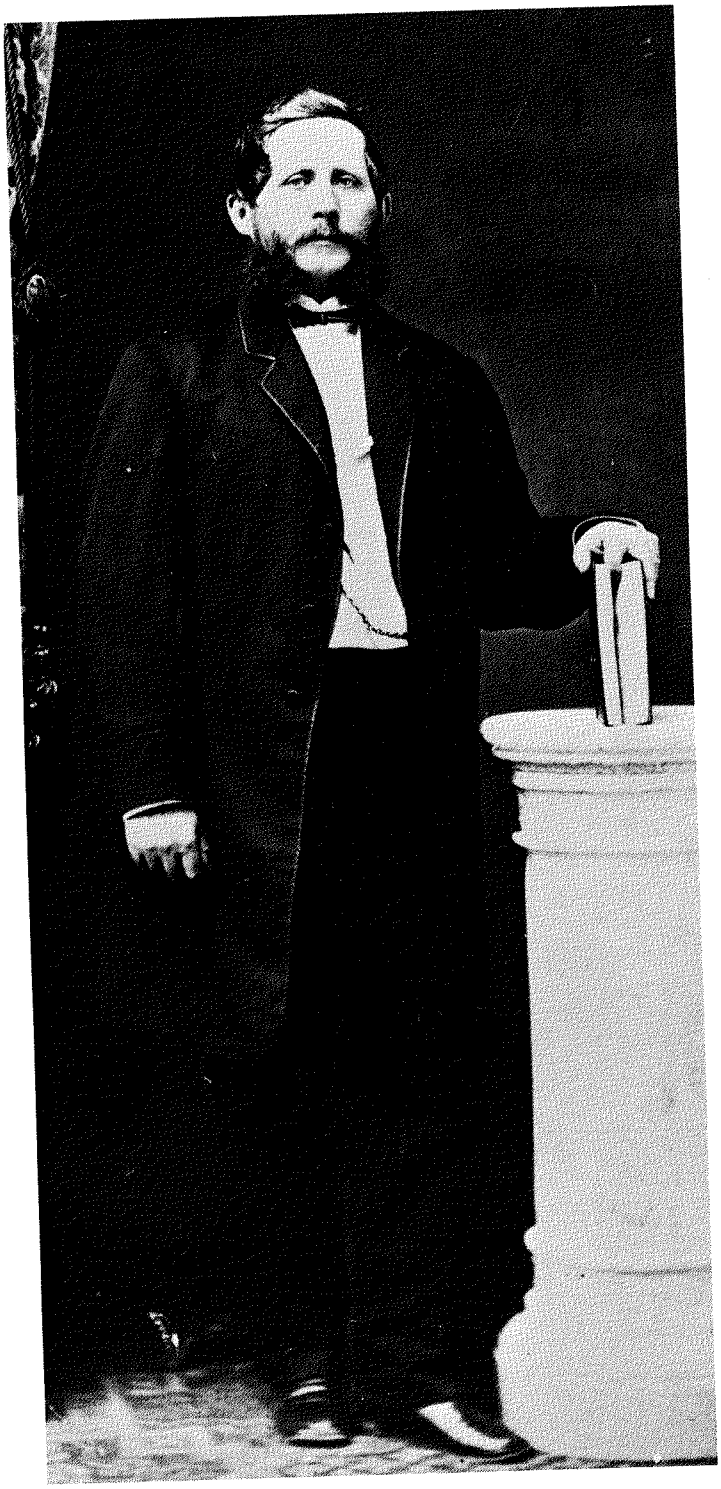
Zion Lutheran Church was instrumental in bringing to Addison the Evangelical Lutheran Teacher's Seminary in 1864 and the Orphan Home in 1873. They assisted by providing property, cash contributions, and many hours of labor in conjunction with the West District Lutheran School which later became St. Paul.



Zion Lutheran Church decorated for the 75th anniversary of the church building.

Aerial view of Zion Lutheran Church.



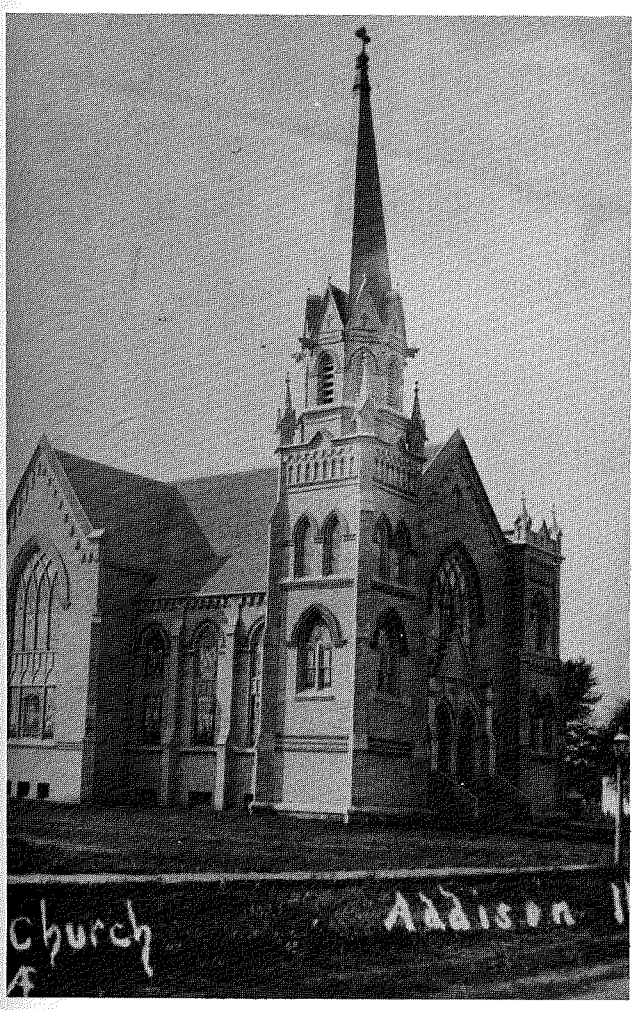


Francis Arnold Hoffman (Lt. Gov. 1861-1865) Pastor of Zion Church Dunklee's Grove, Ill. (1840-42, 1844-47).



The pastor's wife, Cynthia (Gilbert) Hoffman.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul



On July 10, 1906, after many years of worshipping at Zion Lutheran Church and thirteen years of worshipping at the Evangelical Lutheran Teachers Seminary chapel in Addison, 45 voting members from Addison were released by Zion to organize St. Paul Lutheran congregation. They purchased 6 2/3 acres of land east of the West District Lutheran School on the south side of Old St. Charles Road (now Army Trail Road) for $1,050.

Rev. Adolph Pfotenhauer was formally installed to be their pastor on September 16th, serving the congregation until his death in 1939.

The cornerstone of the church was laid on Oct. 14, 1906, and the completed building, built in the shape of a cross, cost $30,716 to erect. The bell tower has an octagonal-shaped spire with the cross symbol worked in brickwork on each of the 8 sides.

The church is decorated with many beautiful stained glass windows depicting symbols of Christianity. Special windows show Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane and Christ as the Good Shepherd. The large window above the front doors shows several crowns of thorns symbolizing Christ's suffering, topped by the crown of life. All the windows were supplied for $700.

The interior railings, doors, window frames, and trim were all made of oak. The oak pews were built to seat 750 people. The pulpit, the altar, and the lecturn were purchased, while a stone cut baptismal font was donated.

The altar carried the statue of the "Blessing Jesus", modeled after Thorwaldsen's original sculpture. The architectural symbolism of the altar shape depicts the Heavenly Jerusalem as described in the Revelation of St. John. The Latin cross at its top signifies the resurrection of Christ; the Greek cross at its base indicates the universality of the Gospel. The Alpha-Omega signs on each side of the Blessing Jesus represent Christ as the beginning and the end of the Christian faith.

The large pipe organ, which first stood downstairs, was moved to the north balcony, rebuilt and finally replaced in 1980. The pulpit was lowered about seven feet; the basement was dug to make meeting rooms, a church library, a nursery and washrooms; the narthex was enclosed in 1957; a breezeway was made connecting the church to three church offices in 1970.

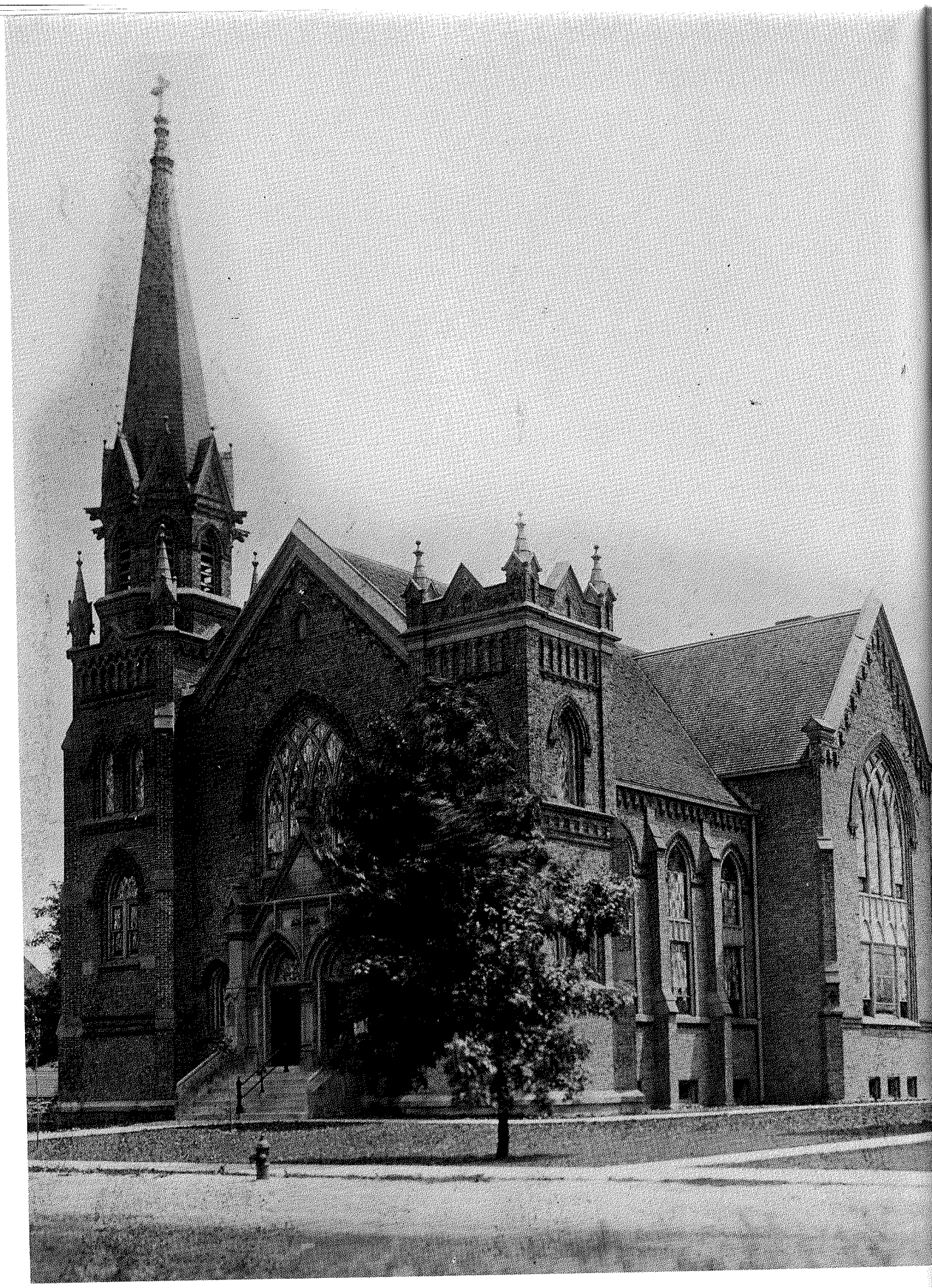
From the outset, the congregation decreed that the men were to sit on the east side of the middle aisle, the women on the west, the confirmed young people and seminary students in the balcony, and the confirmands and younger children downstairs near the front or in the wings where the pastor could keep an eye on them. It wasn't until 1941 that men and women took communion together.

The first wagon sheds, which housed the teams and wagons of the worshippers, were built in 1907 with more added in 1909. They stood where the parking lot stands today. The parsonage was built just east of the church, at a cost of $3,759.43 complete with barn, well and heating system and was dedicated in 1908. A cemetery consisting of two acres was purchased west of Mill Road for $600 on September 10, 1908, with two more acres added to the south end in 1947 for $800.

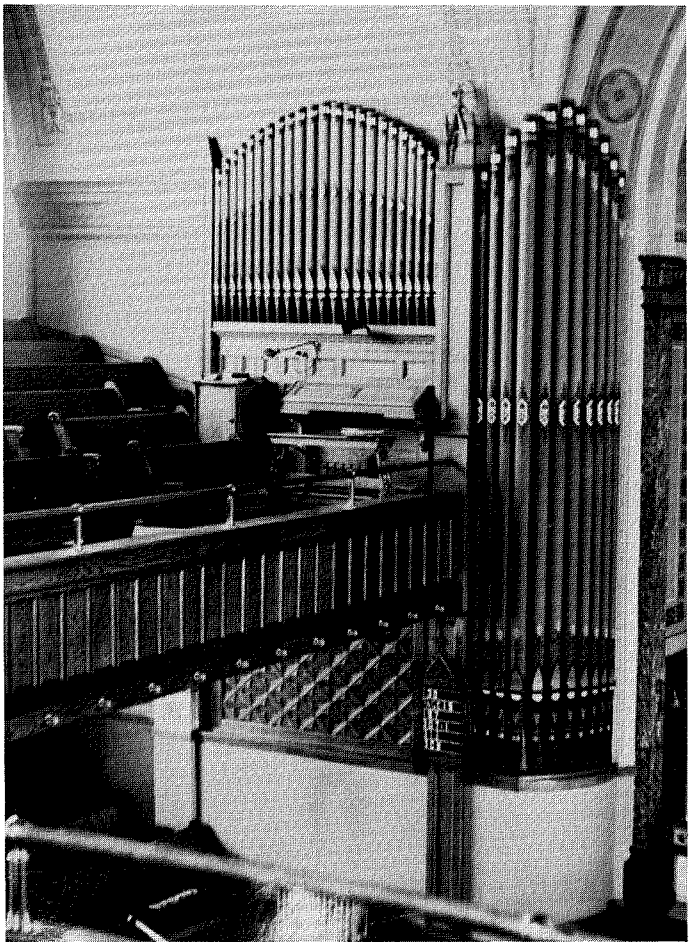
The church was built to receive electricity. A number of chandeliers were installed, the main one requiring 260 lightbulbs. Electricity was first used in the church on March 30, 1913, at the wedding of Hulda Stuenkel and Henry Kolvitz.

Church services were conducted entirely in German until the early 1930's when a gradual change to English began. By 1935 services in both English and German were offered every Sunday. This continued until German services were discontinued in 1982.

Ed Gavie was the first custodian of the church receiving $75 a year. By 1924 the custodian's salary had risen to $200 a year.



Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul, 37 Army Trail Rd.

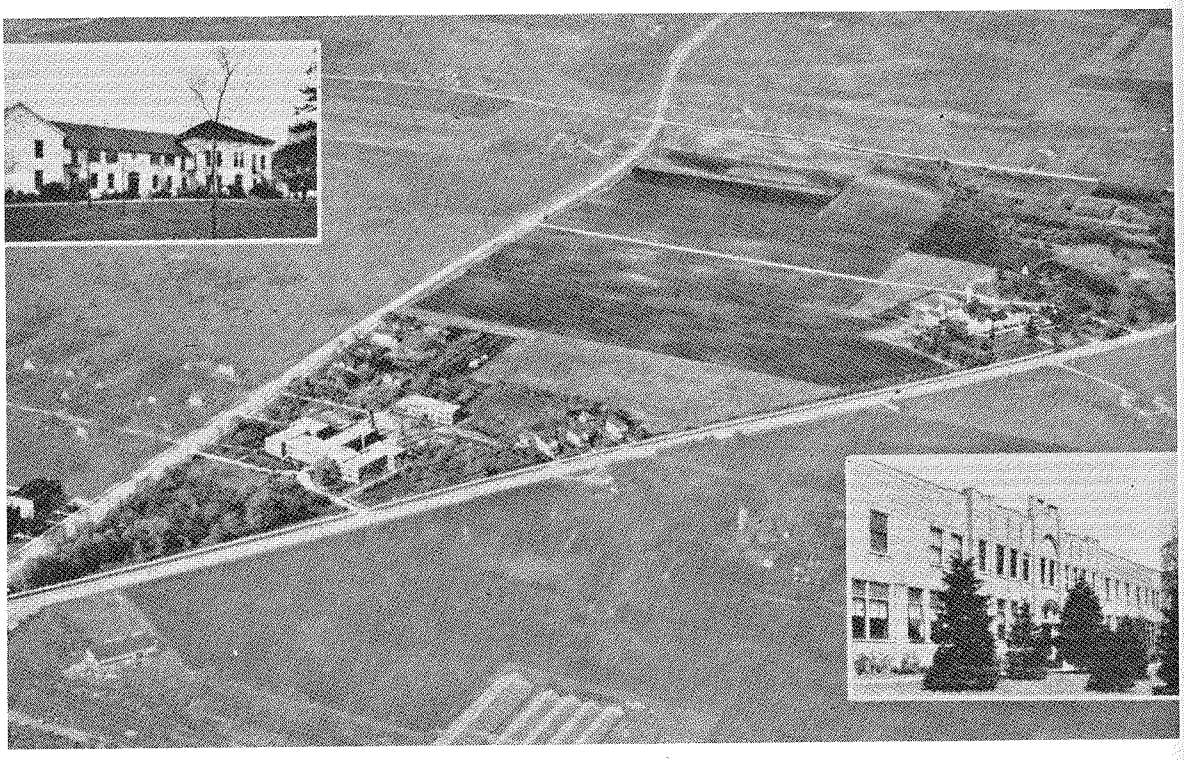


At right, St. Paul original organ placement 1907-1944. To the left of the altar.

Below, St. Paul Church "cleaning crew" - 1922, (l. to r. from top) Edward Mesenbrink, Fred Rosenwinkel, Gustav Rittmueller, August Heinrich, Mrs. Ed Gavie, Mrs. Wm. Krage, Mrs. W. D. Fiene, Mrs. Wm. Kruse, Rev. H. Olson, Rev. A. Pfotenhauer, Mrs. H. Marquardt, Mrs. E. Meier, Mrs. Louis Fiene, Mary Schumacher, Mrs. Wm Blecke, Mrs. Ted Fiene, Laura Marquardt, Mrs. F. Rosenwinkel, Mrs. K. Papinbrook, Mrs. H. Olson, Ellen Marquardt, Mrs. E. L. Plass, Esther Thiese, Ella Hachmeister.



Aerial Views



Triangle Park, showing Army Trail Rd. and Lake Street. St. Paul Church and school are on the left. Kinderheim is in the triangle and the orphan asylum is on the far right. Top insert: German Lutheran orphan asylum. Bottom insert: Kinderheim. Taken 1929.



St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church taken around 1920, showing two of the five white frame school buildings of the West District Lutheran Teacher's Seminary. Buildings at this time were occupied by Kinderheim.

The Early Businesses

The Heidemann Mill

Christian Heidemann, a trained carpenter and cabinet-maker, began building Addison's wind-powered gristmill in 1865 on his 52 acre farm. The mill was located one-half mile north of Lake Street and 300 feet east of Mill Road. The need for a gristmill was generated by the closing of the steam-operated flouring mill owned by William Rotermund on the north side of Lake Street. The earlier mill was converted into a cheese factory by Louis Stuenkel in the early 1860's.

On a fieldstone foundation the octagonal-shaped mill measured 30 feet across at the foundation and 15 feet across at the base of the mill cap. The framework was made of oak timbers, notched and pegged into place. Square cast-iron nails were used on the boards and wood shingles covering the frame. The entire structure rose a full five stories high.

Two pair of wings of native white oak passed through a transom of cast iron that was designed by Heidemann. The wings measured 72 feet from tip to tip and had a ladderwork of wooden rungs handcrafted and pegged in even sequence along the lower edge of each wing. The sails for the wings were made of canvas and fastened to the windboards and ladderwork by ropes. They could be tied down when not in use or used half or full sail as needed. When the wind struck these wings at an angle, it forced them to revolve and turn wooden gears on the shaft. These smaller gears turned larger gears, which increased the wind's power. In order to get the full force of whatever wind was available, the millwheel was mounted on a mill cap near the top of the mill which could be turned on a turntable to catch the wind from any direction.

The balcony was a pine deck two yards wide circling the mill about twelve feet from the ground. A three-foot-high wooden railing was built around its outer edge. From this deck, the millers turned the mill cap to face the wind and adjusted the canvas sails to the strength of the wind. This balcony fit above the two storage sheds attached to the mill.

The inner mechanism of the mill was quite an engineering marvel. The axles were all made of hand-hewn oak, while the gears, cogs and pinions were usually made of hard maple. These cogs and pinions were as smooth as glass, from brimstone waxing.

On the first floor of the mill a cornsheller crushed the corn before it was elevated to the bins on the third floor. There it passed through screens which cleaned the grain, before it was carried by wooden chutes to the grinding stones on the second floor.

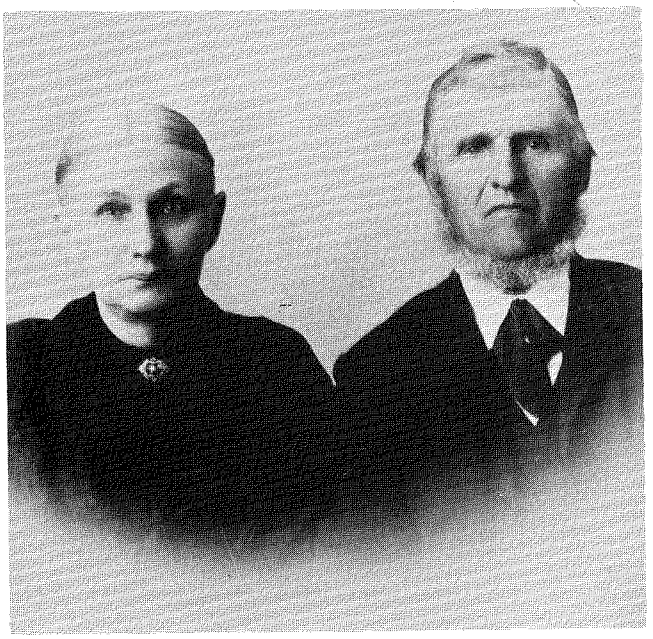
Heidemann used two sets of grinding stones, one set for grinding wheat, corn and buckwheat into flour and the other set for grinding feed for livestock. Each set of millstones included a stationary stone beneath a second rotating stone. He imported his millstones from France, because stone from the midwestern quarries shattered under grinding pressure. These millstones were six feet in diameter and often 18 inches thick. They were so heavy that each was made in three pieces to make them easier to handle. They were hoisted to the balcony from outside the mill with strong ropes and a winch, carried to the second floor, and strapped together in their proper places with heavy metal bands.

After the grain was ground into flour, it passed through wooden chutes back to the ground floor, where it was drawn off in its coarser state and sifted. The sifting bins had different grades of silk through which ground grain passed. The roughage that was left after the final sifting was used as livestock feed.

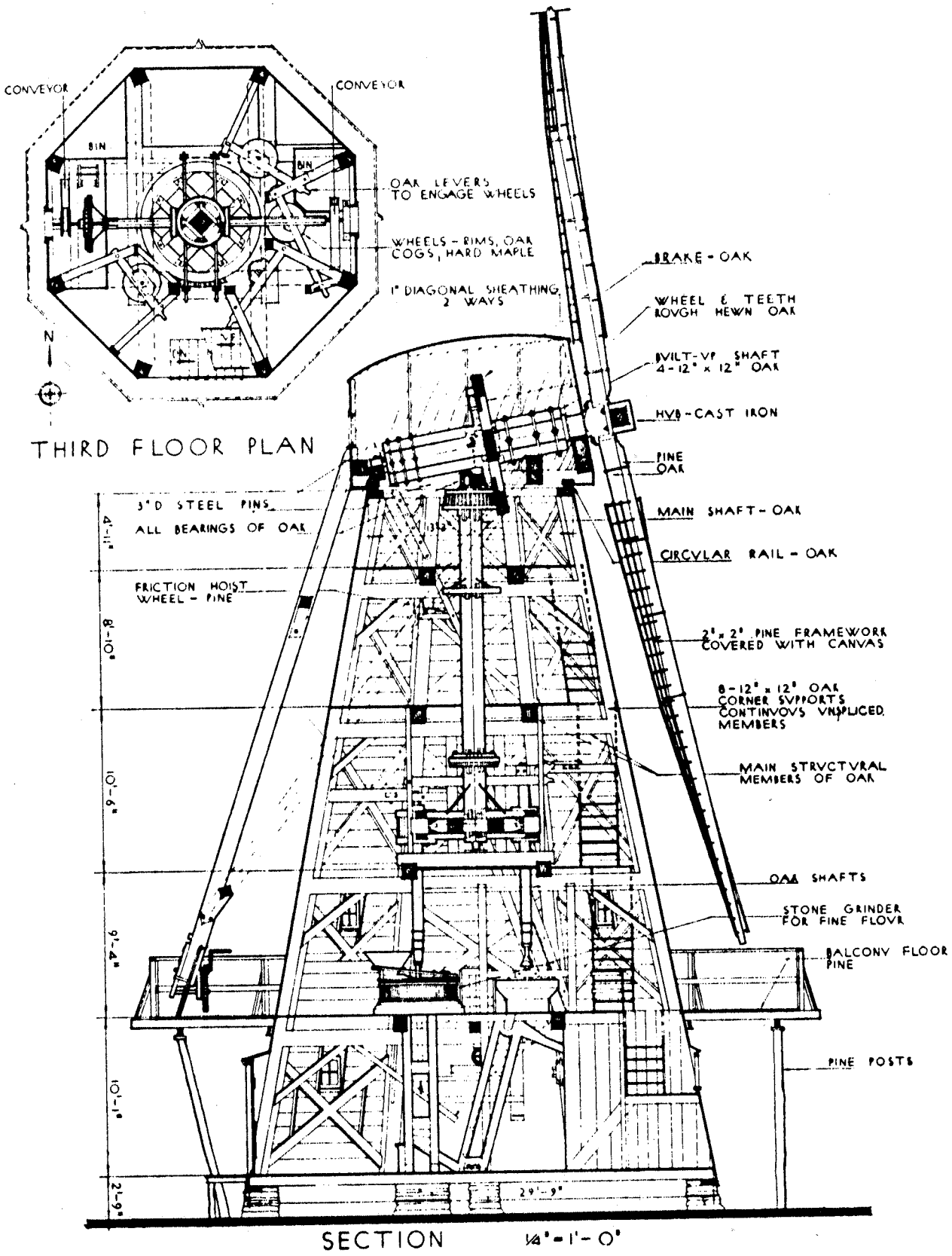
The mill kept two men busy from 1867 to 1900, when less and less custom milling was needed by the area farmers. Eventually Christian Heidemann turned the operation of the mill over to his son Henry. Soon Henry only ground flour for his family and friends, ceasing grinding operations entirely in 1928 when his last large millstone cracked.

In 1956 the family estate was sold to a real estate developer, who promised the village trustees he'd save the mill and put a park around it if they would grant him a building permit. However, on the evening of September 8, 1958, the mill burned to the ground, through the carelessness of youngsters who got in through a trapdoor in the floor of the storage shed.

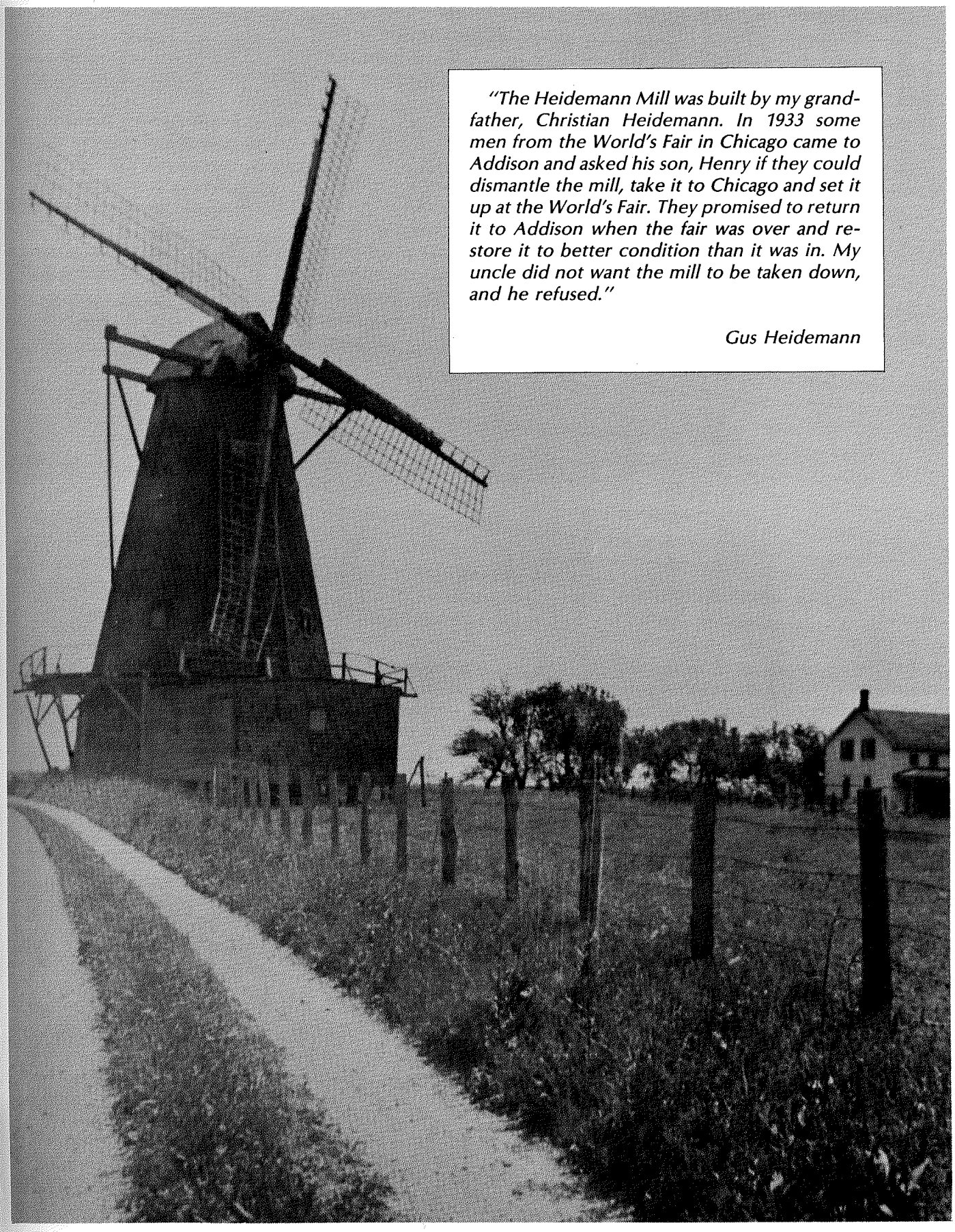
There is a bronze marker cast in relief, set in concrete on the southeast corner of Sharon and Ronald Drives, placed there by the Old Mill School children to commemorate their namesake.



Christian and Caroline (Brockmann) Heidemann.



Blueprint of the Heidemann Mill



"The Heidemann Mill was built by my grandfather, Christian Heidemann. In 1933 some men from the World's Fair in Chicago came to Addison and asked his son, Henry if they could dismantle the mill, take it to Chicago and set it up at the World's Fair. They promised to return it to Addison when the fair was over and restore it to better condition than it was in. My uncle did not want the mill to be taken down, and he refused."

Gus Heidemann

The Heidemann Mill built 1867.

Progress

In 1890, five Addison men formed the Addison Railroad Company, Inc. These men were W. Leeseberg, Louis Stuenkel, Edward Rotermund, Professor Backhaus and H.C. Zuttermeister. There was a stock capital of $5,000. A charter was issued on July 16, 1890 and with it the right to a stretch of land between South Addison (at North Avenue) and Addison, in order to build a railroad track.

The men made an agreement with the Illinois Central Railroad officials that the Illinois Central connection would provide and maintain the railroad bed and equipment, and that the railroad would be kept in good functioning order for 50 years.

The whole right-of-way cost $16,488.90. The residents of Addison contributed $7,500 and the other $9,000 was raised through gifts from the Orphan Home Association, other congregations, etc.

Telephone service became available to those citizens who wished to subscribe. The first franchise was issued on April 10, 1895 to the Chicago Telephone Company to place and maintain poles and lines within the limits of Addison.

Addison's first bank, the Addison State Bank, opened in 1902. In 1912 the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois extended their service to Addison, and light and power lines were brought in. Electric lights burned for the first time on February 1, 1913. Western United Gas and Electric Company brought gas lines into the area in 1913.

Street improvements began in the late 19th century. In 1909 a street sprinkler was purchased to help hold down the dust which was so heavy during the dry months. During the 1920s roadways were improved and the automobile made its debut. The former muddy roads and dusty trails gave way to gravel and concrete roads and the population patterns began changing. Many of the people who arrived in DuPage County were selecting homesites near the railroads, but now that automobiles could travel on decent roads, they began selecting homesites along the highways.

Two lanes of Lake Street were paved in 1922. In order to bring the necessary gravel and cement to the site, a narrow gauge railroad was built along Lake Street all the way to the quarry in Elmhurst. When the roadwork was completed, these tracks were removed.

Continuing the desire to modernize the town, a water system was installed in 1924, which included water mains and drain tiles, as well as a pump and water tower. The cost for this project was paid for through the sale of bonds. In 1925 a system of sewers seven miles long was built with pipes 33 inches in diameter to 56 inches, made of concrete poured into steel forms. A sewer treatment plant was also built, and the sewer system was completed in 1928, capable of serving a population of 2,500.

By 1924 Kinderheim had outgrown the brick structure that had been the Seminary, and the building was razed to make room for a new structure. A two-story brick building was built in its place in 1925 to house the young people of Kinderheim. Today it serves as the Municipal Building and the Police Department.

Increased traffic along Lake Street prompted the widening of the road in 1930. It was widened to 40 feet, from the Cook County line to Ontarioville, a distance of 12 1/2 miles. The portion of Lake Street, running 2,200 feet east from the Illinois Central Railroad, was widened to 56 feet with a sidewalk and ornamental lighting. One lane and curbing on each side was paid for by the residents, who also contributed two feet of land to the project. This was to be used as a parking lane. Also in 1930 a three-span bridge was constructed over Salt Creek at Lake Street.

There were several new businesses along the way, and in 1930 there were several nurseries including the Pfund-Bell Nurseries, the Mirabella Peony Farm, the St. Aubin & Bros. Nurseries, Harvey and Pask Nursery, as well as Addison Florist, Berlin Co., and Hauserman Florist.

For a time around 1930 Addison was served by the Marigold Bus Line which came out from Chicago. every hour on the hour. It followed the same route that was used in 1837 by the Frink and Walker stage coaches which passed through Addison on their way to Galena. These stagecoaches made a change of horses in Addison.

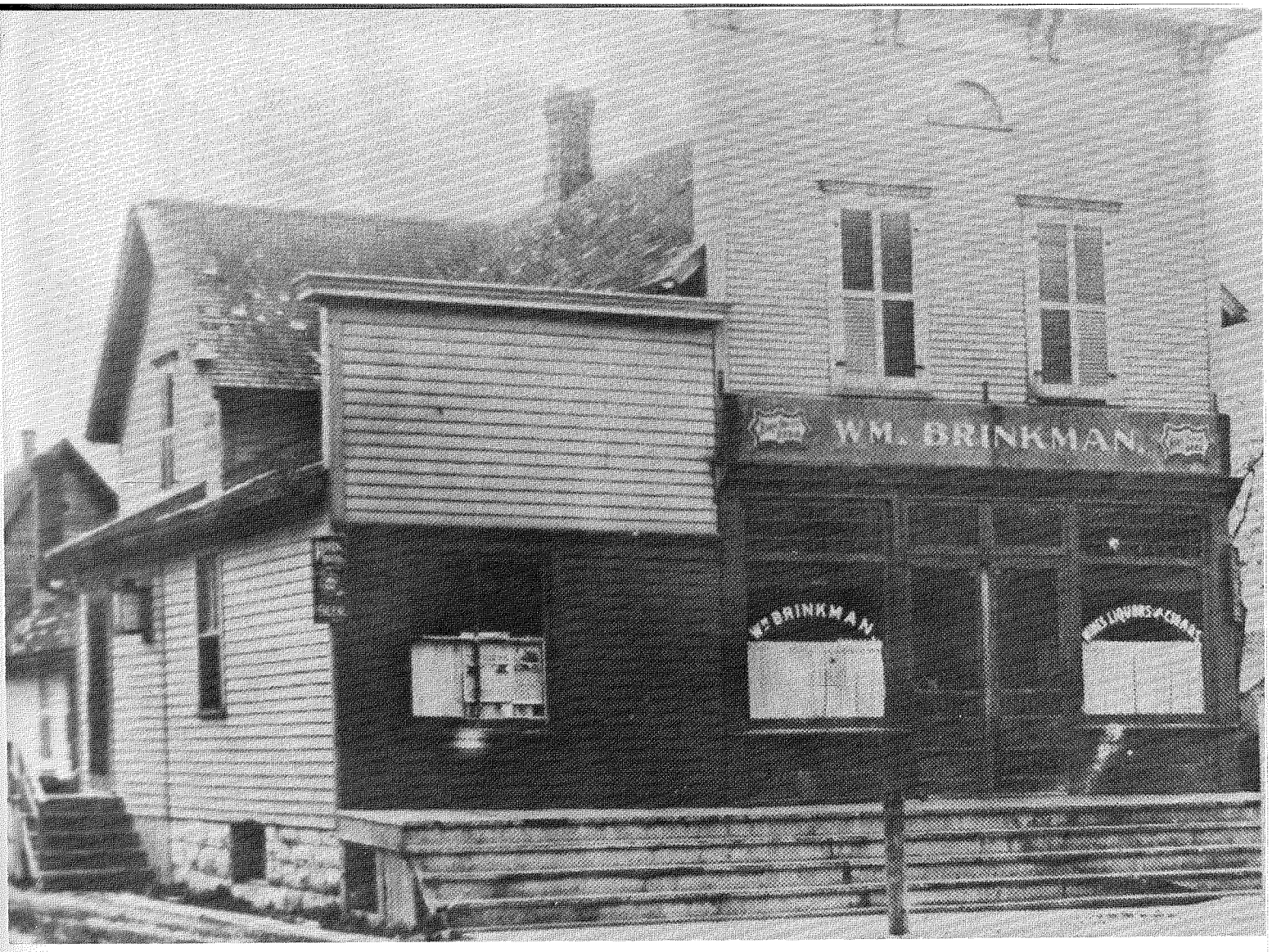
Another outstanding feature of Addison was the WMBI radio station of the Moody Bible Institute, which was built in 1926 on seven acres along today's Mill Road. The location is the highest point in Addison as well as in Northern Illinois.

Other business thrived during the 1920s and 30s. Farm technology improved after the turn of the century; the tractor made plowing easier, and electricity made work easier in general. DuPage County farmers began raising dairy cows, and milk products became their main business. The trains enabled them to ship the milk and cheese to Chicago quicker than they had been able to with wagons.

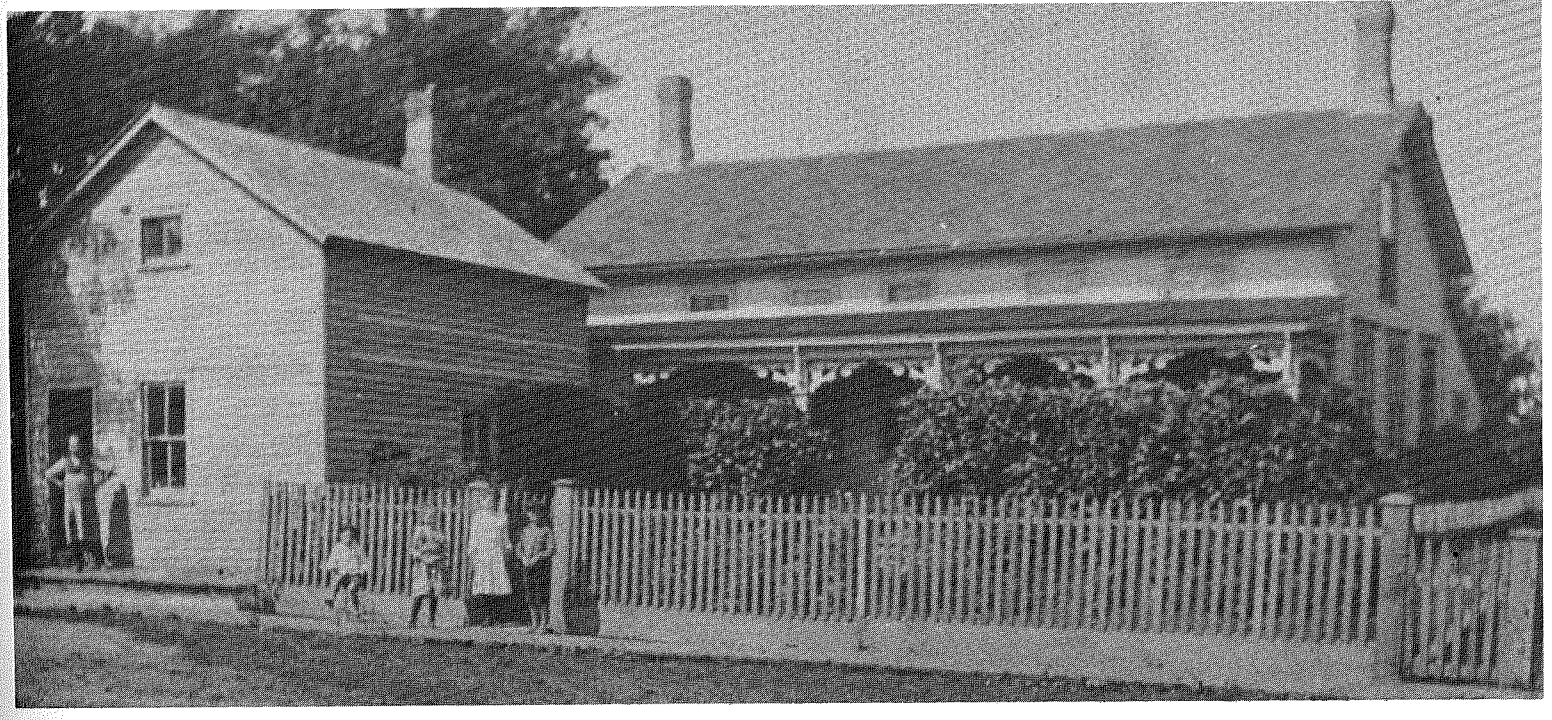
From the growth of the railroad and the installation of the first telephone to the modernization of roads and farm technology, Addison residents witnessed unprecedented changes which shaped the future of their community.

"One of my first jobs in 1918 was working at Rittmueller's Lumber Company. I would start at 6 AM by feeding the team of horses at the lumber yard, and by 7:00 I was ready to start hauling lumber. One of my first assignments was to deliver the lumber needed to build Louis' Restaurant. I remember that the area was a big mudhole and the wagon kept getting stuck."

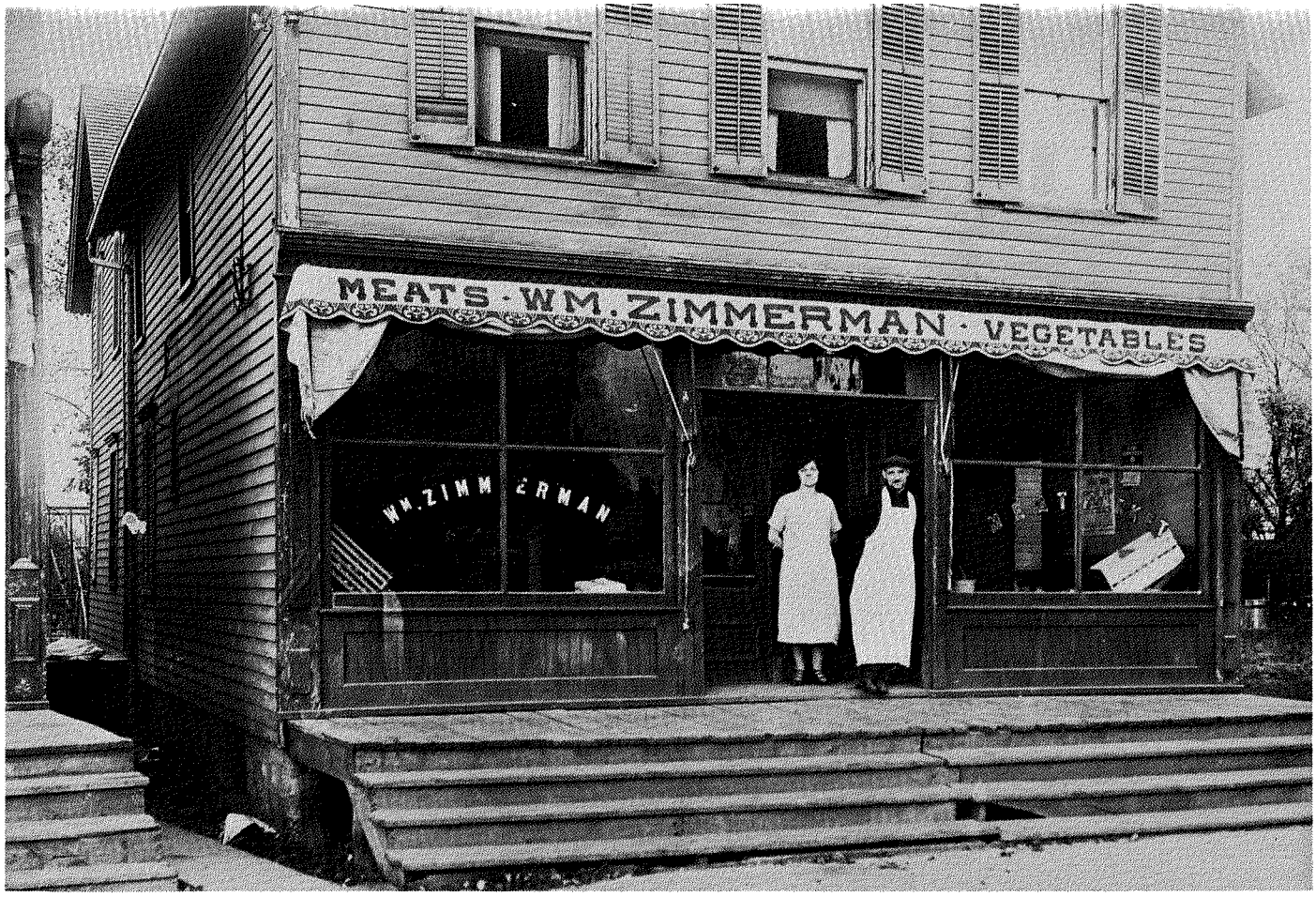
— Gus Moeller



Wm. Brinkman's Building at 33 E. Lake St., built in 1870. It later became Lutz Meyer's Tavern, now Gunderson's Tap.

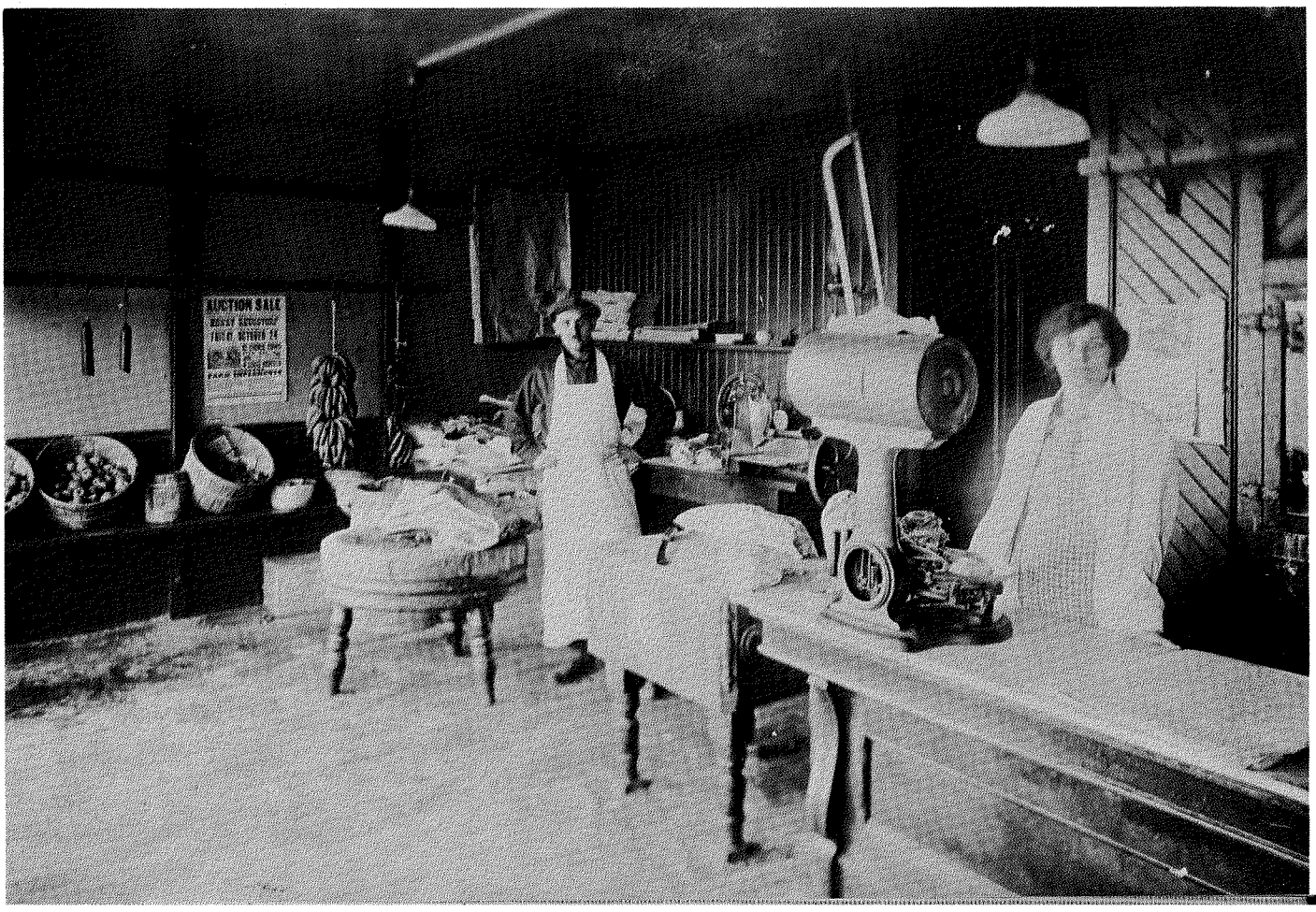


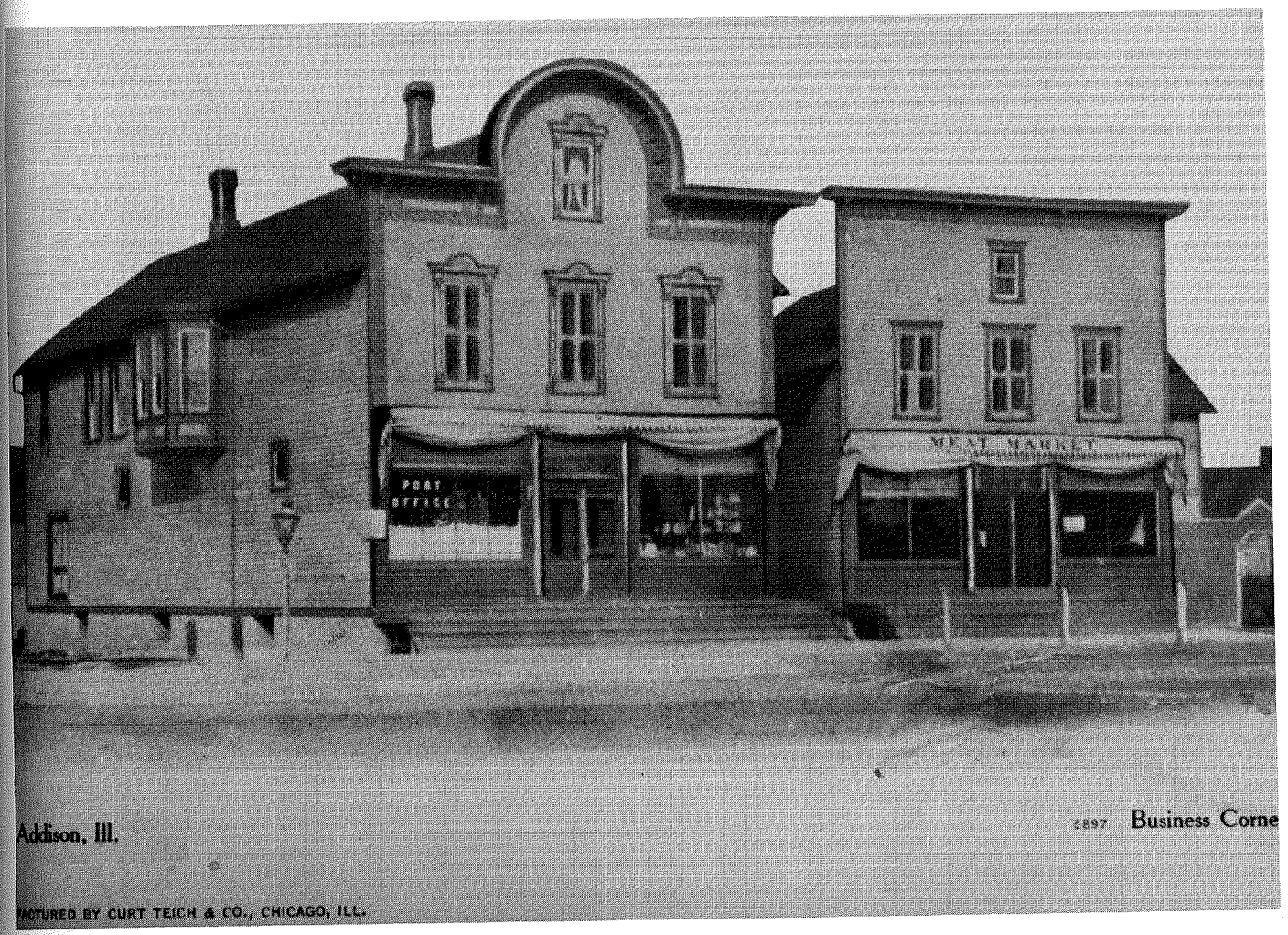
Rodenbostle shoe repair and house located on Lake St. at the corner of State.



Zimmerman's Meat Market - originally Heuer Meat Market, built in 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zimmerman 1920. Exterior and Interior of their meat market.

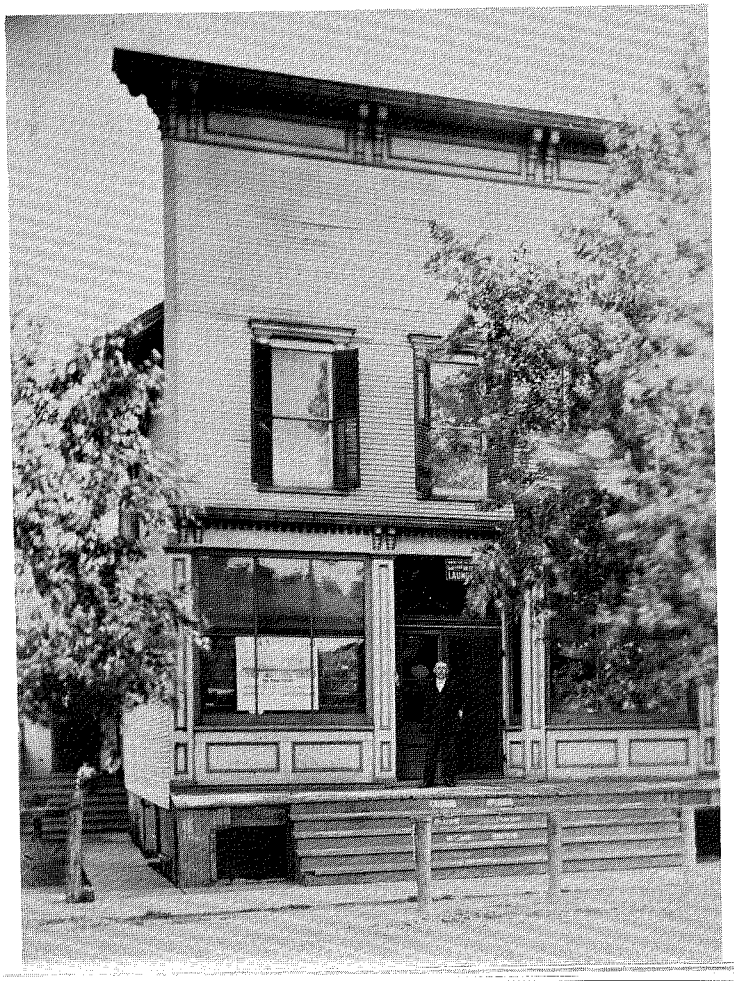




Addison, Ill. 1897 Business Corne

PICTURED BY CURT TEICH & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

This photo of the N.E. corner of Lake St. and Addison Rd. (above) shows the Marquardt store and the Heuer Meat Market before Lake St. was paved. Note the gas lamps and hitching posts. The building on the left housed the Marquardt store from 1892 to 1934. Later it became a butcher shop and general store owned by Paul Kiehne and Otto Cotte. Richard Laux purchased it in 1956 for a real estate office, and prior to demolition it was the Century 21 Realtors. The building on the right was the Heuer Meat Market which later became Zimmerman's Meat Market, and prior to demolition it housed a hardware store.



Right: This building was the Weber-Rotermund store which had been built on the south side of Lake St. between the Weber and Rotermund homes. Village meetings were held there until 1898 when the Village hall was built. About 1899 the building was dismantled. The back half of it was moved and was added to the building housing the Thon Undertaking establishment located just west of Lutz Meyer's Tavern (now Gunderson's). The front half of the Weber-Rotermund store was moved to the north side of Lake St. and became the front half of the building then being constructed for the Heuer Meat Market.

Balzer Tombstone Shop

In 1890 William Balzer opened a shop in Addison where he carved tombstones. William left his native Germany in 1885 at the age of 24 to come to Utah, but after traveling to Chicago via the Great Lakes he ran out of money. He met a farmer there who invited him to work for him on a farm in Crete, Illinois. While in Crete he met another man, a Mr. Hettendorf, who was a stone cutter. When Mr. Hettendorf moved to Itasca, William Balzer accompanied him, and the stone cutter taught him the art of stone masonry.

In Itasca he met and married Marie Heidemann in 1890. After their marriage they moved to Addison and opened the tombstone shop built by Christian Heidemann at 127 East Lake Street. Mrs. Balzer's father felt they should have their home and shop close together, so he bought four lots on Lake Street just west of Fire Station #1. A house and tombstone shop were built on two of these lots in 1892. The home, which still stands, has a cornerstone with the date.

The Balzers had nine children, five boys and four girls, but one boy and one girl died in early childhood. None of the Balzer children entered their father's occupation. Theodore Johnson, a young man from the orphanage, and August and Fred Hoefner trained with Mr. Balzer in the art of stone masonry. In later years the shop was used by Martin Balzer as a cabinet shop.

Most of the stone used came from Montello, Wisconsin by freight, where Mr. Balzer was an agent for Montello Stones. These granite stones were a reddish color. He also used some white marble, though this was a softer stone and did not hold up as well as the granite.

When the stones were delivered by train to the station in Addison, a low wagon and horse were used to haul it from the station platform to the shop. Rollers and crowbars were used to move the granite.

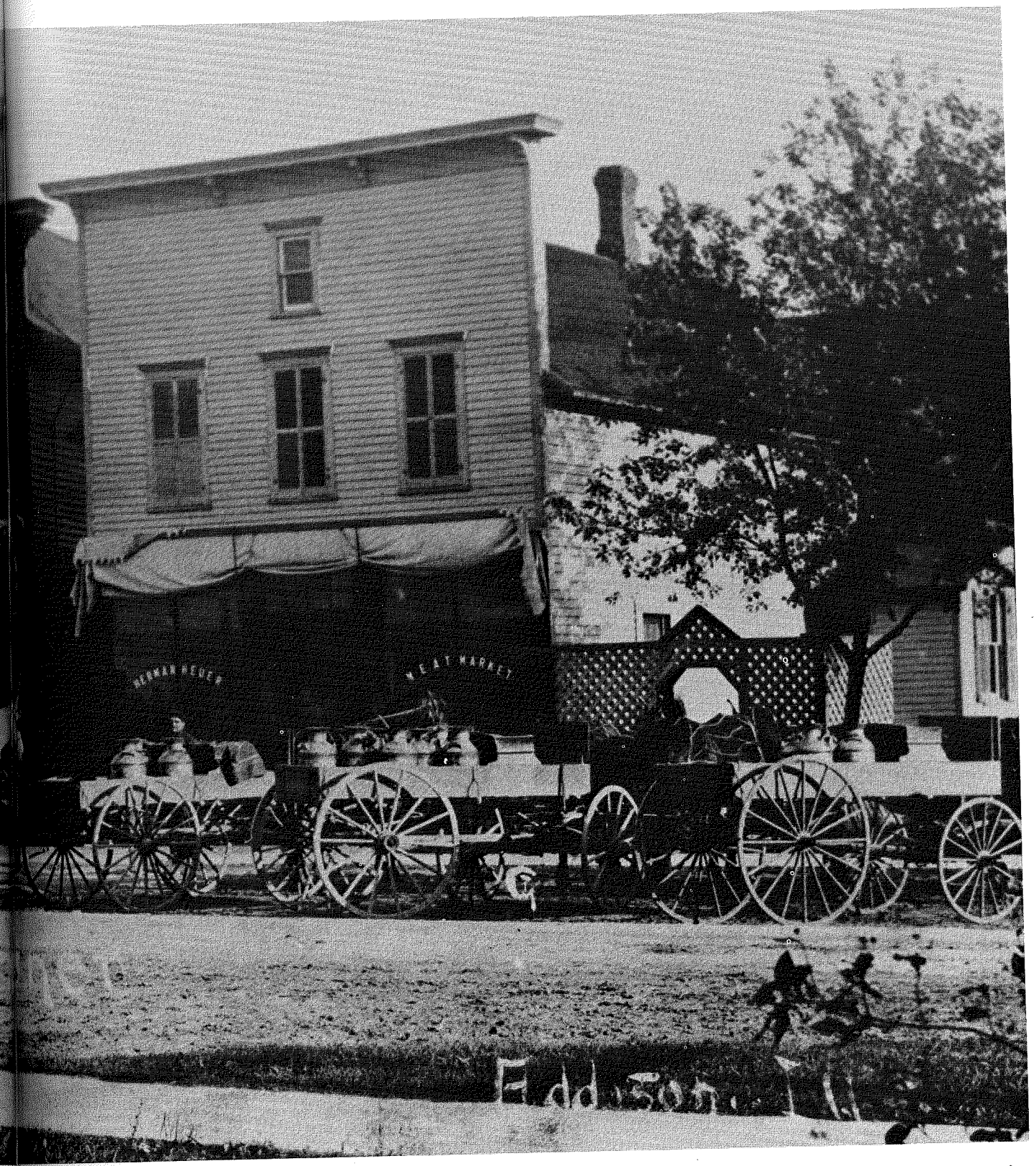
Mr. Balzer retired from his tombstone work at age 75. In 1932 the workshop was razed and lumber was used to build a larger garage in the rear. It was used as an office for the Township Clerk for 42 years.

Village Restaurant

Louis Meyer's Village Restaurant and Tavern opposite the old Addison State Bank was one of the most popular suburban restaurants in the 1930s. Known for its chicken and steak dinners and business lunches, it was also the central station for the Marigold Bus Line. The restaurant was proud of its modern furnished rooms and bathrooms for the public.

Business Corner





Northeast corner of Lake Street and Addison Road, Marquardt Store and Heuer's Meat Market.

Treichler's Store



The Treichler's Store also known as Jennie's Delicatessen and The Century Store.

This was one of the early business establishments in Addison, built in 1860. Louis Stuenkel operated a general store there until 1880, when he sold it to Friedrich Treichler.

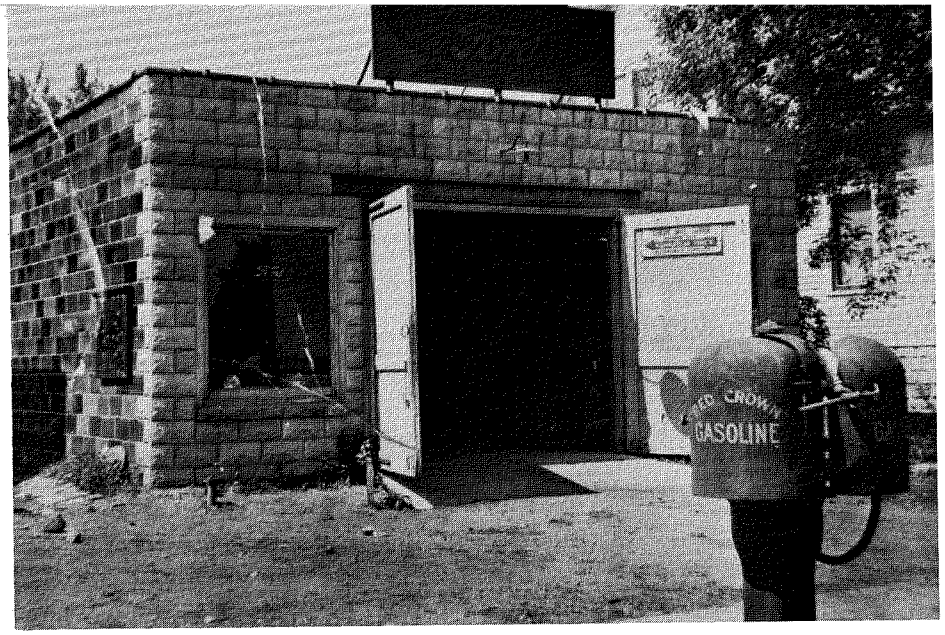
The store, known at that time as Treichler's, also served as post office for a period of time. After the Treichlers died, their daughter Jennie continued to run the store, which became known as Jennie's Delicatessen until 1930. At that time the store was taken over by Adolph Pfotenhauer and became known as the Century Store, although it was not 100 years old.

The store continued to be used as a grocery store until about 1960 when it was sold and became a furniture store called Honquest Interiors. The building was razed in the late 1960's.

"The millers were at a dance in Bensenville on a Saturday night and one of them looked out at the windmill. He tapped the other miller on the shoulder and shouted, "Bring my coat and hat!" He jumped out the window, ran cross-country, and by the time the second miller got to the mill the first one already had the sail on and was grinding. You had to take advantage of every wind."

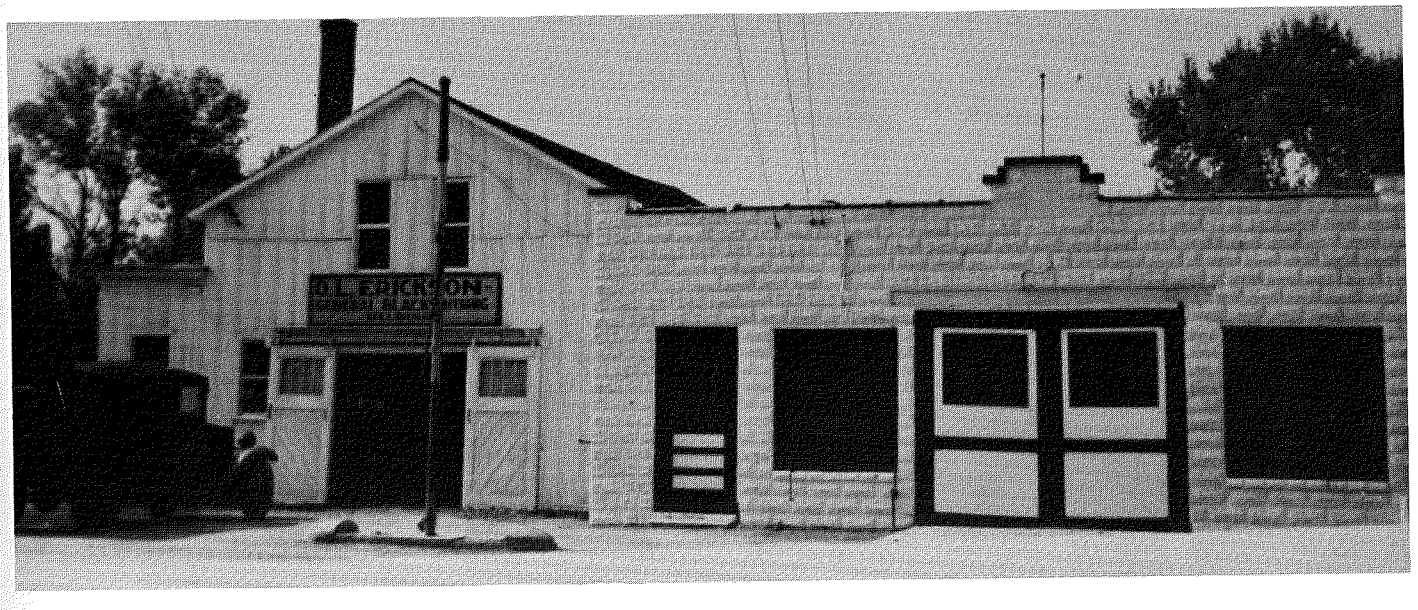
"We used to go to Treichler's store for candy. Mrs. Treichler knew everyone in town, the names and ages of all the children and everyone's family affairs."

— William W. Stuenkel



Schram Brothers Ford Garage with gasoline pump in front (at right).

O.L. Erickson Blacksmith Shop on Lake St. (center photo)





Fred Rittmueller & Sons coal and lumber company built in 1890.

William Marquardt building, built in 1892. Photograph was taken after 1938 when it became the Addison Food Market owned by Paul Kiehne and Otto Cotte.

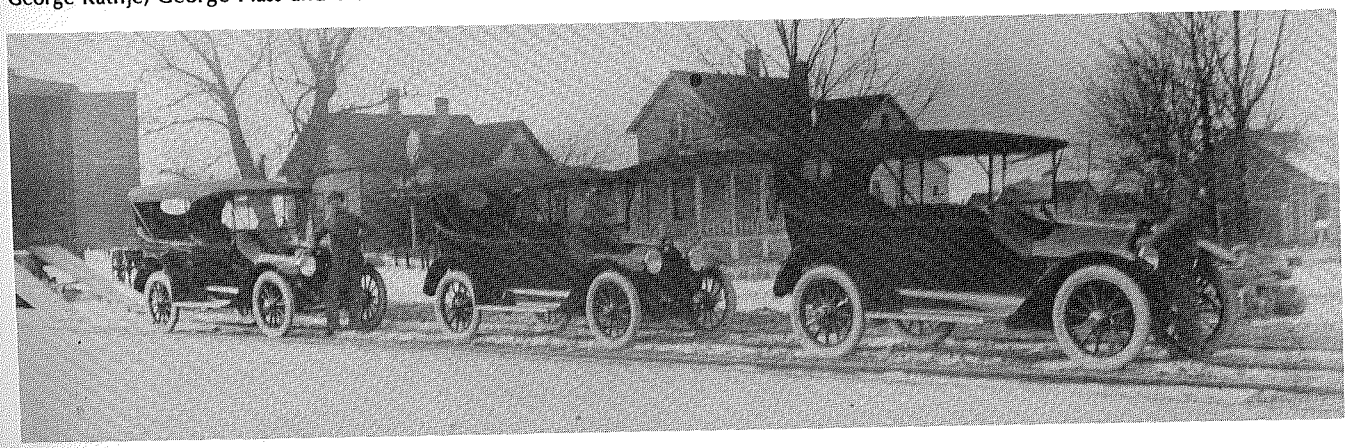


The Plass Garage

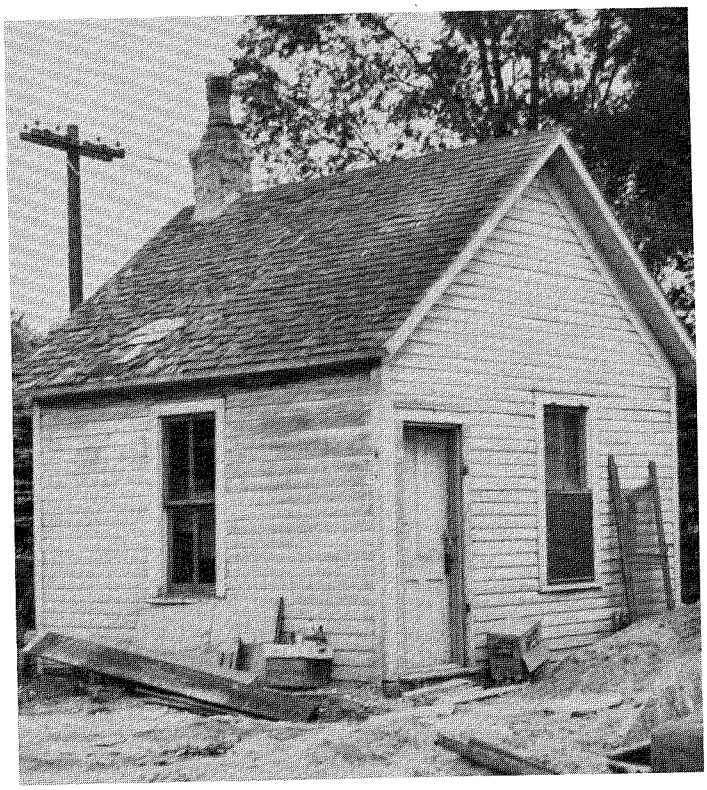
The Plass Garage was built in 1922 by Elmer Plass. It was a brick building measuring 60 feet by 80 feet. By 1925 Mr. Plass decided the building was not large enough and tore it down to build a new larger building. It was then a service station and a dealership for Overland and Willy Knight automobiles. In 1929-30, during depression times, the business was closed. The building stood vacant until 1935 when P.A. Sturtevant Company purchased it for its Miniature Train & Railroad Company operation. P.A. Sturtevant later became a leading manufacturer of industrial and automotive torque control devices. The business was sold in 1968 and the building stood vacant again until 1979. Then it was purchased by the Miulli Furniture Company who is the present owner and occupant. Miulli Furniture installed large windows in the front of the building but left the design of the original brickwork.



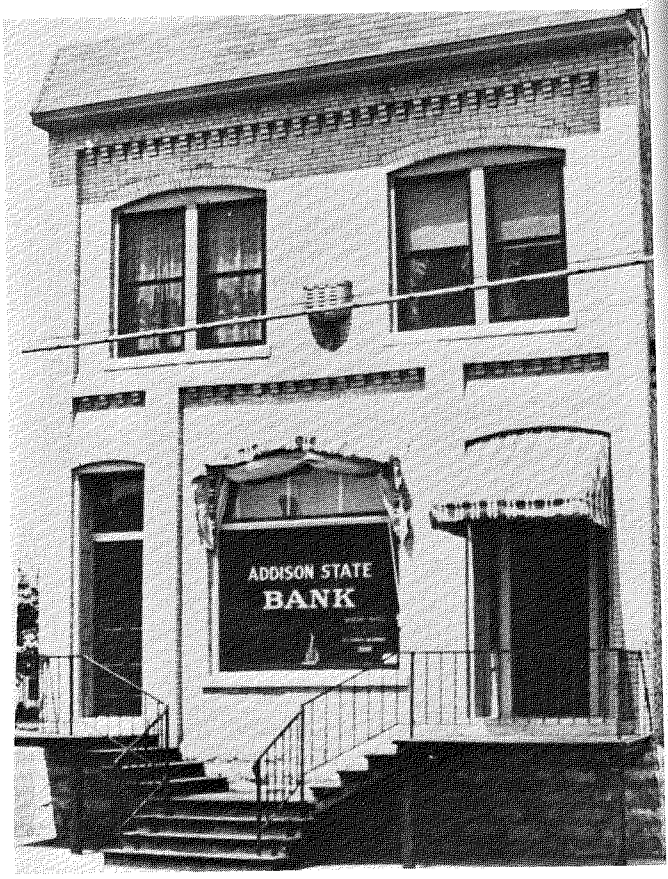
Pictured in the photograph taken in 1925 are Arthur Krage, George Rathje, George Plass and Warren Webb.



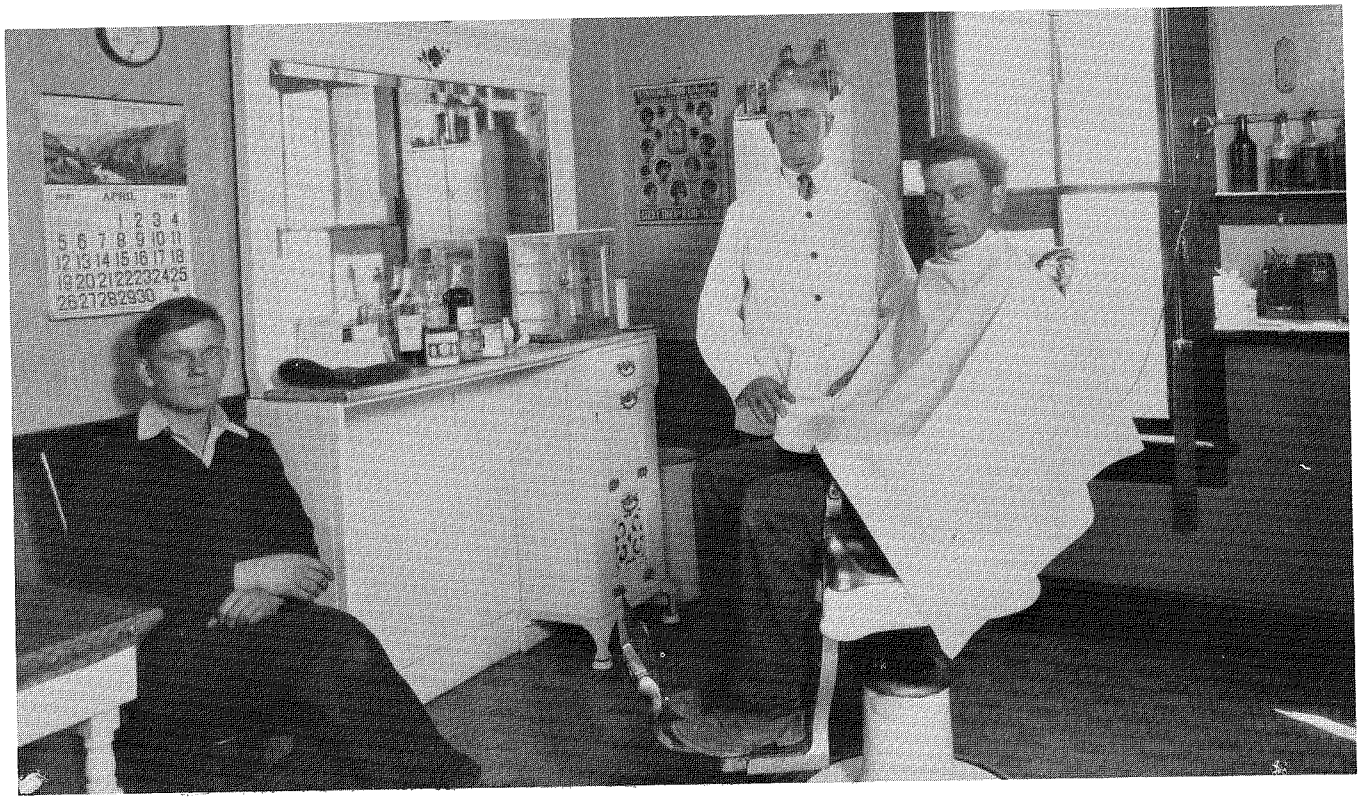
Three new cars being delivered by truck to the Plass Ford Agency car dealership.



Charles Fiene's barber shop on Lake St. The first shop was in the basement of his home on North Ave.



The Addison State Bank, closed during the depression of 1929, reopened 1933 thanks to the help of Addison residents who raised enough money to meet the legal requirements.



Interior of barber shop, showing Carl Fiene, Charles Fiene, barber, and customer.



Wm. Balzer and son stand in front of their house in 1912 with Balzer tombstone shop next door.

Right: E. Hoefener and William Balzer inside the shop. A German psalm on a tombstone reads, "My time is in your hands."



"The stones were delivered by train to the station in Addison and a horse and a low wagon were used to haul it from the station platform to the shop. Rollers and crowbars were used to move the granite, which came from Montello, Wisconsin."

Louise Balzer

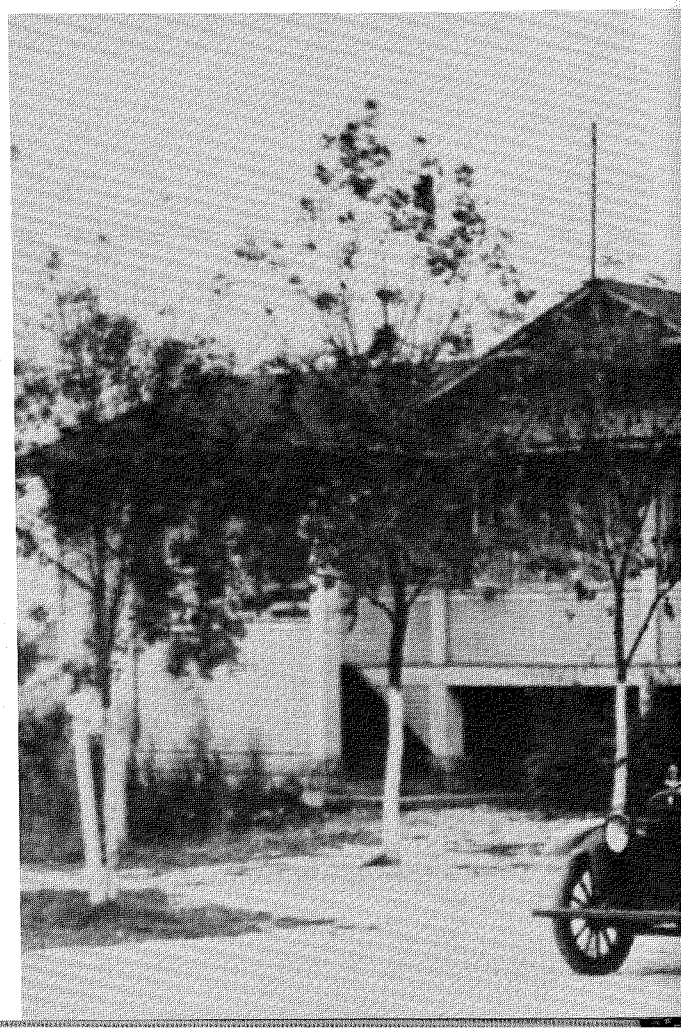
Louis' Restaurant



Louis' 1918



Louis and Mary Bosworth, 1916.



Standing at the corner of Lake Street and Villa Avenue is a business which has served the community of Addison for 64 years. Louis' Restaurant was opened for business on May 18, 1918 by Louis and Mary Bosworth. Louis was born in Hannisdorf, Hungary in the 1880s and learned the restaurant business at the Wirtzhaupt Restaurant in Budapest at the age of 13. After emigrating to the United States in the early 1900s, he continued his career as a waiter in Chicago and later at a Forest Park restaurant called Otto's.

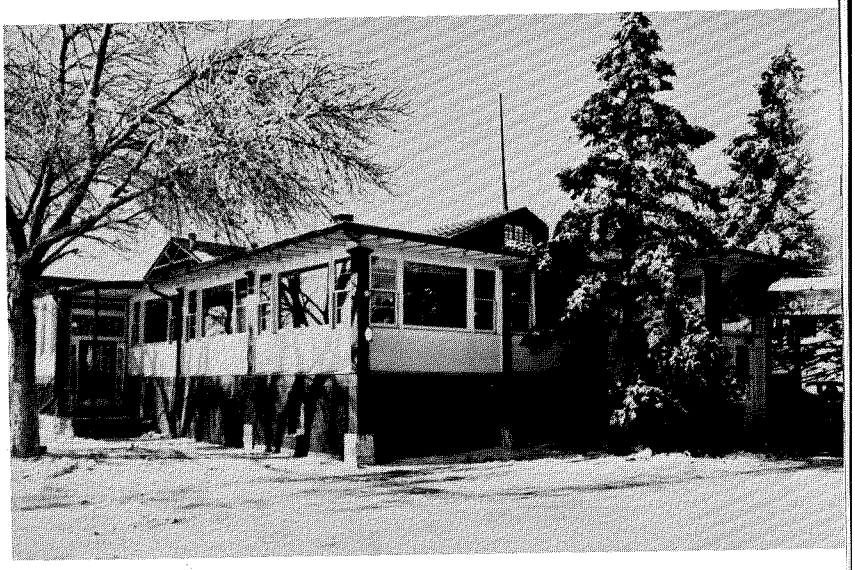
In 1916 he purchased property in Addison and built the restaurant which also served as a home. When the business opened in 1918, Mary, who had also worked in a number of European restaurants, was cook. Originally Louis' menu was limited to a few items, supplemented from time to time with entrees of wild game which thrived in the area.

Louis was an orphan himself, and many of his original customers were visitors to the orphanage in Addison. These same customers who were brought to the restaurant as young children are still Louis' customers today.

Porches were added around the original building in 1920, the bar was remodeled in 1940, a banquet room added in 1946, and the most recent additions were completed in 1971.

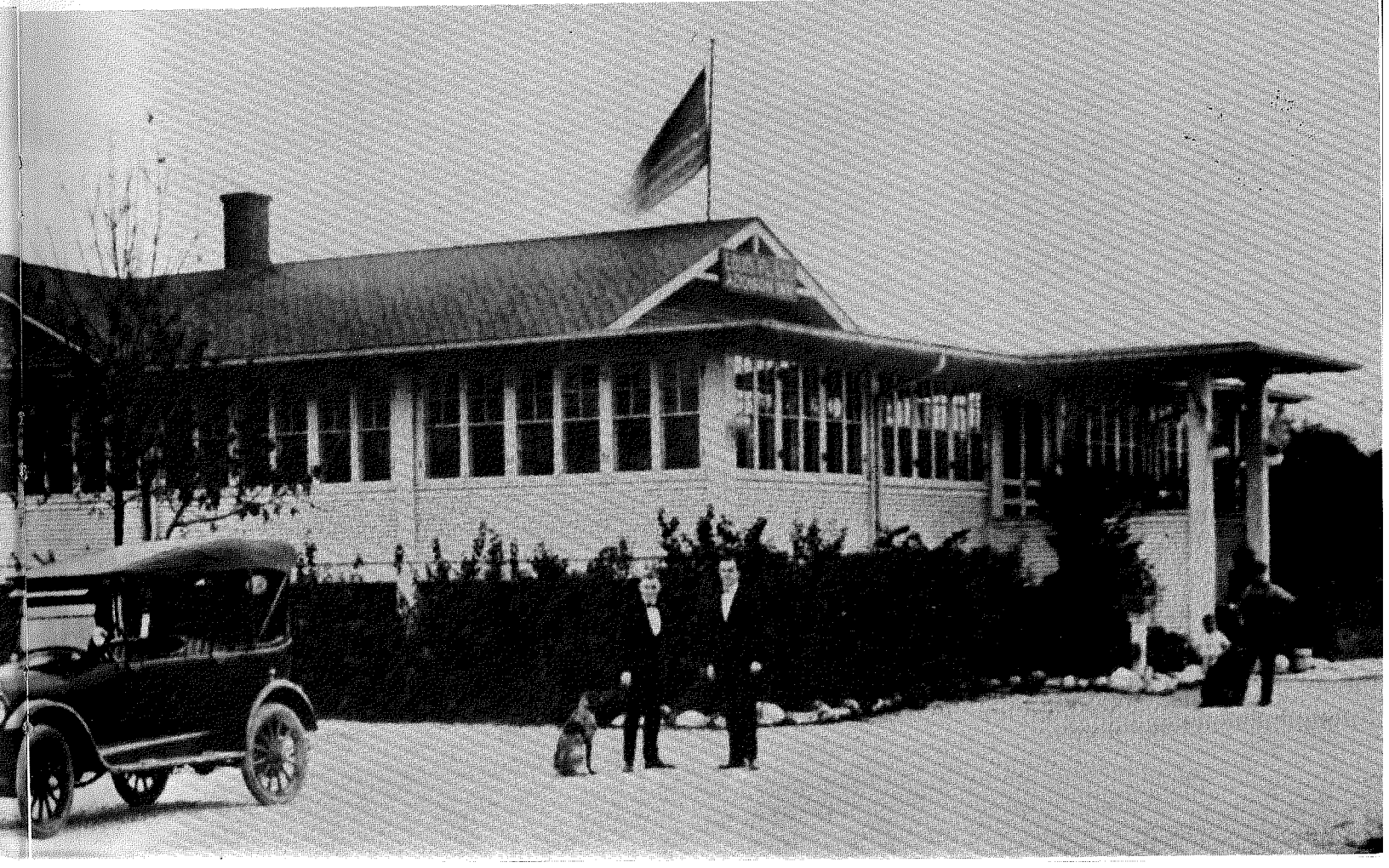
Among the memories of the past were: the cub bear of the 1920's, prohibition, founding meetings of several organizations, and many weddings and anniversaries. Today local civic groups such as Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary Club hold regular meetings at Louis'.

Louis' is in the second and third generations of Bosworth family ownership.



Winter view of Louis' Restaurant

A view from Lake Street and Villa, 1924.

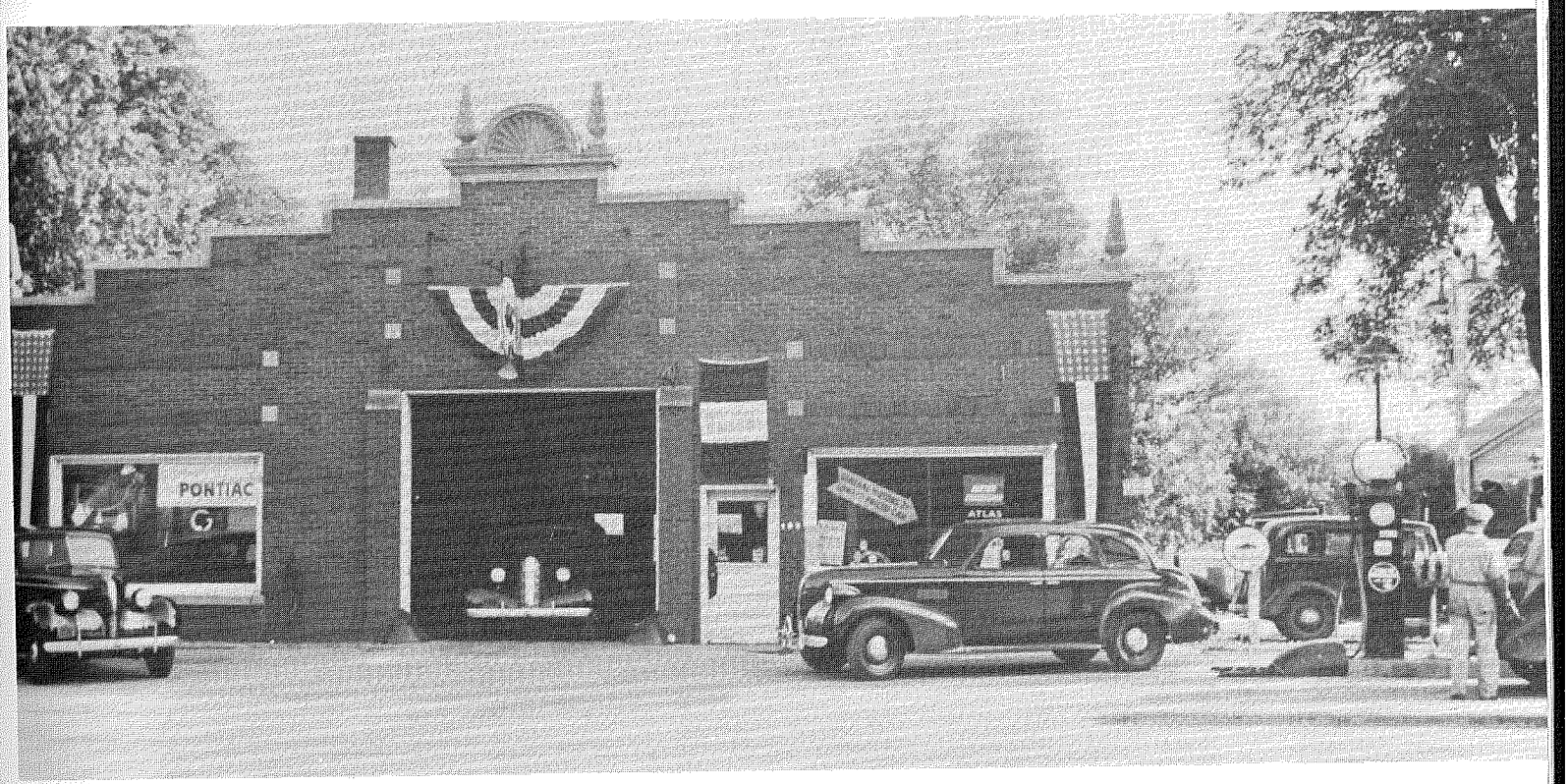




Interior of Lutz Meyer's tavern on Lake Street. At the bar are unidentified man, Raymond Blischke, Louis Blecke, Elmer Stuenkel, Louis Brinkman, Edward Oestermann, Henry Brinkman, Paul Helfers, Alfred Thon; behind the bar are "Lutz" Meyer and Marie Meyer.

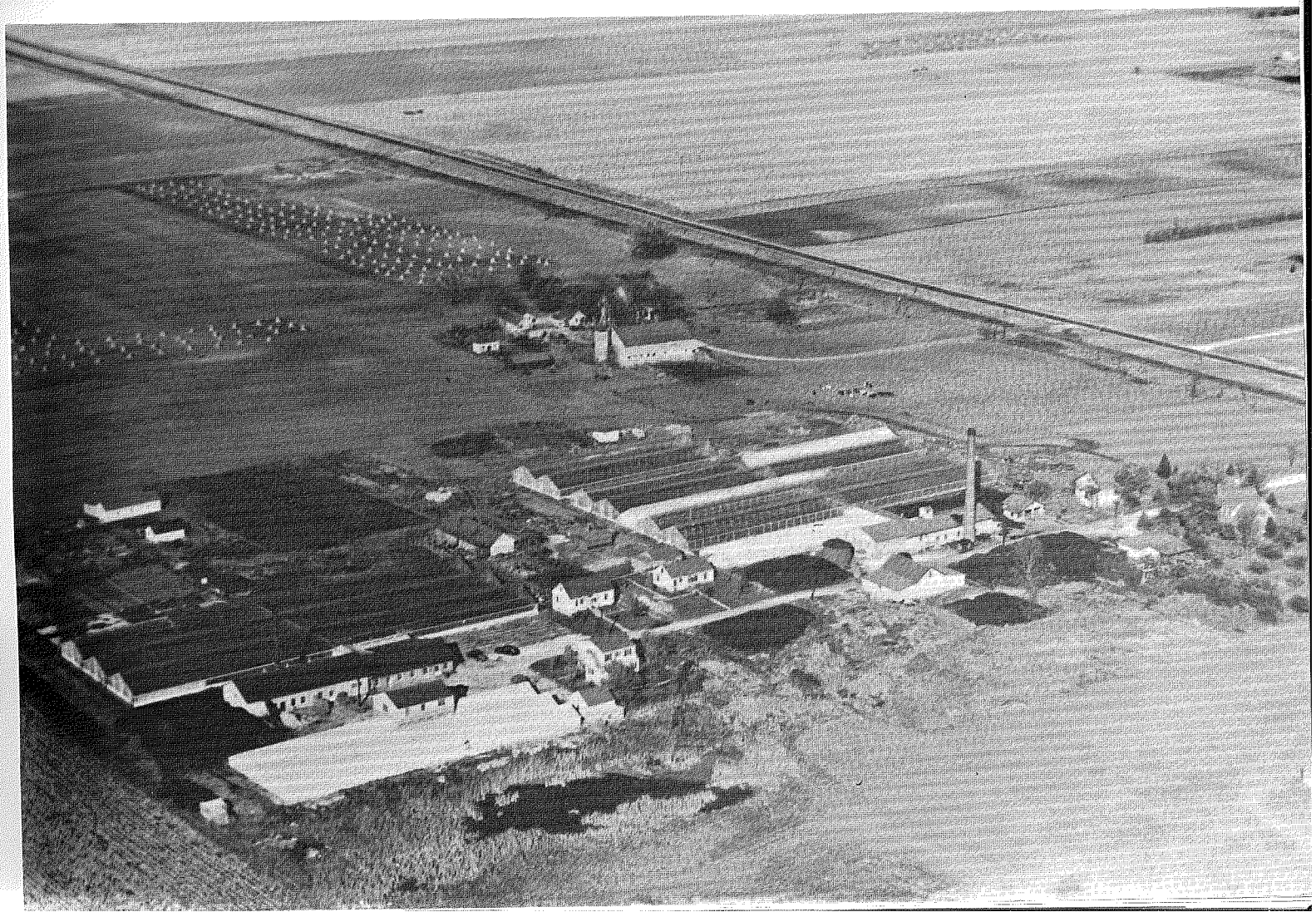
Waving from the front steps of his tavern is Louis "Lutz" Meyer.





Krage's Garage and Pontiac dealership, 1939, with Walter Krage at pump.

Below: Aerial view of Hauserman's orchid growers, Addison Road just north of North Avenue, 1944.



P.A. Sturtevant Miniature Train Co.



The Miniature Train & Railroad Company had its beginning in a small machine shop in the basement of the home of P.A. Sturtevant on Spring Road in Elmhurst. There he made a model train for his son to ride in.

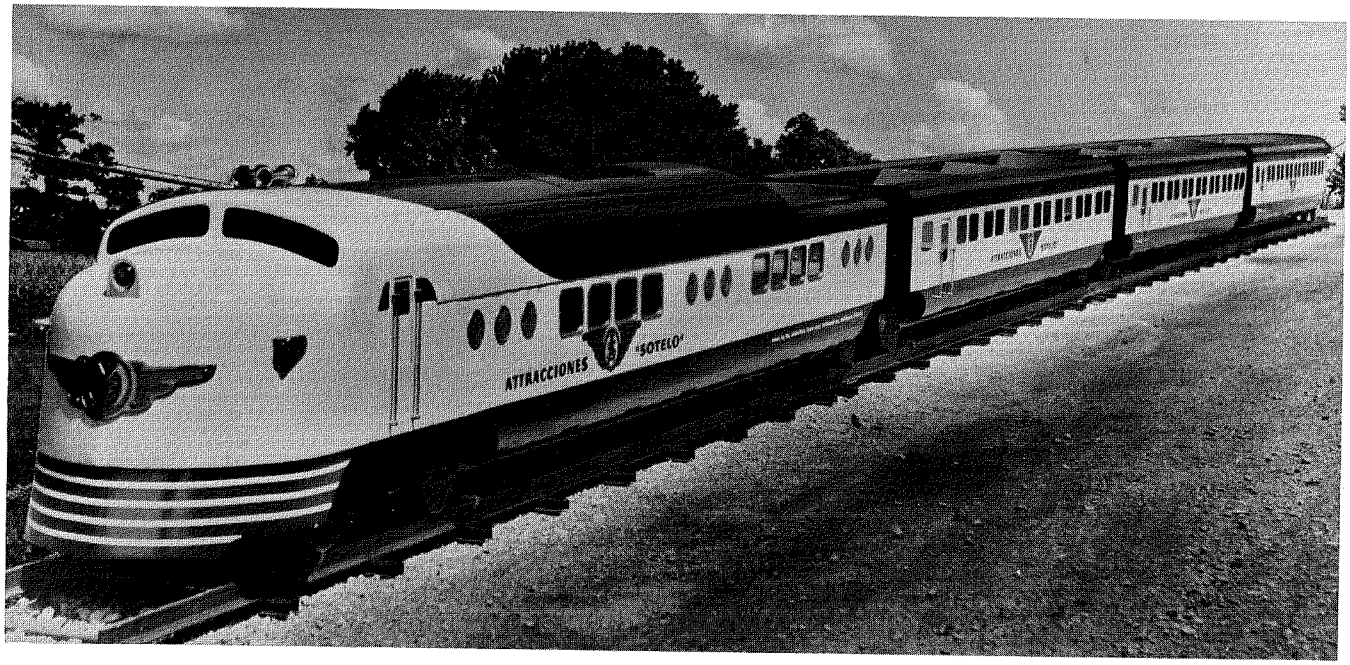
The enthusiasm this train created for neighborhood children and parents alike prompted the idea for making miniature trains.

Mr. Sturtevant created the Miniature Train & Railroad Company, a plant on Duane Street in Glen Ellyn, to make portable ride trains for carnivals and amusement parks. During this time, Mr. Sturtevant was employed for the Cedar Rapids Engineering Company who first introduced a device for pretensioning of bolts. He soon learned the shortcomings of this product, and with his own facilities developed an improved device, the first torque wrench, which is still sold today. This endeavor was turned into a separate corporation, and in the early 1940s the Addison plant on Lake Street was acquired.

During World War II the company flourished, and alternate locations in Bensenville and Addison were used to keep pace with production. In Addison the Krage Jeep dealership building was rented for part of their process.

The Miniature Train & Railroad Company was split from the Sturtevant Company, was renamed the Miniature Train Company, and a new plant location was chosen in Renssalear, Indiana. This firm went on to become the largest exclusive manufacturer of amusement ride trains in the world. The Miniature Train Company was sold in the late 50s to the Allen Herschell Company in New York.

The P.A. Sturtevant Company continued to flourish and became known and respected as the leading manufacturer of high quality industrial and automotive torque control devices. In 1968 the company became a division of Dresser Industries. The building stood vacant until 1979, when it was purchased by the Miulli Furniture. The front of the building was redesigned at that time.



The most popular kiddie ride in 1942, the miniature trains carried millions of passengers annually.



This building on the S.E. corner of Addison Rd. and Lake St. was Krage Hardware, Henry Schneider Saloon, and at the time of demolition in 1965 was West Suburban Stationers.

Early Transportation

Railroads



The "dinky" in Addison by the old depot. "Dinky" was the nickname for the passenger train which was discontinued to Addison in 1931.

Herman Henning

The following history was taken from an interview on September 25, 1973 with Herman and Emily Henning, and from an article in the July 9, 1980 Addison Leader by Tom McNamee. Herman Henning died in July, 1983 at the age of 94.

Herman Henning operated the Illinois Central Railroad station in Addison when there was only one factory in town and the chief business was the creamery. Born in Germany, he came to Southern Illinois with his family when he was ten. He met his future wife, Emily, at Sunday School and gave her rides to church in his horse-drawn buggy. They lived on neighboring farms near the coalmining town of Sandoval in Marion County.

Herman left his father's farm when he was 21, went to school to learn how to operate a telegraph, and landed a job with the Union Pacific Railroad in a small Kansas town.

In July of 1910 Herman took a leave of absence from his job as a railroad night clerk, returned to Illinois and married Emily in her home.

Emily did not like dust-bowl dry Kansas, so Herman found a job with the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1911 he was sent to Addison where he operated the station for 55 years.

Herman and Emily's first apartment in Addison was above a saloon on Lake Street. In 1925 they moved into a new four-bedroom house on North Avenue.

Mr. Henning worked long hours walking to Route 64 (North Avenue), which was then called South Addison, and as far west as Route 53 to check freight cars and ticket cargo before it was loaded. In addition to these duties, he sold and checked passenger tickets and received, sent and delivered telegraph messages. This again required long walks getting messages to the proper places, because he never owned an automobile. All his duties made a very long 13-hour day, seven-day week.

In addition to his full work schedule, he raised chickens and cared for a vegetable garden next to the railroad tracks. He was also the Addison village clerk, an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Village Zoning Board, a volunteer fireman and a director at his church.

In the 1920s, the passenger trains in Addison consisted of three cars, two for passengers and the third for milk, freight, baggage, mail, occasionally flowers and even live goats. The train made three round trips daily. One of the items brought to Addison from Chicago was beer in barrels, which were unloaded and rolled across the road to the tavern.

The 6:35 a.m. trip carried workers to their jobs in Chicago. The freight on this trip included milk in cans, brought to the station by farmers and sold along the route to steady customers. Not all the dairy farmers shipped their milk directly. Many sold the milk to the creamery for pasteurizing, cream removal and whey processing. The whey was dried and shipped in bags by train to other villages.

The train which left Addison at 10:20 a.m. was mainly used by people going to Chicago to shop. The last train left Addison at 4:00 p.m. to pick up the workers and returned between 6:45 and 7:15 p.m.

Each night while leaving the Chicago station the Addison-bound train was closely followed by the speedy Corn Belt King. It would whizz past the Addison train when it arrived at the North Avenue switching area.

Since Addison was the end of the line, the train stayed there overnight. The night watchman and train crews slept in a bunk car next to the railroad track. After Mr. Henning built his own home some of the crewman boarded with the Hennings.

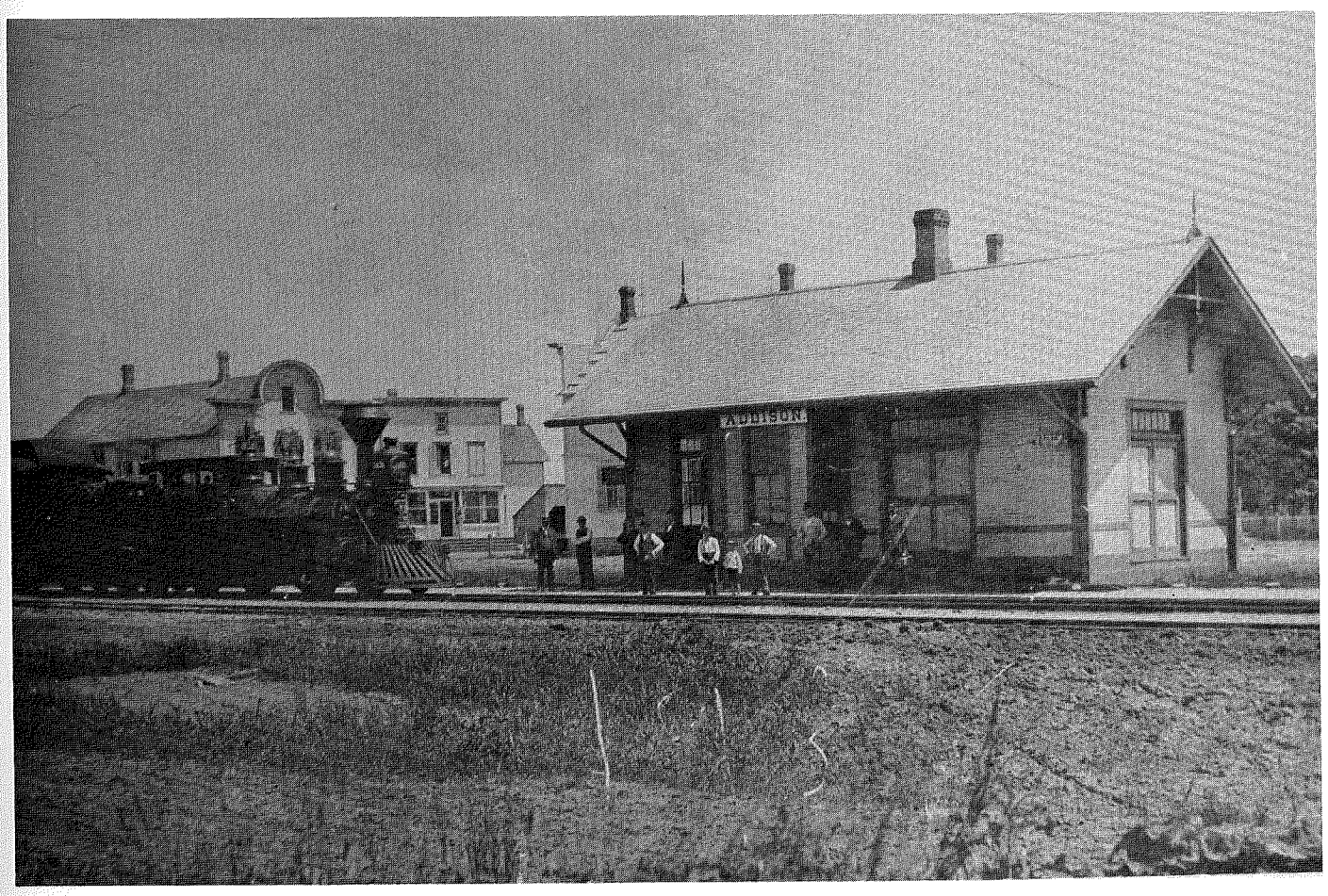
In the years of passenger service along this line, the fares were: monthly tickets of 60 rides for $6.60, 25 rides for $5, 10 rides for $3 and a single fare for 50¢.

Extra trains were necessary at certain times of the year. At Christmas and summer vacations, the many students attending the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary would travel home by train. During Addison's biggest event, the annual picnic held on the Orphanage grounds, there were as many as 10 special passenger trains with 12 cars each, bringing as many as 10,000 passengers each day. The fare was 75¢ for the round trip with 25¢ of that going to the orphanage.

The return inaugural trip on September 12, 1890 was marred by the tragic deaths of six children, when a train filled with visitors from the orphanage picnic was struck in the rear by another train.

Passenger service was discontinued in 1931, but the station remained open and was used as a freight depot until 1968. The original railroad station was a two-story building serving as a ticket office, Western Union office and freight warehouse.

During the 1940s when extensive repairs were found necessary, this building was sold to Adolph Pfotenhauer for $500. He moved it to Maple Street, remodeled it, and today it is simply another one of the lovely homes on this street. In its place the smaller present railroad station was built and served through 1968. It was then sold with some of the railroad right-of-way and is now private property.



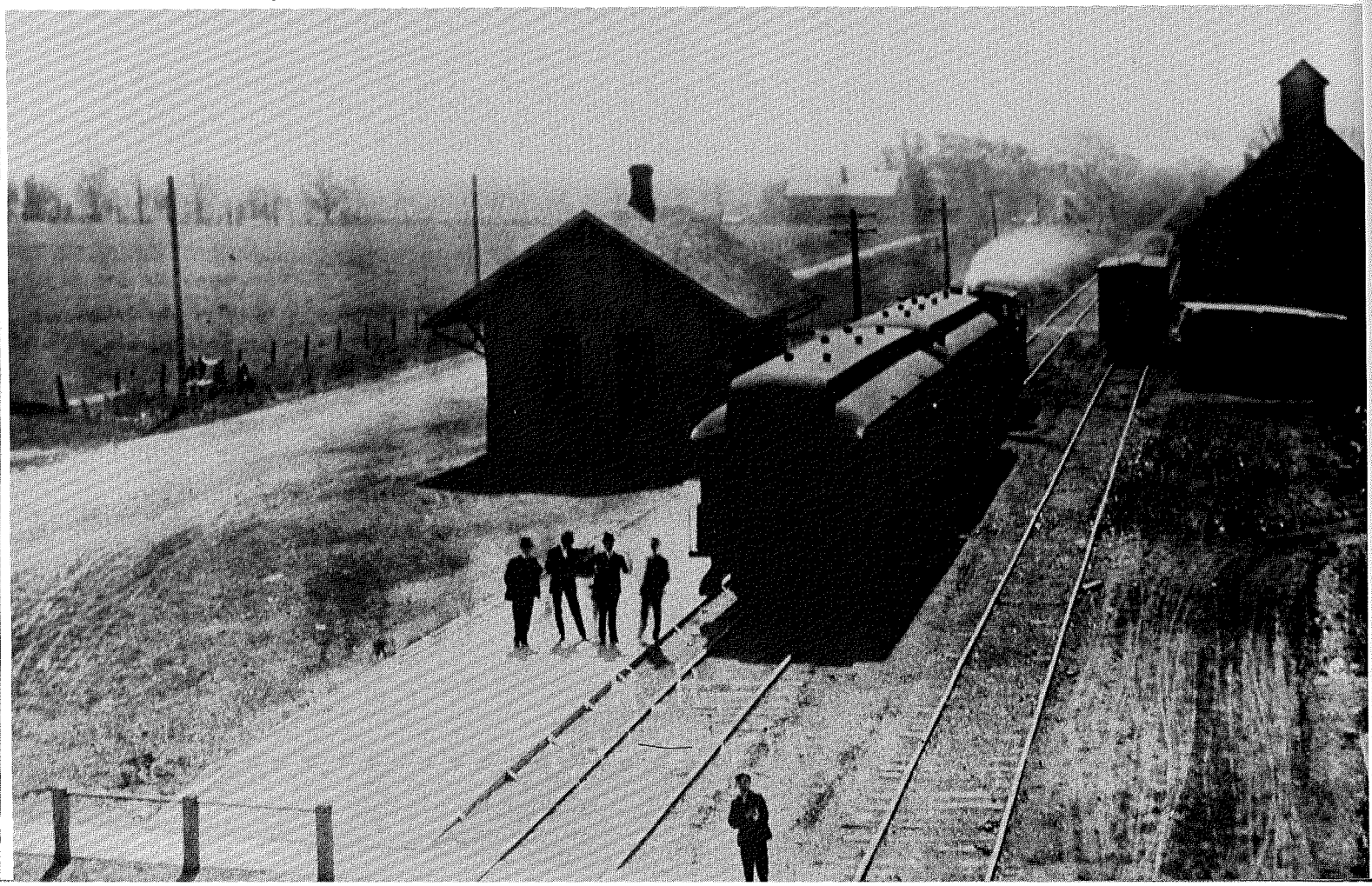
In the 1920's the daily trains consisted of three cars-two for passengers and the third for milk, freight, baggage, mail, flowers and even live goats.



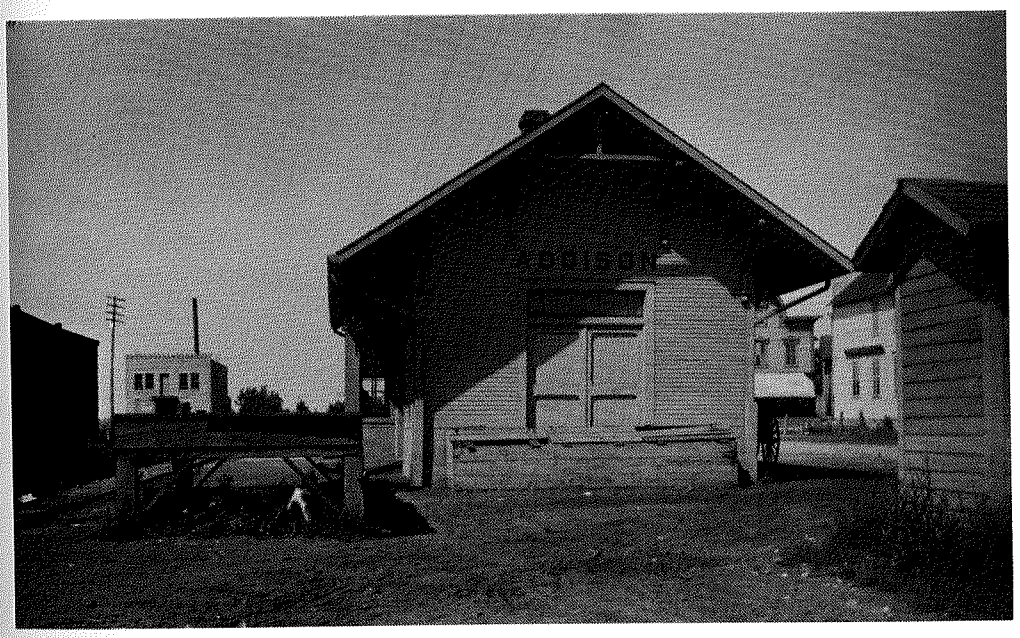
Illinois Central Railroad train at Addison for Orphan Home Festival.



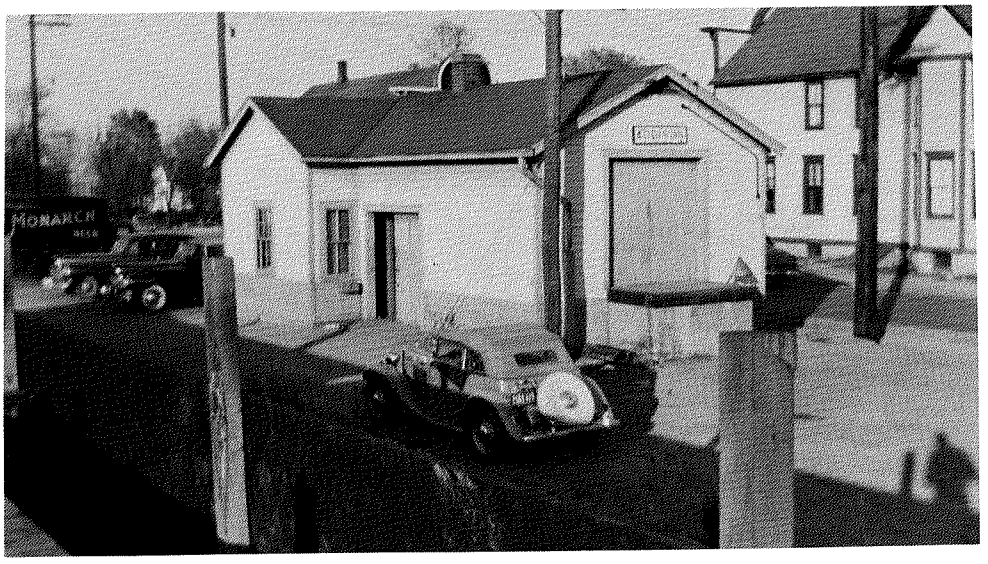
Addison Depot - Lake Street and Addison Road 1913. Above: Looking north toward Lake Street with the Creamery, far left. Below: Looking south from Lake Street.



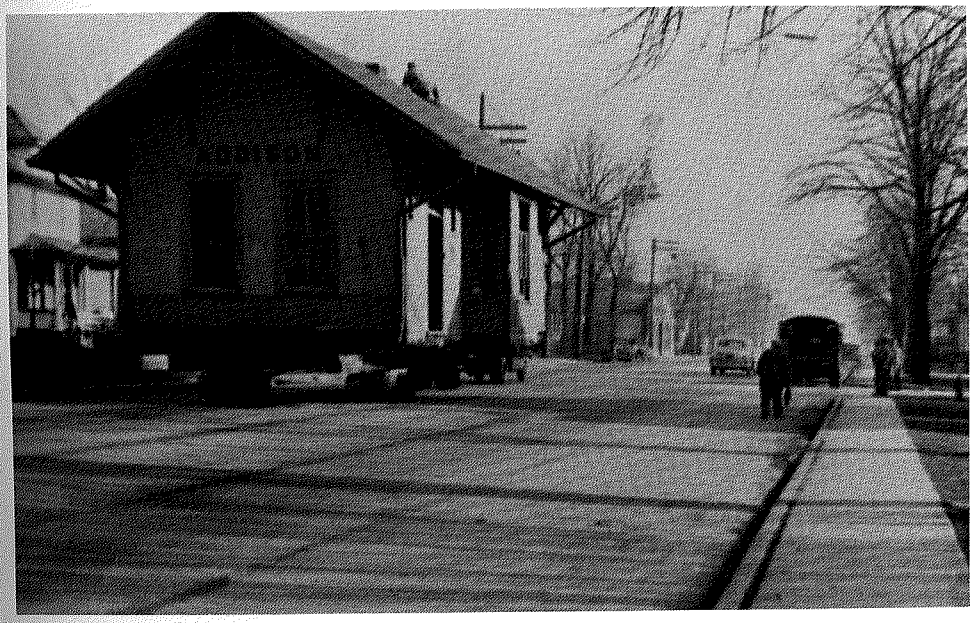
Railroad Depot



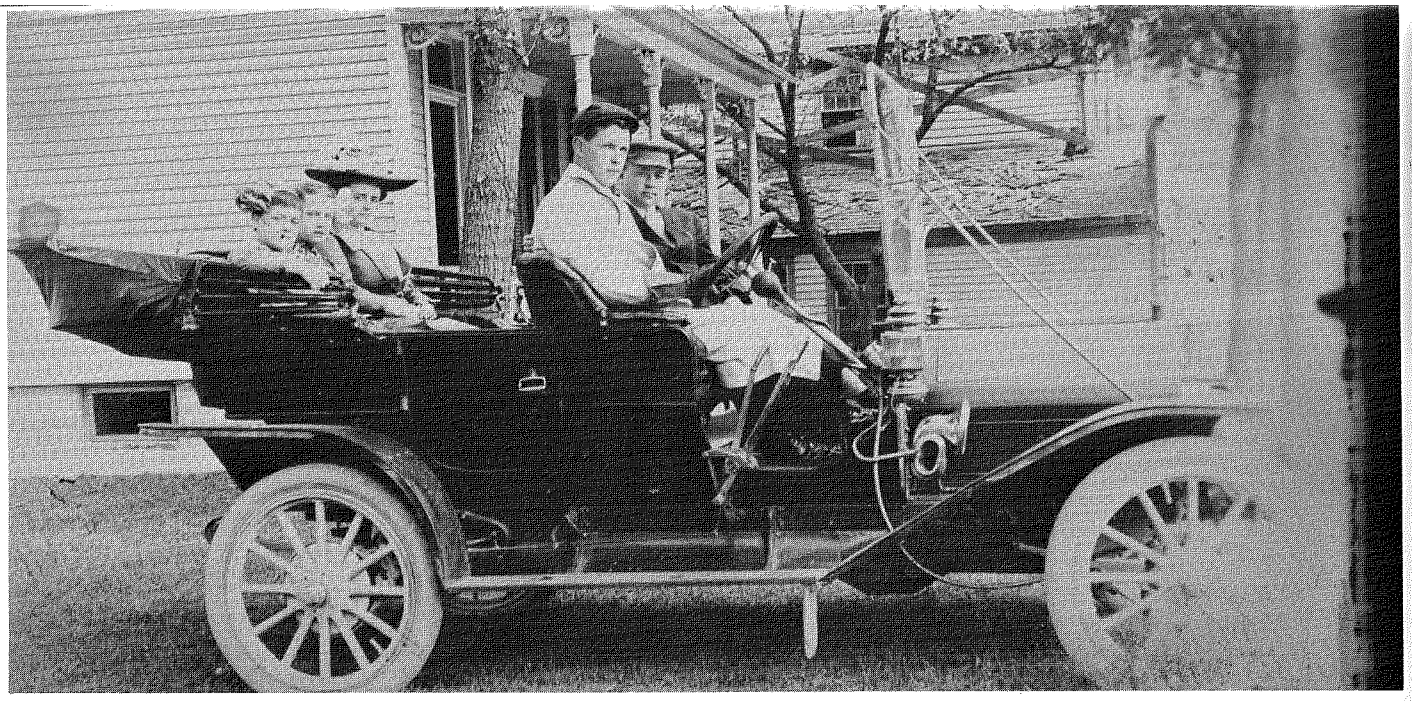
Old Addison Illinois Central depot with official "comfort station" at right.



The new Addison depot taken from the southwest, looking northeast. Schneider's Saloon is across Addison Rd.



The old depot being moved in 1945 from the corner of Addison Rd. and Lake St. to its present location at 35 Maple St. where it is a residence.



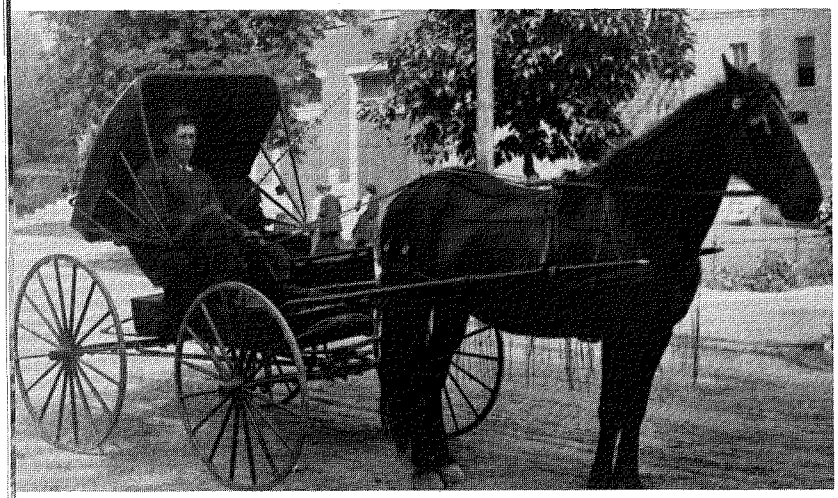
Buggies And Cars

Jennie Treichler in large hat, Bill Treichler, driving; Adolph Senne, passenger.



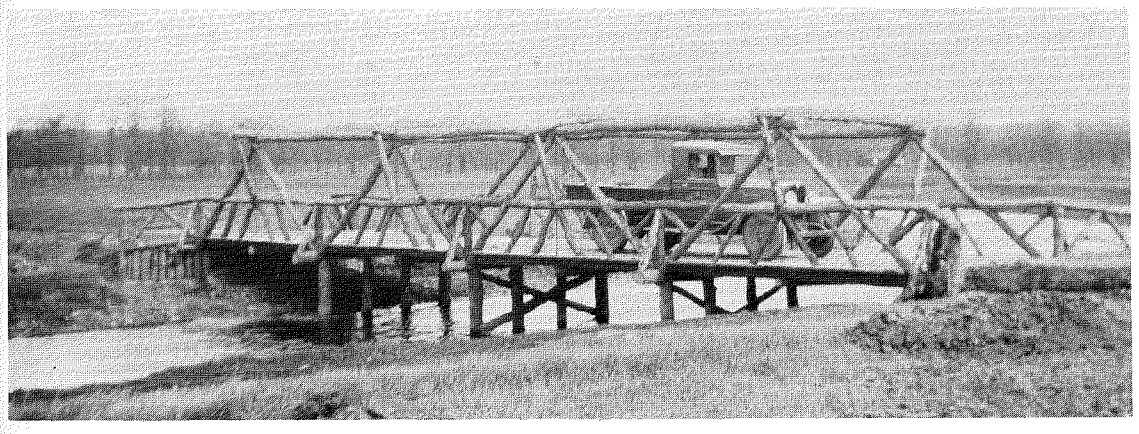
Horse and buggy with children of Fred and Emma Mueller.

Horse and buggy in front of the Lutheran orphanage.



1924 Buick belonging to the Rittmueller family.





Bridge built over the Salt Creek by Martin Balzer in 1925.

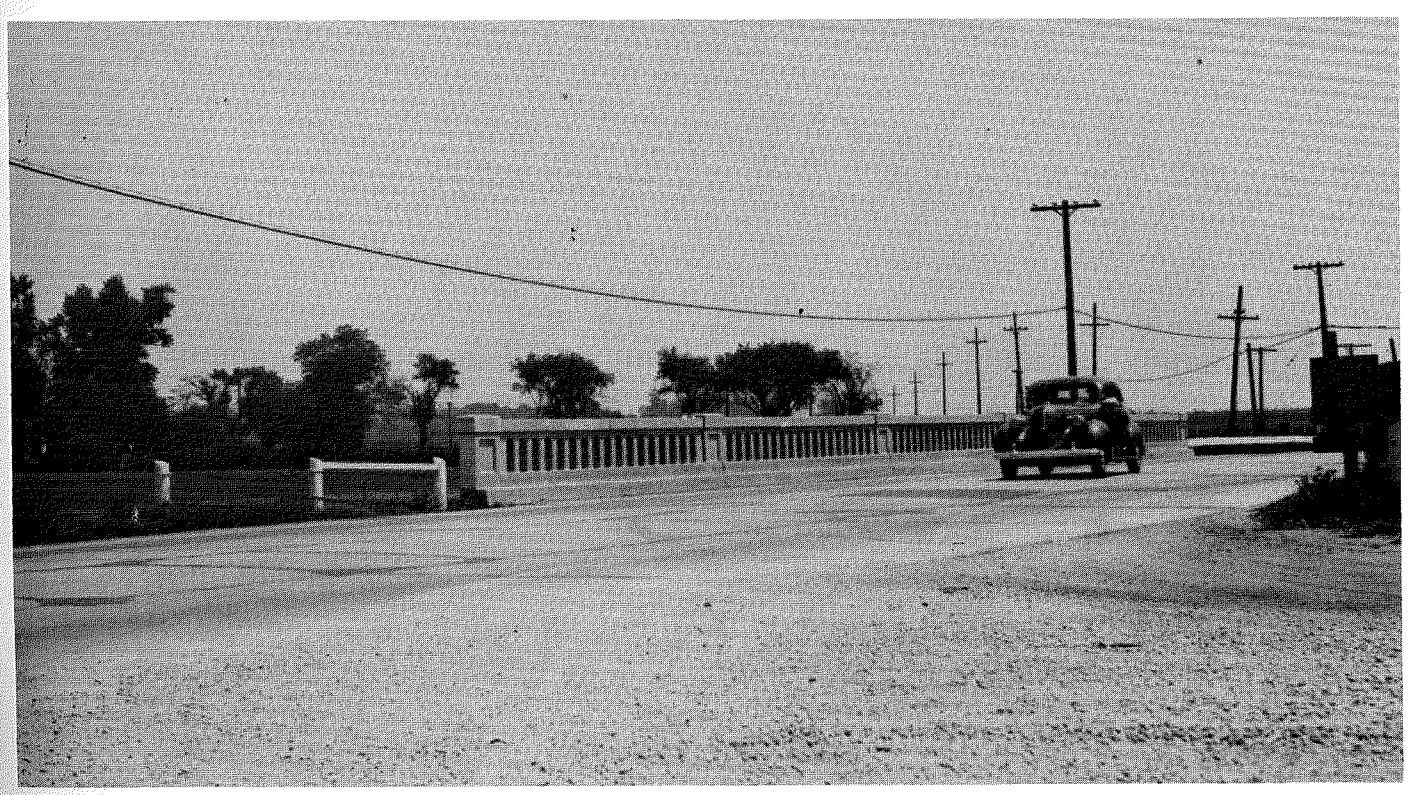
Army Trail Road.

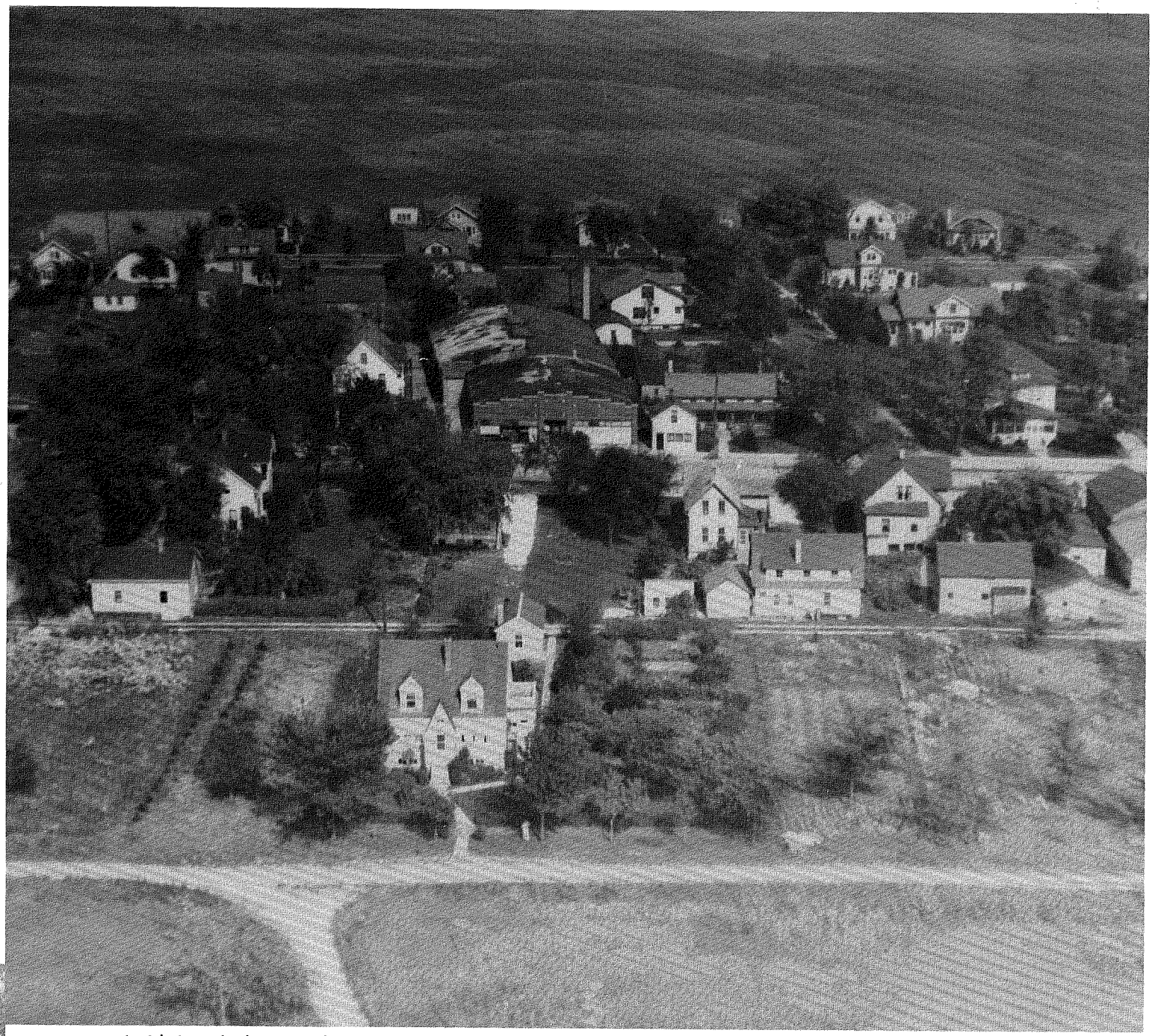
Lake Street Bridge over Salt Creek at Villa Avenue, 1937.



Salt Creek, called "Lovely Little River" by the Indians, was renamed around 1848 when a teamster named John Reid was hauling a load of salt to Galena. His wagon became stuck in the mud as he tried to cross the stream. The water was high and before he could get his wagon hauled out, his load of salt was dissolved by the water. The stream was salty for several hours afterward and was called "Salt Creek" from that time on.

Rufus Blanchard 1882
"History of Du Page County, Illinois"





Aerial view of Lake Street, looking north and showing Natoma St. in foreground. The water tower is now gone. The round-roofed building in the center was Addison Garage, then became Sturtevant, Inc., and is now Muilli's furniture store.

The Salt Creek Inn and Tavern

The Salt Creek Inn and Tavern, also known as Addison House, was a place where travelers could get food and a dry place to sleep before continuing their journey. The Inn, located at the east end of town on Lake Street halfway between Elgin and Chicago, served as a stop for changing horses. This route was the Frink and Walker Stagecoach Line carrying all traffic between Galena and Chicago, including lead ore from the mines in Galena. The Chicago and Galena Railroad was built in 1848 but the Salt Creek Inn continued to be well-patronized for many years.

Grand Ave.

Grand Avenue, which once intersected Lake St. at Wood Dale Rd., was once called Whiskey Rd. It was noted for being the best road to Chicago because it was higher and drier than other routes.

Elgin Road Races

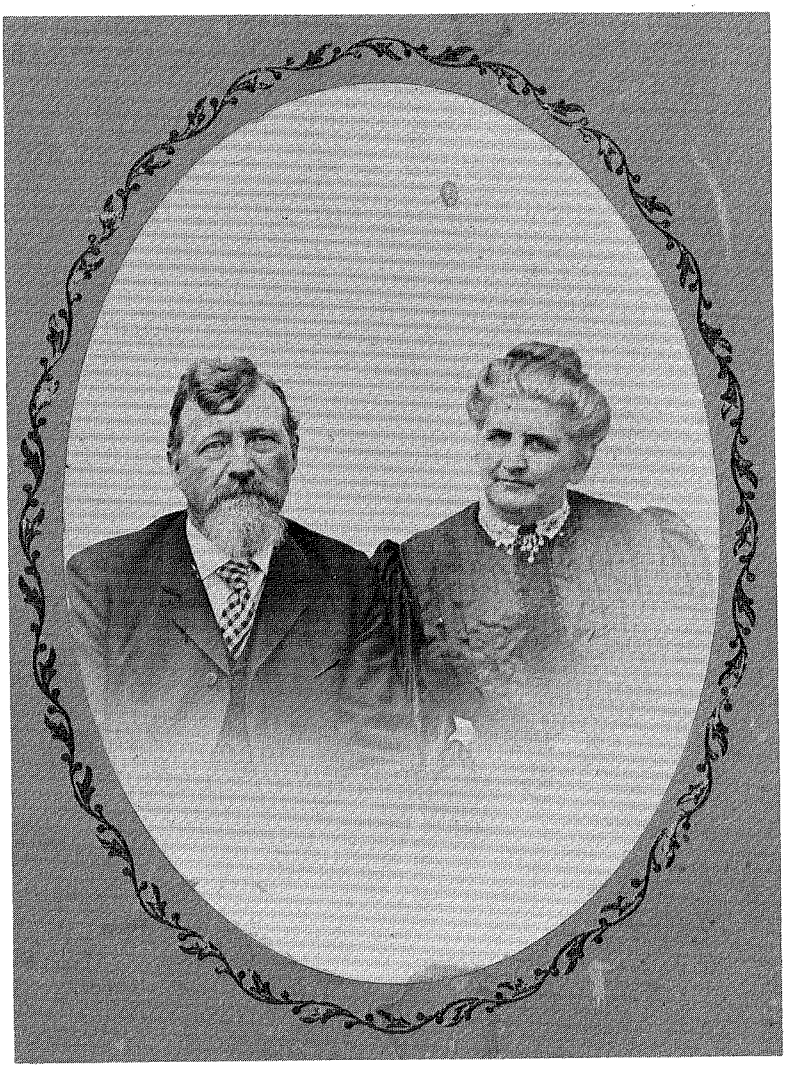
From 1910 to 1912 the Elgin Road races were held, sending racers speeding along between Chicago and Elgin. In the early morning on the day of the races, the men of the Village would sprinkle the unpaved route along Lake St. using fire hoses to keep down the dust.

The Early Government

On February 9, 1839 a law was passed organizing DuPage County. On June 28 of that year the County Commissioner's Court ordered all parts of DuPage County within certain boundaries to be known as Washington Precinct, including Dunklee's Grove. On November 6, 1849 when township organization was adopted, Washington Precinct became known as Addison Township.

In 1884 the Village of Addison became incorporated. The population at the time was 400. The first president was Henry Buchholz, who served in that position from 1884 to 1891. The Village trustees were not paid for attending meetings. The only pay they received was 15 cents an hour if they did street work.

Buchholz was succeeded in office by the various presidents pictured on the next page. Clerks who served with these village presidents include Rev. Theodore Brohm, C.F. Strauschild, Wm. Hoeltje, Wm. Marquardt, George Rittmueller, H.W. Brinkman and Hugo Oldsen.



Henry Overkamp, one time mayor of Addison, and Josephine (Sadler) Overkamp.

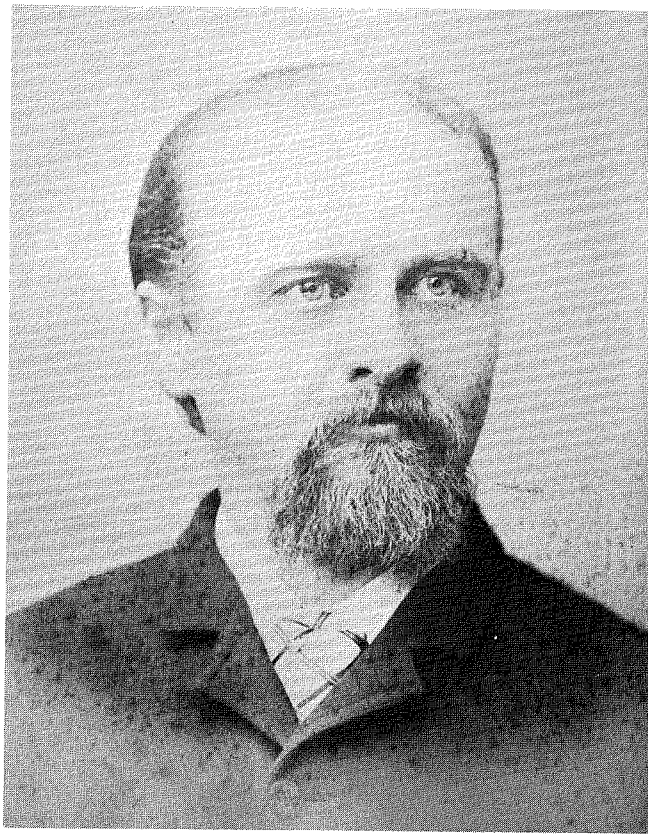


The old Jail House was located under the water tower behind the Village Hall.

Village Presidents



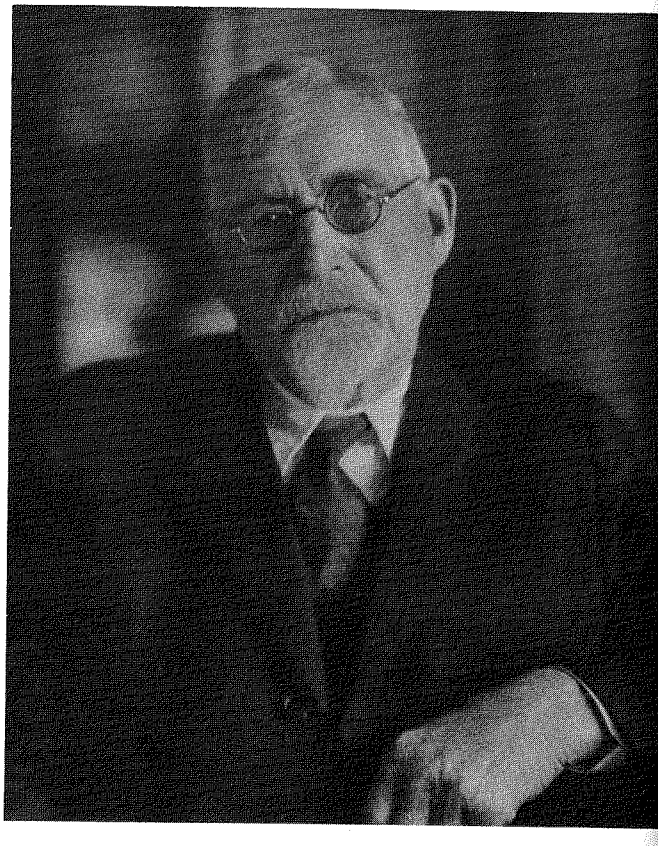
Edward E. Rotermund, 1891-1893.



August Weber, 1893-1895, 1897-1898, 1911-1915.



Henry Oehlerking, 1898-1908.



Henry A. Overkamp, 1908-1911, 1915-1927. Not pictured: H. Buchholz 1884-1891, C. Harloff 1895-1897.

The Early Police Department

When the first residents staked their claims in the area we now call Addison, crime was no problem. The few residents were concerned with making homes and a living for themselves, and any misunderstandings were settled without outside help.

When DuPage County became incorporated in 1839, county sheriffs and county judges were appointed to administer justice. In 1850 when township law took effect, Addison Township appointed town officers which included Constable W. Rotermund and Justice of the Peace S. D. Pierce.

After Addison's incorporation in 1884 a village marshall was appointed. In later years one man served as chief, patrolman, desk sergeant and jailer. Henry Senne Sr. served as village marshall and then chief in the 1920s, followed by Henry Metz and Edward Kolvitz. William Marunde became the second man on the local police force in 1949, when he was hired as a full time police officer and village maintenance man.

In 1950 Nels Anderson was hired as a part time patrolman, and in the next six years three additional part time officers were added to the force. There was only one police vehicle and it was not equipped with a radio. Instead, a red flag was raised at Fiene's Shell station at Addison and Lake if a call came in for the police. With a population of just over 800, the flag could be seen from just about any point in the Village. The officer would find a telephone and call Fiene's to see what the message was.

> *"Addison's celebrated mile is on Lake Street super highway. There is so much to see in this Addison mile that speeding is unknown. Motorists naturally slow down to take in the historic sights, and this works well, for Chief Senne is too busy with other duties to have any desire to make a speed trap out of Addison."*
>
> *— The Greater Chicago Magazine 1930*

Edward Kolvitz, one time police chief of Addison, in front of police car.



The Early Post Office



Richard Laux in front of the Post Office in 1939. The float promotes the use of 6¢ Air Mail postage.

Richard Laux was born in Addison in a building just north of the Marquardt store which would later become his real estate office. His first job was at the age of nine, setting up pins in the bowling alley which was on Addison Road just behind Marquardt's. He was paid 5¢ per line, and he recalls that he earned $55 during his first year on the job.



Two of Addison's earliest mail drops were the "Buckhorn" Tavern and the Bowman Tavern. Taverns in those days were really inns, offering wholesome food, a night's lodging, barns for horses and even changes of horses and oxen.

From 1833 to 1840, Dunklee's Grove served as the name for several settlements in the community, including what is today Addison, Churchville and Wood Dale. Mail was brought here from Chicago first by horseback and later by stagecoach on the Elgin Road, which is today called Lake Street or Highway 20.

The first postmaster of Dunklee's Grove was Charles H. Hoit, appointed on April 4, 1839. Soon after his appointment, Dunklee's Grove was separated from Cook County and included in the newly organized DuPage County. Hoit operated the post office from his home and business, the "Buckhorn Tavern", as was the custom for nearly a century. The tavern was located 2 miles east of Salt Creek on the Chicago-Galena stage coach road.

Records at the Archives in Washington, D.C. show that the community was called Addison, DuPage County, when Ira Gates was postmaster, June 10, 1840. Succeeding postmasters included Ariel Bowman, February 18, 1841, and Charles H. Hoit again on July 28 of that year. It was during his term on May 28, 1842, that Addison became the official name of the community.

After Hoit, the postmasters from 1844 to 1853 were Michael Taplin, Francis A. Hoffman, Henry Rotermund, Peter Northrop and Henry Hirschburt.

Henry Bartling, appointed May 20, 1854, operated the post office out of his home on May Street, just south of old St. Charles Road (Army Trail Road). This building, built in 1849, housed the West District Lutheran School (St. Paul) downstairs, with living quarters for Teacher Bartling upstairs. Because Bartling was postmaster when Addison incorporated as a Village, some records show him as Addison's first postmaster. He was not, but he did set a record by serving for over 50 years.

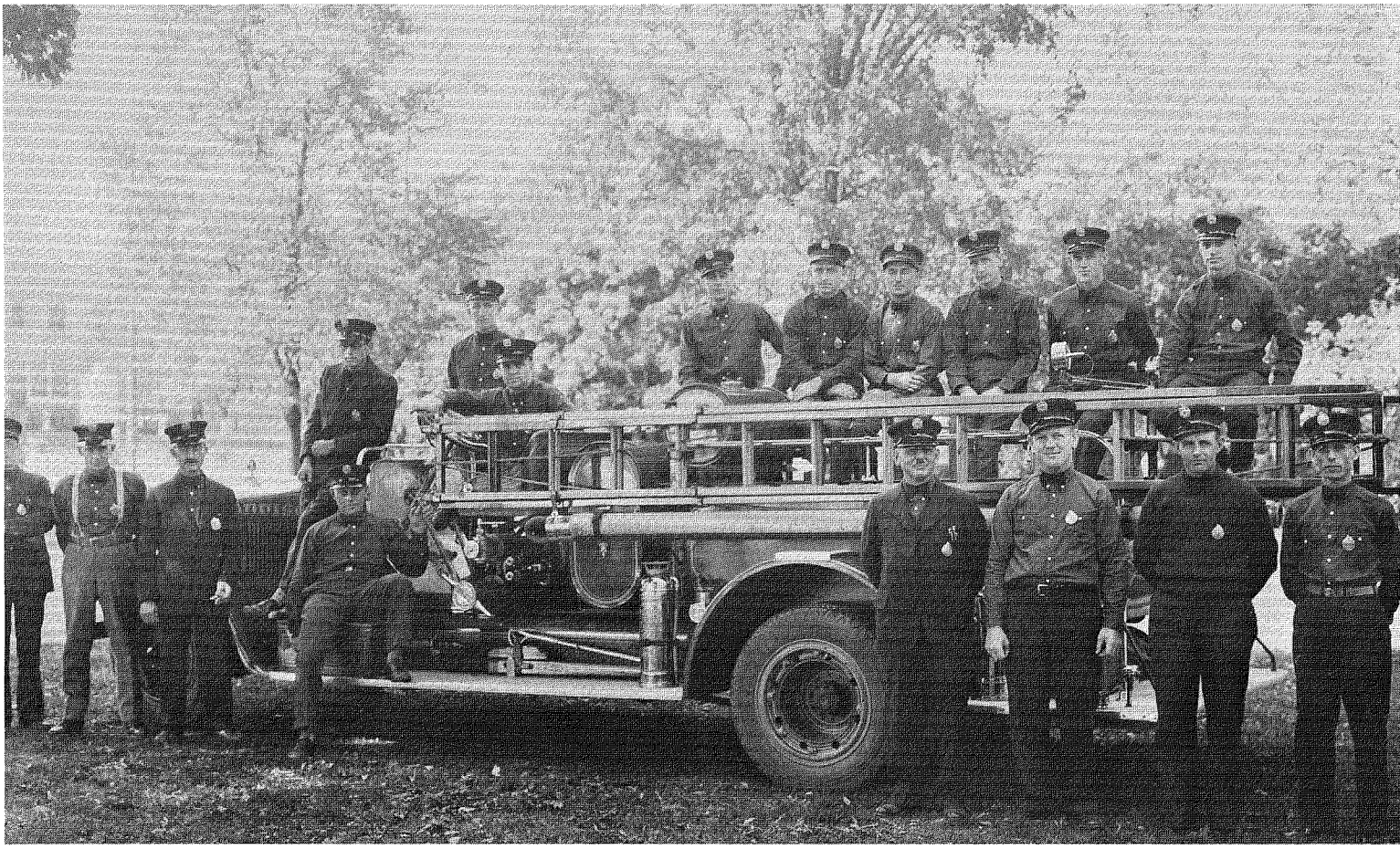
The wooden postal unit he used in his home to house mail, stamps and other postal items, was donated to the Historical Museum of Addison where it is on display.

When William H. Marquardt became postmaster on January 20, 1905, he moved the post office to his general store at 4 East Lake Street, the northeast corner of Lake Street and Addison Road, or Central Street as it was called then.

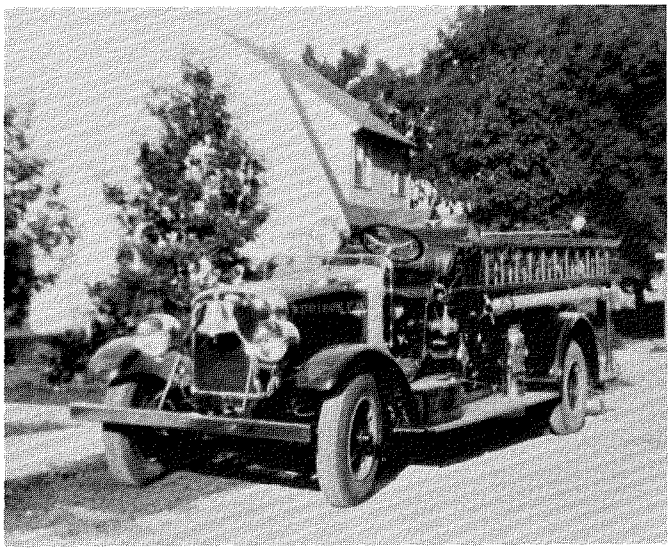
Richard M. Laux became postmaster on June 9, 1934. He moved the post office to 104 East Lake Street, where it remained for the next 20 years. Elvin W. Blecke became acting postmaster on September 30, 1950, followed by his brother, Louis E. Blecke on February 21, 1952.

The first postage stamps were sold in 1847, and the first postal cards were authorized in 1872. In 1896 rural free delivery was established, in 1913 parcel post was begun, and in 1918 air mail was initiated.

The Early Fire Department



Addison Fire Department, October 5, 1930



Fire Engine parked in front of Mueller's home, August 1932.

In the early years of Addison's settlement, fire fighting was done by neighbor helping neighbor, with no official "fire department" to take charge. This was the start of a volunteer fire department.

In going through records and in questioning some of Addison's long-time residents, it was learned that a horse-drawn fire truck was purchased on July 13, 1903 at a cost of $1,200. An engine house, measuring 16' by 26' by 8' high was constructed for this fire truck at a cost of $375.00.

In 1909 a 4' well was dug next to the Village Hall, and in 1938 a second well and pump were added. Prior to this time, all water to fight fires had to be obtained from cisterns on the property where a fire was being fought. The fire truck made it possible to pump water from the village well into the fire truck and haul it to the fire.

By 1930 there were 20 volunteers standing ready to fight any fires in the community. In 1922 these volunteers were paid by the contractors who paved Lake Street, to flush down loose dirt around sewer pipes.

In 1924 there were two hose carts purchased, each to be drawn by one man, at $15 a piece. Also 1000 feet of fire hose was purchased for $50 and two fire axes at $2.50 each.

On March 17, 1925, the Addison Fire Department was organized. The first paragraph of the Constitution read: "The Association shall be known as the Volunteer Fire Department of the Village of Addison, DuPage County, Illinois, and shall consist of two hose carts with not less than 400 feet of hose on each cart and shall consist of not less than 12 active members. Equipment shall be kept in the engine house, fit and ready at all times for practical service, and at least one hook and ladder company with not less than 6 active members having necessary good hooks and ladders."

During the first 10 years, the department was directed by Chief Ed Gavie, and financed by the Village of Addison. It was noted that each fireman answering the fire call was paid one dollar. In 1927 the name of the department was changed to the Addison Volunteer Fire Department.

In 1929 it was decided that the Addison Fire Department needed to buy a fire truck, and Peter Pirsch Fire Truck Company in Kenosha, Wisconsin was able to provide one for $5,000. It was a Peter Pirsch 500 GPM Special, which was capable of pumping 500 gallons of water per minute. The firemen did not have the money to pay for this truck, so the village purchased it.

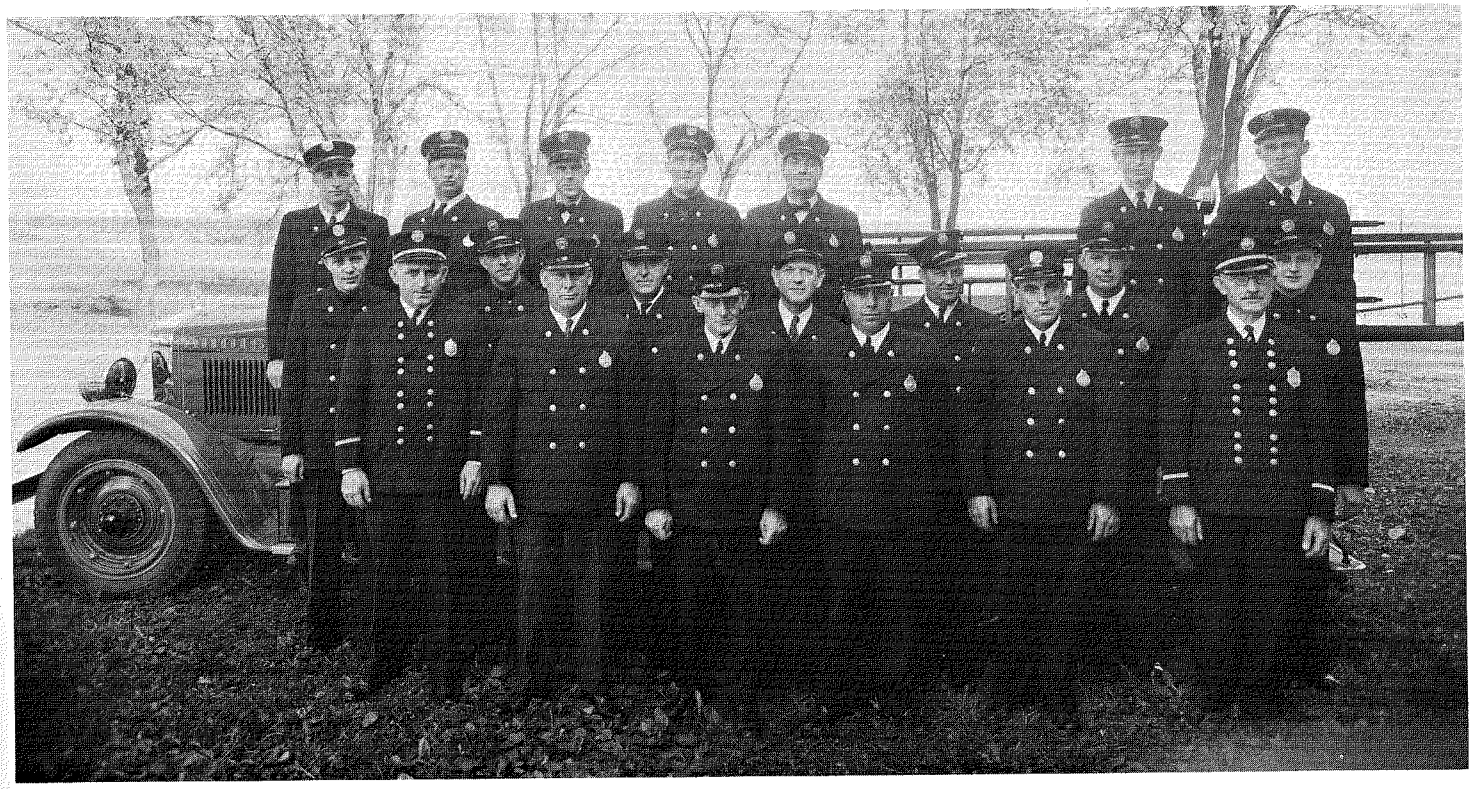
The fire department paid $2,000 when the truck arrived in January of 1930, and the balance was paid back to the Village by the Fire Department over the next three years. To raise money for the balance, the firemen organized carnivals, dances, and other social gatherings. This truck was housed at the Krage Brothers Garage for $10 a month.

On February 17, 1930 the Volunteer Fire Deparment resolved to inform the Village "that this department is willing to, and recommends that the rural communities in the vicinity of Addison also be served by their department."

Louis Heinrich was the second Fire Chief (1935-1937). He was followed by A.W. Kruse (1937-1938), Ed Gravie (re-elected, 1938-1941) and Martin Moeller (1941-1954).

In the early part of 1942 a tank truck was built by firemen and put into service. In 1942 the fire siren was used for air raids and blackouts. In 1943 a fire house was built for $4,500 and the equipment was moved out of the Village Hall.

In 1945 an agreement was made to organize the Addison Rural Community Fire Department. The Village Fire Department was to be separate from the Rural Fire Department. On June 1st, 1947 the Rural Fire Department formed the Addison Fire Protection District No. 1.



Addison Volunteer Fire Department Oct. 16, 1938

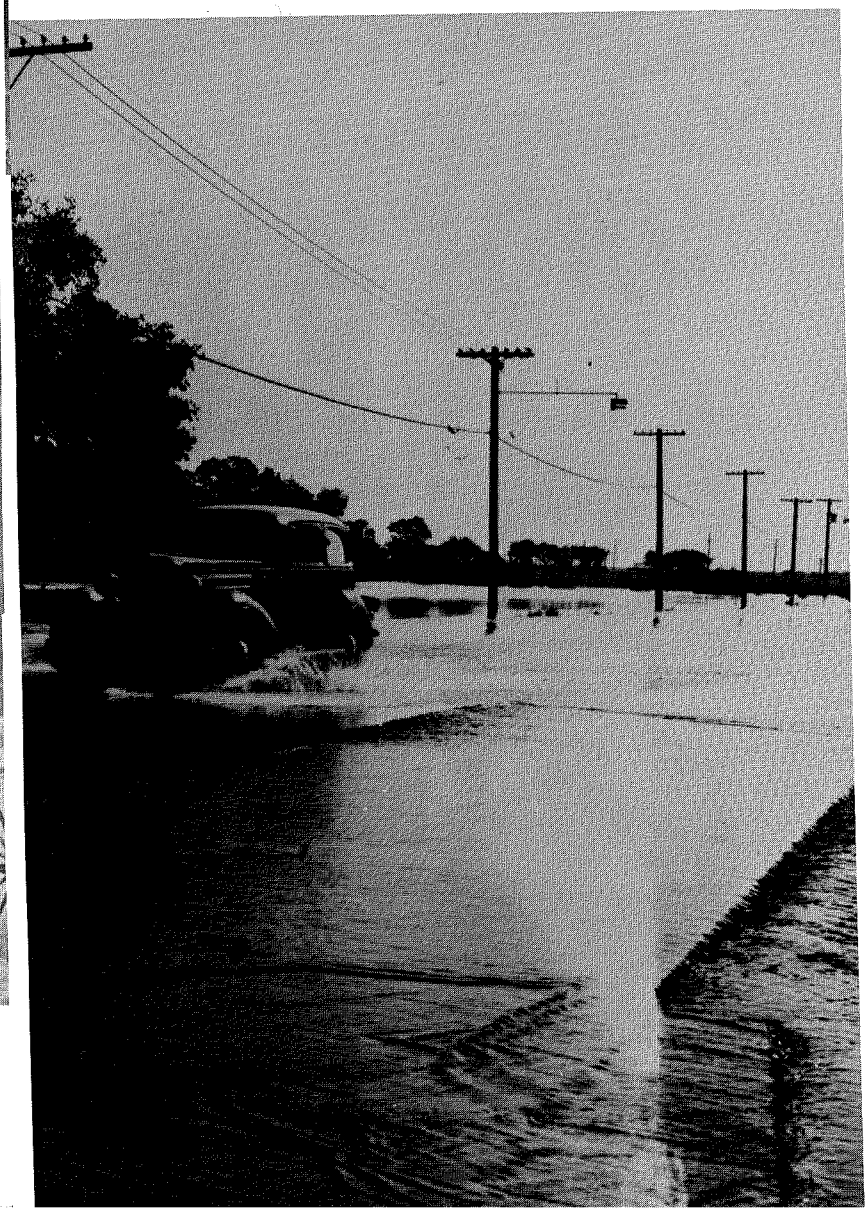
Early Events

Weather



Flood at Louis' Restaurant.

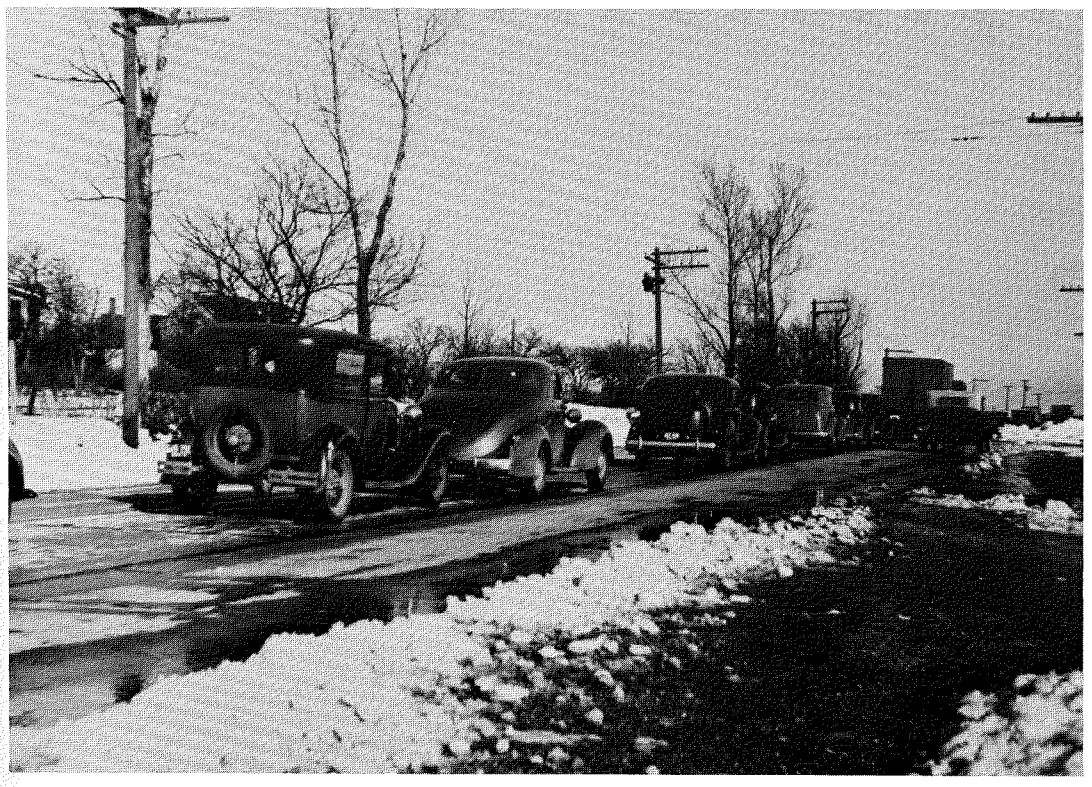
Street flooded at Lake and Villa in the 1930's.



Many of the farms in the area were devastated b violent hailstorm on June 13, 1847. The storm arri about noon with hail falling during a thunderstо But at about 5:00 p.m. that same day, the stо returned and destroyed entire crops, broke w dows and stripped bark from trees. Newspaper counts of the storm described the hailstones "three to five inches in circumference". There w great financial losses, but the hardy men and wor did not give up.

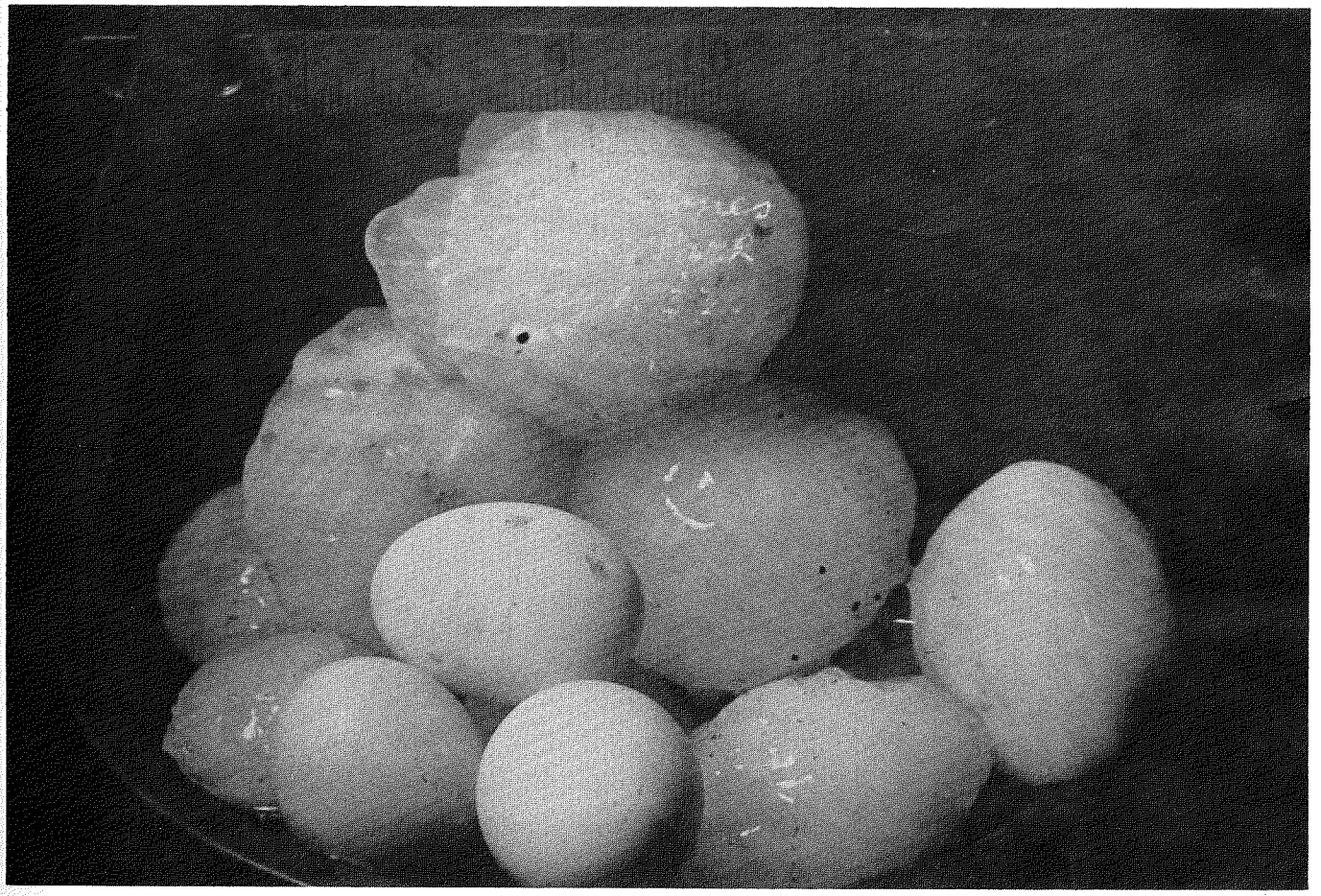
"It was rough weather then, in January 1927, and there was not much plowing don There was a lot of snow and freezing and thaw ing. I remember going to Glen Ellyn, and dri ing up and down the hills there. They plowe one stretch and it froze again. It had a track lik a railroad track — if you were in it you had stay in it, and if you met an oncoming car yo were in trouble because you could not get o of the track. On New Year's Day I came dow hill and along came another car and w bumped at the bottom of the hill."

— Gus Heidema



Lake St. after a snow storm.

Bellow: Picture of hailstones which fell on May 1, 1933 at 2 p.m. and were picked up at 6 p.m. One hailstone which was 7½" X 5" X ½" thick hit Elmer Krage's uncle's wagon shed and broke through the roof.
Chicken eggs are in the foreground for comparison and a ruler is barely visible at the top of the picture.



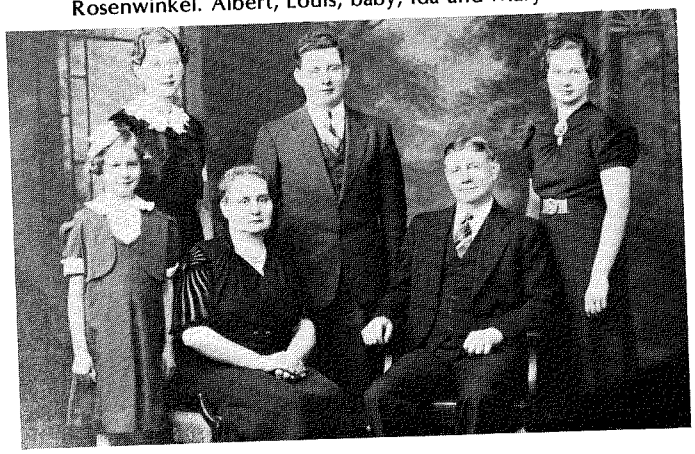
Family Gatherings



Frederick and Regina Treichler with their children, William, Emma and Jenny. They operated the Treichler Store.



Children of William and Mina (Wischstadt) Rosenwinkel. Albert, Louis, baby, Ida and Mary.



Right: Louis and Mary (Geils) Plass on their golden wedding anniversary.

Above: Standing, Viola Kothe, Laura (Ahrens) Brumond, Gerhard Ahrens and Norma Kothe. Seated, Clara (Finke) and Bernhard Ahrens. Taken about 1941.



Herman and Stella (Plass) Schaper, center, with Roy Plass and
Hoppensteadt, witnesses.





The William Stuenkel family. The bride's picture in the upper right is one of the sisters, Helen Stuenkel, born Sept. 3, 1891 and married to Ernest Fox on Sept 1, 1912. She died in April, 1913 of kidney disease related to her pregnancy. Her family wanted her picture included in this photo, taken shortly after her death. Back row: William, Hulda, George, Emma, Helen and Walter. Front row: Melinda, Anna (Wieck), William and Anna.

•



The Fiene family. Thirteen children pose with their mother, Caroline (Krage) Fiene, seated center front. Standing: Martin, Adolph, Theodore, Wilhelm, Edwin, Fred, Louis, Otto, Walter. Seated: Augusta, Amanda, Grandma Caroline, Emma, Edna.



Nora (Weber) Rathje, Martha (Rathje) Marquardt, Dr. Edward W. Marquardt and George Marquardt in 1906 in car decorated for a parad



The Marquardt family. Back row: August Weber, his wife Melinda (Marquardt), Frank L. Rathje and his wife Nora (Weber). Front row: Ellen Marquardt, Matilda (Boeske) Marquardt and her husband Henry, and Helena (Marquardt) Matthes. Boy in front is Edgar Weber.



Frieda (Rotermund) Miessler, the first woman driver in Addison.



Engagement picture of Hilda Halblom, born 1884.



Weddings

The following describes a typical pioneer wedding in Addison Township during the mid-1800's, as told by Mary Schierding Schween to her granddaughter, the late Mrs. William Kaste (born Clara Schween), mother of Martin Kaste of Addison.

The people of German descent brought some of their old country customs to America, including the much revered wedding custom.

About three or four weeks before the wedding a near relative of the bride, preferably a brother or single cousin, would dress up in his best clothes. With ribbons in his riding crop and his horse decked out in colored ribbons on its bridle and sometimes a tissue paper headpiece, the young man set out to do his inviting to the wedding feast. He would ride into the grounds at the various homes, and doffing his hat, would recite a poem telling where and when the important event would take place and asking them to attend.

The invitations always included all members of the family and the hired hands. It was customary then for the head of the family to give some money, usually a dollar, and offer a drink, "Hochzeit's Bitter", which means the man who is giving you a bid to the wedding. After the young man had been out all day going from place to place, he would hardly be able to recite his poem. But the people knew what he came for anyway.

The number of guests generally depended on the size of the families on both sides; two hundred families was not considered unusual.

The next step was to visit the town "cook" and let her make out a list of the food required. About a week before the wedding long tables were made in the orchard or some shady place, and a large platform was built for dancing. Then the baking and cooking began. Near relatives were asked to help, because all bread, pies and cakes were homemade. Two days before the feast the chickens, calves or pigs were slaughtered. The day before the wedding a young steer was slaughtered and the sausage made.

The night before, the young men from the neighborhood would gather at the bride's house and "shiv-a-ri" her. They would gather all the old kettles, milk cans, wash boilers and anything else they could find to beat against with sticks. They also would slap boards together. In fact, they would keep making this noise until some small coins were thrown to them and light refreshments of cake, beer, or wine offered.

On the day of the wedding you could see the wagons loaded with people driving up to the house for lunch from 9:00 to 11:00 A.M. The lunch consisted of hot beef sausage called "rinderwurst", bread, hot coffee and coffeecake.

In the meantime the bride and her attendants would be dressing, and the wedding procession would begin to form a line. Most of the people at that time had two- or three-seated spring wagons or open buggies. The horses and wagons of the bridal couple and their attendants would be specially decorated with colored crepe paper and ribbons. All the guests' wagons would have some kind of decoration, too; either the whip had a colored ribbon tied on it or the horses had a ribbon on their bridle.

The line of procession was something like this: a three-seated spring wagon and driver with an attendant couple on the front seat, the bridal couple on the second seat and the second attendant couple on the last seat. If more than two couples "stood up" with the bridal couple, these would ride in the next wagon; but usually there were only two couples, near relatives of the bride and groom. The driver of this wagon would usually be a married brother or brother-in-law. The next wagons would have the parents, the flower girls or close unmarried friends of the bride and the wagons of the other relatives and friends.

There would be quite a line-up on the way to the church. As soon as the caretaker at the church would see them coming, he'd begin to ring the bells. These bells would continue to ring until the bride stepped off the wagon. Then the organist would start the wedding march and would continue to play until everyone was seated in church. The people would then sing an appropriate hymn followed by a sermon and finally the actual marriage ceremony. After another short hymn and the blessing, the bridal couple would start the procession out of the church and back home. They were often stopped by a rope drawn across the road. It would be let down only after the mischief makers received a small coin from the bridal couple.

The wedding clothing was a sight to see. The groom wore a new suit with white shirt and tie, and his attendants wore nearly the same. Their suits would not necessarily be new, though, as long as they were clean and pressed. The groom wore an artificial orange blossom in his lapel, while the attendants had real flowers. The groom's attendants were called "brautigam's kneckte" (groomsmen), while the bride's attendants were called "brautmaedchen" (bride's maids).

The bride's dress was usually black or blue silk, a dress that could be used for all special occasions afterwards, with black shoes and stockings. In later years the brides began to use white shoes and stockings with a colored silk dress. The headpiece would be made of artificial orange blossoms with a lace or tulle veil reaching to the bottom of the dress, which almost touched the floor.

The wedding party, their guests and the minister and his family went back to the house for a big meal. The minister would be seated at the bridal table and be asked to say "grace" while all would stand and bow their heads. After this everyone began to eat. If there were not enough places set for the number of guests, some waited to be seated at the second seating. Sometimes, in very large weddings, there would even be a third seating.

Before the wedding the bride would ask some of her girlfriends to wait on tables, an act considered an honor. The neighbors' wives would help wash and dry dishes and reset the tables under the direction of the cook. She had other helpers to serve the vegetables and cut meat and bread.

When dinner was over, the musicians began to play dance music for anyone who wanted to dance. Some of the older men played cards or sat around and talked. After 5:00 p.m. another meal would be served. In between meals, wine and beer was served, usually from a "bar".

At 11 that evening the tables were reset, and anyone who cared to eat again could do so. This meal consisted of bread and butter, cold meats, cheese, pickles, and a variety of cakes.

At about 1:00 in the morning, the older people would start for home, and slowly the crowd would dwindle. At about daybreak the last guests would be leaving.

Each family was expected to bring a gift for the new household. This consisted of essentials ranging from rocking chairs, cutlery and bed linens, down to tin pie plates. There were no bridal "showers". These gifts were brought the day of the wedding and kept in an extra room specially prepared for them.

As you can see by this account, weddings were great community social events. It was an honor to be asked to help prepare for the festivities as well as to help tidy up the day after.



Edna (Becker) Mueller, 1926.



Adolph and Caroline (Krage) Fiene, married June 15, 1882.



Henry and Augusta (Fiene) Plass.



Buggies decorated for wedding of Adolph and Frieda (Vohs) Fiene, married Oct. 6,



Mary (Geils) and Louis Plass



Mina Wischstadt and William Rosenwinkel. Note the similar poses and identical veils.



Above: Wm. W. and Anna (Wieck) Stuenkel, 1886.



Left: Emma (Rosenwinkel) and Julius Stuenkel



Helene (Plass) and Otto Backhaus



Amanda (Fiene) and William Bockelmann



Gertrude (Goldback) and Louis Fiene



Lena (Oestmann) and William Fiene



Emma (Kastner) and Fred Mueller

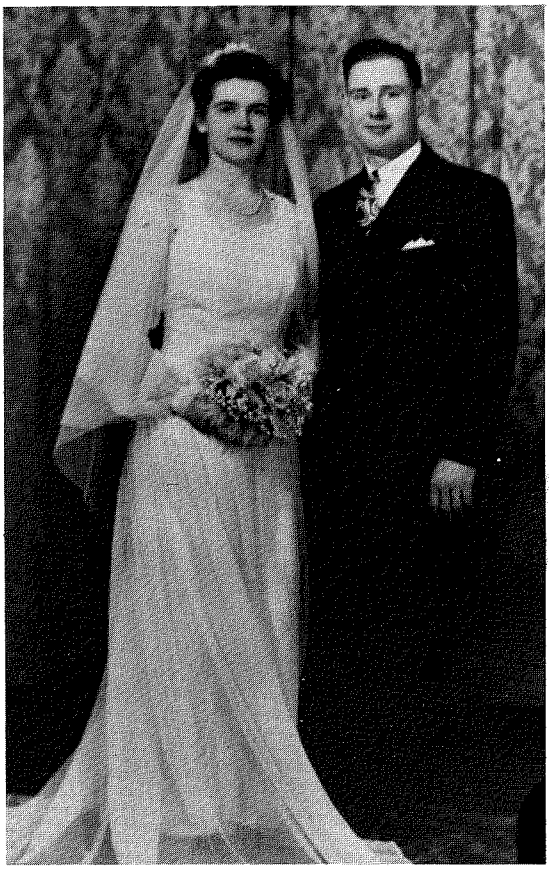


Lydia (Leeseberg) and Willie Rittmueller

Gerhard and Marie (Kothe) Ahrens, Mar. 31, 1946.



Henry and Hulda (Stuenkel) Kolvitz.



1939 DuPage County Centennial Parade

When DuPage County celebrated its 100th anniversary, there were county-wide celebrations of the event. Each community had a day designated for their local celebration, and Addison's day, May 28, 1939, was called "Children's Day."

The celebration started with a parade which headed west on Lake Street to the intersection of Lake Street and Army Trail Road, where it turned and disbanded near St. Paul School and Church. Marching bands from the schools took part, and community members entered decorated vehicles in the parade. One of the entries was a covered wagon pulled by a team of oxen.

Just as the parade ended it started to rain, and everyone crowded into the building known as the Manual Training School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls (today known as the Municipal Building).

The program included flag drills by the children of Addison schools, patriotic songs, and selections by the Concordia College Chorus and Band, Elmhurst High School Band, Elmhurst Immanuel Lutheran Band, and Bensenville High School Band.

There were addresses by the Honorable Frank Bicek, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Chicago, Assistant States Attorney Win Knoch, Prof. Albert H. Miller of Concordia College, and Martin W. Eggerding, Village President.

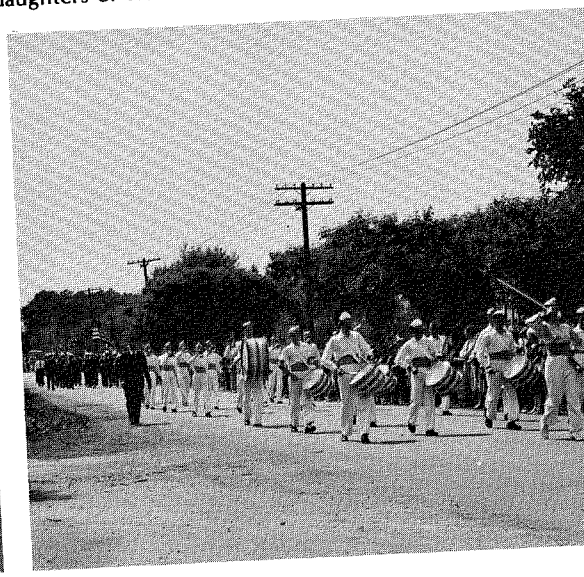
Afterwards the audience was invited to visit an antique and historical relic display.



Getting into the spirit of the parade are Oscar Thon and tw
daughters of Wm. Rosenwinkel.



Streamers strung across Lake St. for the County Centennial.



Looking east at the Centennial parade on Army Trail R



Float on the left is the Cloverleaf Dairy float. On the right is the Sinclair Gas Station float shown passing the seminary faculty houses.



Floats on Lake Street passing the Zimmerman meat market and the Marquardt store.



1939 DuPage Centennial Parade at northwest corner of Lake St. & Che



Charles Fiene and shop decorated for Centennial Celebration 1939.



Old Village Hall on Lake St. decorated for the Du Page Centennial.

Transition

Martin Eggerding was President of Addison from 1927 to 1952, a time of unprecedented growth. Prior to World War II, there was only one factory in Addison. He encouraged the decision to rezone certain areas, allowing clean industry to move in and paving the way for the large industrial area which Addison has today.

Martin Eggerding was born on July 20, 1887, near Kaskaskia, Illinois. In 1904 at age 17, he enrolled in the Lutheran Teachers' Seminary in Addison and graduated from there in 1909, not realizing how deeply involved he would become in the development of the Village. That same year he married Amanda Stuenkel who was descended from one of the first families to settle in Addison. (Her great-grandmother, Mrs. Boeske, married Joachim Koehler, and with their families arrived in Addison in May of 1834.)

Martin's first teaching assignment was in Crete, Illinois. He remained there for ten years and then taught in a Christian school connected with Zion Lutheran Church in Bensenville, also for ten years.

About 1924 the Eggerdings moved to Addison and built their home at 109 North Avenue. There were three children born to the Eggerdings, Anna (Wright), Irene (Pokorny) and Alfred.

After leaving his teaching assignment at Zion, he taught at St. Matthews Christian Day School in Chicago, where he stayed until his retirement 17 years later.

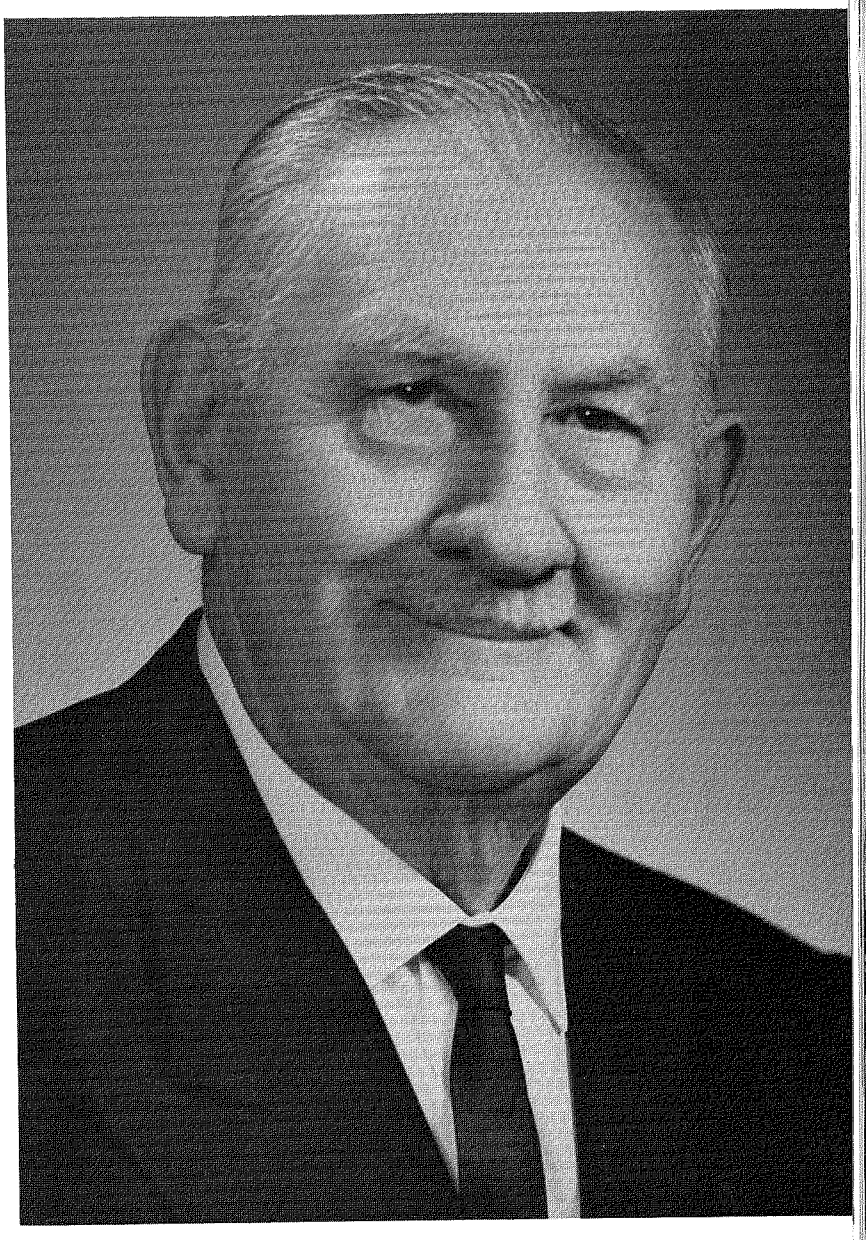
In 1927 Martin was asked to run for president of Addison. At that time the town of 850 residents wanted an improved water and sewer system, which was one of the promises his Citizen's Party made to the residents if he were elected. After his election these promises were kept, and Addison received its improvements.

While serving as Village President, he continued teaching for a total of 40 years. After that he worked at the Hammond Organ Company in Chicago until his retirement 10 years later. Mrs. Eggerding died in 1931.

Besides serving as Village President, Martin was a member of the DuPage County Zoning Board of Appeals and a member of the Addison Chamber of Commerce. He served as Village President for 25 years, the longest period of any president to date, which covered an era of many welcome changes. As president he was able to promote the movement for waterworks, sewerage, paving, fire protection and all of the public improvements that go with development and expansion.

Martin Eggerding died on February 23, 1971 and is buried in St. Paul Lutheran Cemetery in Addison beside his wife, Amanda.

Martin Eggerding, President of Addison 1927 - 1952



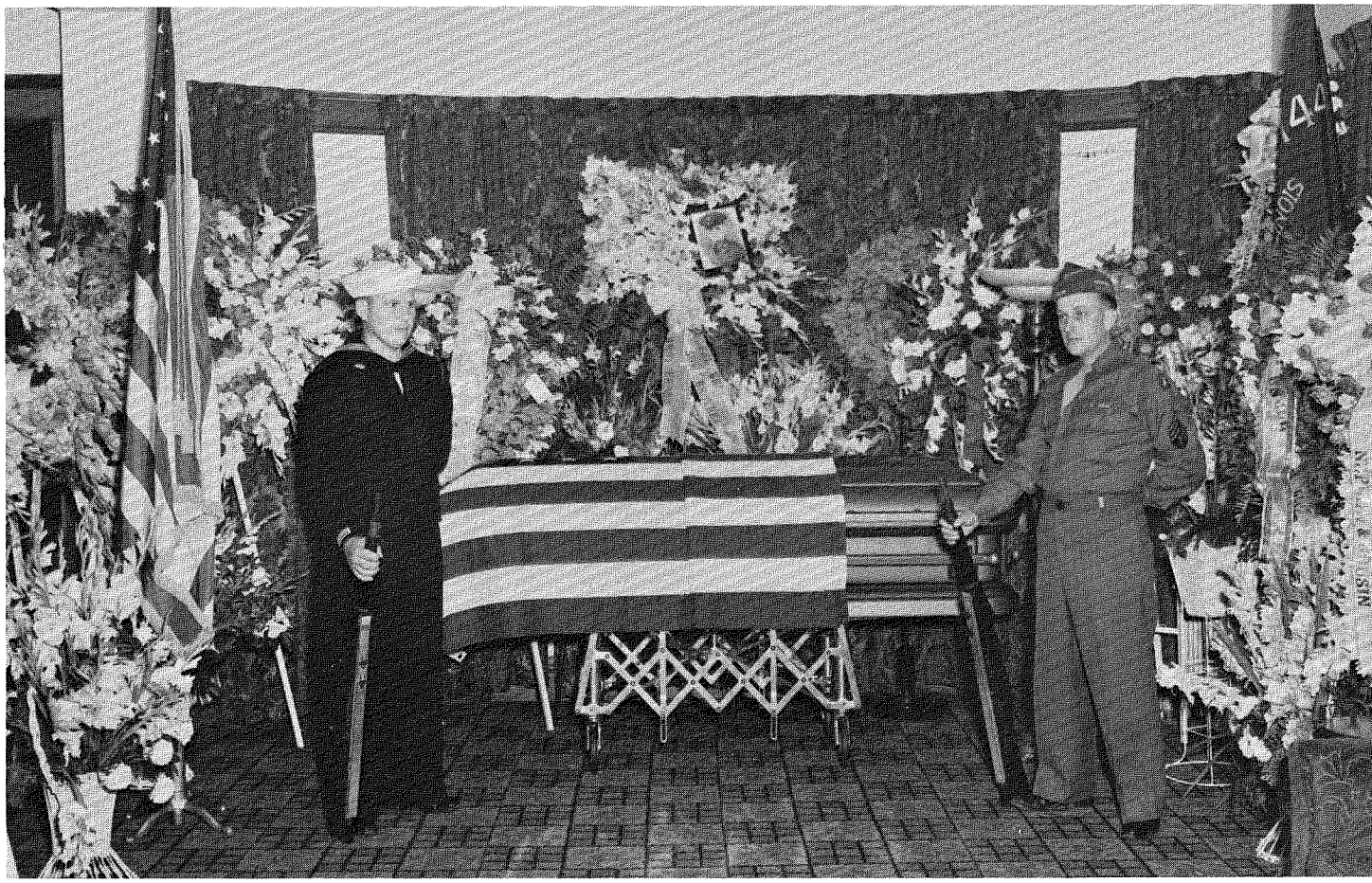
War Heroes

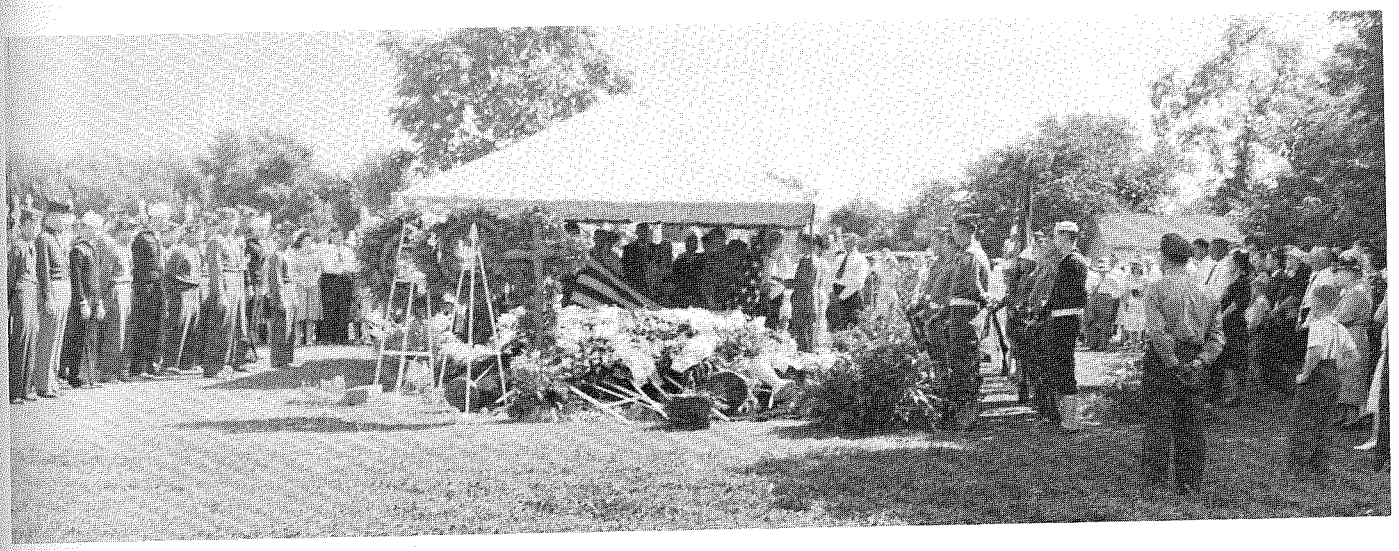


The years of World War II brought prosperity onc again to our community. And again, the men c Addison served proudly in all of the services. Ther were 86 Addison servicemen in the war, an miraculously, all of them returned safely. There wer two Addison residents who were taken prisone Lester Rotermund in Germany and William Stuenk in Italy. There were two casualities among the res dents of the rural Addison area; Wilbur Backhaus wa killed in the Battle of the Bulge and Ernst Ellerbroo was killed in Sicily. Addison had an extremely hig number of men drafted during the war.

William Fischer Fiene, Civil War bugler, wounded twice in action. He died early in 1905.

These three pictures were taken at the burial service for Ellerbrook, the first WW II casualty of the Addison area honor guards pictured below are Elmer Klipp, Navy guard Melvin Koch, Army guard. Facing page: (top) graveside se at Zion Church Cemetery; (bottom) honor guard firing v









The Later Years

Prior to 1950, public parks and playgrounds were a small part of the lives of Addison's residents, and there were few of them. However, as developers came in and subdivided the land, they were encouraged by Village officials to set aside areas in each subdivision to be used as parks.

As the growth continued, the need for additional parks and playgrounds led to the forming of a Central Park Committee in 1958, a volunteer group of homeowners who helped establish parks and maintain them. The Addison Recreation Club, another volunteer group, began working with Addison's youth in the early 1950s.

In 1965, Addison voters approved a referendum establishing a Park District, which now owns over 200 acres of land at 18 sites and offers activities for residents of all ages.

In 1962, Addison residents voted to form a public library, which started out in a room at the Municipal Building. Since 1968 the library occupies an attractive building and offers many services to its borrowers besides the books and magazines normally associated with library use.

A large number of clubs and organizations were formed during Addison's "growing years", and many are still in existence. The social, fraternal and service organizations offer an opportunity for everyone to engage in recreational activities and civic improvement, as well as to take part in providing assistance for those less fortunate.

The number of financial institutions has increased along with the population. Before 1950, there was only one bank in town, the Addison State Bank. But as the number of families and businesses increased, the need for additional financial services fostered the opening of the Addison Township Savings and Loan in 1961. Today this facility is called the American Heritage Savings and Loan. Two locations serve the customers of this bank, and two serve the Addison State Bank. In addition, there are now four other banks or savings and loan associations located in the Village.

The local stores in the early part of this century were mostly "general stores", carrying merchandise such as hardware, clothing and shoes, as well as groceries. As the number of residents increased, so did the number of stores. Today there are several large supermarkets, department stores and several "centers" containing groups of shops providing services as well as merchandise.

The home building that started after World War II concentrated primarily on single-family homes in Addison, but more recently developers have built multiple-family homes, apartments, townhouses and condominiums. Their reasons for this trend are a decreasing number of areas available for developing and rising construction costs.

Through the years, succeeding generations have faced epidemics, winter blizzards, summer prairie fires and devastating storms. They have served in wars and have weathered financial "hard times".

They have seen their quiet town, where everyone knew everyone else and many people were related to one another, grow into a thriving community where schooling, finance, business and industry have changed the make-up of the town.

Left: This fountain at Army Trail Rd. and Lake St. was dedicated to the children of Addison by the Garden Club of Addison, May 23, 1965.

Shops have opened carrying ethnic foods for the new population, and restaurants are featuring special ethnic menus.

Schools today are faced with an increased enrollment of children from families new to this country, and have had to include bilingual courses in their curriculum.

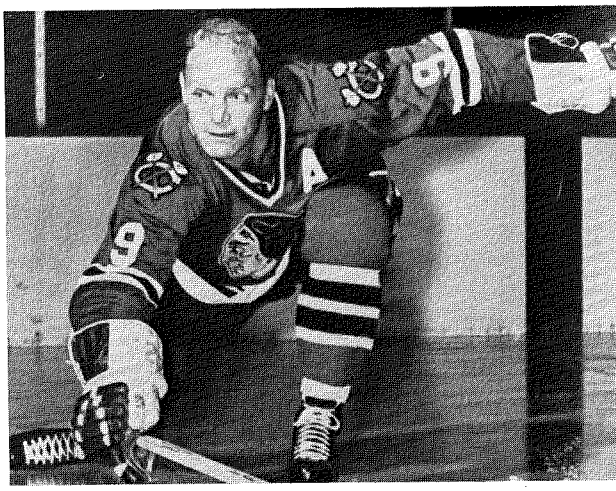
In order to keep up with high-technology advances, many services and business establishments have had to turn to computers, which has led to training programs for personnel. ,

But today, as throughout its history, Addison has been a "caring" community, as evidenced by its orphanages, special education works such as Ray Graham Association, social services such as Lutherbrook, support of assistance programs through the Community Switchboard, and civic improvement under the guidance of a dedicated government. With the help of volunteers, Addison has shown concern for children's cultural growth by supporting a library and the various cultural arts programs, for healthy recreation for all through the Park District, and for the safety and well-being of all residents by providing an efficient Police force and Fire Department.

More recent years have put the newest generations to the test with energy crises, unemployment, inflation, pollution, toxic contamination and increased crime. But as before, Addison citizens will continue to strive for betterment of their government, their homes and their surroundings, in order to make life easier for future generations.



Janet (Miles) Mueller, the first and only woman to serve on the Addison Village Board.

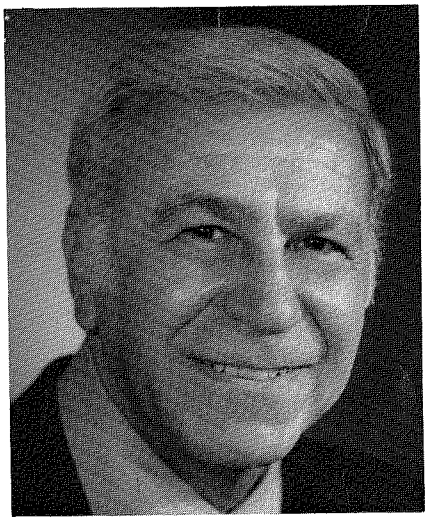


Professional hockey player Bobby Hull, Addison resident fr 1963 to 1971.

The Community



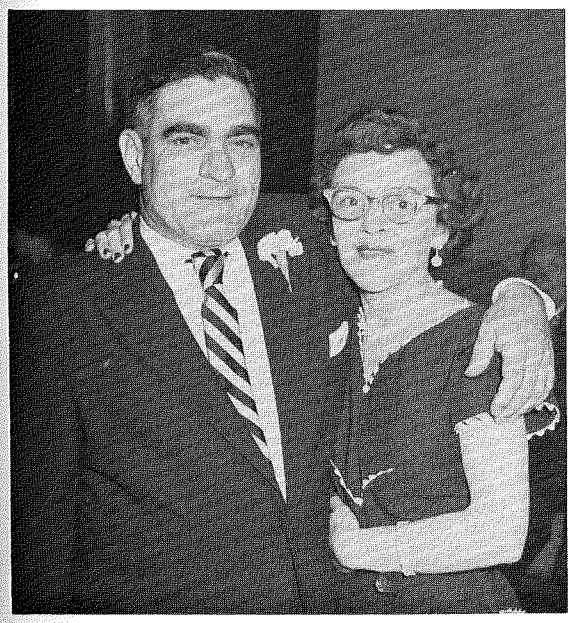
Anthony LaRocca, Village Manager.



Tony Ross, long time Addison resident, land developer and founder of the American Heritage Savings and Loan.



Bill Berg, radio personality and Addison resident since 1966.



Tony and Betty Lullo, 1958. He was a land developer and owner of the Green Meadows Shopping Center, which his family continues to operate.

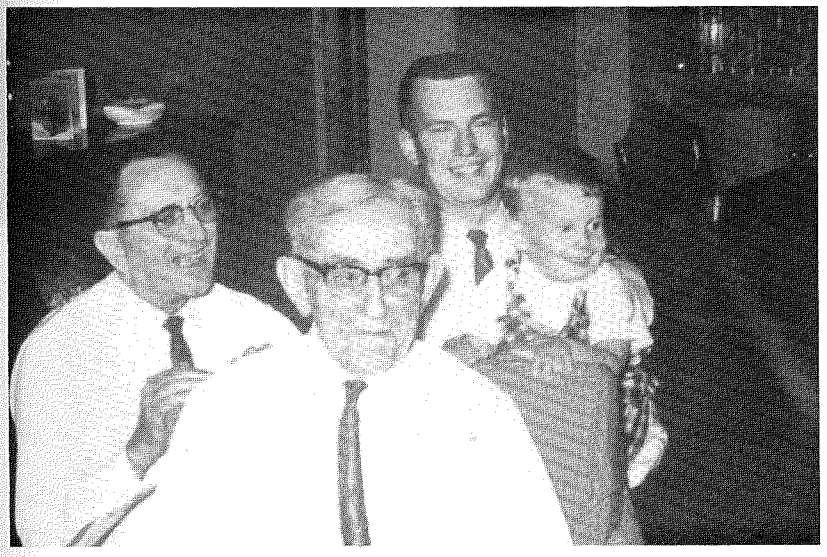


Vivian Krentz, teacher at St. Paul 1960-62, Old Mill School 1963-82, and Army Trail School at present.



Above: Jane and Ed Green, Addison residents since 1948.

Below: Elmer and Melinda (Stuenkel) Krage recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary.

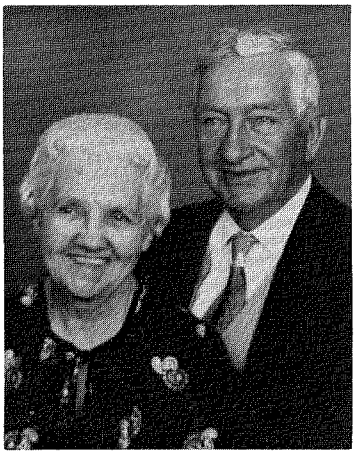


Four generations of Rittmuellers: Gustav, Adolph, Phillip and Phillip's son.





Fred and Olga (Bruns) Helfers. Their ancestors have been in Addison since 1864.



Otto and Helen (Fiene) Schwarz, founders of Schwarz Nursery.



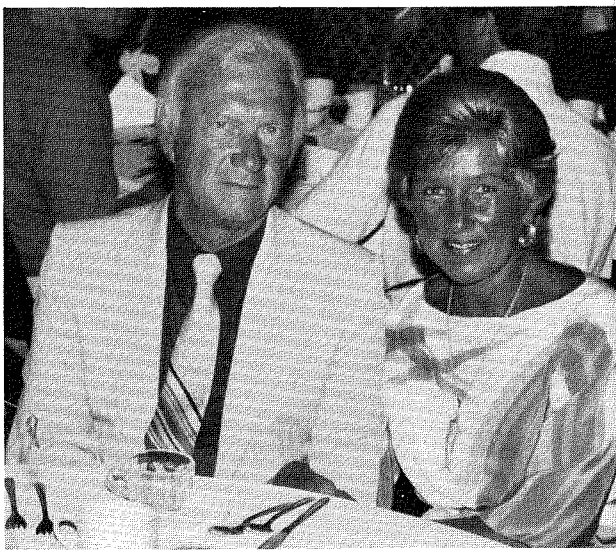
Louis C. Heidemann, Emma Heidemann, Gustave Heidemann, Lydia Krage, Theodore Krage.



Mr. and Mrs. Herman Henning.



Four generations, 1983: Richard Kueking, father; Stella Schaper, great-grandmother; Grace (Schaper) Kueking, grandmother; Brian Kueking, son.



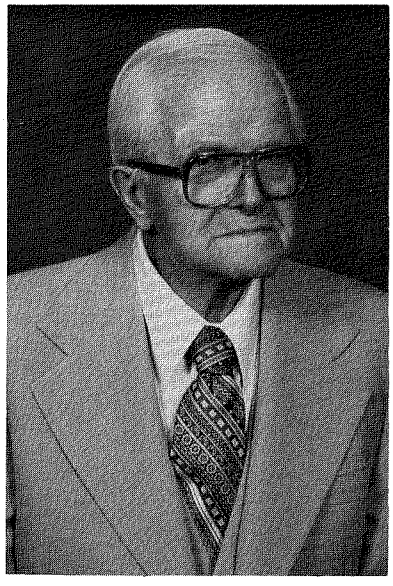
Above: Dr. Vaino Raag and wife, Elvi, Addison resider since 1953. At that time, Dr. Raag was the only physici in tow

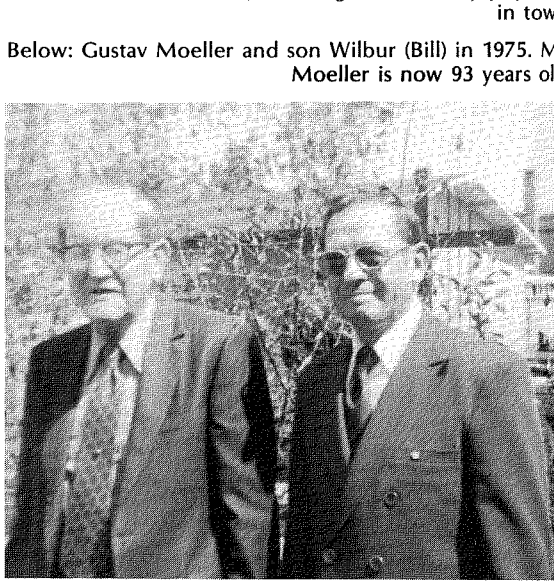
Below: Gustav Moeller and son Wilbur (Bill) in 1975. M Moeller is now 93 years ol

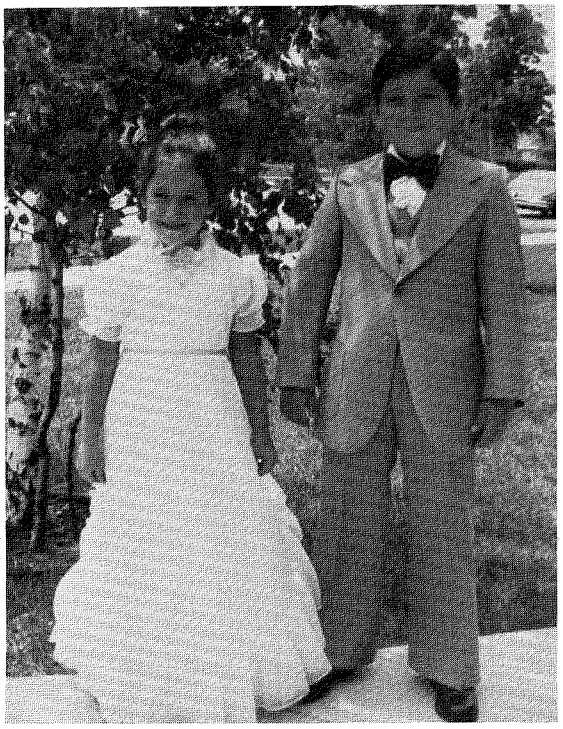


Martin Kaste, 75 years old. Teacher at St. Paul from 1948-1970.

Otto Hachmeister



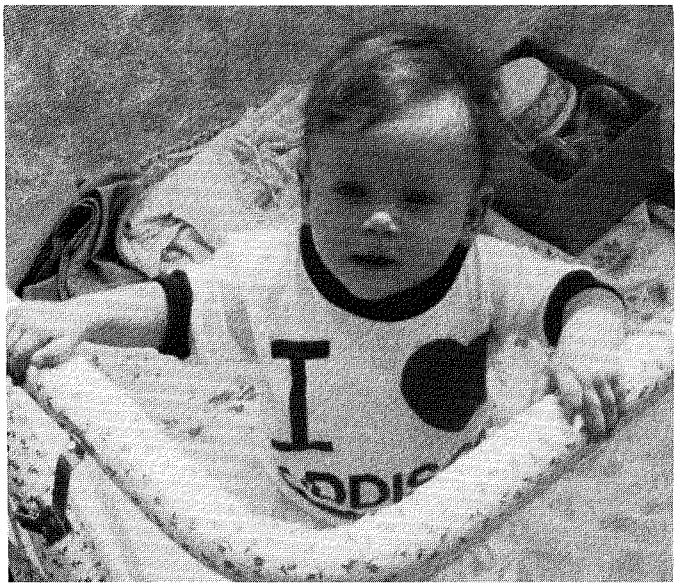




Alexandra Cohen and Tommy Berardino dressed for a wedding



Kristen Jirik, 1966. Daughter of Ron and Melissa Jirik, Addison residents since 1960.



Ashley Marie Bell, granddaughter of Joan Bell, 1983



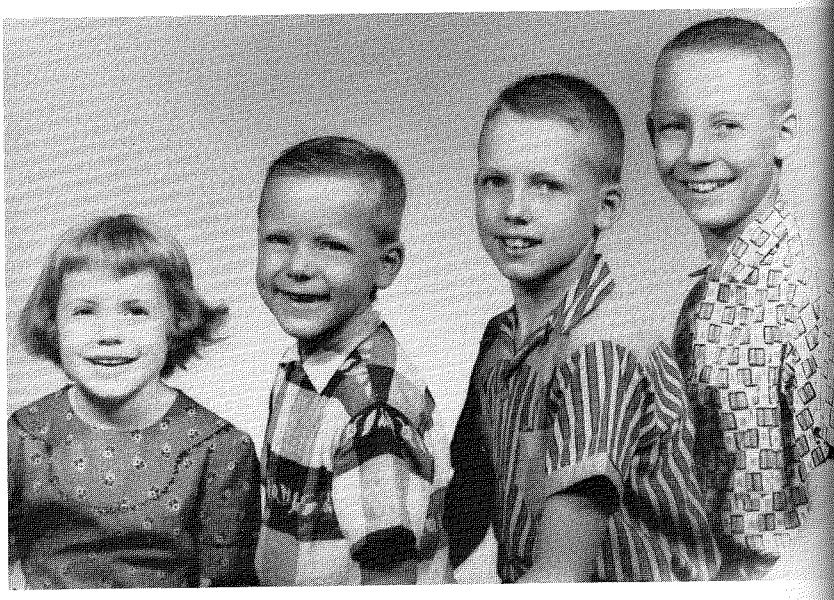
Beverly Rosenwinkel, Roberta Poole, and Tom Bookler, 1958. Lombard Rd. is in the background looking south toward Army Trail Rd.



Addison girl with puppies, 1979.



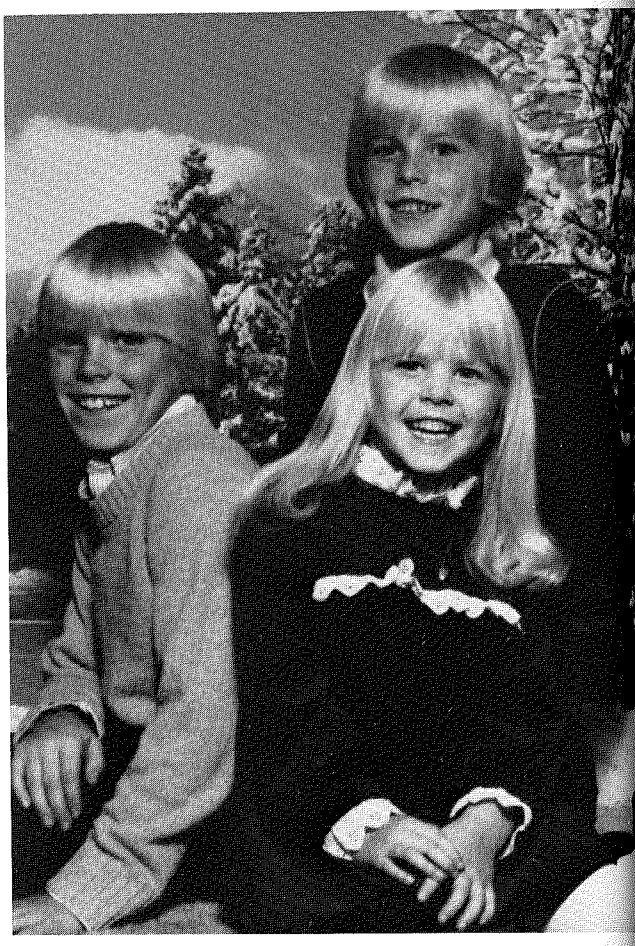
Oak School PTA Spring Frolics, 1950.



Terri, Wallace, Michael and Tim Krentz, 1961. Children of Rev. Harold and Vivi Krentz, Addison residents since 1960.



Mark Bieberstein, born May 25, 1968. Son of Werner and Janet Bieberstein, Addison residents since 1956.



Shane, Wendy and Todd Zoglman. Children of Eugene and Di Zoglman, Addison residents since 1972.



Reminiscences of Elmer Krage

Elmer Krage is a life-long resident of Addison who is descended from the Frederick Graue family. They settled on the west side of Salt Creek, just north of the present North Avenue, or Route 64, in May of 1834.

Mr. Krage probably knows more about Addison and its history than any other person living here today. He has many stories to tell, some passed down to him and others occurring during his years in Addison.

One of his tales is about the Treichler Store, later called the "Century" store, which was located on Lake Street at Maple Avenue. The store carried three barrels, which stood on a plank along the east wall in the back room, filled with kerosene, vinegar and whiskey. Near the whiskey barrel was a tin cup attached to one of the wall studs by a chain, and those customers who needed a "pickup" before going home would go into the back room and help themselves to a cup of whiskey. One night a customer, who already had more than his share of firewater before he went to Treichler's Store, went into the back room to have his free drink. The room was dark, and he poured himself a cup of vinegar instead of whiskey. He downed it in one gulp and came stumbling out of the room in a rage, accusing the proprietor of switching the barrels. He was sent from the store and advised not to return.

There was a time in the history of Addison, according to Mr. Krage, when there were several residents who participated too freely in drinking at the local saloons, so an odd custom was inaugurated to "blackball" those who were guilty of overdrinking. This meant that someone who was blackballed could not be served liquor in a local saloon or saloons in other communities.

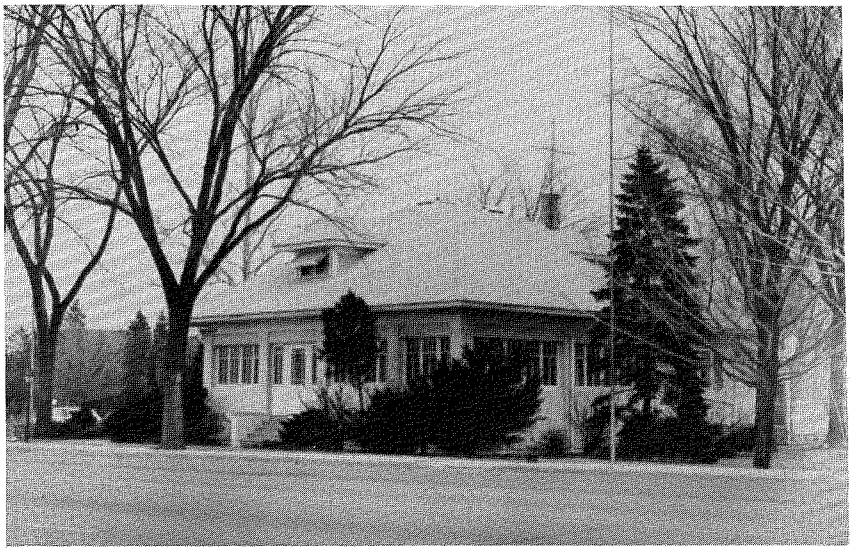
The "village fathers" felt that even with this rule there were still too many drunks in town, and they felt that perhaps the saloon keepers were not honoring the blackballing law. After several meetings, the Village Board decided that the Village Marshall was to check the saloons to see if any offenders were being served liquor. However, the Marshall himself was under orders not to enter the saloons because he too was guilty of overindulgence. So he was told that he could only put his head into the doorway to see who was there, but not his shoulders. In this way he did not violate the Village ordinance.

Another problem which required action by the Village Board was the large number of itinerants who passed through the Village. It was the custom in Addison, as it was in other villages, that these men of limited means were housed in the jail overnight. For a while Addison seemed to have an unusually high number of these vagrants every evening. The Marshall was to give them bread and butter and a cup of coffee and lock them in for the night. It seemed that this crowd was very much attached to the town, so the lawman was told to escort them to the Village limits and send them on their way in the morning. However, each evening they showed up in town again. The Village Board then decided to investigate the matter to find out why these men kept coming back to the Addison jail, and what they discovered was that the Village paid the Marshall 25¢ for the overnight lodging of each man. These men had to sign their name in the Marshall's lodging book so he had a record to present to the Board to collect his money. The investigation disclosed that the Marshall gave them each a nickel in the morning to come back the next evening, a discovery which prompted new procedures from that time on.

Another of Mr. Krage's stories has to do with the bell which was mounted on top of the main building of the Addison Teacher's Seminary. This bell would be rung at 6:00 in the morning and again at noon to call the students for meals and classes. It also served another purpose; it was the timekeeper for the community, and all clocks and watches were synchronized on the ringing of this bell. Every two weeks or so, someone who had a good watch would go to Chicago to set it to the time shown on several master clocks there, and then he'd return to Addison and adjust the watch used by the bellringer. It sometimes happened that the bellringer's watch was either slow or fast, sometimes by as much as half an hour, and this created confusion for Sunday church services. The bellringer at the church could not hear the college bell, and so those bells rang at different times.

These are only a few of the many stories on the lighter side of Addison told by Mr. Krage.

Houses and Neighborhoods

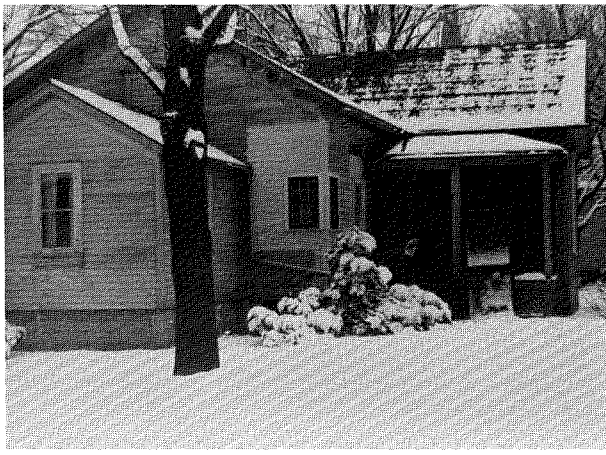


The E.G. Miessler home on Addison Rd. where the drive-in bank now stands.

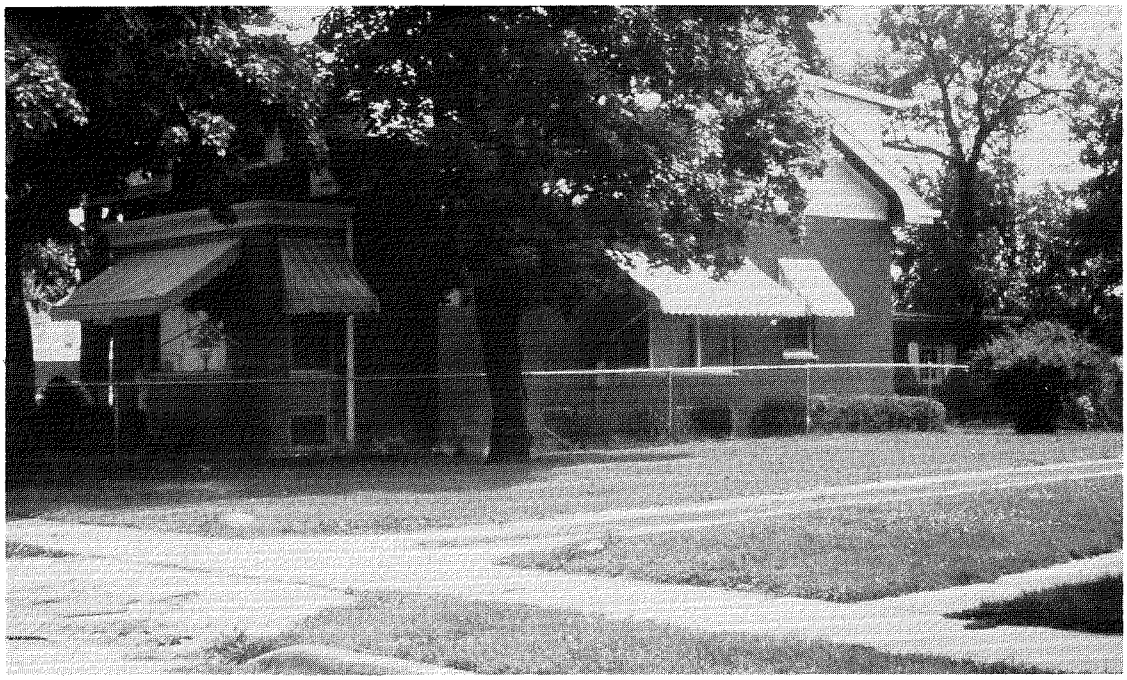


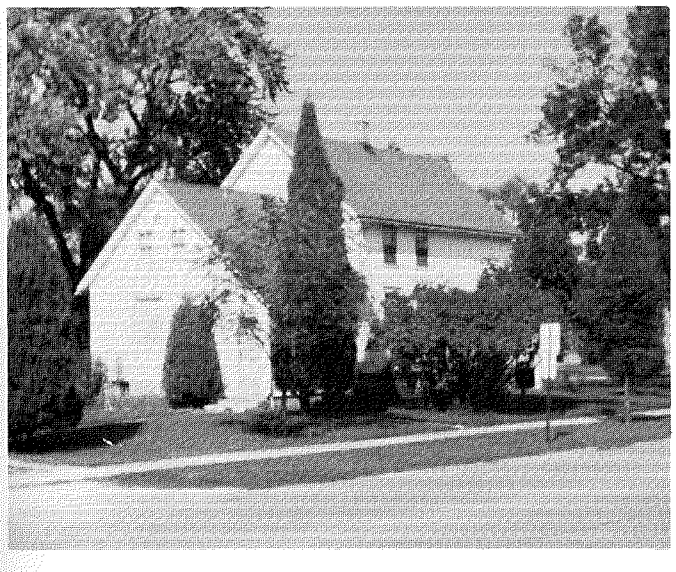
Michigan Ave. looking south from Armitage Ave. in 1961.





Left: East Lake St. with Addison's old water tower in the background.
Above: The first public school building in Addison, built in became a home in 1880. Edward and Jane Green bought th house at 11 Army Trail Rd. in 1948, which by that time alre had a few additions.
Below: The Green home at present. It has had several addit over the years, but the original public grade school is locate somewhere within the structure.





Second St. Paul teacherage built in 1893. View is from May St. toward Army Trail Rd.

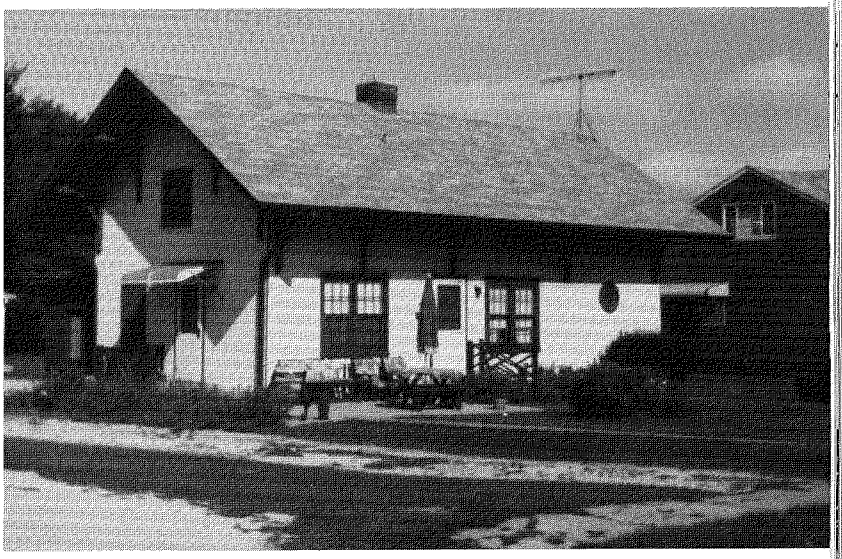


House at the Addison Golf Course.

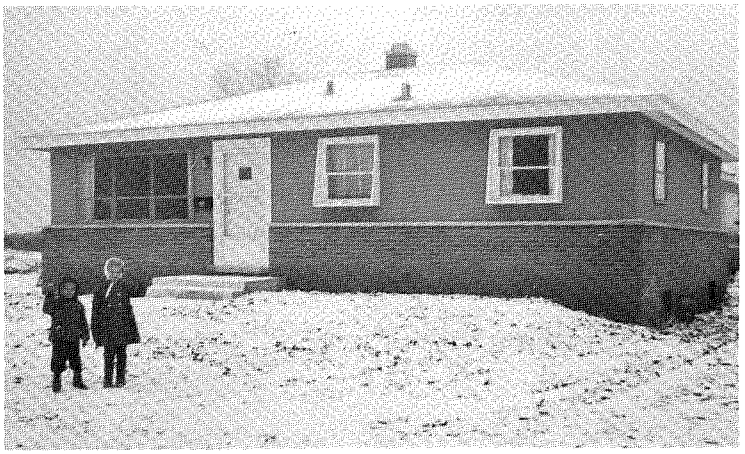


A house in 53 Trails Estates.

Elmer Krage's house on East Lake St. built in 1842. It was the first house in Addison to be built with presawn lumber.



The original railroad depot is now a residence on Maple St.

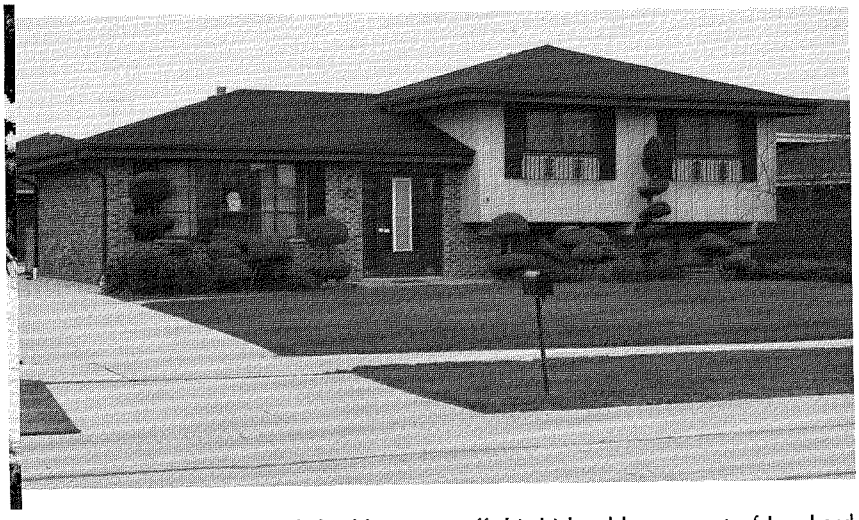


The Mueller home in Pioneer Park, built in 1959.

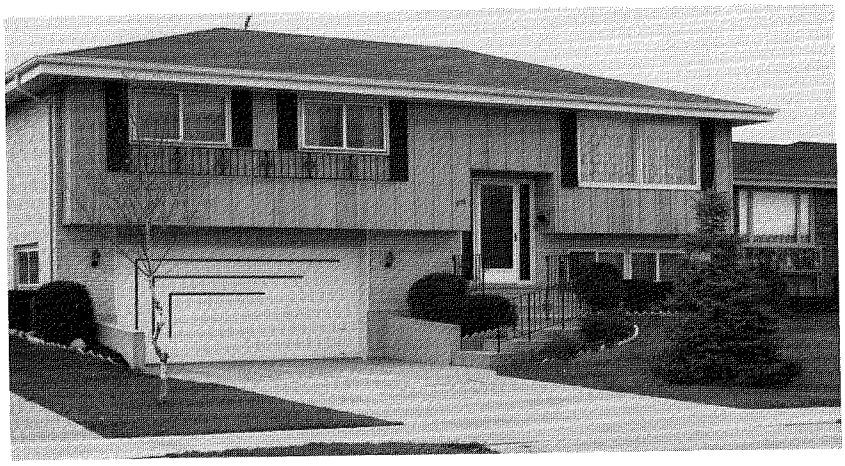




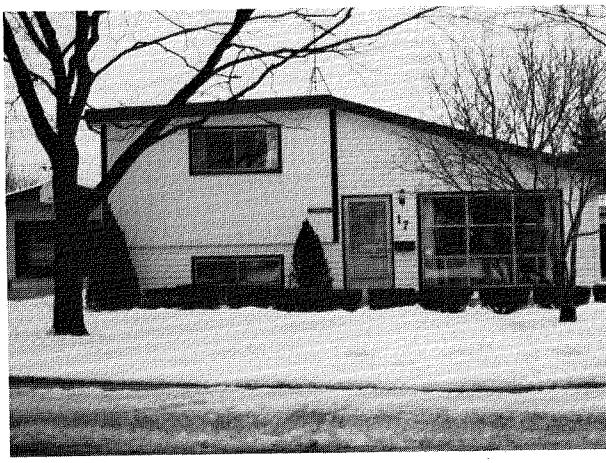
The dramatic Klein home in Friar's Cove.



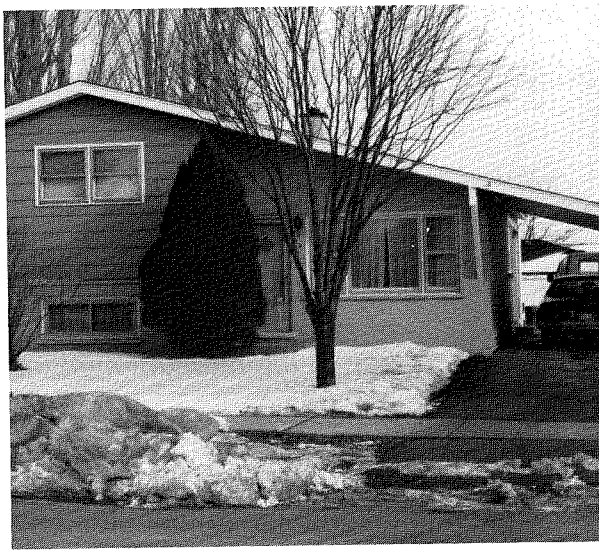
Ornamental shrubbery sets off this bi-level home west of Lombard Rd.



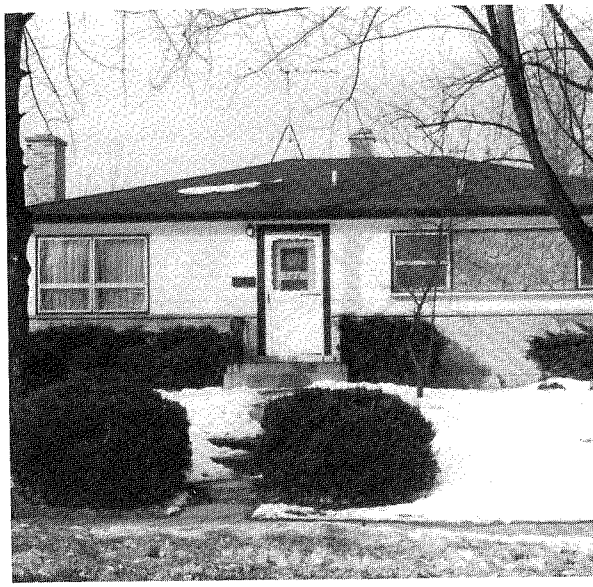
A raised ranch in the western area of Addison with ornamental ironwork accents.



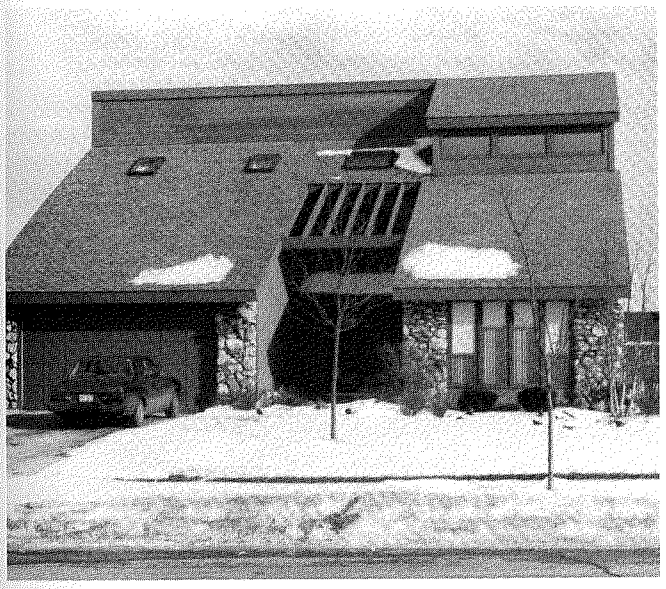
A bi-level in Old Mill, featuring a distinctive roofline.



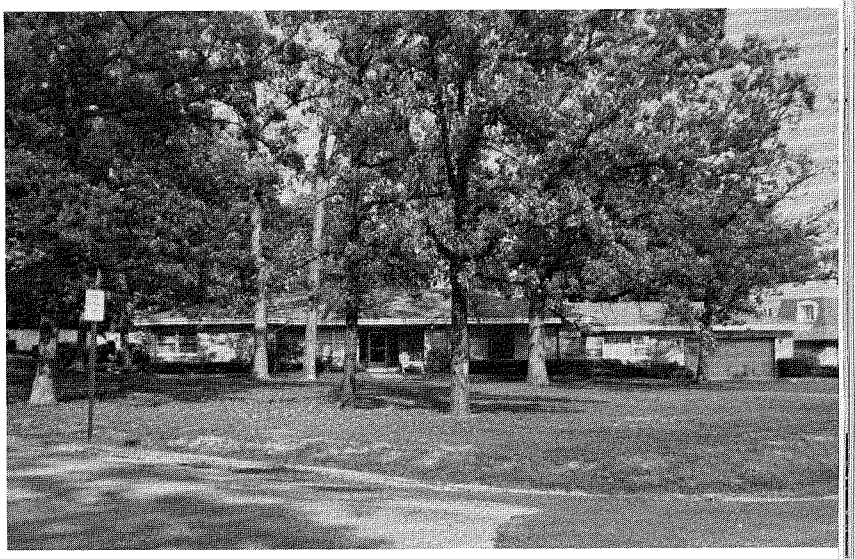
A bi-level home in Old Mill, north of Lake St. The long sl
roof creates a carport.



A ranch house in Pioneer Park, a popular home style in A



Unusual roof design sets off home in Farmwood.



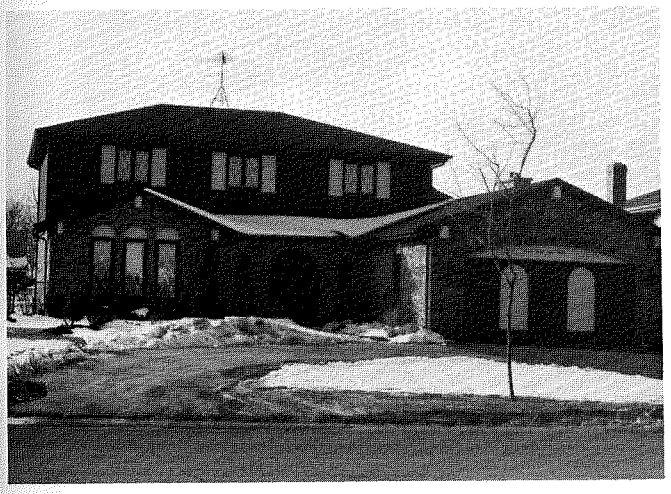
Sprawling ranch in wooded area of Oak Knolls.



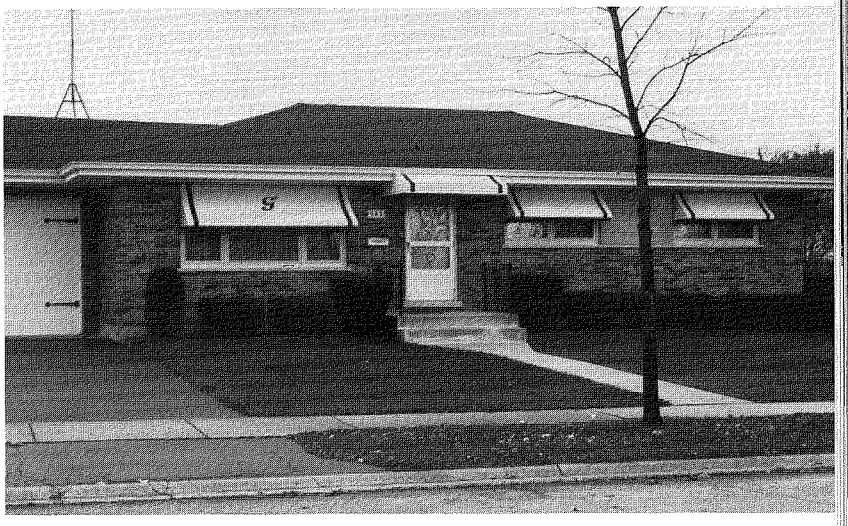
Tudor style home in Farmwood.



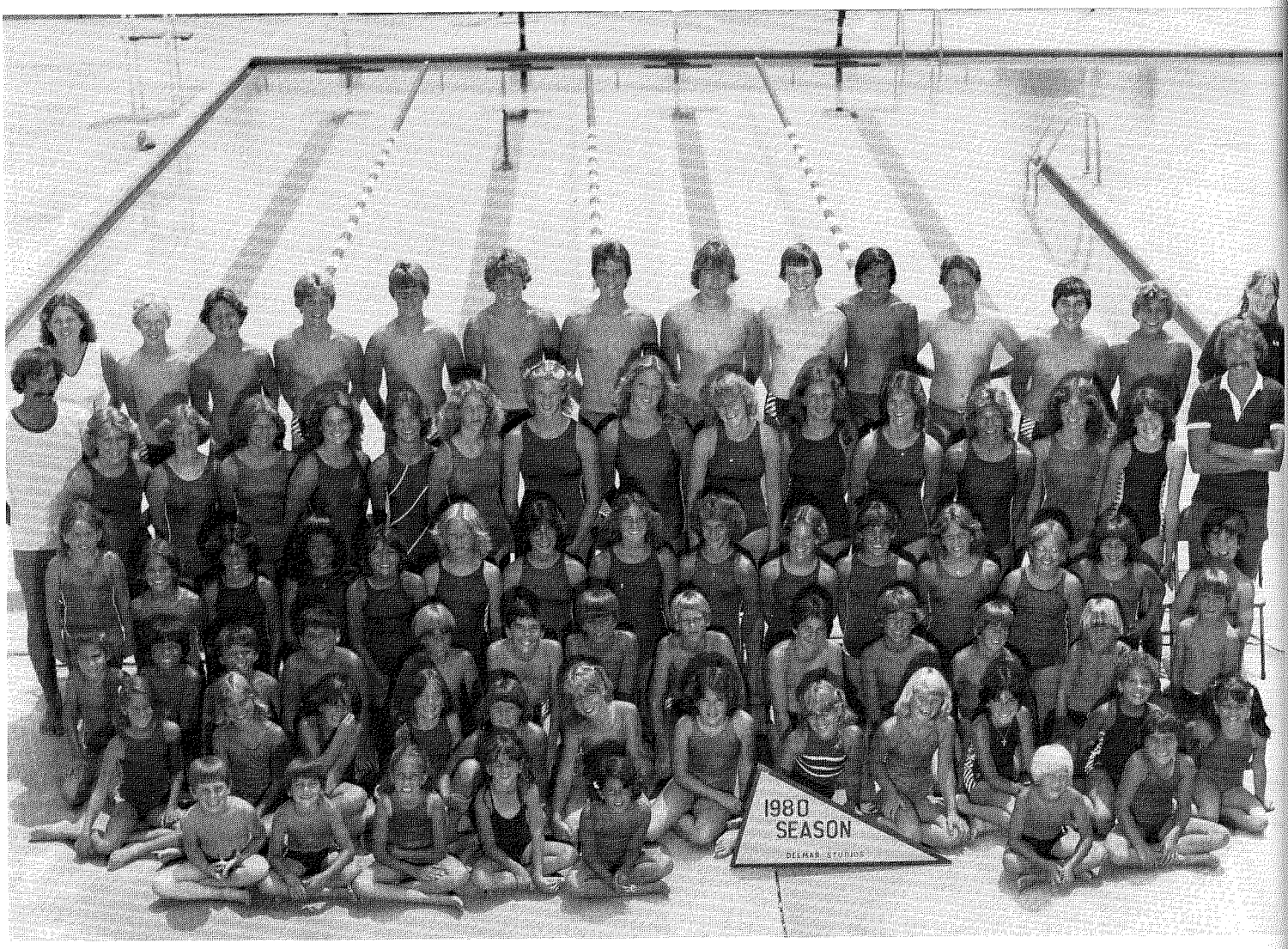
Cape Cod, typical of the homes in Foxdale.



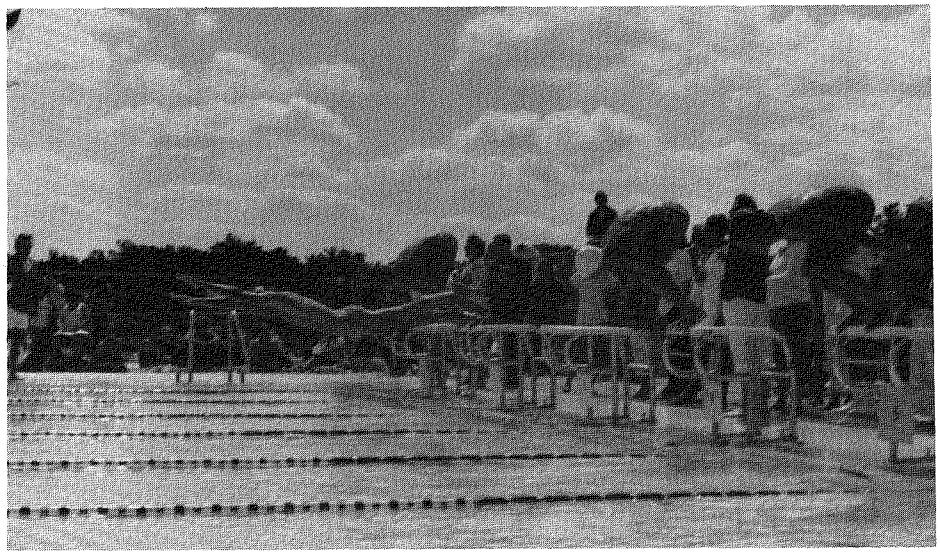
A two-story home in Farmwood. The rounded lines of the entranceway are repeated in the garage door design.



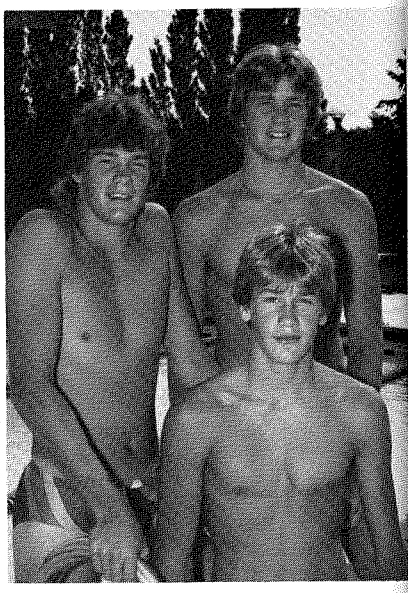
Brick ranch in Old Mill with awnings.



Friar's Cove swim team of 1980 at the neighborhood swimming pool.



False start.



David, Tom, and Dan Edmeier, 1983.

Addison Park District

When Addison voters approved a referendum on April 5, 1969, to form a park district, an era of expansion was born for the Village's park system.

In 1958, years before the final approval, volunteers formed a central park committee and acquired the services of a young, new attorney, Hubert "Bud" Loftus. He was to help file an official charter and aid the group in two of its early projects. Loftus was instrumental in persuading real estate developers not to build on the 40 acres of land behind Oak School, which became a community park in 1971, and also helped the committee file a 1960 referendum, asking the voters of Addison to form a park district.

The committee worked for over a year to convince Addison voters that a park district was needed. Although there was little public opposition, the resolution was soundly defeated 738 to 211. Perhaps the referendum's worst enemy was its own timing. Two weeks before going to the polls Addison residents received their tax bills, which included hefty increases.

In 1964, the Village Board acted upon a recommendation and appointed a park commission on a two-year trial basis. The five-person commission's goals were to find a full-time recreation director, design a recreation program, provide limited maintenance to the seven park sites, and build toward a referendum whereby the Village could levy an extra tax to support the parks. The commission was chaired by Pete Ogilvie and included Angelo Chrysogelos, Don Chassee, Evelyn Sherritz and Joe Kubicek. The commission used donations and money from the community chest to fund its early projects. Money also came from bake sales, street dances, caroling, and the annual July 4th fireworks display at Westview Park.

The commission had $15,000 to use at the time of its formation, half of which was used to pay the salary of a full-time administrator, Art Peterson. Peterson came to Addison from Michigan and stayed with the park department until shortly after 1969.

On December 11, 1965, a referendum to form a park and playground department was neatly approved, under the fiscal guidance of the Village Board. With the help of these tax dollars ($33,000 the first year), the commission was able to buy $11,700 in new equipment and spend $13,000 on recreation programs in 1967. Among the projects undertaken were a refreshment stand at Oak Park for baseball games, backstops for baseball, courts for basketball and the creation of many indoor recreation programs. These indoor programs were held in the park department offices next to the Village offices in the municipal building, where the police station is presently located.

Throughout this period of operation, the formation of a park district meant a new taxing body was responsible for the purchase and development of new park sites and the initiation of new recreation programs. (The Village Board was the official governing body before 1969.) The need for more park sites, expanded recreation facilities and funding was becoming more apparent. Since the commission's funds were extremely limited, it spearheaded the drive to file another referendum. In April, 1969, the resolution was passed by a two to one margin. The first park district board of commissioners included Archie Neil, Angelo Chrysogelos (the only member of the original commission), Rudolph Ahrweiler, Joseph Galina and William Chrysokos.

In 1971, the Addison Park District purchased the 50-acre park site behind Oak School, with the help of a federal Housing and Urban Development Grant. The property, known today as Community Park, doubled the district's total acreage.

By 1975 Addison's Park District had updated its seven neighborhood parks and finished developing Community Park. However, by this time the population of Addison was increasing at the west side of the Village where few parks were available. It became necessary for the Park District to acquire 10 additional parcels of land, including a 40-acre site at Lake Street and Route 53, known today as Community Park West. Monies from a grant awarded by the Land and Water Conservation Grant (LAWCON) were used to purchase the land for this park and sites at Foxdale, Oak Knoll and Tamara Heights.

Bonds were issued to purchase Wilderness Park, the federal government donated the NIKE base to the district, and developers donated the land for Sunset, Mill Meadows and Farmwood parks. LAWCON Grants were used to develop Foxdale, Oak Knoll, Tamara Heights, Kenroy, Farmwood, Community Park West and the NIKE site.

Between 1978 and 1982 the number of major athletic facilities in Addison parks tripled. In late 1982, the Addison Park District Citizens Council was formed and is currently studying the purchase of land in the center of town and the need for additional recreation facilities on the west side of the Village.

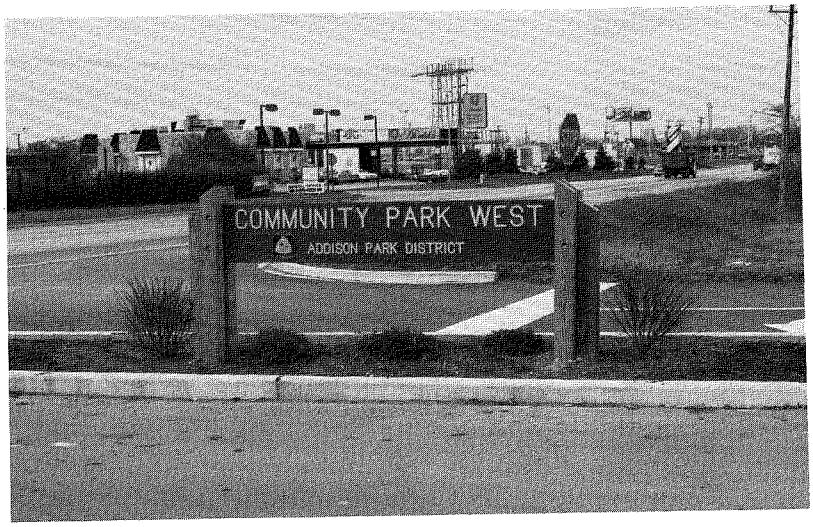
The Park District now maintains 18 park sites, totaling 202.43 acres. The programs offered through the Park District are designed to appeal to all age groups.

Park locations are: Cherokee, 25 S. Michigan; Community Park, 120 E. Oak; Community Park West, 1000 N. Route 53; Farmwood, 900 W. Sable; Foxdale, 1500 N. Itasca Rd.; Green Meadows, 700 N. Rozanne; Highview, 100 S. Lincoln; Kenroy, 500 E. Edwards Drive; Lake Manor, 400 W. Lake Park; Mill Meadows, Diversey & La Londe; NIKE, 200 S. Route 53; Oak Knoll, 900 W. Sherwood; Old Mill, 500 W. Byron; Sunset, 55 N. Kenmore; Tamara Heights, 450 Eggerding; Westview, 700 S. Harvard; Westwood, 1100 Wesley; and Wilderness, 1600 W. Stone Avenue.

The Park Commissioners are: President Roman Strzala, Vice President William Forest, Secretary John Kelly, Treasurer Donald Jessen, and Earl Casper. William S. Tookey is Director of Parks and Recreation.

Parks



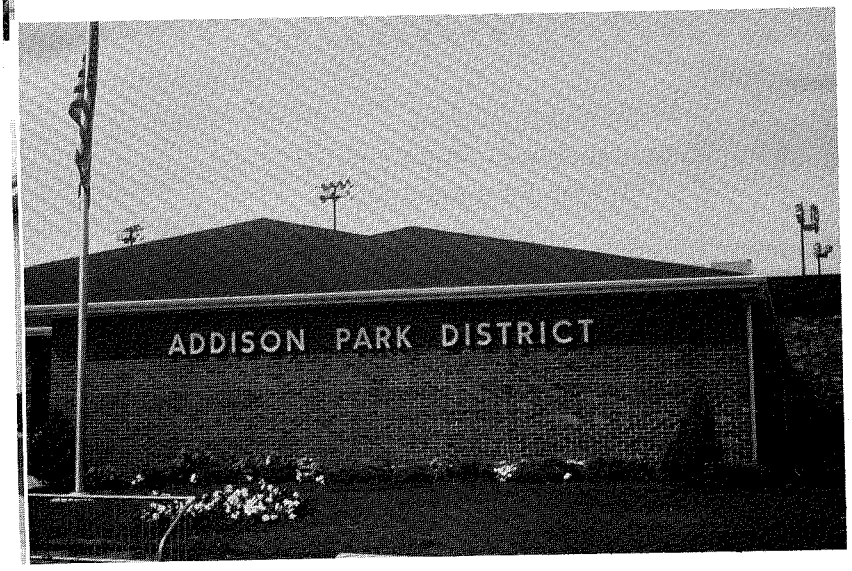




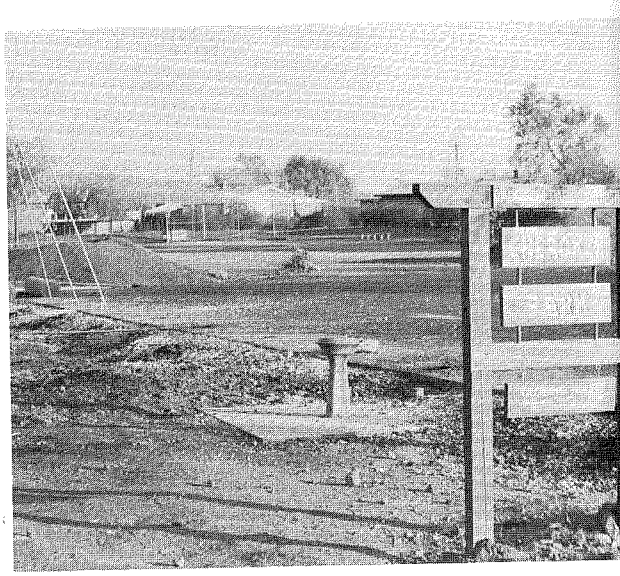
Above: Creating the fitness trail in Community Pa
1978.

Above Left: Oak Knolls Park.

Left: Entrance to Community Park West, looking
north on Rt. 53.

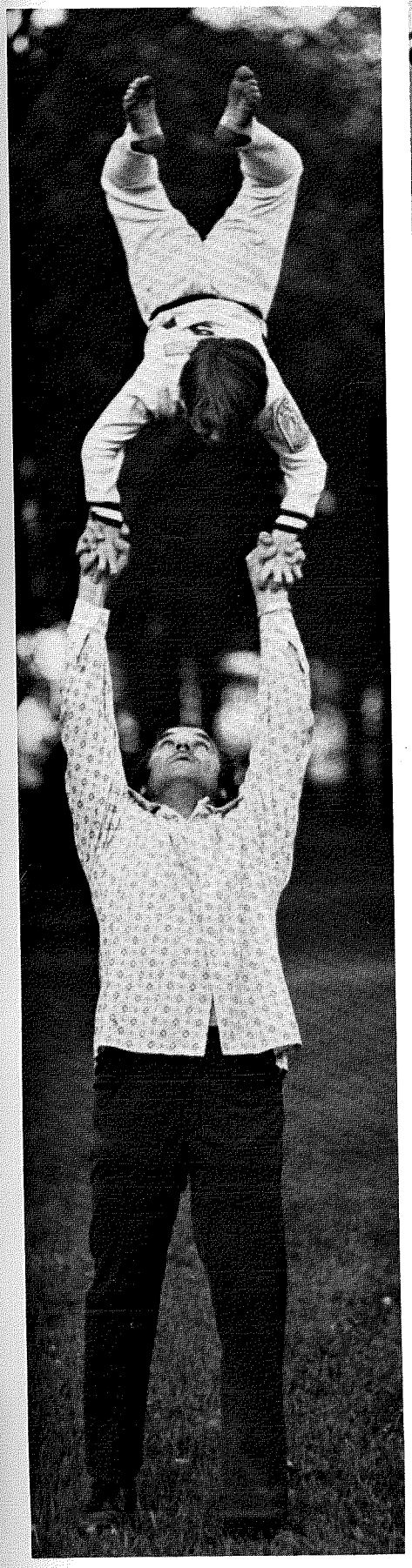


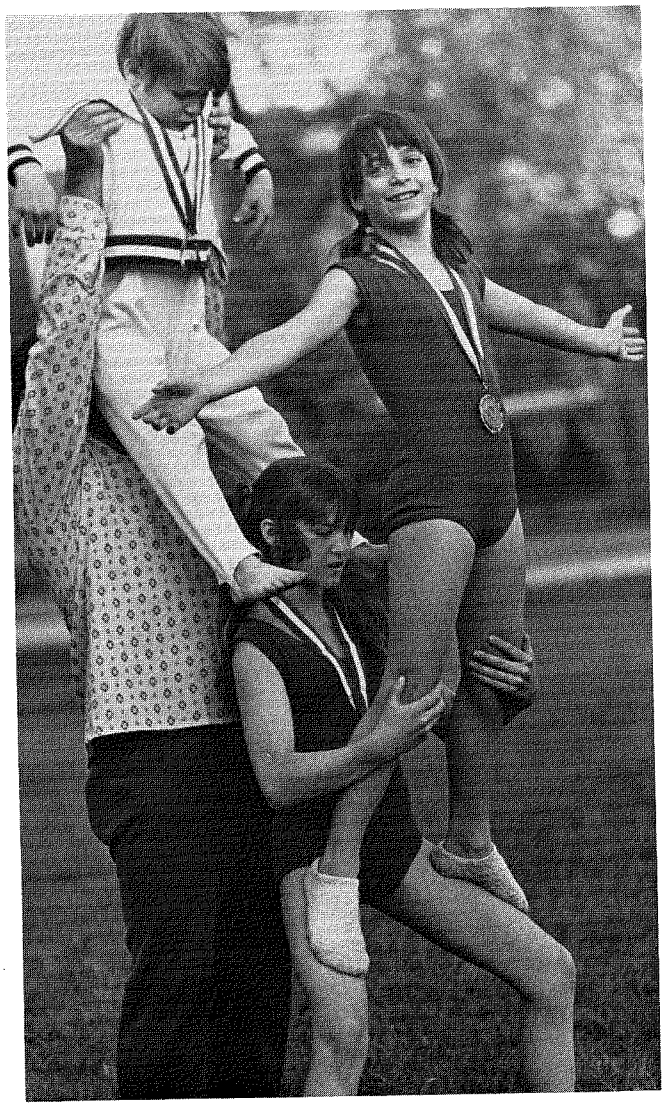
Addison Park District building at Community Park.



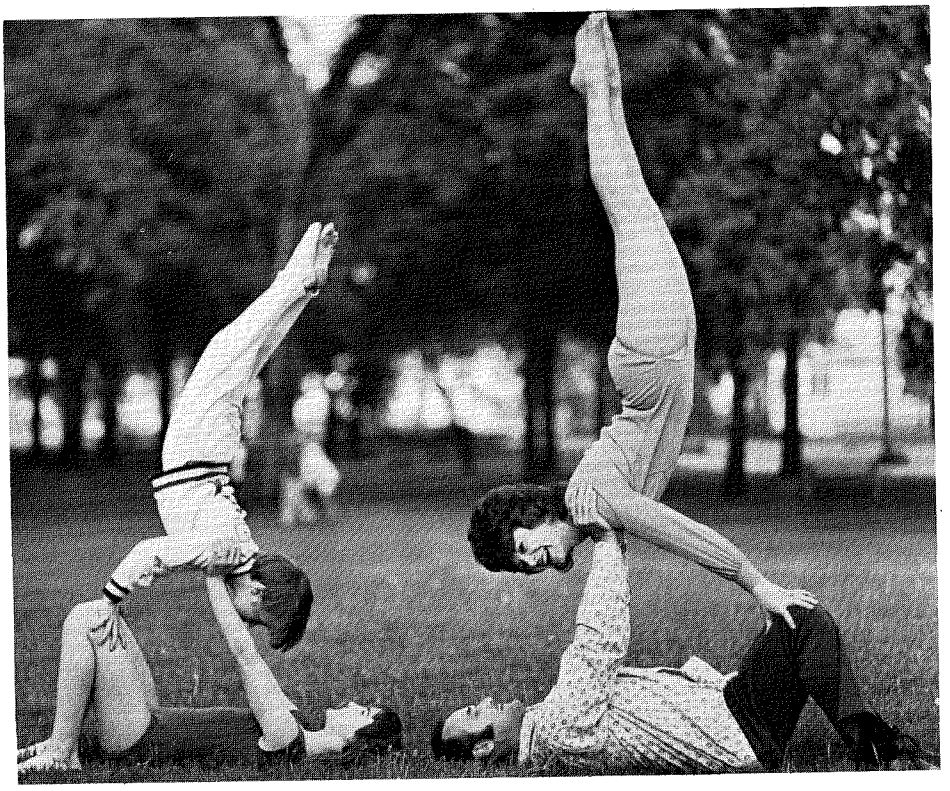
Fence construction at Cherokee Park.

Gymnastics

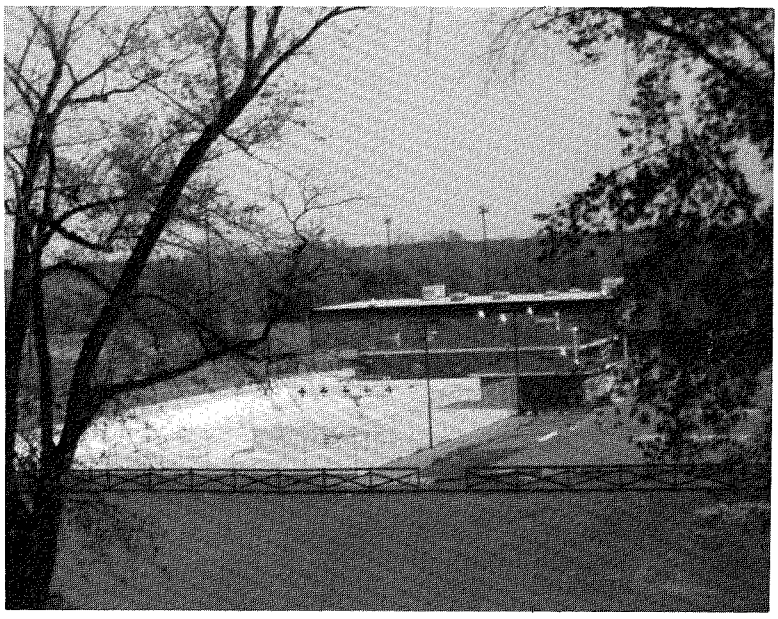




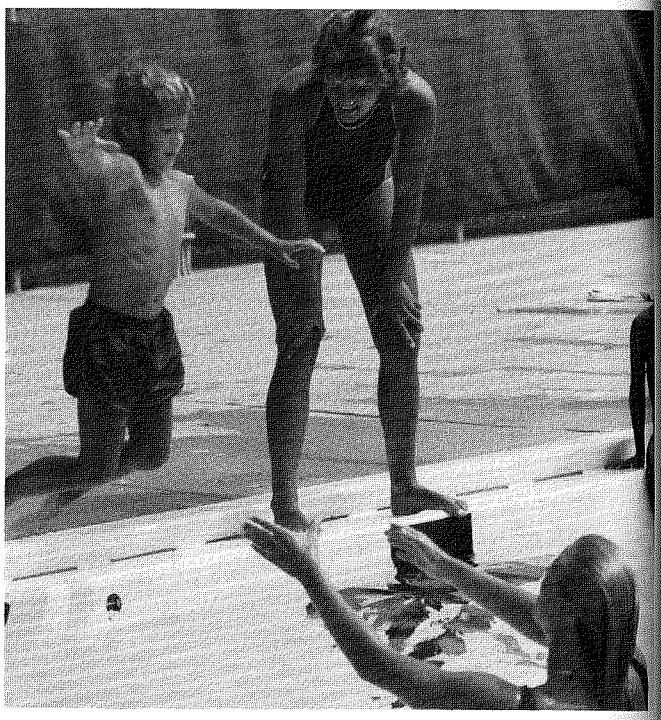
The Palmer family was instrumental in bringing gymnastics to the Addison Park District in the 1960's and 70's.



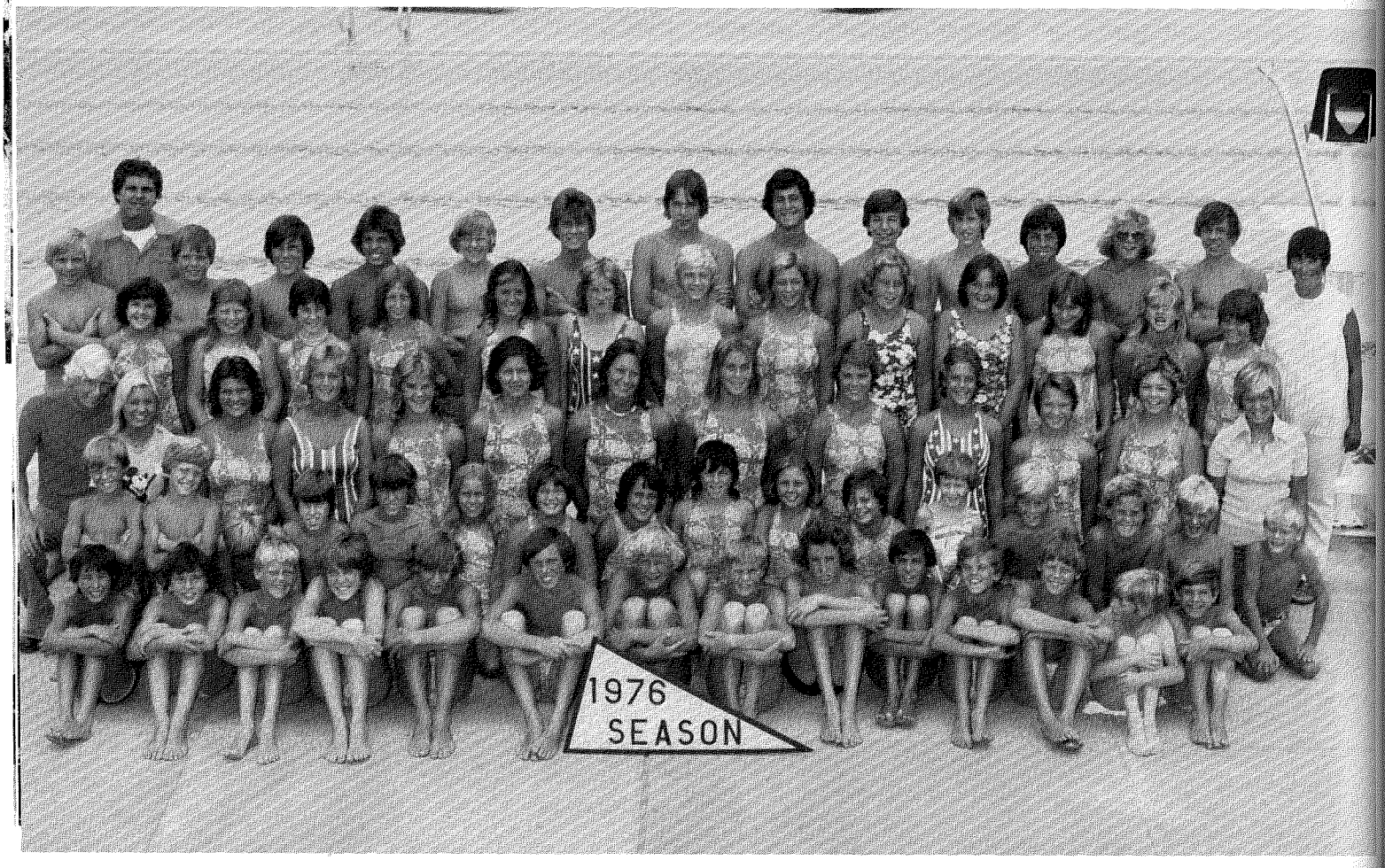
Swimming



Above: View of park district swimming pool from the roof of Oak School.

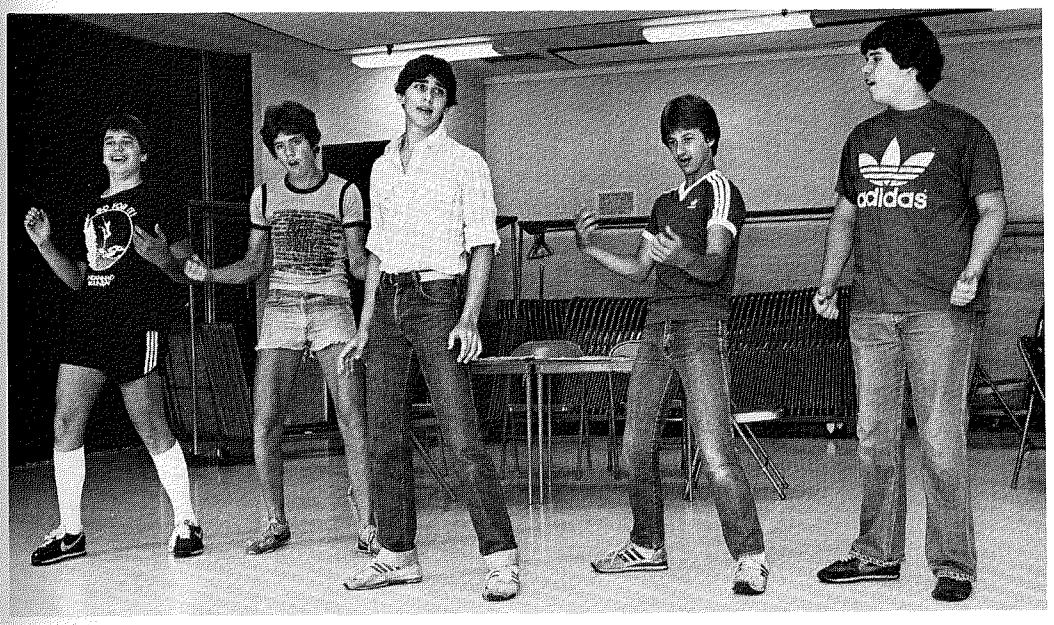


Right: Swimming lessons.



Addison Swim team of 1976.

"Grease"



Rehearsing for "Grease," the Park District's first theatrical production, Aug. 5, 1982, are Michael Alber, Mickey Maxwell, Carl Einbeck, Greg Batelli and Scott Cook.



Dress rehearsal for "Grease."



Front group: Donna Anzalone, Mickey Maxwell, Becky Shutan Doden, and Carl Einbeck.

Children





Children participate in the 1980 Addison Park District Day Camp castle-building contest.



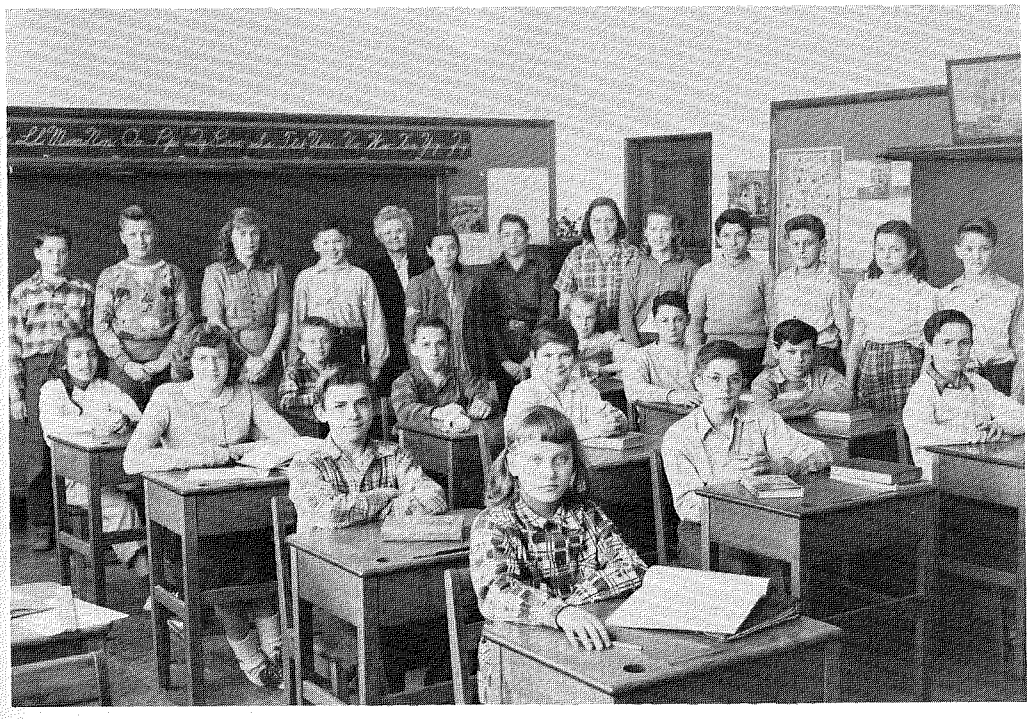
Cooking class for children at the Day Camp in 1981.



Julie Farrell of Addison

Schools

Addison Public School District #4



Oak School, Grade 7 and 8, January, 1950, with Mrs. Ruth Dennis, teacher and principal.

Post-war America's building boom and the general exodus from metropolitan areas to the suburbs caused a rapid growth in Addison after 1950. In an effort to keep pace with the growth in enrollment in the public school system, four rooms were added to Oak School in 1951, eight rooms in 1953, the basement was converted into more classrooms, and the gym was added in 1963. At one time, a classroom at St. Paul Lutheran School was also rented.

Lester Przewlocki succeeded Ruth Dennis as principal in 1953, followed by Josephil Gerace in 1954, Glenn Rogers in 1959, William Sterrett in 1963, Ray Masterson in 1969, and John Czech in 1971.

As enrollment continued to mount, ten acres of land were purchased from the Bunge farm, and the ten-room Fullerton School opened on September 3, 1957. By 1959, a twelve-room addition to the back of the first building opened up more classrooms, including District #4's first kindergarten. Henry J. Wojtyla, who had taught in Oak School since 1953, became Fullerton's first principal in 1957 followed by Daryl Unnasch in 1967, Kenneth Markworth in 1982, and Dr. Joseph Patricelli in 1983. Dean DeNicolo also served there as interim principal from September of 1972 to March of 1973, while Mr. Unnasch completed his doctorate.

District #4 purchased 26 acres from the Lutheran Child Welfare Association in 1961 for $90,000 with the stipulation that the property only be used for public service. This was part of the former Lutheran Teacher's Seminary-Orphan Home property where some professor's homes still stood. Army Trail School's first nine classrooms opened there on February 28, 1961, with an eight-room addition in April, 1966. Two principals have served the school: Vincent Coppola from 1961 to 1982, and Henry Wojtyla from 1982 to the present.

Old Mill School was located on a swamp that required ten feet of fill before construction could begin. Addison's northern-most school opened in September of 1961, with all nine classrooms filled. The following years classes overflowed into the counseling room, teachers' lounge, gym and a mobile unit, but an addition was not feasible due to the ground's condition. Its principals were Vincent Coppola from 1961 to 1964, followed by John Noak in 1964, Donald Klein in 1966, Daniel Stevens in 1970, and Henry J. Wojtyla from January through June of 1982.

Ardmore School opened at the southern edge of Addison on January 7, 1963, with principal Joseph Patricelli moving his classes enmasse from Fullerton School. They occupied the nine rooms facing Ardmore Avenue in 1963 and another nine rooms along the northern end of the L-shaped building in April of 1966. Dr. Joseph Patricelli was their only principal, serving from September, 1962 to June, 1983.

Indian Trail Junior High School was built on part of the 26 acres of land purchased from the Lutheran Child Welfare Association. It opened its doors to 450 students and 23 teachers on November 14, 1963, though it had space for 34 teaching stations. When this school became overcrowded, a second building, connected to the first and duplicating it in almost every detail, opened in 1973 with 46 teaching stations. Indian Trail, one of the largest junior high schools in the state, can hold from 1,365 to 1,500 young people, depending on how the classes are split.

The first principal of Indian Trail was Glenn Rogers beginning in 1963, followed by Henry J. Wojtyla in 1967, Dale Zorn in 1969, and Charles DeBiase in 1978. In 1967, Charles Citrano served as dean of students, followed by several assistant principals including John Czech, Dean DeNicolo, Charles DeBiase, David Lewis and Tom Romano.

(continued on page 126)

(continued from page 125)

Wesley School opened in September of 1966, with 13 classrooms, and in 1968 added a pod containing six classrooms, District #4's first venture in the open classroom concept. Stewart Liechti served as principal from 1966 to 1970, followed by Alice Speck in 1970, Vincent Coppola in 1982, and Peter DeVuono in 1983.

Lincoln School was opened on February 17, 1969, with 16 classrooms, the first completely pod school in the district. William Sterrett of Oak School served as its principal from February through June of 1969, followed by Phillip Garrett in 1969, Belle Mazola in 1970, Dean DeNicolo in 1973, and John Czech in 1982.

Lake Park's 3-½ acre school site was donated by land developer/banker Anthony Ross. This 16-room pod school opened on March 12, 1969, with Peter DeVuono as principal. He was succeeded by Dean DeNicolo in 1982.

Stone School was the last of District #4's K-6th grade school to be built. Its site was purchased from Henry Rosenwinkel and Bill Stuenkel in 1969 for $50,000. Stone School opened in September of 1972, with 24 classrooms, a learning center, art room, and music room, and later a pod of six more classrooms. Dr. John Young has served as principal since the school opened.

In summarizing the growth of Addison's public school District #4, in 1953 there was only Oak School with 405 youngsters. By 1965, enrollment had risen to 3,781 children in six schools. Enrollment peaked in 1970 when there were over 5,700 children in nine schools. After that there has been a gradual drop in enrollment to 5,100 in 1973, 4,200 in 1978, 3,750 in 1981, including some special education students from other school districts. But during its peak growing years, a dozen mobile units were pressed into service, classrooms were rented at Driscoll High School, Good Samaritan Church and the Municipal Building, and two schools were on half-day sessions to accommodate the overflow.

Today that is no longer the case. With dropping enrollment and cut-backs in funding, the School Board of District #4 closed Oak and Old Mill Schools in June, 1982, and Ardmore in June, 19 Much of Old Mill's classroom space has been rent out to Gerbers, where a day care center has been operation since January of 1983. Northeast DuPa Special Recreation Association (NEDSRA) has leas 16,000 square feet of space from Ardmore school $2,800 a year. Oak School has been sold to Addis Township for $550,000 and will be used as the n Township offices.



As enrollment grew, so did the number of tea ers and administrators. Superintendents who ha served our school district are Dr. Lester Przewlo 1954-1970, followed by Henry J. Wojtyla as Act Superintendent from 1970-71. Dr. Warren B. Cars became Superintendent in 1971, followed by Dominic Graziano as Acting Superintendent fr 1974-75. Dr. Lorraine LaVigne served from 1975- Dr. James G. Erickson from 1978-1983; and Dr. La Weck began in 1983.

Dr. Weck, a native of Illinois, received his E degree from Eastern Illinois University, his maste degree from Northern Illinois University, and doctorate from the University of Illinois in Cha paign. He taught at a Junior High School in Arlingt Heights, where he also served as guidance couns or, followed by three years as coordinator of educational placement department office at University in Champaign. In 1973, he became as tant director of administration at Addison Trail H School and in 1976, the principal of the same scho

Assistants to the superintendent include Ellie vanaugh and Louise Lelivelt as Curriculum Directo Henry J. Wojtyla as Assistant Superintendent charge of personnel, Dr. Dominic Graziano as As tant Superintendent in charge of Curriculu George Diamond in charge of special services a Assistant Superintendent in charge of Administ ing Services, and Peter DeVuono, coordinator Instructional Services.

Kenneth Markworth, who came to District #4 the fall of 1982 as Principal of Fullerton School, appointed the new Assistant Superintendent 1983. He spent eleven years as a teaching principa St. Louis, and eight years as a principal in Chica before becoming a coordinator of the Heads program in Chicago. Next he was Superintenden the Lutheran Schools in Central Illinois, and m recently the Chairman of the Education Departm in Warburg College in Iowa, before returning Illinois.

Eleanor Walters, who has been with District since 1971, is presently Assistant Superintendent Business. She was preceded in the area of busir administration by Robert E. Zinanni, to whom served as assistant for two years, Richard Frankl and Josephil Gerace. She was assisted by Tom mano from 1976 to 1978.

The psychologist for the school district is Dr. R ert Boruck, Elaine Becker and Lynn Steiden are school social workers, and Lucille Schlachter Sheila Cochran are the school nurses.

Class in the Firehouse

"I'll never forget conducting classes for the middle grades in the back of the firehouse on Lake Street. This was in 1948, when both Addison School #1 and #2 were filled, and before our four-room brick building was built. It wasn't the easiest place to conduct classes, because every time there was a fire alarm, the doors on the station would open wide, and the kids' papers would blow all over the room. It was rather drafty too, as we waited for the volunteer firemen to get the fire engines out of the building so the doors could close."

Estella Colby

Naming of Oak School

"Contrary to what local school and Village historians believe, there have not been Oak schools on that site since 1880. From the time the first white frame school building was built just north of and parallel to Oak Street in 1880, it was the Addison School. When a second frame building was erected just west of it, it was named Addison School #2, and the first one became #1. Even after the four-room brick school building was built west of the frame buildings in 1949, it was still The Addison School. But in 1957 when a second school opened on the south end of Addison and took its name from the street on which it fronted, Fullerton, the Addison School changed its name to Oak School, after the street it faced. And since that time all of the elementary schools in Addison were named after the streets by them."

Al Lindsay

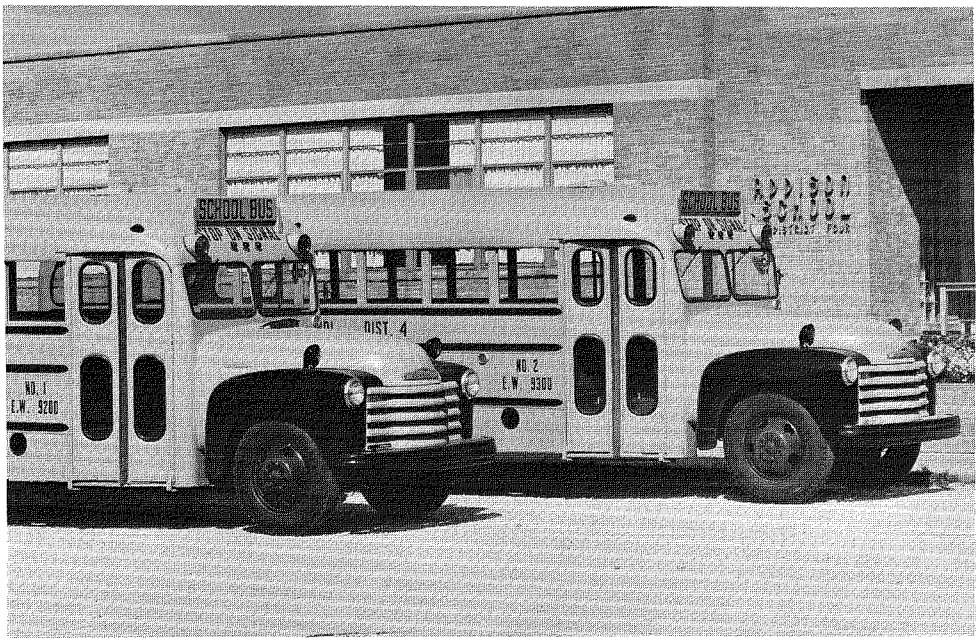
Opening of Oak School

"Oak School closed in 1982 due to declining enrollment, after a history of 102 years of continuous public school education on that site. But I recall vividly the opening of the four-room brick school building on that site in 1949. What a celebration the dedication of the flagpole turned out to be the Sunday afternoon of August 28. Naturally the whole community turned out because it was our one and only school. A troop from local VFW Post 7446 marched to the site. Village President Martin Eggerding was involved, as well as our three-man school board, which consisted of Edward Herter, Alfred Thon and myself. The local papers gave us a lot of coverage; and a great many snapshots and photos were taken, which have been donated to the Historical Museum of Addison since the school's closing.

In 1942, Anna Fagan was one of two teachers at the Addison School. She taught grades five through eight in the older of the two frame buildings, with 60 children divided about equally between the two. When she resigned in 1949 from teaching grades 7-8 and serving as principal, there were 135 students and three teachers. When school opened in the brick building in September, 1949, enrollment had risen so that four teachers plus a teaching principal named Ruth Dennis were needed. Those teachers were Betty Lou Staley, Grade 1; Ethel Brakke, Grade 2; Lois Wettreau, Grades 3-4; Estella Colby, Grades 5-6; with the principal teaching grades 7-8."

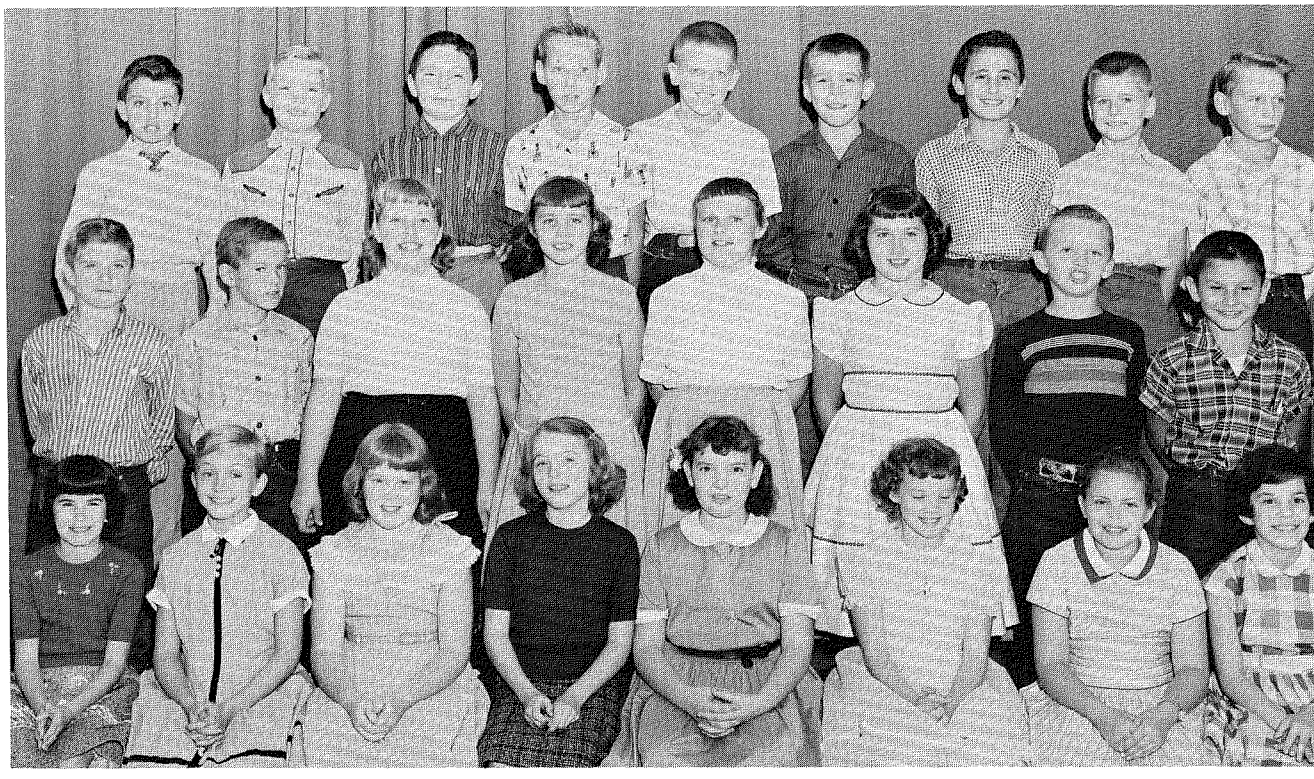
Fred Helfers







Above: District 4 school busses in the 1950's. Now school busses are leased by the school district.
Right: Mrs. Anna C. Fagan, teacher and principal of Oak School 1942-49.



First 5th grade class at Fullerton School, called Addison South School when school opened in 1957 and changed to Fullerton in 1

Fullerton School

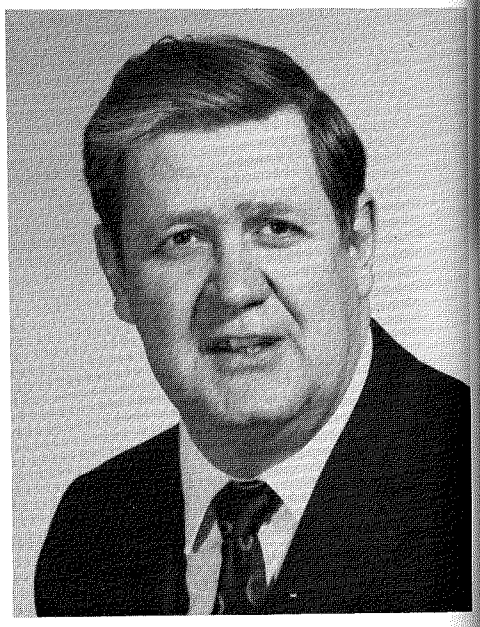


Fullerton School, built in 1957, with the faculty of 1961.



Army Trail School

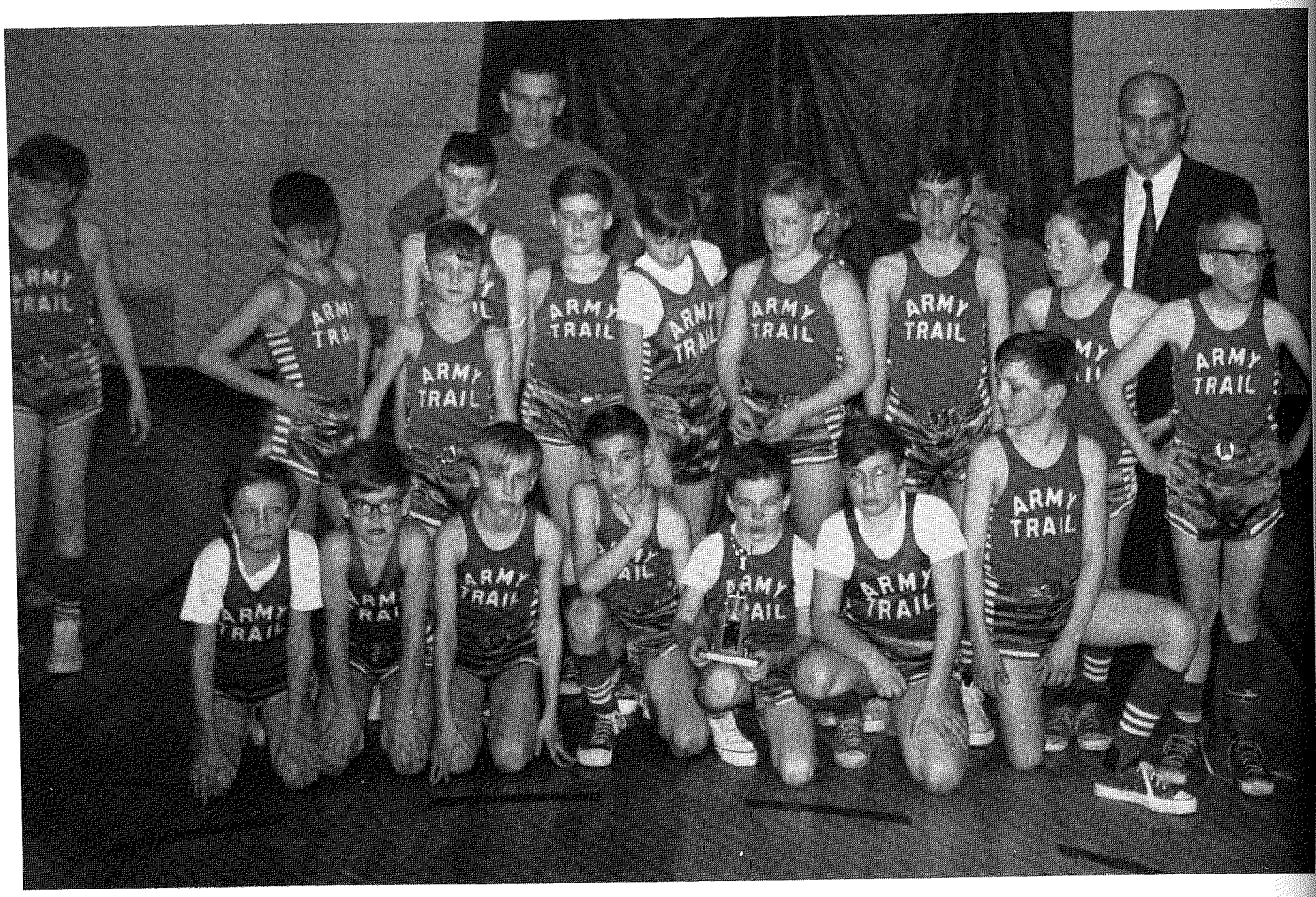




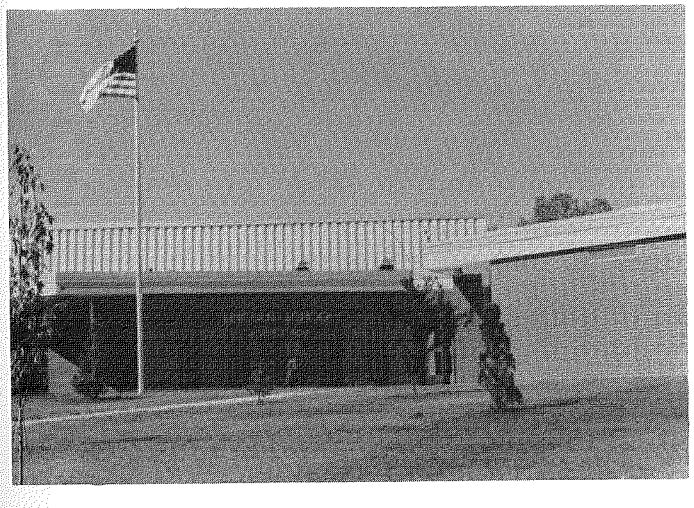
Left: Army Trail School, September 1971.

Above: Henry J. Wojtyla, principal of Army Trail school, with Dist. 4 since 1953.

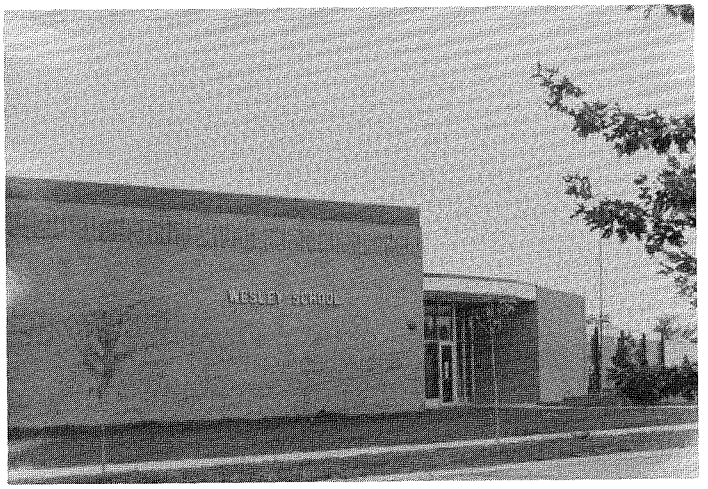
Below: Army Trail School's 1969 basketball team, second place in the school basketball tournament.



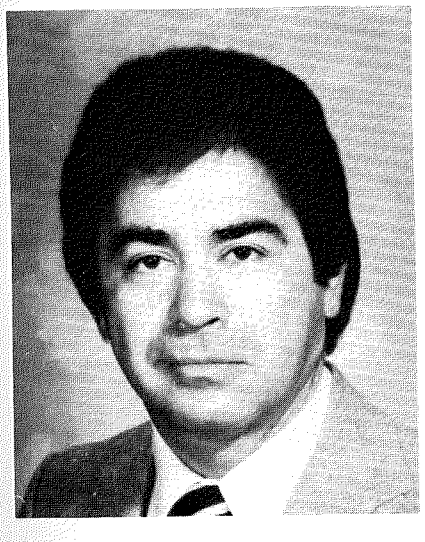
Lincoln, Wesley, Lake Park



Lincoln School



Wesley School



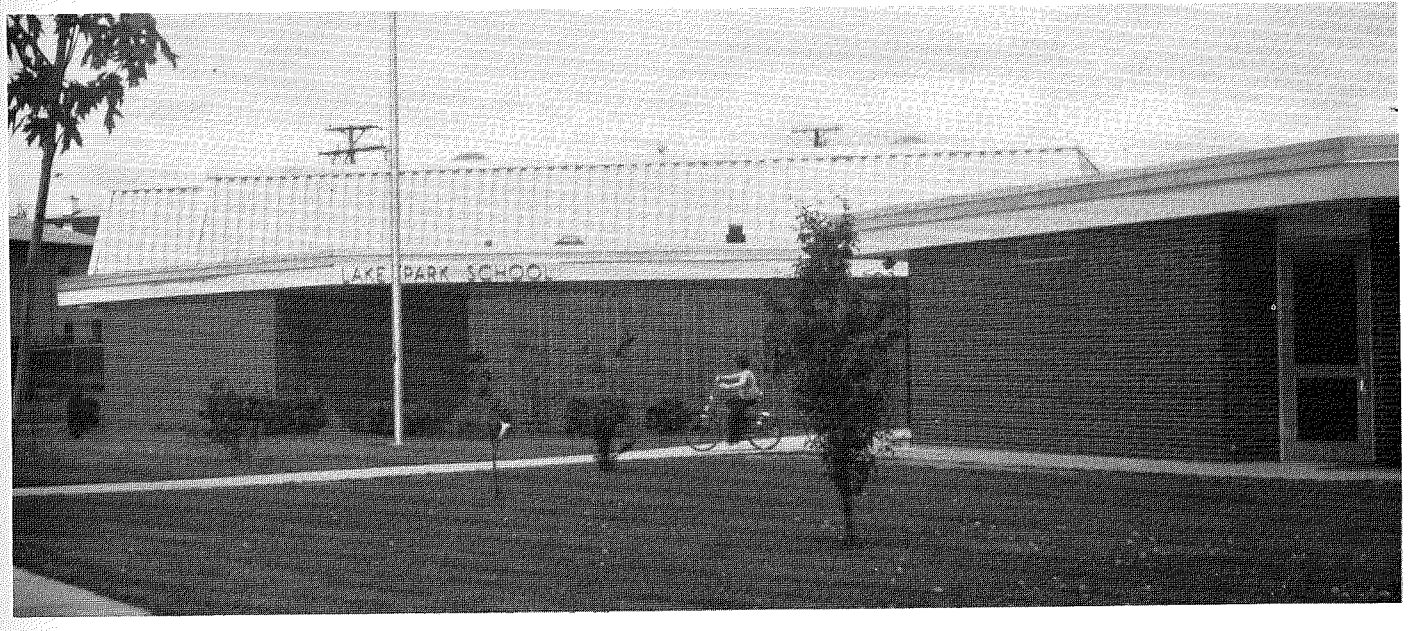
Dean DeNicolo, principal of three schools: Fullerton, 1972-73, Lincoln, 1973-82, Lake Park, 1982 to present.



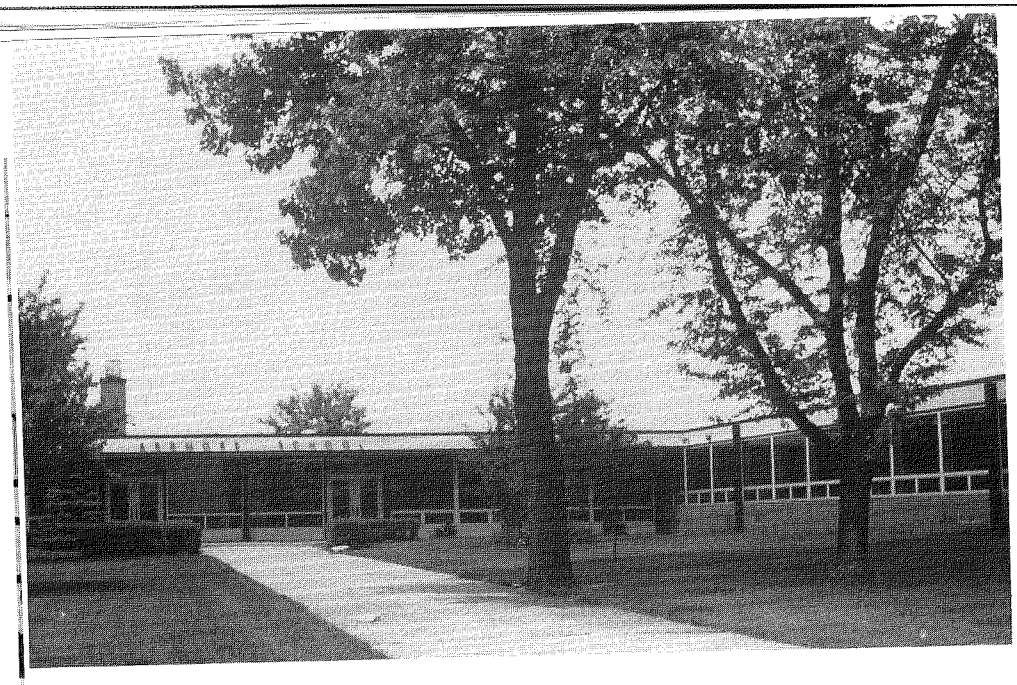
John Czeck, one time assistant principal of Indian Trail, principal at Oak School 1971-1982 and of Lincoln School 1982 to the present.

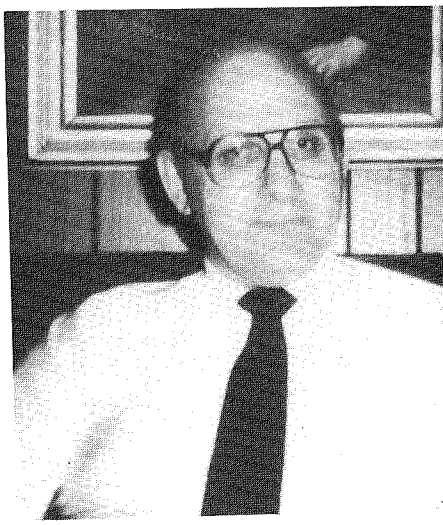


Peter DeVuono, principal of Wesley 1983-34, principal at Lake Park 1969-82, assistant superintendant 1982-83.

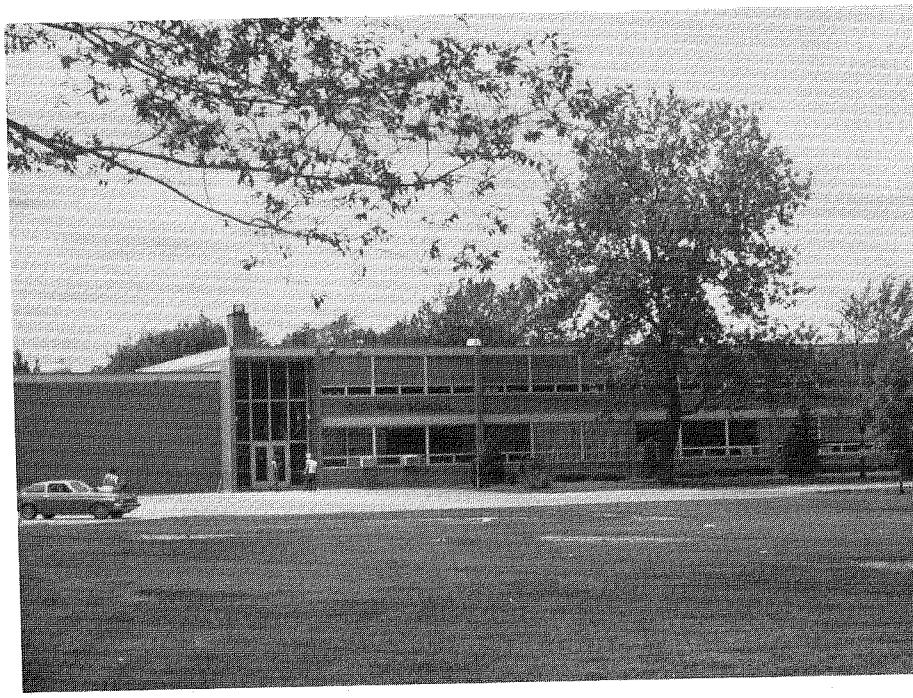


Lake Park School





Ardmore, Old Mill, Stone Schools



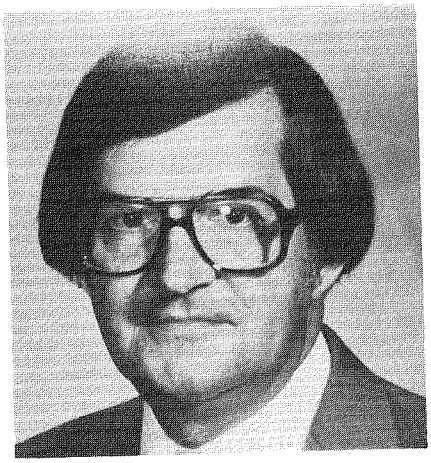
Above left: Ardmore School, closed in 1983

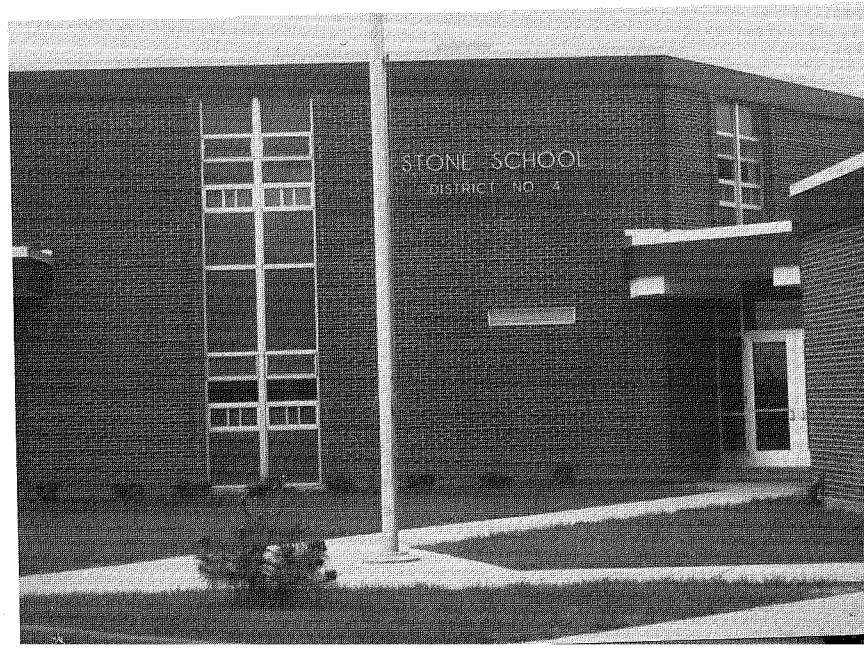
Above right: Dr. Joseph Patricelli, principal of Ardmore 1963-1983 Fullerton School 1983 to present.

Right: Old Mill School

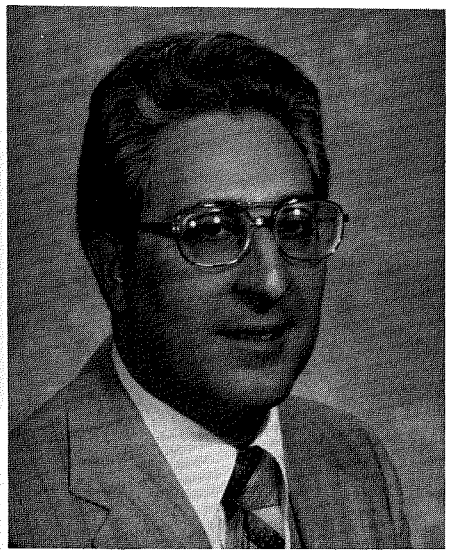
Below right: Stone School

Below: Dr. John Young, principal of Stone School 1972 to present

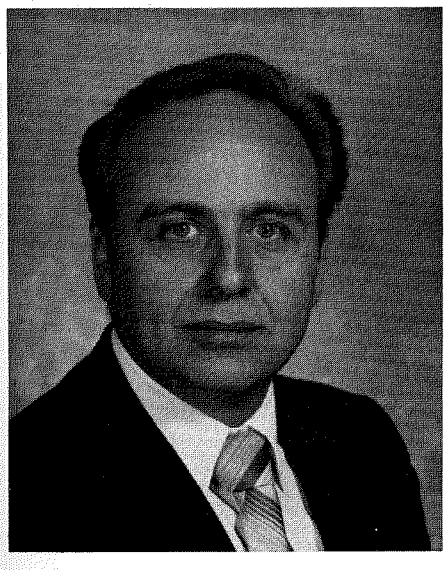




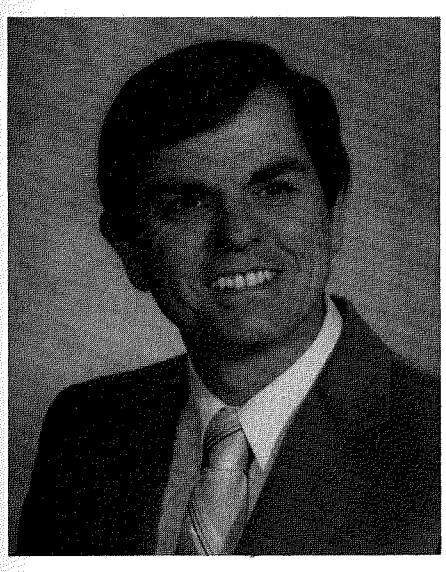
Indian Trail Jr. High



Charles W. DeBiase, Administrative Principal.



David Lewis, Assistant Principal.



Tom Romano, Assistant Principal.

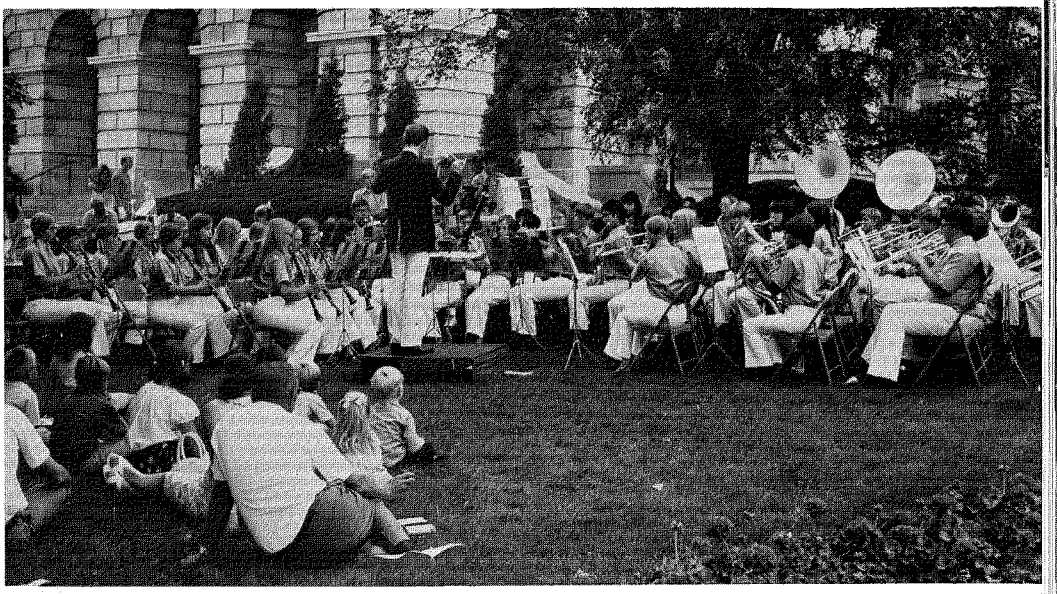


Front view of Indian Trail Jr. High.



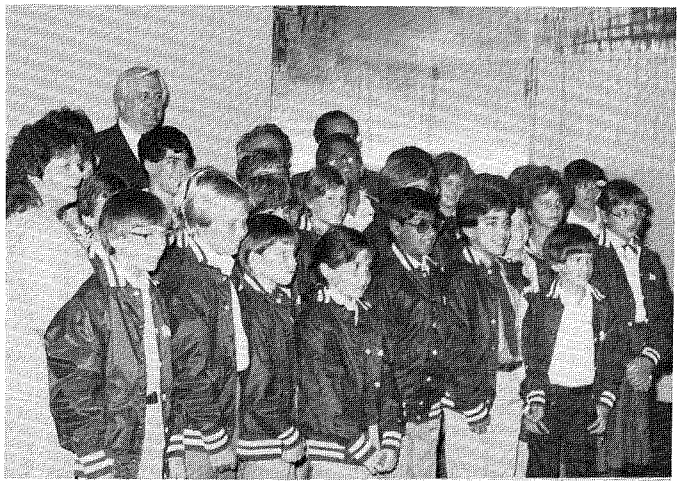
Industrial arts class at the Jr. High, Glenn Smital, teacher.

Below: Indian Trail Band performing at the State Capitol Building, Aug. 18, 1971 under the direction of Roman Palmer.

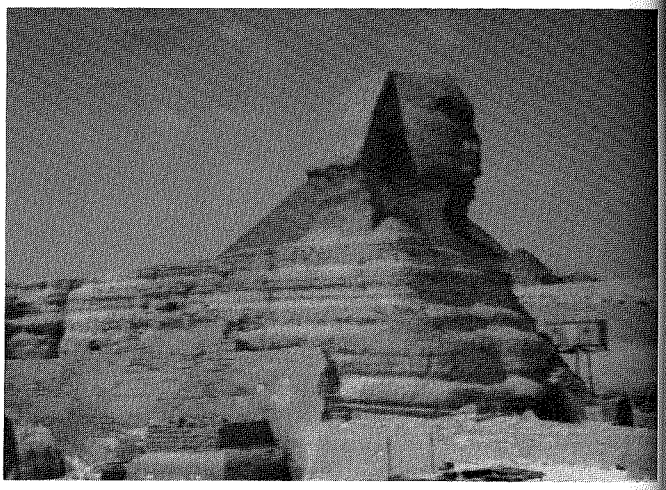


Dist. 4 Trip To Egypt

In 1983 more than 20 Addison students from elementary school Dist. 4 returned to Egypt for the second time in two years. The exchange program was initiated to foster cultural awareness between the two countries.



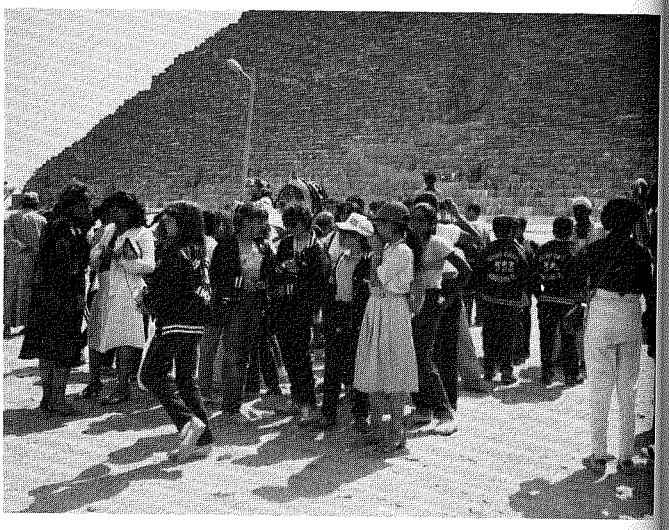
Rep. Henry Hyde and the Addison-Egypt exchange students at the airport.



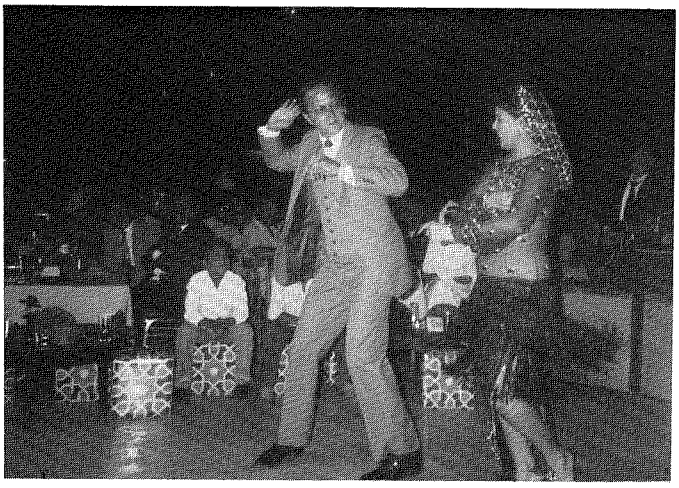
Addison students had a first-hand look at the Sphinx.



Luisa Concepcion, Mrs. Anwar Sadat, Ann Gaston, and Pat Sherwin.



At the pyramids



Dr. John Czech bellydancing at the Sheraton in Heliopolis (Cairo).



The students at the Ministry of Education.

St. Paul Lutheran School

In its 135 years as an educational institution in Addison, St. Paul Lutheran School, formerly the West District Lutheran School, experienced its greatest growth in the 1950s and 1960s.

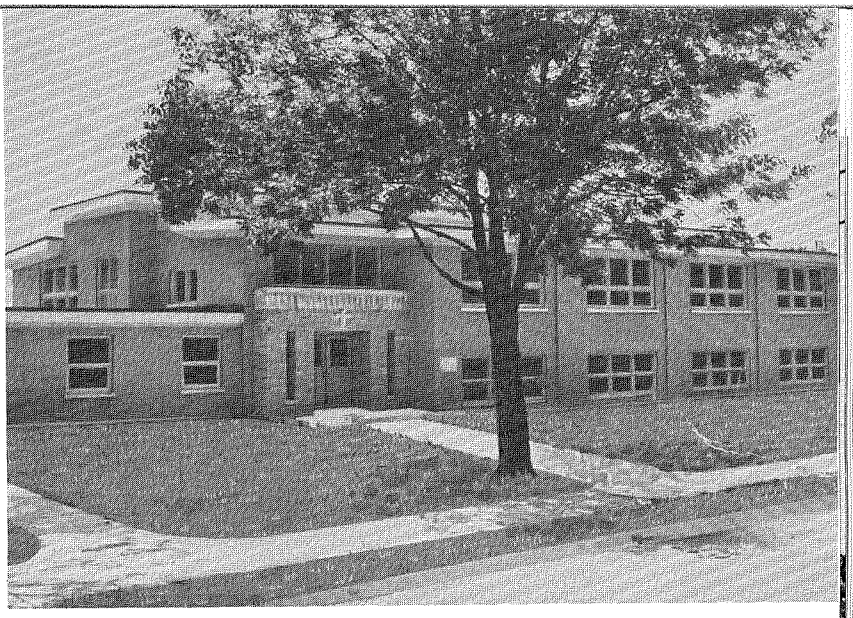
As enrollment grew, a second brick building was added to the west end of the existing brick building built in 1925 and was dedicated on August 30, 1953. It was called the West School and provided four additional classrooms, as well as an auditorium, kitchen, offices and additional washrooms. In 1958 when more classrooms were needed, the auditorium at the top of the east building was converted into four classrooms. When still more space was needed, the bowling alley in the basement of the east building was converted into two classrooms in 1959. The last addition was a parish hall/gymnasium built in 1970, opening in January of 1971.

The enrollment at St. Paul continued at over 400 students in grades kindergarten through eight from 1959 to 1970, with the highest enrollment in 1965-66 at 439.

When school began at this location in 1849, the average stay for the youngsters was only two years. This was the trend in this community until 1855 in public education as well. By 1900, most of the children stayed in school an average of 5-1/2 years. By 1941, the children had the opportunity to complete nine years of school, when the first kindergarten in town opened at St. Paul. When St. Paul opened its pre-school for four-year-old children in 1970, a tenth year of education was made available.

As enrollment began to drop in the 1970s at St. Paul as in the public schools, the two basement classrooms were converted into a library and a learning /resource center. Another room became a science room, and the pre-school occupied one room.

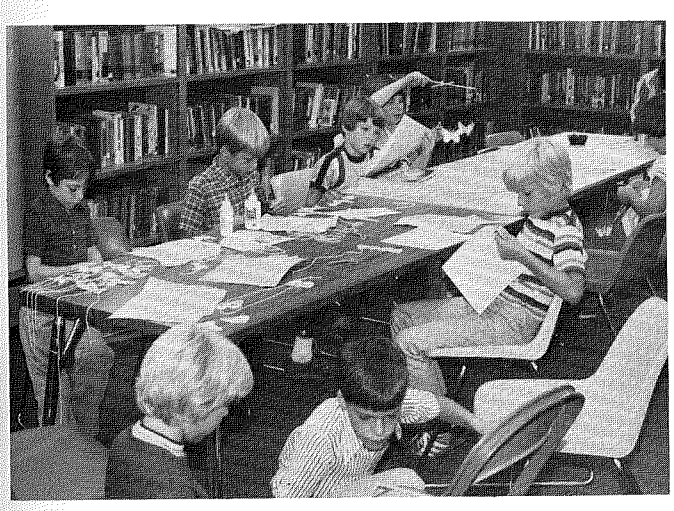
Principals who served at St. Paul since 1951 include Martin Kaste, acting principal, 1951-52; Carl G. Burger, 1952-1977; and Edward Grube, 1977 to the present. Present teachers are Walter Schmitz, Roy Smith, Sandra Hartwig, David Mohler, Carl Burger, Tammy Joyner, Sue Schmitz, Lois Wren, and Renae Grube.



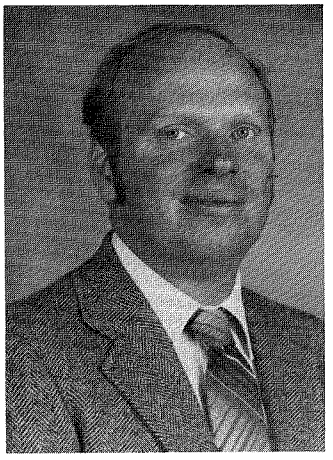
Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul School dedicated on Sunday, August 30, 1953.

St. Paul School no longer owns any of the four teacherages it built between 1849 and 1917. The one on the east side of May Street and south of Army Trail Road was demolished in 1974; the teacherage on the corner of Army Trail Road and School Street was leveled in 1978 as part of the Village's plan to widen School Street; the one on the southwest corner of Army Trail Road and May Street was sold in 1981; and the last one, located between the other two on Army Trail Road was sold in 1982 to Reverend and Mrs. Harold Krentz of St. Paul Church, and they are presently restoring it to its 1917 appearance.

In its long history, a great many teachers taught at St. Paul Lutheran School. The teaching staff grew from four in 1949 to 14 in 1959, and between 1949 and 1974, 101 teachers served the school. If it required that many teachers in 10 years you can imagine how many teachers served in 135 years. Some of the teachers who gave many years to St. Paul School include H. William Koch, 43 years; Henry Bartling, 42 years; Carl Burger, 31 years and still teaching; and Emma Heidemann, 29 years. Others too numerous to list have given from 15 to 28 years of their lives to education at St. Paul Lutheran School.



St. Paul School library, 1977.



Principal Edward Grube.

St. Joseph's Catholic School

There were 225 Catholic families registered in the new parish of St. Joseph, which was established by the diocese of Joliet on June 11, 1956. These families were meeting first in the firehouse on Lake Street and then in the basement of Oak School. On Thanksgiving Day in 1956 ground was broken to begin construction of a church and school for the people of St. Joseph. The first building housed four classrooms, the church and sacristy, and the convent. The church and sacristy were located in what are now rooms 5, 6, 7 and 8, while the sisters resided in what are now the library and the school office.

School opened in September, 1957, with a faculty consisting of Sr. Thomas (Principal), Sr. Mary Janine, Mrs. Carol Paul, Miss Mary McCloy and Miss Joyce Kuhn. The student body included 120 pupils in the four grades.

In 1958 construction was begun on the second story of the school to accommodate additional enrollment, and religious instruction for public school children began. The school was opened in 1959 with a student body of 450 and a faculty of five sisters and three lay teachers.

The first 8th grade graduation took place in June of 1962. At that time the school consisted of thirteen classrooms and included all eight grades.

By 1967, there were 700 students enrolled in the sixteen-classroom school, and 775 public school students enrolled in the religious instruction program (CCD). In 1974 there was an enrollment of 458 pupils with a staff of five sisters, thirteen lay teachers, and a

St. Philip Catholic School



St. Philip the Apostle Catholic School

Learning Center Aide. Kindergarten was added in 1977. The current enrollment is 240 students with thirteen lay teachers and two sisters. The current number of CCD students is 384.

The principals who have served St. Joseph Parish School have been: Sr. Thomas (1957-1959), Sr. Gemma (1959-1962), Sr. Rosemarie (1962-1968), Sr. Collette (1968-1974), Sr. Marcella (1974-1981), and the present principal, Sr. Jean, who became principal in 1981.

St. Joseph's first-grade class of 1959-60



Driscoll Catholic High School

Driscoll Catholic High School is a four-year Catholic co-educational secondary school administered by the Christian Brothers. The money and land were allocated by the late Bishop McNamara for the construction of Driscoll Catholic, with doors opening to the public of northern DuPage County in the fall of 1966. The school was named in honor of the late Miss Elizabeth F. Driscoll who left a bequest for schools. The founding date of the school was May 12, 1965, and the founding officers were: Brother Edward Fallon, President; Brother Paul, Secretary; and Brother Ambrose, Treasurer.

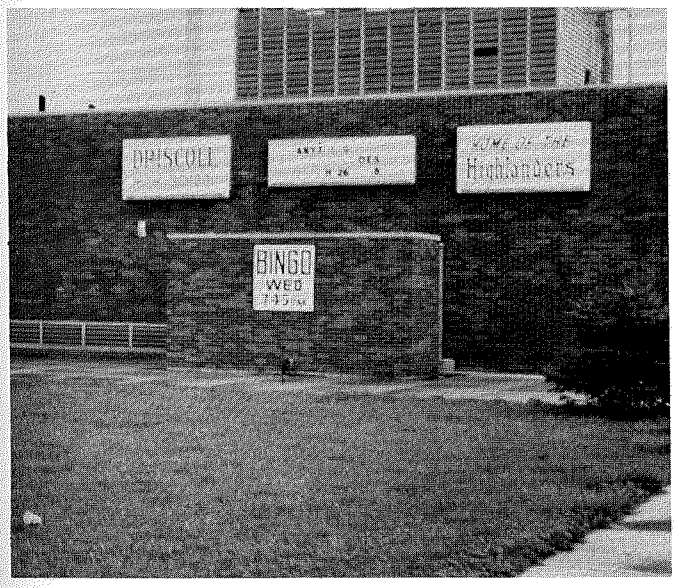
While emphasizing preparation for college, Driscoll Catholic, in conjunction with D.A.V.E.A. (DuPage Area Vocational Education Authority), provides opportunities for students to prepare for full-time employment after graduation.

Driscoll Catholic is part of the religious and educational tradition of the Catholic Diocese of Joliet, but students from all religious backgrounds are welcome and are not discriminated against on the basis of race or sex.

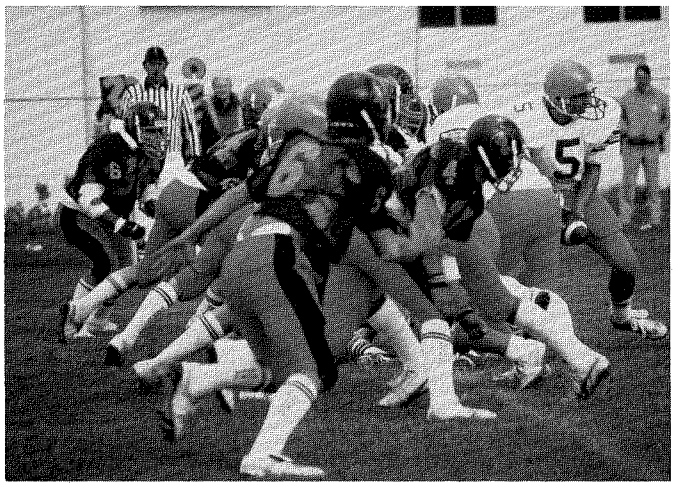
Approximately 85% of Driscoll Catholic's graduates continue their education. The building has thirty classrooms, science labs, typing, music and art rooms, as well as a computer center, library, chapel, gymnasium, weight room, cafeteria, auditorium, and outdoor athletic facilities.

Driscoll Catholic provides bus transportation for those requesting it, and students living within the Addison Trail District #88 may ride the public school buses free of charge.

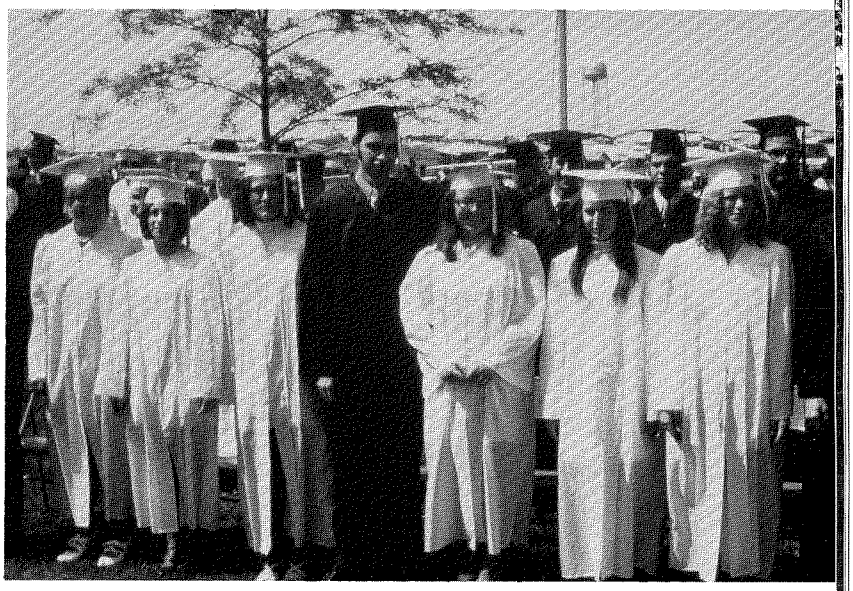
The building is located on a 22-acre campus at 555 N. Lombard Road. A unique feature of the school is a total energy concept with generators providing all heat, air conditioning, light and power for the school.



Driscoll High School



Driscoll High School football team, West Suburban Catholic Conference champions and Class "3A" state semi-finalists, 1983.

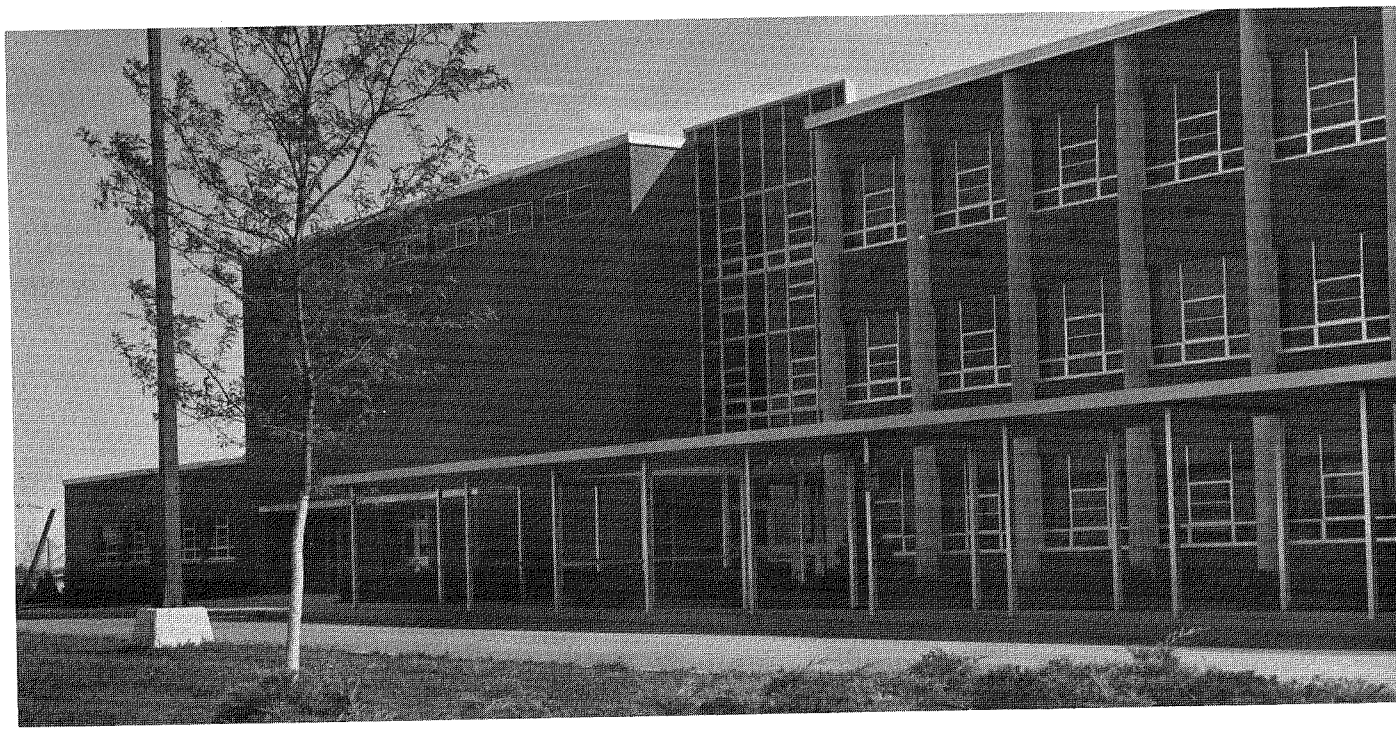


Tom Bookler, center, and classmates at Driscoll graduation, 1971.



Lisa Piemonte and Nancy Kiener, graduation 1983.

Addison Trail High School



Northwest (auditorium) end of Addison Trail.

The young people of Addison are offered the opportunity to attend Addison Trail High School, located on Lombard Road in Addison, which opened on September 1, 1966. Prior to that time, Addison students were taken by bus to classes at York High School in Elmhurst, and from 1959 to 1966, to Willowbrook High School in Villa Park, which were all part of Community High School District 88.

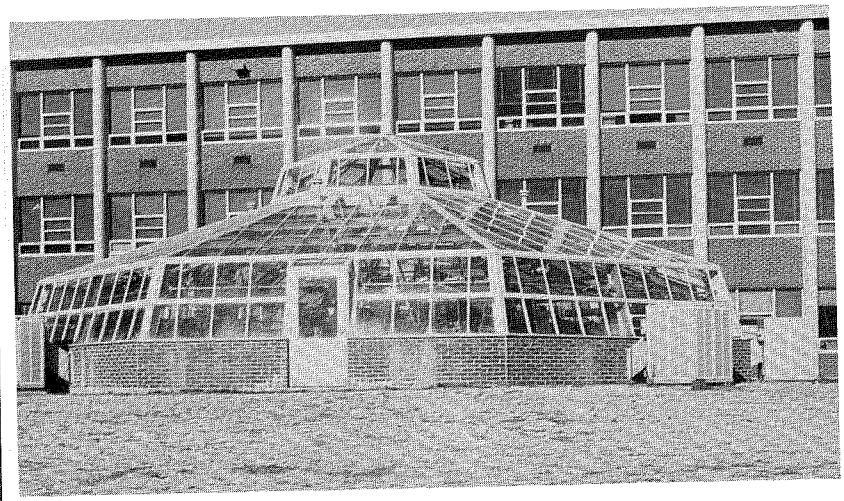
In 1918 the original District 88 high school, York, was constructed at St. Charles Road in Elmhurst at a cost of $784,301. Consisting of a two-story academic wing, a large study hall, a cafeteria, and a gymnasium, this building served the district for many years.

Because of rapid population growth in the suburbs, the voters of the district approved a bond issue on December 8, 1956, to build a second high school. Land was purchased in Villa Park, and in the fall of 1959 Willowbrook, costing more than $8.5 million, opened as the district's second four-year high school.

The district continued to grow, and a third high school, Addison Trail, was built in Addison at a cost of $5,865,000. In spite of a critical heavy equipment operators' strike and numerous shortages of construction materials and manpower, the school opened on schedule. Although sections of the building were incomplete when the school opened under the leadership of principal David Koch, the 1,620 students, 90 teachers, and the administrators cooperated in making the school's first year a success.

The true spirit of the "Trail Blazers", evident in Addison Trail's first days, has continued through the years. The original building, situated on a 45.3 acre site, is a three-story brick building with classrooms, a spacious library/learning center, a small theater, a large auditorium, a reading lab, and physical education areas, as well as outdoor facilities, including an all-weather track, a stadium, and tennis courts.

By 1973-74, there were 2,561 students and 14 teachers at Addison Trail. As student enrollment in the district continued to increase, the voters approved the construction of a large addition to A.T.H. in 1976.

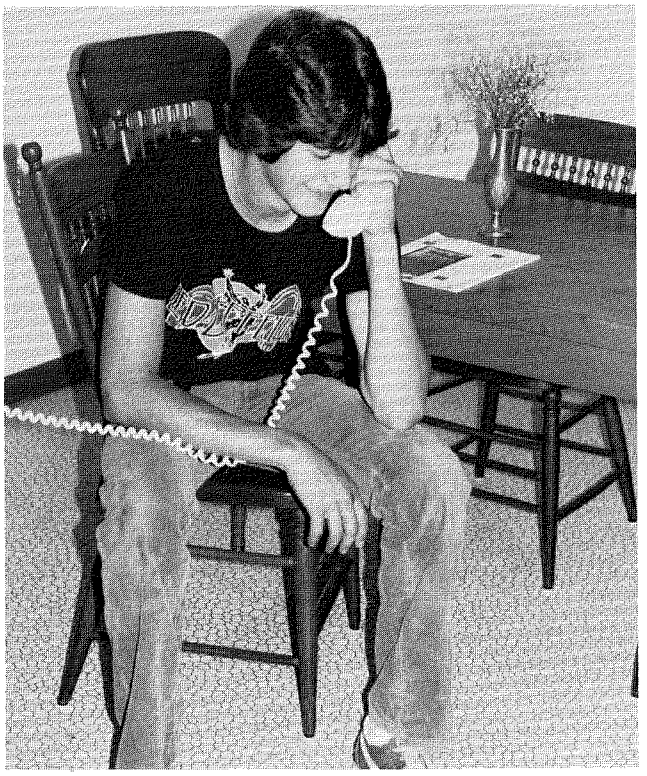


The greenhouse at the south end of Addison Trail.

The addition included classrooms, a new home economics department, and an area designed for special education students and staff, as well as new quarters for the industrial arts programs and a horticulture classroom with an adjoining greenhouse. As a result of the new construction, it was possible to enlarge the school library and add a career education center. Even though A.T.'s modern building can accommodate 3,000 students, the importance of each individual student has been maintained. The professional, friendly, and interested staff, dedicated to preparing tomorrow's men and women for complex adult society, numbers 204 including 131 faculty members, four administrators, and 69 other full or part-time classified employees. As a "comprehensive" high school, the A.T. curriculum includes college preparatory, business, industrial, and technical programs. Additional programs provide assistance to any student with learning problems or disabilities and to those with exceptional talents.

As a service to the community, the district offers a continuing education program at Addison Trail in the evening. A part of one of the oldest and most extensive adult-education programs in the western suburbs, it provides a host of low-cost learning and skill-building opportunities to persons 17 years of age and older in such fields as arts, crafts, body building, and sports. Many of these courses award college credit.

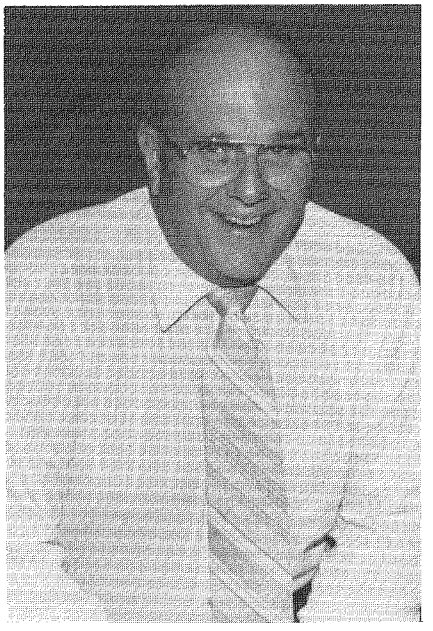
Leadership at Addison Trail has been under the direction of several principals since its opening, including Dr. David Koch from 1966 to 1972, Mr. A. Frew Brown from 1973 to 1976, Dr. Larry Weck from 1977 to 1983, and the present principal Mr. Donald J. Layne.



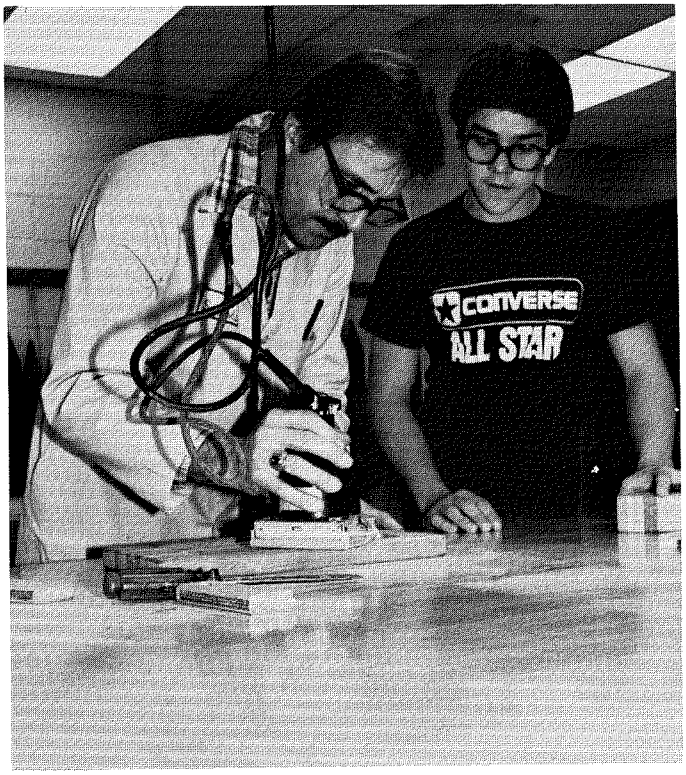
Ron Carringi, Addison Trail senior, in a typical after school pose.



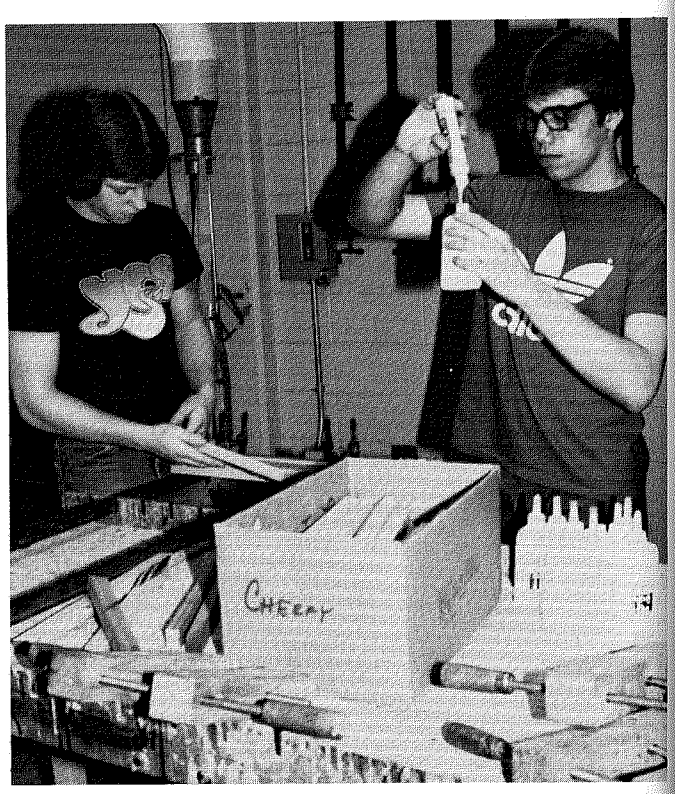
Classroom at Addison Trail



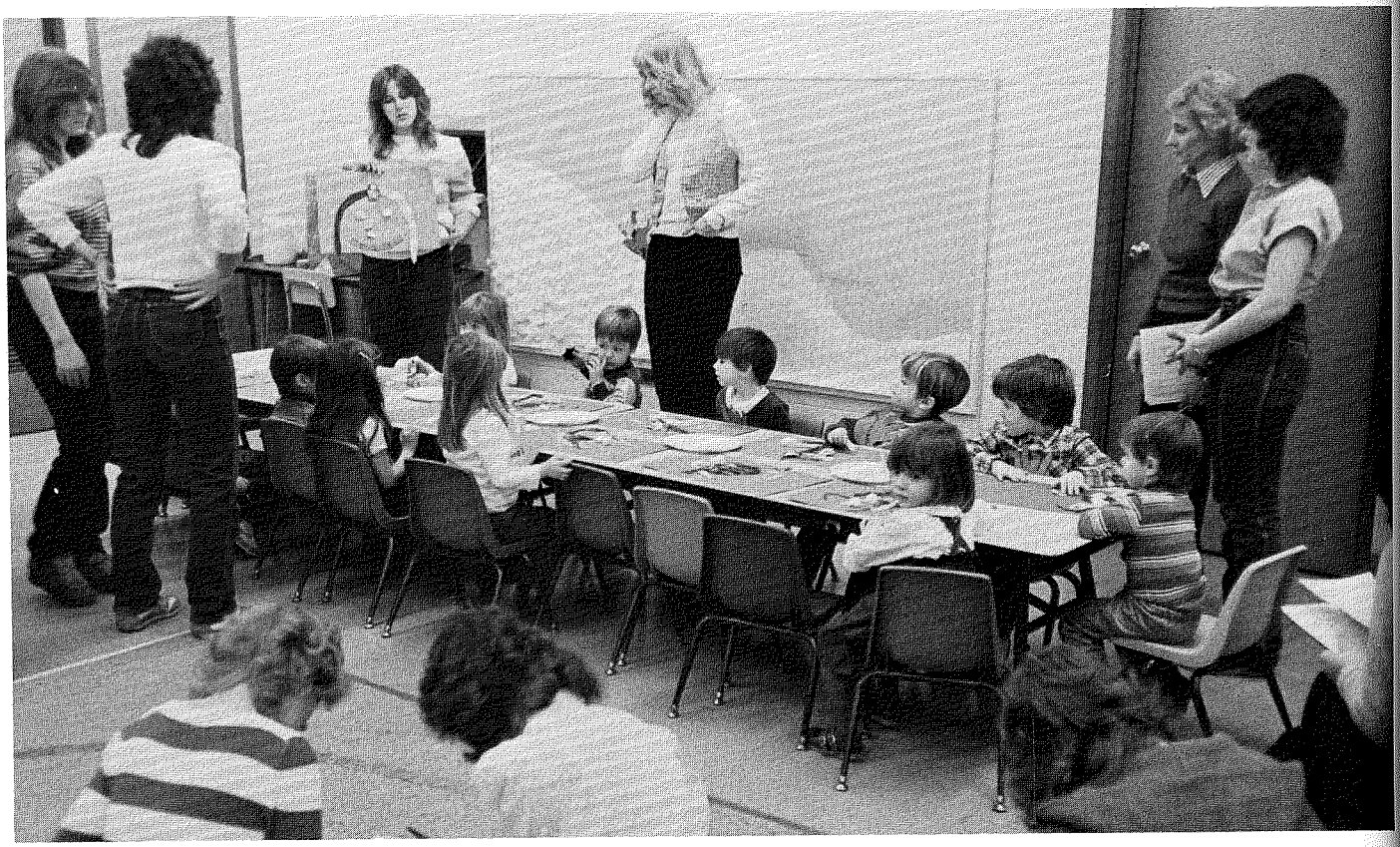
Don Layne, Principal at Addison Trail, 1983.



Learning to use the sander in woodshop at AT.

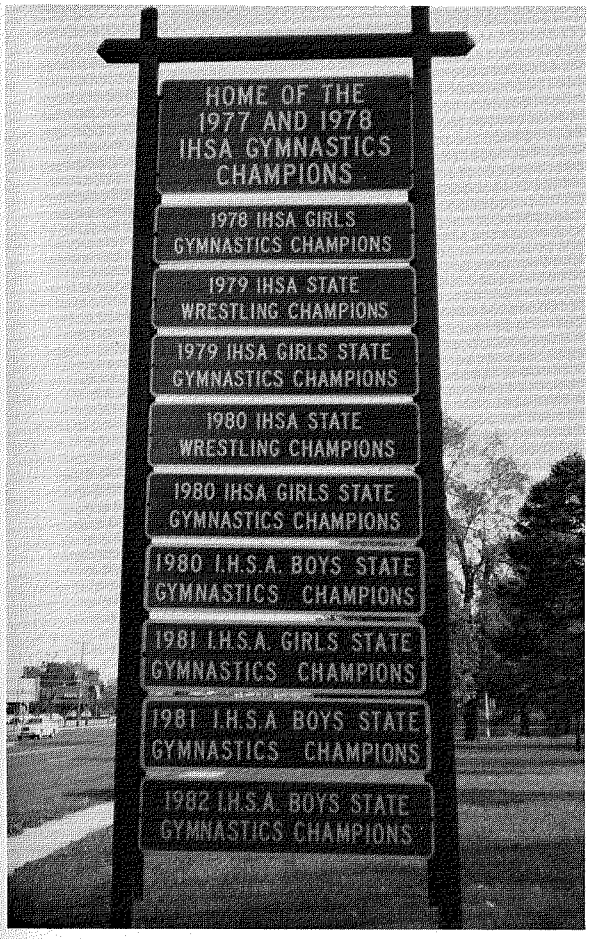


Preparing glue in class.



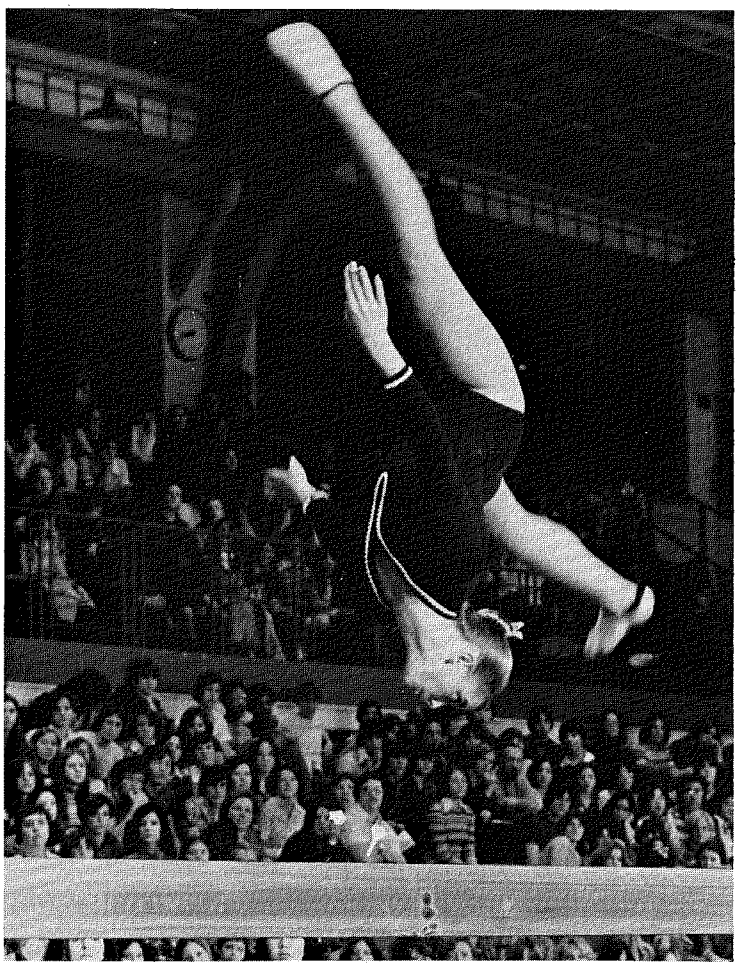
Child development class at AT.

Addison Trail Athletics



Sign on Lake St. in front of the Municipal Bldg.

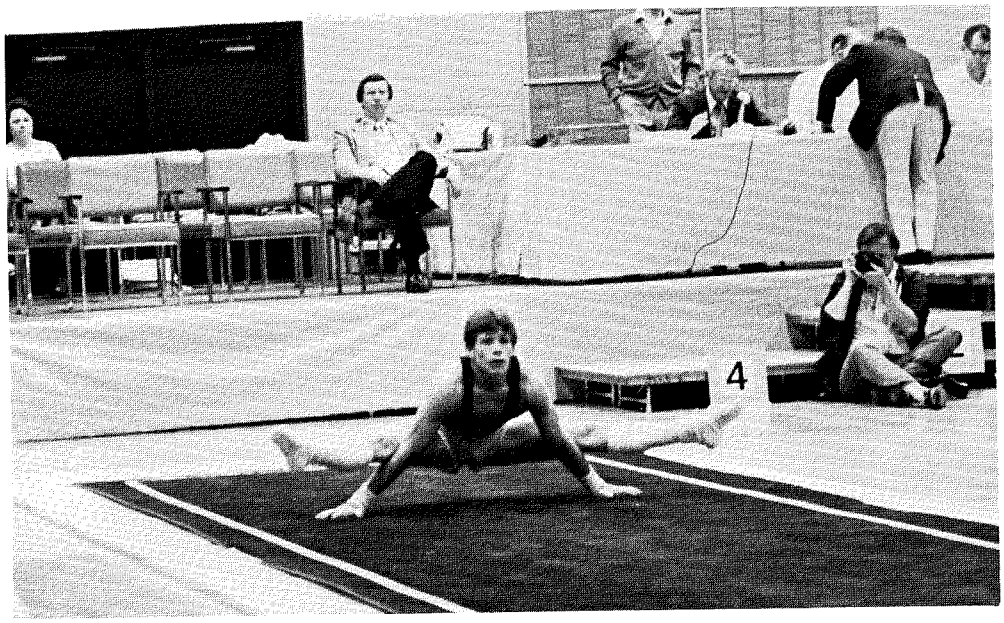
Trib photo by Fred Klinger.



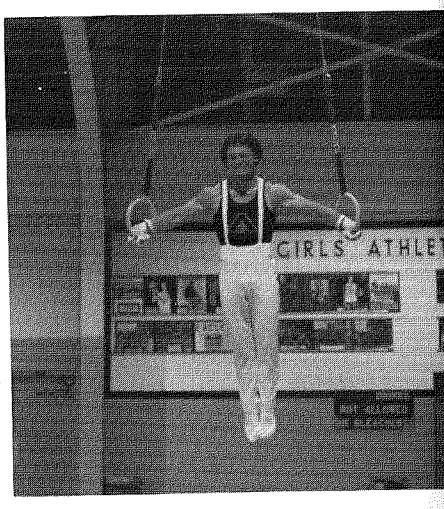
Sheri Klein, Addison Trail gymnast and Illinois State Champion, performs her aerial routine, 1979.



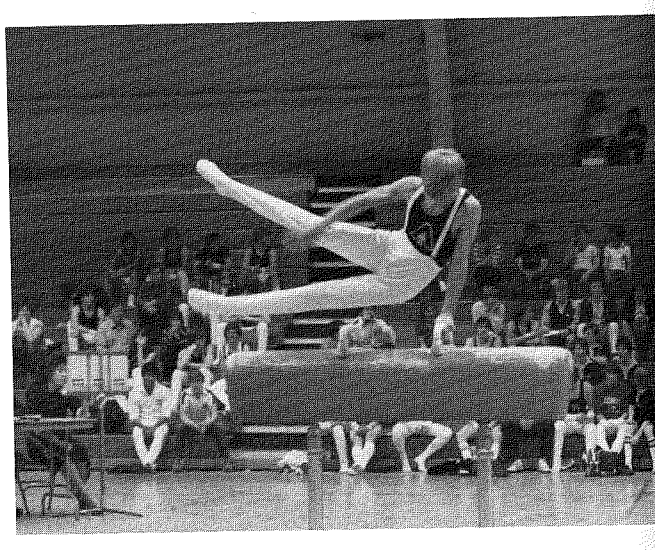
Addison Trail girls Illinois state champion gymnastics team with trophy, 1979. l to r: Betsy Roth, Stacy Tirabasso, Karen Glad, Gretchen Glad, Sheri Klein, Dawn Helsten, Aline Robinson, Cathy Cazel. left front: Kathy Allain.



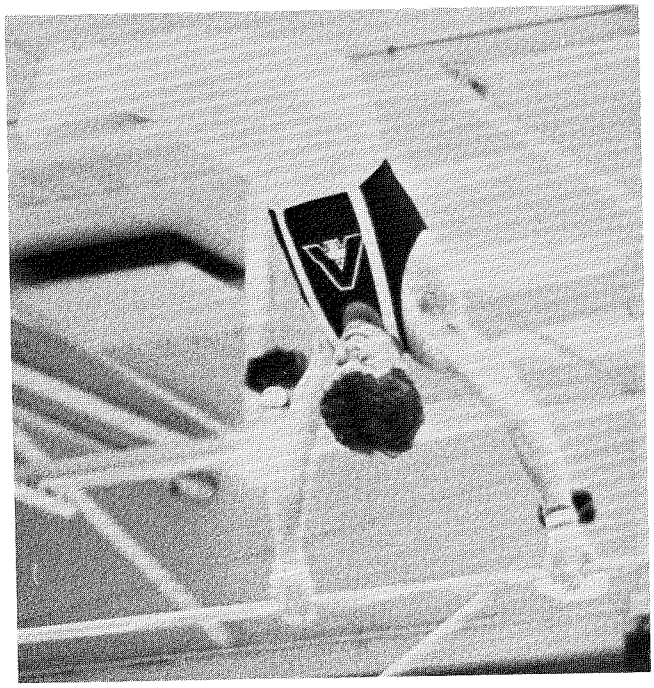
Robby Brown, state gymnastic champion, performs for the judges at the state meet, 1982.



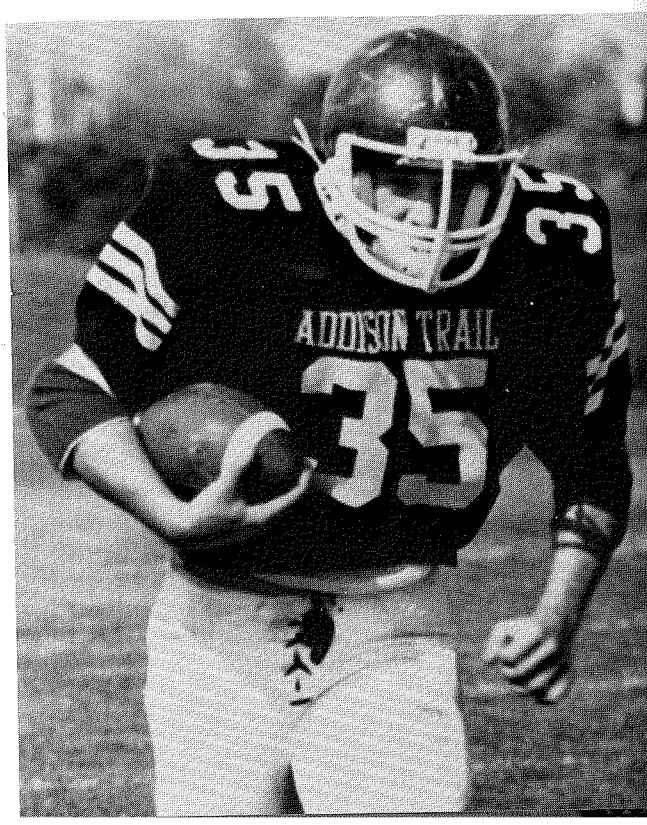
Ron Schwab, Addison Trail gymnast, 1982.



Addison Trail gymnast, Jim Peterson, 1982.

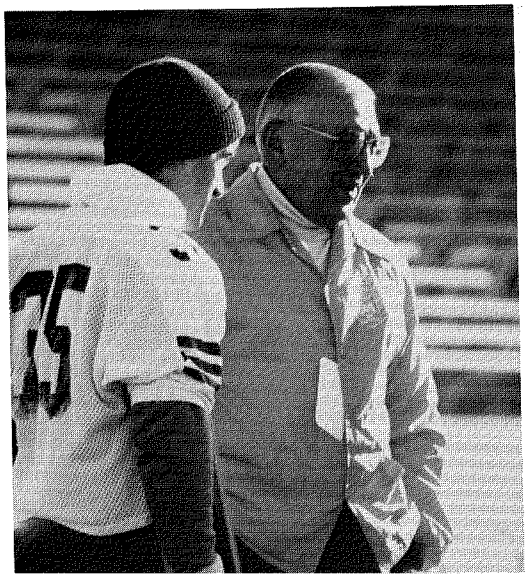


Bob Dellert at the state meet, 1982.



Far right: Mike Jirik, 1983, member of the Addison Trail football team which won second place in the Illinois Class A football championships.

Right: Dr. Paul Wochos, physician for the Addison Trail football team, with Mike Jirik, 1983. Dr. Wochos has been an Addison physician since 1959.



Lutherbrook Children's Center

The Lutherbrook Children's Center is the successor to both the Kinderheim, which operated at 131 W. Lake Street from 1916 to 1960, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home that stood at 343 W. Lake Street from 1873 to 1959. It is located on 16 beautifully landscaped acres of the former Orphan Home, and was formally dedicated on October 15, 1961.

Today it is a modern residential group care facility for a maximum of 36 emotionally disturbed children ranging in age from six to fourteen. It is one of the services offered by the Lutheran Child and Family Service, a social agency which had its main offices in Addison between 1940 and 1960. The children it services are wards of the State of Illinois, and the Center, licensed by the state, purchases services for their care.

Lutherbrook's physical plant consists of a ranch-type building with separated functional wings to form a cohesive unit. The four cottage wings, named Field, Seegers, Stream and Lake, house nine youngsters each, some in double and some in single rooms. There are also five classrooms, a chapel-library, counseling rooms; offices for social workers and administrative staff, a laundry, a gym, a kitchen, and a dining hall.

On the grounds there is a home for the Resident Director, built in 1963; a home built as a hospital for the old Orphan Home in 1922, now occupied by the custodian, George Pasko; a series of apartment units for some of the staff; and the new Seegers Lutheran Center.

The transition years between 1940 and 1960 are very intricate. In 1940 the Kinderheim and the Orphan Home united under a new title, namely, the Lutheran Child Welfare Association. Reverend Theodore Thormahlen then became the Executive Secretary of that Association from 1940 to 1942, when he was succeeded by the Reverend R. A. Marquardt as Executive Secretary and Director until 1957. Reverend Ruben Spannaus served in that position from 1957 to 1978, and Gene L. Svebakken from 1978 to the present.



Winter view of Lutherbrook Children's Center.

Robert H. Schlesselman served the Kinderheim first as teacher, and from 1957 to 1961 as its Residence Director. When Lutherbrook Children's Center was completed in 1961, he continued as its director until 1977, when he was succeeded by the present director, Richard J. Hass.

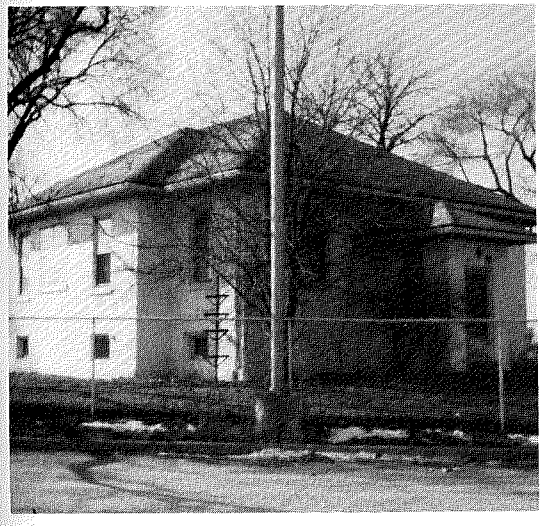
LeRoy Moderow, who joined the teaching staff at the Kinderheim in 1953 and later became principal, has served as principal of the Lutherbrook Children's Center since it opened. The first year he was assisted in educating the Center's children, whose average stay was two or three years, by teachers Donna Luepke and George Hamaishi. The present teaching staff consists of Arthur Herzog, Raymond Ryskowski, Louis Kingsboro, Timothy Krentz, and Lynn Frey with four teacher aides assisting them.

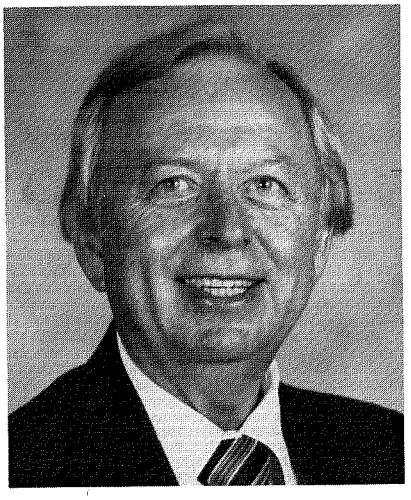
In 1961, Richard J. Hass was Supervisor of Social Work. Today C. Wayne Nafzger holds that position and is assisted by five social workers, William Davis, Jeffrey Edwards, David Gordon, Allegra Hess, and Edviena Johnson. Dr. Reginald Orsolini is the Consultant Psychologist and Mary Orsolini is the Center's nurse.

Louis Zaino is the Supervisor of Group Living at the Center and is also serving as supervisor of one of the cottages. The other cottage supervisors are Linda Darling, Ronna Green, and Marilyn McCarthy. They are assisted in their work by twenty child care workers, five night attendants, and five summer workers.

George Pasko, maintenance supervisor, is assisted by a staff of four; Bonnie Chiazzano, Food Service Supervisor, is also assisted by a staff of four. Three secretaries complete the total staff of the Center.

Below: This building was once the hospital of the orphan home and is now the home of the Lutherbrook custodian.





LeRoy Moderow, Kinderheim teacher 1953-61, and Lutherbrook principal 1961 to present.

DAVEA

The DuPage Area Vocational Education Authority, commonly called DAVEA, is located at 301 N. Swift Road in Addison. The establishment of DAVEA was approved by public referendum in May of 1971. Construction began in June of 1973, and the facility opened in September of 1974.

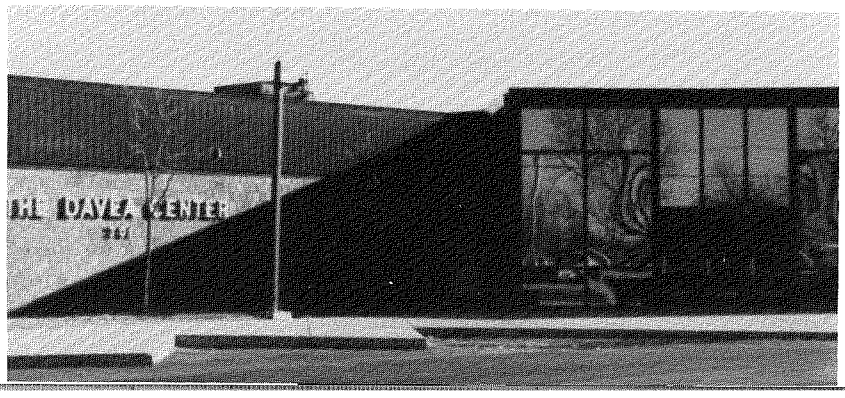
The DAVEA Center is an educational cooperative involving high school districts 86, 87, 94, 99, 100, 108, 201 and 202. A variety of sophisticated career-training programs, which would not be financially possible for a single high school district to offer, are available to students from member district high schools who select DAVEA as an "elective subject." Juniors and seniors may elect training in one of 33 DAVEA Center programs spending half of each school day at the Center and the remainder at their local high school. DAVEA is free to students from member district high schools, and free bus transportation between the "home" high school and the DAVEA Center is provided.

DAVEA also provides adult training opportunities through its Extension Training Program (DET), which is held during convenient evening hours and through a special daytime adult program. Adults, who take DAVEA Extension Training Program courses or attend DAVEA on a flexible daytime schedule, must pay a fee.

All DAVEA programs are technologically advanced and are developed in conjunction with business and industry. Advisory committees of business and industrial representatives constantly monitor DAVEA programs to make certain they offer the kind of training needed by area employers. DAVEA's Advisory Council is drawn from the entire community and consists of 26 operational committees and over 200 persons. The Council has played a very active role in all design and development stages of the DAVEA Center.

The 250,000-square-foot DAVEA Center is reportedly the nation's largest secondary vocational training facility and has served as a prototype for similar facilities both in the United States and abroad. It is nationally recognized as a leader in vocational training and competency-based education.

Information about DAVEA can be obtained by contacting any member high school counselor. Adults, and others who do not attend DAVEA member high schools, can receive additional information by calling or writing the DAVEA Center.





Elmer Krage, Lillian Moody and Angelo Chrysogelos at the opening of the 1979 Trade Fair at DAVEA.

Ray Graham Assn.

The Ray Graham Association for the Handicappe was named after Ray Graham, the director of specia education for Illinois from 1943 to 1961. The Associ ation has a history that now spans more than thre decades. It has grown to become the largest organi zation of its kind in the United States, with a networ of services meeting the needs of more than 1,70 handicapped persons.

The Association was founded by a group of par ents with the common bond of handicapped chil dren and was known as Bonaparte School, housed i the Addison Municipal Building from 1958 through 1962. The name was changed to Community Welfare Association, which then merged with the Ray Gra ham Rehabilitation Center.

The Association is funded by the community through township revenue sharing, United Way/ Crusade of Mercy, corporate grants and gifts, and contributions of money, goods and services.

The programs offered span all age groups from the newly-born infant to the senior citizen and include pre-school, prevocational, vocational, and residential programs, along with various support units such as counseling, therapy, transportation and job placement.

Among the people being served at the program level are mentally and/or physically handicapped, epileptic, learning disabled, emotionally disturbed and autistic persons from West and Northwest Cook County and all of DuPage County.

Special services of Ray Graham include the Family Support Unit, which allows a developmentally disabled client to live in the least restrictive environment and to prevent institutionalization.

Addison School Board

Addison Elementary School District #4 was established in 1842, and from that time on there has been a Board of Education. Earlier boards had five members, but today it has seven members, serving staggered terms of four years each. Fred Helfers, a school board member from 1944 to 1965, probably has the record for the longest continuous service; and Howard Selcke served for 14 years, beginning in 1951. A great many others have given heavily of their time and talents in this capacity through the last 141 years.

On November 8, 1983, six places on the Board were up for election or reelection. The newly elected Board consists of Carl Menconi, President; Carol Cesario, Richard Heistand, Karen Jeschke, Ted Kato, Kenneth Krauter and Robert Krzeminski.

The function of the Board of Education is to provide for a school system and establish general policies in keeping with the best interests of the children, youth and adults of the community and the requirements of state law. The areas of responsibility of the Board include: adopting goals and policies that reflect community needs and state requirements; ensuring that the superintendent and staff understand those goals and policies and how to pursue them; monitoring district performance to see that results are consistent with goals and policies; and striving to obtain adequate financial and human resources for the goals they want to pursue.



School Board 1971. Standing: Herb Grubb, Fred Wren, Art Frey and Robert Stacey; seated: Ted Kato, Barbara Brust and Pat Jones.



Present School Board, 1983. Back row: Carl Menconi, Kenneth Krauter, Robert Krzeminski and Richard Hiestand. Front row: Karen Jeschke, Ted Kato and Carol Cesario.



Left: Present Superintendent of District #4, Dr. Larry Weck, July, 1983.

Churches

St. Paul Lutheran



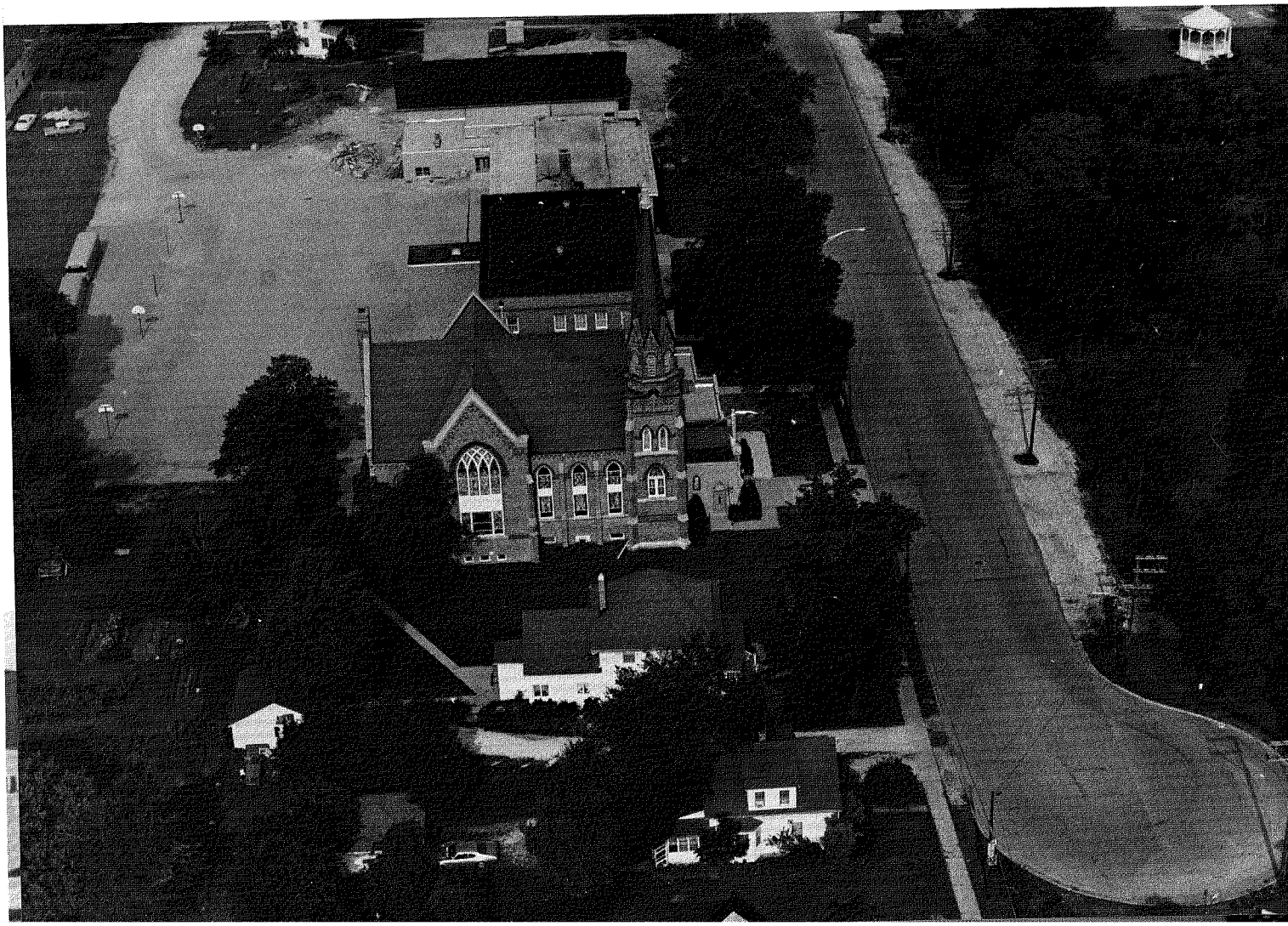
The congregation worships at St. Paul, 1977.

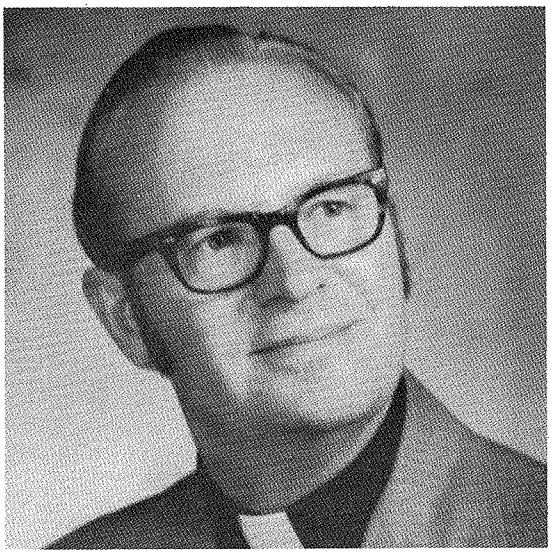
A 1972 aerial view of St. Paul Church and School, also showing old gazebo in upper right and first Lutheran School, built in 1849, upper left.

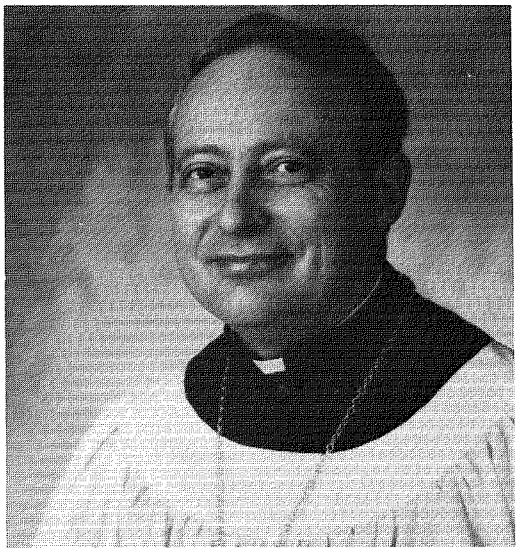
Pastors who have served the St. Paul congregation include Daniel Poellot, 1935-1953; Walter Rehmus, 1953-1959; Reuben Garber, 1958-1962; Richard Raedeke 1960-1963; Harlan C. Wendler, 1962-1970; Richard Walther, 1967-1977; Charles McClean, 1971-1976; Harold Krentz, 1979 to present; and W. Gail Rabe, 1978 to present. Others who have served the congregation are interim pastors David Krueger and Timothy Strehlow, pastoral assistant Richard Schaefer, vicar Henry Wesenberg, youth director Jack Giles and parish worker Ellen Marcinco.

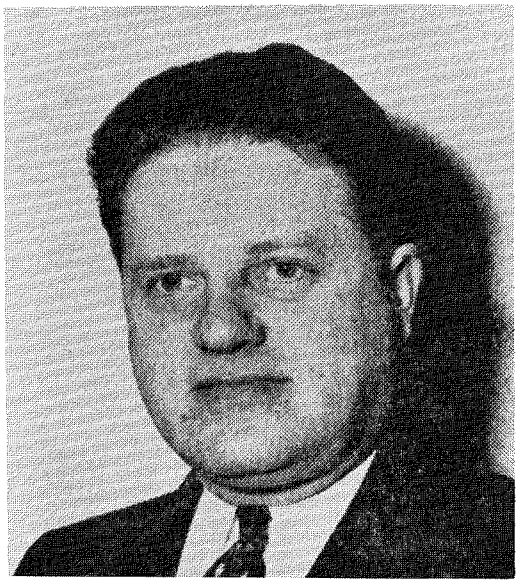
Reverend Harold Krentz holds the distinction of serving first as a teacher (1960-1976), pastoral assistant (1976-77), vicar (1978-79), and ordained pastor since 1979. In more recent years special pastors Gotthold Elbert and Luther Streufert were hired for the German services.

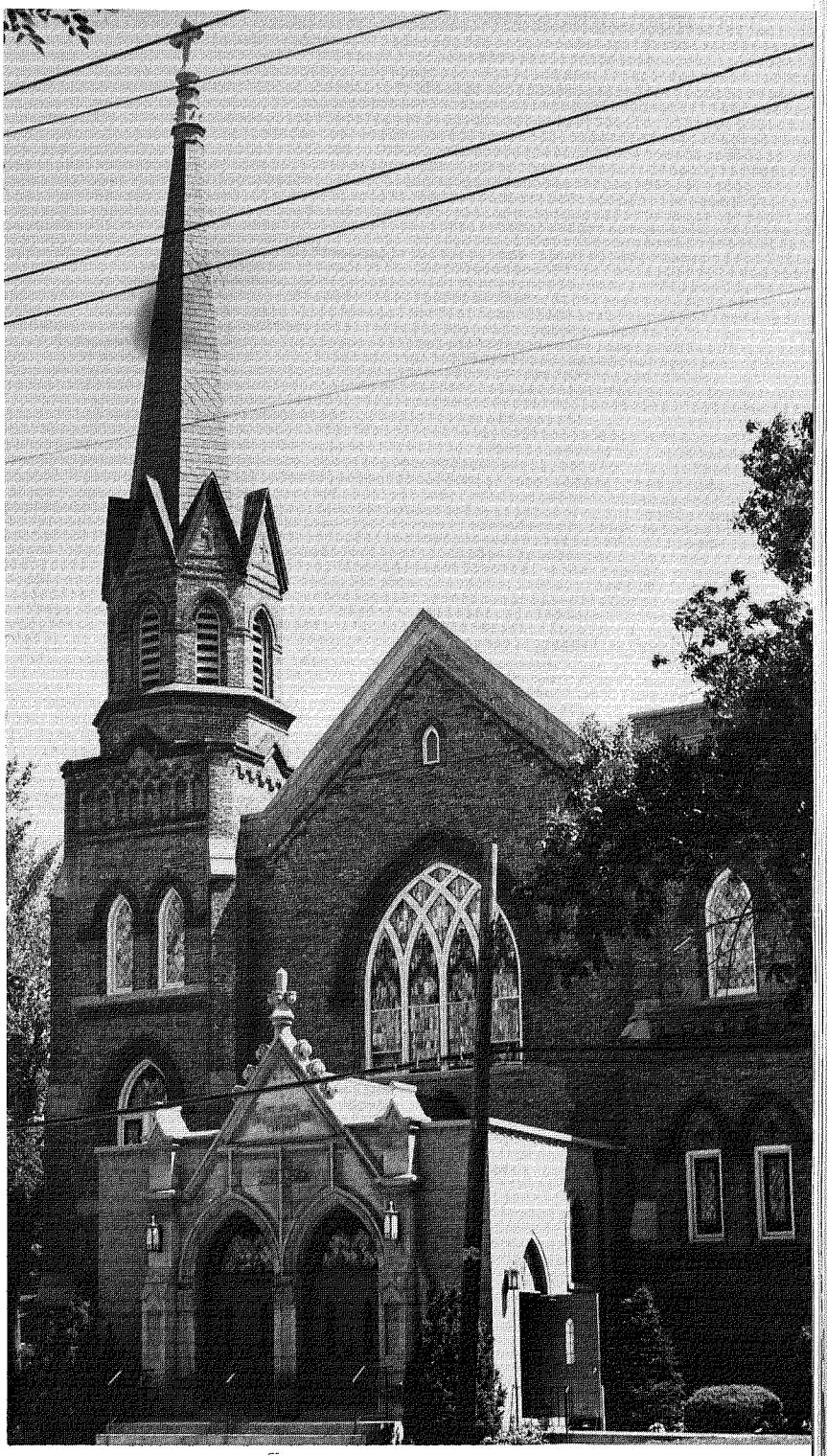
Because the congregation has required two pastors for a number of years, a second parsonage was bought on Iowa Street in 1960. Later it was sold to Michael Haberstitch, and a new parsonage was built at 141 Army Trail Road for $32,000, dedicated on November 3, 1970. Pastor Rabe lives there today while teacher Carl Burger lives in the first parsonage. Pastor Harold Krentz purchased the teacherage at 137 Army Trail Road and will move there when renovations are completed.











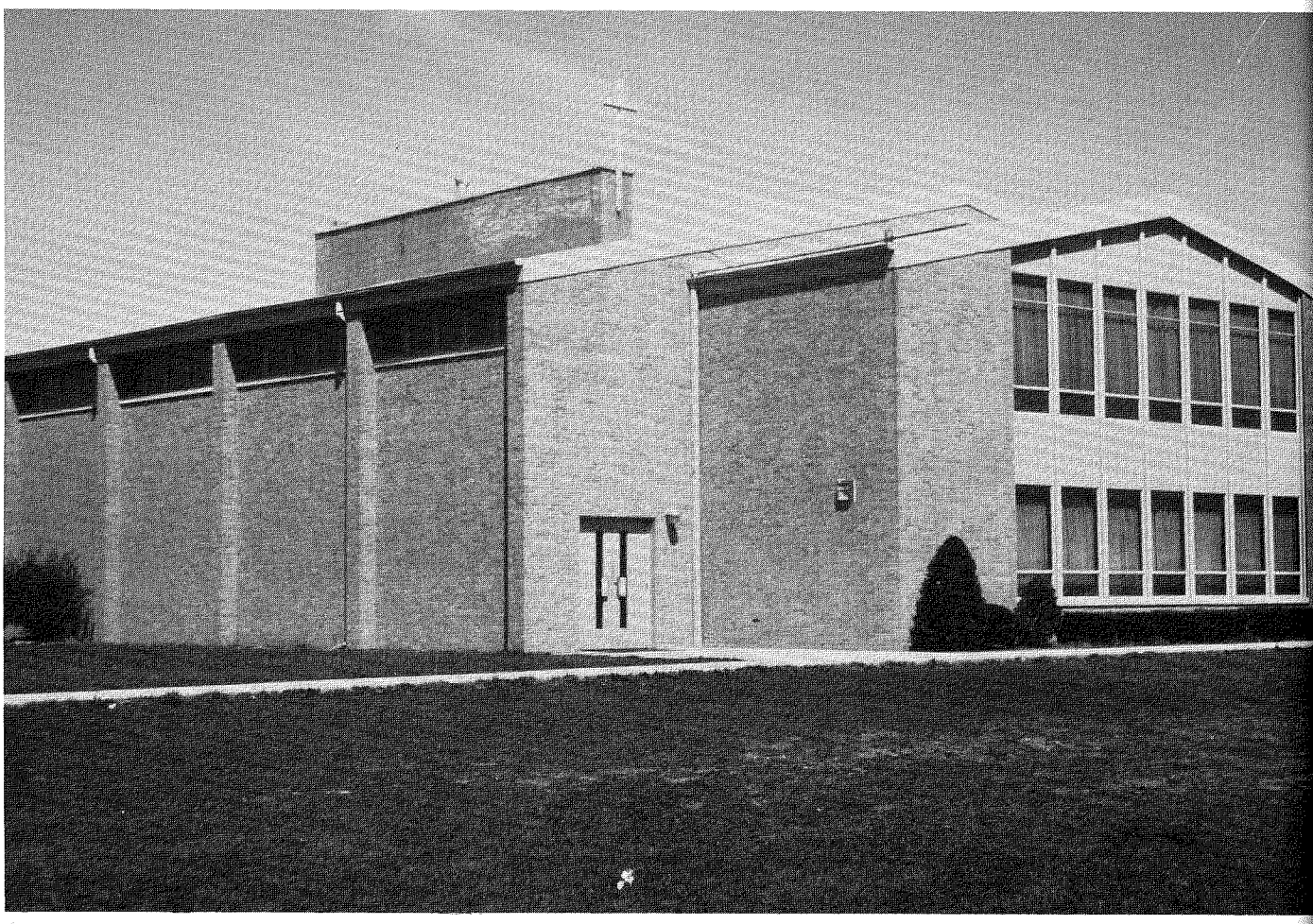
Above left: Rev. W. Gail Rabe, pastor since 1978.

Middle left: Rev. Harold Krentz, assistant pastor since 1979.

Left: Rev. Walter E. Rehmus, 1953-1959.

Above: St. Paul Lutheran Church.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church



St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on Palmer Ave

By 1950, religious facilities were inadequate to serve the increased population. Originally, most of the residents had been German Lutherans, and the few Catholic families who lived in Addison attended church in Elmhurst. But as the number of families increased, so did the number of faiths represented, and between 1954 and 1965, there were seven different churches built.

During the early years of Addison, Catholic families in the area met their spiritual needs through Immaculate Conception Church in Elmhurst, where about fifteen Addison families still attend church.

As the Catholic population in the area increased, Holy Ghost Church was established in Wood Dale, and the Catholics of Addison were transferred to that new parish. It remained this way until the post-World War II population boom, with its exodus to the suburbs, overtaxed the facilities at Holy Ghost.

On June 11, 1956, Bishop Martin McNamara, of the diocese of Joliet, established the Parish of St. Joseph to service the Catholic families in the area. Father Sylvester J. Mulloy was named administrator of the parish and with the help of a Benedictine priest, Fr. William Shonka, who was already active in the Addison area, began the organization of the St. Joseph's Parish.

At first Mass was celebrated in the firehouse on Lake Street, but as the congregation grew to 225 families it was moved to the basement of Oak School. Eventually, the decision was made to build a church and school for the people of St. Joseph's.

The members of the parish were asked to contribute toward the $275,000 cost of the original school and church, and on Thanksgiving Day, November 22, 1956, ground was broken. This first building housed four classrooms; the church and sacristy, now rooms 5, 6, 7 and 8; and the convent, now the library and school office.

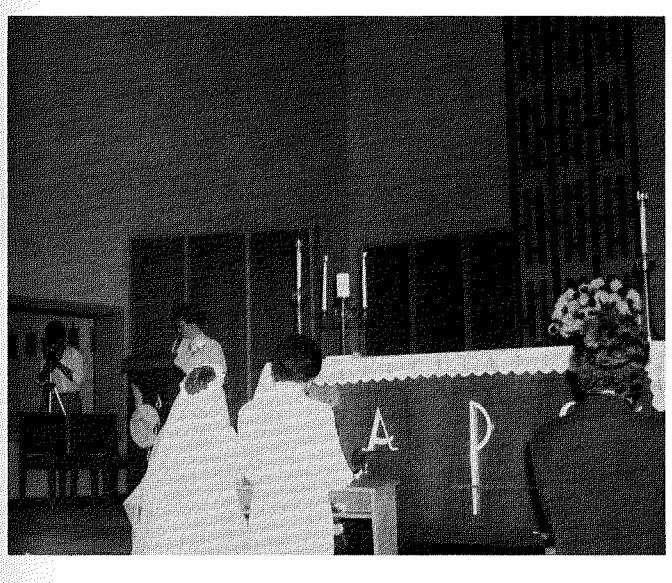
As the influx of Catholic families into the area continued, Masses soon overflowed into the basement, and the decision to erect the present church building was made. The church was designed to eventually function as a gymnasium when funds for the construction of a more formal church became available. At this time, the construction of a convent to house twelve nuns was found necessary and begun.

In April of 1963, the size of the parish had grown so much that the decision was reached by the Diocese to divide it in order to better serve the Catholics in the area. The name of the new parish was St. Philip the Apostle, and Fr. Salvatore Giunta was named its first pastor.

In December, 1979, the announcement was made of the change in position of Fr. Mulloy and Fr. Kevin Farrell, who had been Associate Pastor since 1974. Fr. Farrell was appointed Pastor of St. Joseph's Parish with Fr. Mulloy, the founding Pastor, appointed as Associate. St. Joseph's Church is the spiritual home of over 5,000 parishioners.



View of St. Joseph's Church also showing the school.



Above: The altar at St. Joseph's during a wedding, 1983.

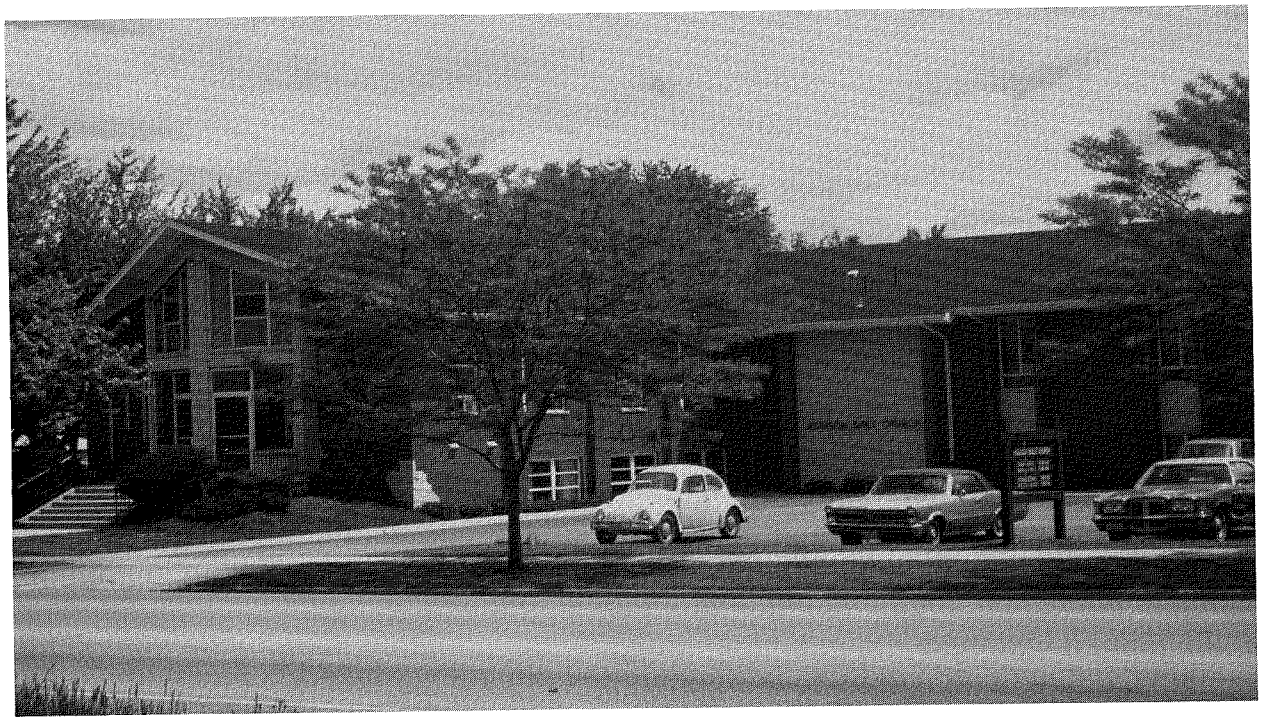
Right: Three photos of the St. Joseph's Oktoberfest, 1983.







Addison Bible Church



Addison Bible Church

In 1954 Albert Kurz and his wife, Donna, moved to Addison. Al was a student at Moody Bible Institute, while attending Grace Bible Church in Elmhurst. He and his wife were strongly impressed with the need for a Bible Church in Addison to minister to the needs of the people in this rapidly growing community. They found their mission field here and began the search for those people who would work with them.

Seven people met on August 27, 1954, and chose the name Addison Bible Church to serve as Mother Church. Meetings were first held in two homes; but as membership grew, Sunday morning services were moved to the Addison Fire Hall in November of 1954.

On February 1, 1955, Albert L. Kurz became pastor of the church and continued his ministry in Addison. In 1957, the church purchased property at 325 S. Addison Road with an eye toward building a church building. Ground was broken on September 14, 1958, even though the church leaders had been unable to obtain a building loan. Men from the church spent two hours before work each morning and many hours at night working to build the church. By February of 1959 the building was nearly 70% completed, and the roof was ready. At this time a $22,000 mortgage was obtained, and the church was finished in time for its dedication service on June 7, 1959. In 1961, 1962 and 1964 the church purchased additional lots and an older home, which was remodeled and used as a parsonage. The church now had a total of eight lots fronting on Addison Road.

On April 7, 1965 ground was broken for the new addition to the church, the educational wing. This was also the year that the Sunday School was named "Sunday School of the Year" at the Great Lakes District Conference and placed second in the nation of the Evangelical Free Churches.

During the summer of 1966, Assistant Pastor Myron Gaul and his wife arrived to occupy the house on the north side of the church (now the church office building). In 1967 the Gauls left Addison and were replaced by Nate Williams who became the Youth Director; and August 13, 1967 was the final Sunday of Pastor Al Kurz's ministry.

On May 5, 1968, Rev. Ray Schulenberg was called to be the second pastor of Addison Bible Church, where he served until June 30, 1970. In August of 1970 Nate Williams also left Addison.

During the two years following the resignation of Pastor Schulenburg, many men of God filled the pulpit of the church. For nine months Rev. Frank Currie served as interim pastor. In December of 1971 Mark T. Schafer came to speak at Addison Bible Church and was subsequently called to be pastor.

In August, 1976, Pastor Jim Cole became Assistant Pastor of Christian Education where he served until 1978, the same year Pastor Mark Schafer also left Addison. In 1979 Pastor Donald Lake became Pastor of Proclamation, and Pastor Dennis Gleason became Pastor of Administration and Christian Education.

Today there are approximately 125 members of the Addison Bible Church.

Addison United Presbyterian Church

The United Presbyterian Church was officially organized in 1963, and the first services were held on March 24 of that year in the Addison Municipal Building. The Reverend G. William Bingaman served as its first pastor.

In 1958 before any specific plans were drawn for church establishment, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago made a recommendation that the United Presbyterian Church accept the responsibility for providing a Christian ministry to the families of Addison. The Presbytery of Chicago accepted the recommendation, and plans were put into effect.

Early in 1972 the Rev. G. William Bingaman was named Organizing Minister for the soon-to-be Addison church, and he and his family moved here that February. Rev. Bingaman began a door-to-door campaign to meet the people; he met with officials of the Village to obtain permission to use the Municipal Building for a temporary church and scheduled meetings in six neighborhood homes. In June of 1962 a community-wide general meeting was scheduled in the Municipal Building, which was attended by 50 adults and 20 children.

The first worship service and church school classes were held in the Municipal Building on September 9, 1962. While many of the early churchgoers considered themselves members of a church, the little group then meeting in Addison still had to wait to become an officially organized church.

The Presbytery announced they had purchased a six-acre tract of land at the northeast corner of Army Trail and Mill Roads as a future site for a church building.

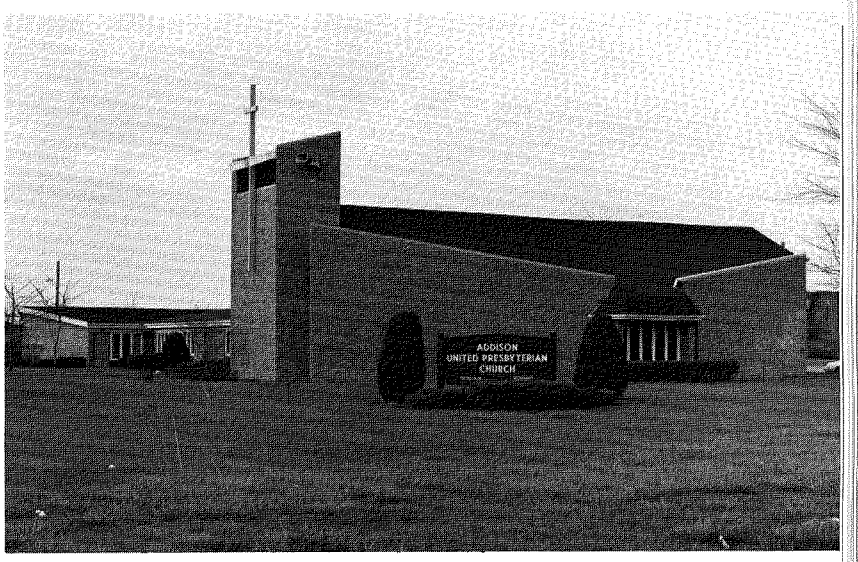
On March 24, 1963 in the Addison Municipal building, the service of organization of the Addison United Presbyterian Church was held.

By March of 1965 the membership roll had grown to 150 members. The church continued holding services in the Municipal Building, and ground was broken for the construction of the church building in 1965. The first worship service in the new building was conducted on Sunday, May 21, 1967.

In 1973 the church expanded the building by adding classrooms, storage space, washroom facilities, a large kitchen, and heating plant, and by enlarging the sanctuary. In October of 1975, dedication ceremonies were held for the enlarged building, a new organ and a memorial carillon.

The current membership of the church is 272. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Richard D. Brownlee, who was called in March of 1982, following the departure of the Rev. Bingaman in October of 1980. Mr. Bingaman accepted the call of the John Calvin United Presbyterian Church of Apache Junction, Arizona, after having served more than 18 years in Addison.

Dr. Brownlee and his wife and three children are now residents of Addison, after moving here from Chicago where he was pastor of the Rogers Park Presbyterian Church.



Addison United Presbyterian Church

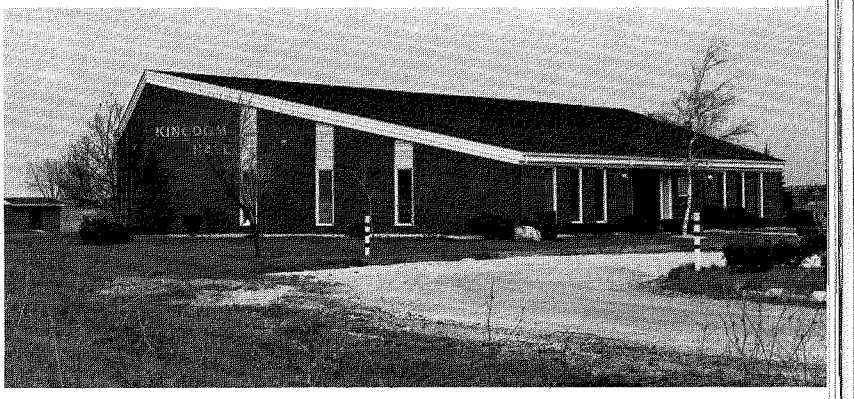
Addison Congregation Of Jehovah's Witnesses

The Addison Illinois Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses holds its meetings at 19 W 301 W. Grove Street at the northwest end of Addison.

The first meetings of this congregation were held, starting in 1948, in the Wood Dale Community Center in Wood Dale, a building now occupied by a restaurant. These first meetings were attended by 14 persons. In 1955 a Kingdom Hall was built in Bensenville, and by 1973 the congregation had grown to the point where quarters were cramped.

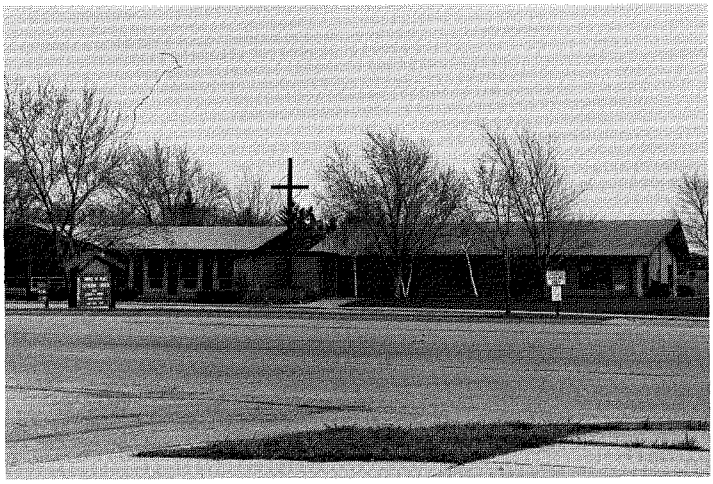
A new Kingdom Hall was proposed, and land purchased in Addison for the construction of a new facility. The building was started in October of 1973 and completed in April, 1974. Most of the work was done by volunteer help on weekends.

By 1975, continued growth in membership resulted in the formation of a new congregation using the Kingdom Hall, known as the Elk Grove Congregation. The two groups now have a combined attendance of approximately 300 persons each Sunday.



Jehovah's Witnesses Kingdom Hall

Prince Of Peace Lutheran Church



Prince of Peace Lutheran Church with additions.

The history of Prince of Peace goes back to October, 1959, when the Board of American Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America announced its decision to develop a mission in Addison, Illinois. Newly ordained Melvin Holtz was the mission developer. A parsonage was purchased at 101 N. Adams Drive in Addison. A steering committee was formed and the first service was held on Sunday, November 8, 1959 in the cafeteria of Oak School with approximately 125 men, women, and children in attendance. Pre-organization work was planned, a constitution approved and election of the first Church Council held.

Prince of Peace Lutheran Church became a legally responsible congregation on Sunday, March 13, 1960 when so declared by the Rev. Dr. Howard Weeg, President of the Illinois Synod. The following week a new temporary church home was established in two stores at 19 N. Addison Road. In May, 1960, Prince of Peace was officially welcomed as a member of the Illinois Synod. The Rev. Melvin Holtz accepted the call to become permanent pastor in June, 1960. One year after organization, Pastor Holtz accepted a call to establish a mission at Garden City, Michigan. Dr. Luther Cooperrider of Maywood, Illinois, served as interim pastor. Increased enrollment made it necessary to seek larger quarters, so in May, 1961, services began at Army Trail School, 346 Army Trail Road. A call was extended to the Rev. Edward G. Anderson of Jacksonville, Illinois, and Pastor Anderson was installed on June 4, 1961.

Groundbreaking services were held on April 29, 1962 for the first unit of the present building, located at 1213 Army Trail Road, consisting of offices, a nave seating about 200, and Sunday Church School Fellowship Hall. At that time, the confirmed membership of the church was 170 with a baptized membership of 312. The cornerstone laying service took place on September 9, 1962, with Pastor Anderson conducting the historic ceremony.

The first worship service in the completed church building was on Thanksgiving Day, November 22, 1962. The Dedication Service was on June 16, 1963 with Robert J. Marshall, President of the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, officiating.

The congregation has been fortunate in having the services of four vicars spanning the years between 1964 and 1969. Barry L. Ralph, David Gustafson, Robert Sullivan and George Johnson all have since been ordained and are serving congregations from Pennsylvania to Minnesota.

The ninth anniversary was celebrated most appropriately with another groundbreaking ceremony for the second unit addition to the building. The addition provides the much needed space for the combination Sunday Church School/all-purpose room and church offices. The new building was dedicated on September 7, 1969.

Pastor Anderson accepted a call to St. Matthew Lutheran Church in Princeton, Illinois in August, 1969. Pastor Anderson had served Prince of Peace for eight years. The Rev. Henry M. Williams was ordained in the Lutheran Church of America and installed as pastor of Prince of Peace in a memorable service on September 28, 1969. Pastor Williams served until July of 1981, Pastor Armin G. Weng served from February of 1982, to December, 1983. At present, an interim pastor is officiating.

Current membership is 715.

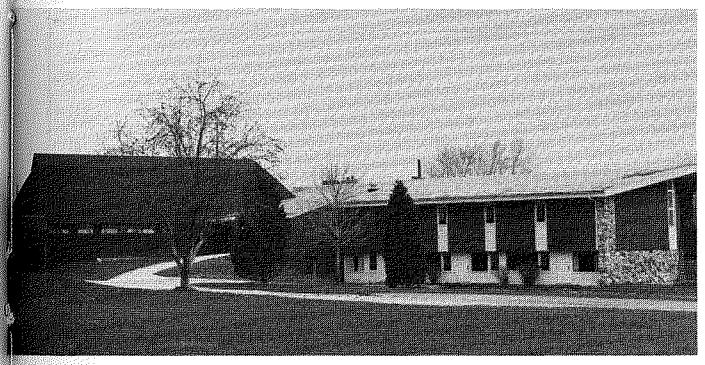
Good Samaritan United Methodist Church

In 1959, the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church made a survey of Addison residents to see if there were enough Methodists living in the area to establish a new church. A meeting was held at the Fullerton School in October, and when it was realized there was a need, they began the formation of the church to be known as the Good Samaritan Methodist Church.

The first service was held in the Fullerton School on December 6, 1959, with the organizing pastor, Rev. Richard F. Mellor, officiating.

An organizational service was held on Sunday, January 31, 1960, in Fullerton School with 153 charter members present plus many dignitaries of the Methodist Church. Soon afterward, property was purchased at 960 Army Trail Road as the future site of a church building.

Rev. Mellor, organizing pastor, continued at the church until April 18, 1960. Then Rev. Fred B. Morris and his wife moved into Addison, and he became the pastor of the congregation. They moved into the parsonage, which was then located on Natalie Lane near Army Trail Road.



Board meetings, choir practice and youth groups met in the basement.

The congregation continued to meet at the Fullerton School until July 15, 1962, when the beautiful church building was completed. The Consecration Service was held on September 16, 1962.

In June of 1963, Rev. Morris left Good Samaritan to enter the mission field, and Rev. Charles L. Kepler became pastor on July 7, 1963, serving until June 12, 1966. Rev. Douglas Bonebrake served as the next pastor until August of 1973, and the present pastor, Rev. Jay P. Walkington, began serving on August 19, 1973.

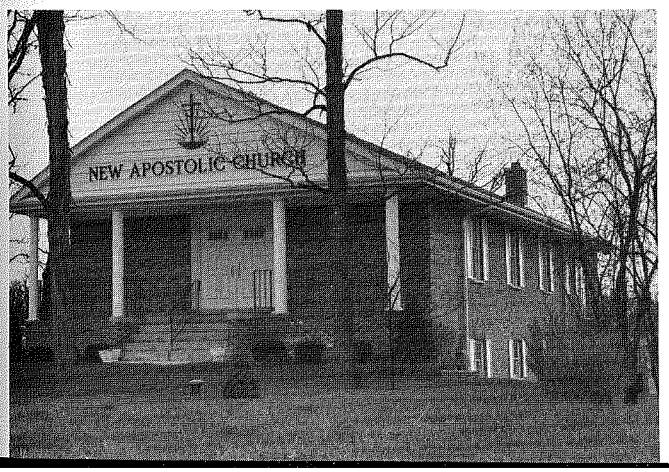
The name of the church was changed to the Good Samaritan United Methodist Church when the Methodist Church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

As the church grew, a new sanctuary and church offices were added in 1981 with the Consecration Service held in the new sanctuary on May 10, 1981.

There are a number of active prayer groups, meeting the needs of different age levels, and prayer-study groups known as *Koinoia.* Also very active are the United Methodist Youth Fellowship, Senior High U.M.Y.F. for high school age members, and the Jr. U.M.Y.F. for junior high school age members. There is also a very active men's fellowship, known as United Methodist Men.

Among the annual events of the Good Samaritan Church are United Methodist Men's Annual Pancake Day in May, a spring brunch in March, a Square Dance in May, Palm Sunday Cantata by the Chancel Choir, Summer Bible School for children, a Halloween Carnival and a Bazaar in the Fall.

The congregation has grown to 400 members.



Messiah Baptist Church

Although the Messiah Baptist Church was founded a few years after the Chicago Fire, it was not until July 26, 1976 that the congregation moved to its Addison location at 600 S. Villa Avenue. Prior to this time the congregation had been meeting in Broadview, but the congregation outgrew this building.

In July of 1965, a special meeting was held, and the church voted in favor of purchasing nine acres of land in Addison for future expansion of Messiah Baptist Church. The property was purchased, but it was financially unfeasible to build at that time. The building in Broadview was enlarged and remodeled in 1970 instead.

In 1972, Rev. Bob Henson was called to be the pastor. Feeling the need for expanding the facilities, he led the church into a one-million dollar bond program in July, 1974, to relocate on the land in Addison.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on August 18, 1974, with Herbert W. Jaeger and Associates as the builders. Construction progressed as bonds were sold. The new construction was planned to accommodate 1,500 in Sunday School. The record high attendance reached on Pastor Henson's first anniversary in April, 1973, was 1,068 and continued to rise.

In the heat of summer on July 26, 1976, the church moved into the new facility. In December, 1978, Rev. Bob Henson resigned his pastorate to fill the call to Calvary Baptist Church in National City, California, and on July 19, 1979, Rev. Terry Brillhart was called to be pastor.

Many improvements have been made on the property, which has been annexed into the Village of Addison. There are now lights along the driveway from Villa Avenue to the parking lot, beautiful green shrubs crossing the front of the building, and sidewalks in front of the property.

On April 24, 1983, Messiah Baptist Church celebrated its 93rd anniversary.



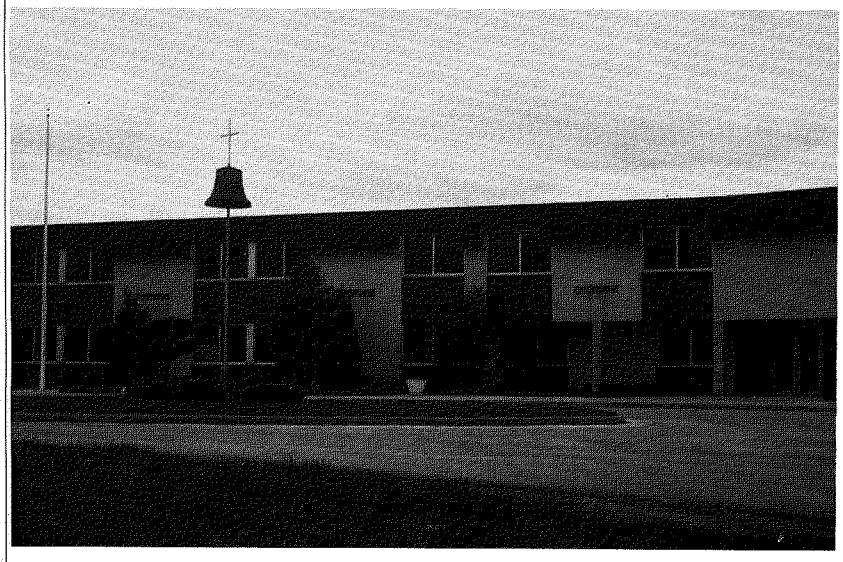
Above left: Good Samaritan Methodist Church on Army Trail Rd., 1984. Below left: New Apostolic Church, Wood Dale Rd. Above: Messiah Baptist Church



Calvary United Pentecostal Church.



First Baptist Church.



St. Philip the Apostle Church and School.

St. Philip The Apostle Catholic Church

On May 31, 1963, Father Salvatore C. Giunta was officially named pastor of the new parish of St. Philip the Apostle by the late Bishop Martin D. McNamara, the first bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Joliet in Illinois. The boundaries of the new parish included an area that had been part of St. Joseph Parish which was established in Addison seven years earlier. On May 31, 1964, the new pastor broke ground for the combination church and school. The new school was opened in September, 1965, under the direction of the School Sisters of St. Francis from Rockford, Illinois. Sister Mary Bernarde Kloepfer was named principal, and Sisters Carol Jean Ory and Loras Ann Strandel came with her to help start the four grades of the new school. The next four years saw the school grow to an eight grade grammar school, and in 1977 a kindergarten was added.

The new parish grew quickly, and the first assistant pastor was assigned in June of 1965. On October 31, 1967, the late Bishop Romeo R. Blanchette, second bishop of Joliet, blessed the newly completed building.

The second phase of St. Philip the Apostle parish began in October, 1979, when the founding pastor announced that a lifetime ambition was about to be fulfilled. The new bishop of Joliet, Bishop Joseph L. Imesch, granted Fr. Giunta's request to work with the Catholic Bishops' Relief Services, serving the poor of the Near East. Because St. Philip's, under Fr. Giunta's guidance, had grown into a parish family of some 2,000 individual families, a new pastor would have to be named. Subsequently, Fr. Bernard J. Toomey became the second pastor of St. Philip the Apostle on January 3, 1980.

With the continuing growth of the parish, a consensus was sought as to how to improve the quality of parish life. This resulted in the building of a Parish Center consisting of meeting rooms and other facilities that would better serve the entire parish. The Parish Center was opened for activities in the Fall of 1983.

In March of 1983 after eighteen years of service, Sister Mary Bernarde Kloepfer, SSSF, announced her intention to retire the following June. Members of the parish school board formed a search committee to find another principal. Sister Theresa Thoenen, SSSF, was selected as Sister Mary Bernarde's successor and immediately began to prepare the school for the opening of the 1983-84 academic year.

As was written in "The Continuing Story of St. Philip's", a church publication, the people of the parish are to be commended. Most of them came from established parishes to build this new parish and accepted the challenge enthusiastically.

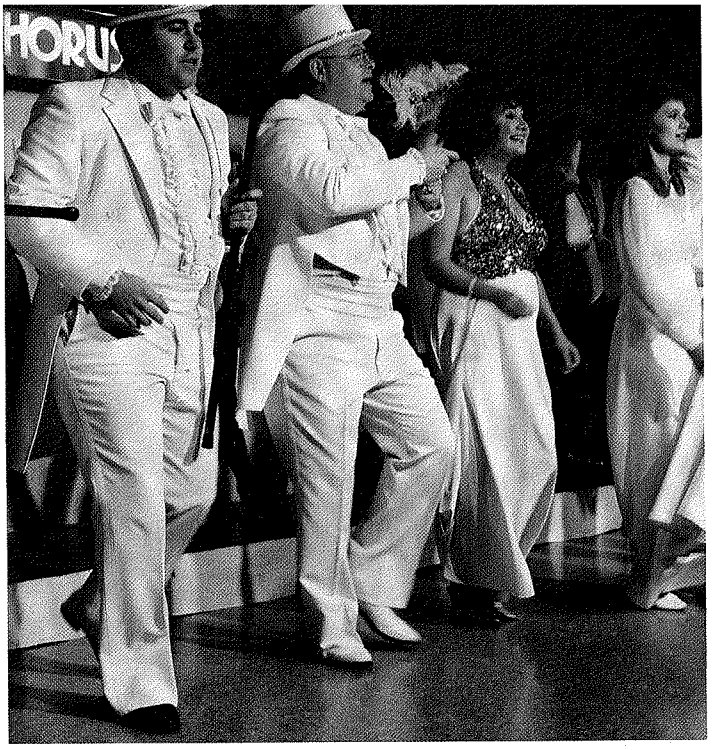
"Nostalgia"

Since 1973 community members of all faiths have gathered together at St. Philip the Apostle Church to entertain and be entertained in the musical celebration, "Nostalgia".

They have traveled from "New York, New York" in 1973, with the musical "Oliver" to "Ports-A-Plenty" in '74. Nostalgia toasts "America in '76", "Entertainment Through the Years, '78", "Entertainment Now and Then '80", and in '82 they had "Many Moments to Remember", sampling some of the Best of Broadway!

And in the centennial spirit, October 19, 20, 26 and 27, 1984, brings "Entertainment Around the World", highlighting the ethnic heritage of Addison residents.

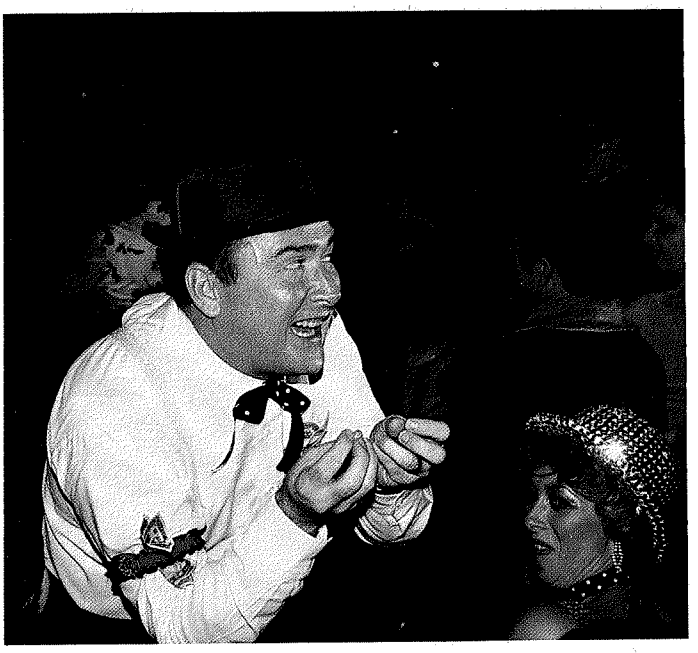
Coordinators include: Sue and Paul Paulikas, chairmen, five years; Pat and Dick Jenisch, chairman, one year; Chip and Jo Ann O'Brien, entertainment coordinators for many years and chairmen for 1984 October Centennial Nostalgia.



Ron Calabrese, Arnold Delveaux, Lou Dae Fontana, and Penny Samyn in "Nostalgia, 1982".



"We're in the Money", Nostalgia, 1982.



Above: Chip O'Brien, 1982, sings a song from "Oliver".

Below: "Camelot", 1978.

Below: "Flower Drum Song", Nostalgia 1980.





Church Of Christ



Villa Ave. Church of Christ.

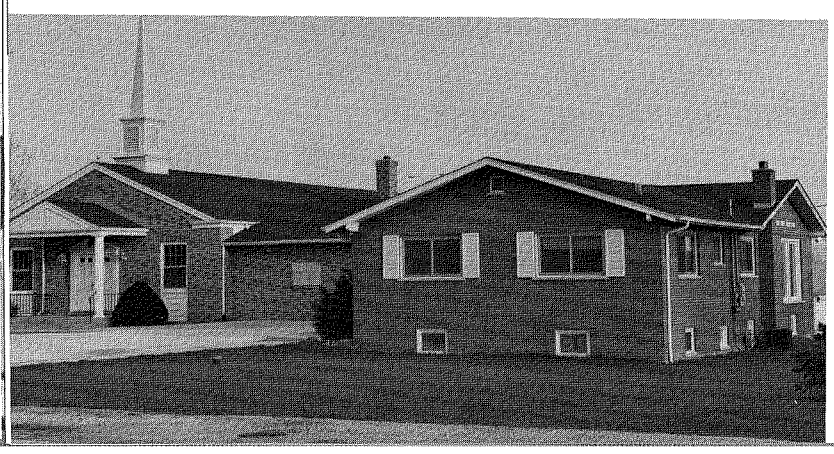
The Villa Avenue Church of Christ held its first services in Addison in June of 1967 in the basement of the home of the first preacher, Evangelist Windell R. Fikes. The original membership totaled 50.

The present building at 750 S. Villa Avenue, a red brick colonial design, was built in 1969. It includes a large auditorium, a baptistry, dressing rooms, two bathrooms, five classrooms, storage room, office, foyer, nursery, kitchen, class material room and a preachers' study.

The preachers who have served the church are Windell R. Fikes, Richard E. Goodwin, Milton Reed, Harold Clement, Harold Driscol, Carol Schriner, Roy T. Story, and the present preacher, Evangelist Timothy Wilkes.

Church programs include youth devotionals for teenagers and their friends, a Brother's Keeper program for all members, and a Food Pantry and Clothes Closet for benevolence work. Two gospel meetings are held each year with guest evangelists, and various fellowship dinners are held throughout the year. The church is sponsoring one of its members who is receiving training at a preacher's school in Memphis, Tennessee. Support is also given to the Schultz-Lewis Childrens Home in Valparaiso, Indiana. Present membership in the Villa Avenue Church of Christ is eighty.

Sunny Place Church of God, Oak Street.

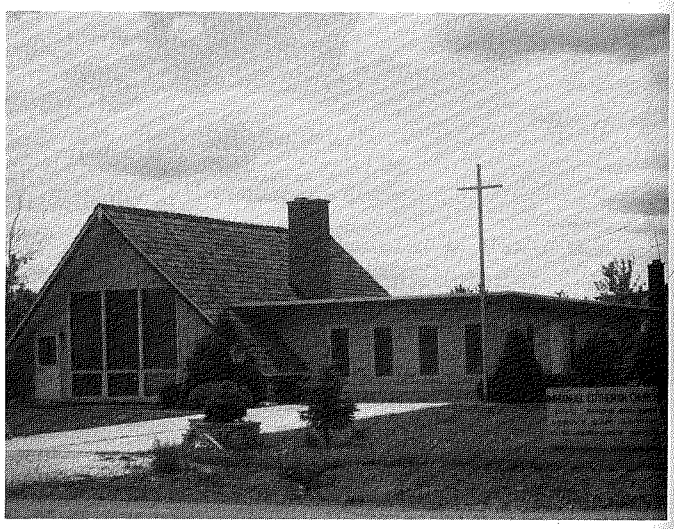


Immanuel Lutheran Church

On September 13, 1966, a group of Lutherans, looking for a conservative Lutheran church, organized the Immanuel Lutheran Church and joined the conservative body, The Church of the Lutheran Confession. In its first years, Immanuel services were conducted by Pastor Bertram Naumann, who served his own congregation in Hales Corners, Wisconsin first, then drove to Elmhurst to conduct services held at the Elmhurst YMCA. On July 14, 1968, Pastor David Shierenbeck was installed as the first resident pastor of Immanuel. Although Pastor Shierenbeck lived in Addison, the church itself had not yet found a permanent location. For a while services were held at the LaGrange YMCA. Then in June of 1970, Immanuel purchased the property and building at the church's present location, just west of Lombard Road on Army Trail Road in Addison. After remodelling the building to suit the church purposes, the first worship was held on September 27, 1970, with special dedication services on November 15 of that year.

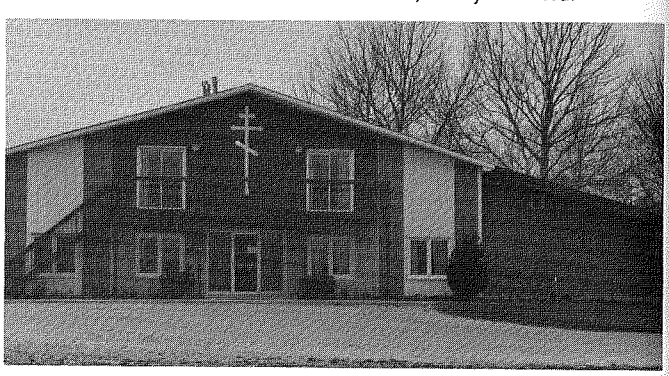
The original membership of Immanuel Lutheran Church was 39. Today membership stands at 64.

In addition to the earliest pastors, Bertram Naumann who served from 1966 to 1968 and David Schierenbeck who served from 1968 to 1975, other pastors were James Sandeen from 1975 to 1976, Douglas Libby from 1976 to 1980 and Theodore Barthels, the present pastor who came to Immanuel Lutheran in 1980.

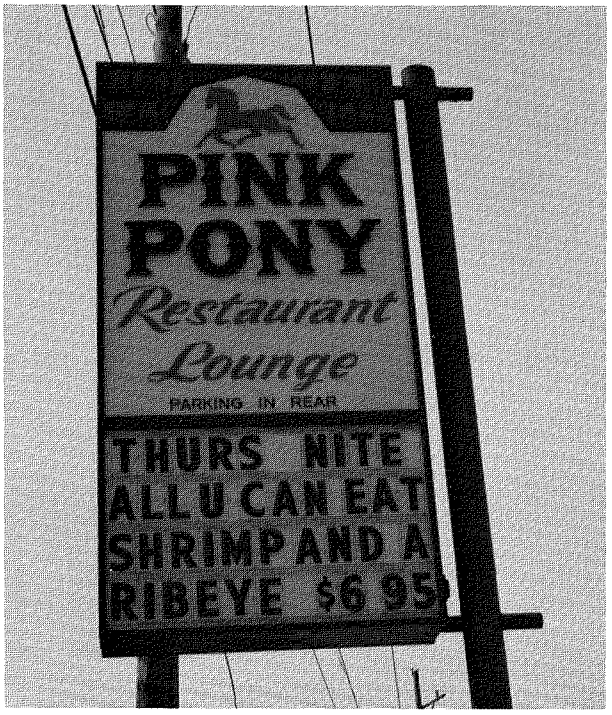


Immanuel Lutheran Church, Army Trail Rd.

St. Andrews Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Army Trail Rd.



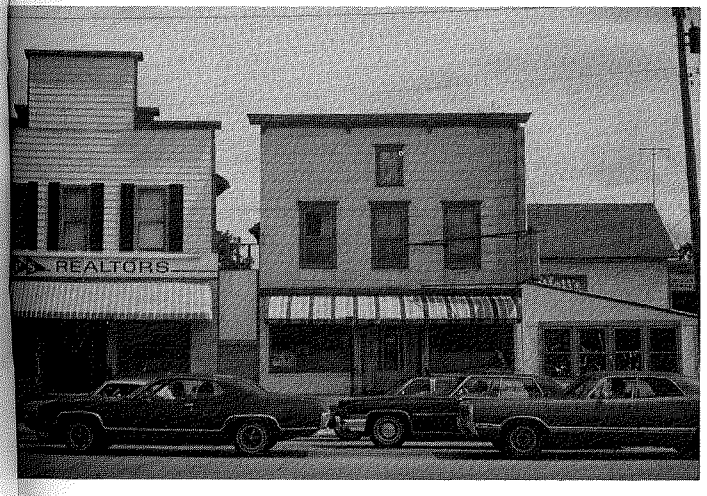
Business



Sign at the Pink Pony, 101 E. Lake St., 1983.

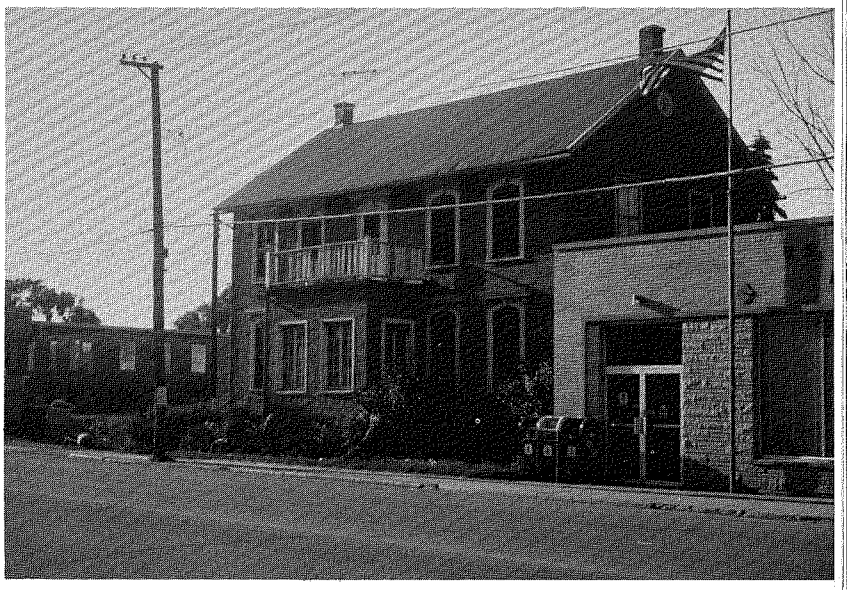


The old Weber House on Lake St. during demolition in 1974. At that time it was a tavern called The Big House.



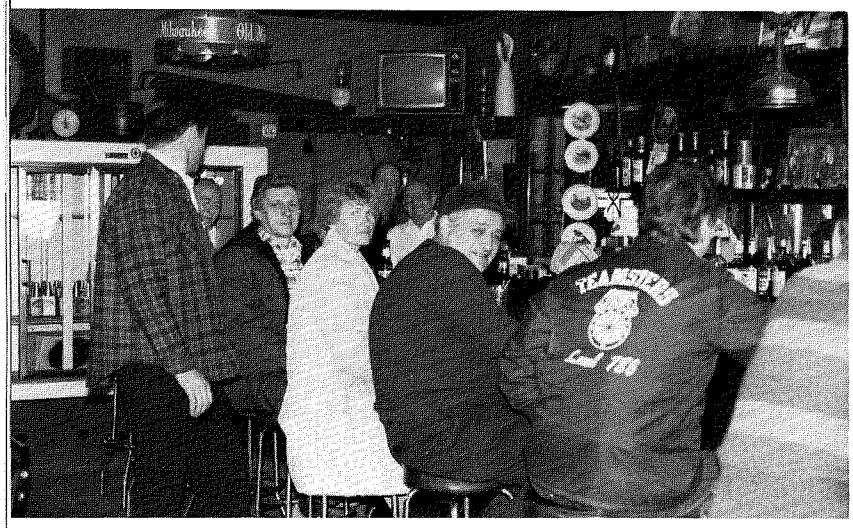


Sinclair service station on Lake St. with the old Addison water tower in the background.



Above: Addison Hotel west of the old post office on the north side of Lake St., now demolished.

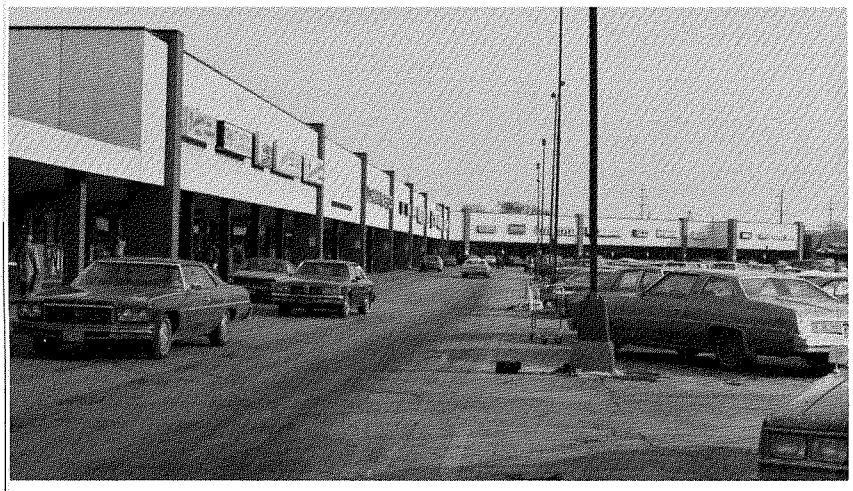
Left: Northeast corner of Lake St. and Addison Rd. Both buildings have been razed.



Interior of Gunderson's, formerly Lutz Meyer's Tavern.



Church's Garden Center on west Lake St.

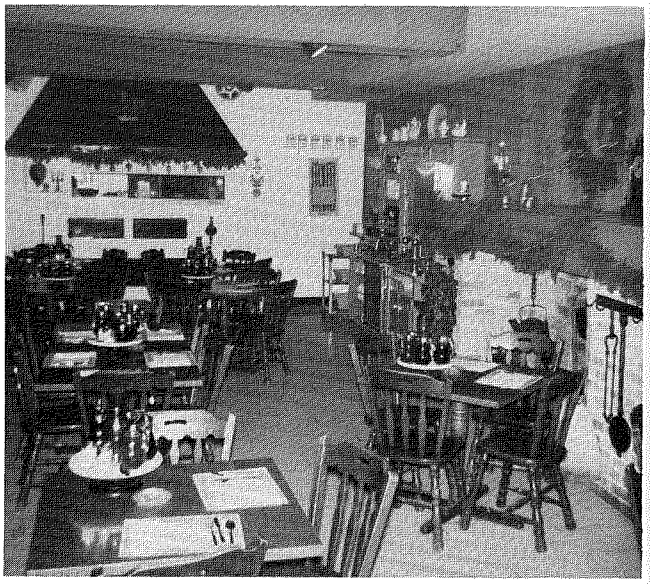


Green Meadows Shopping Center, 1983.



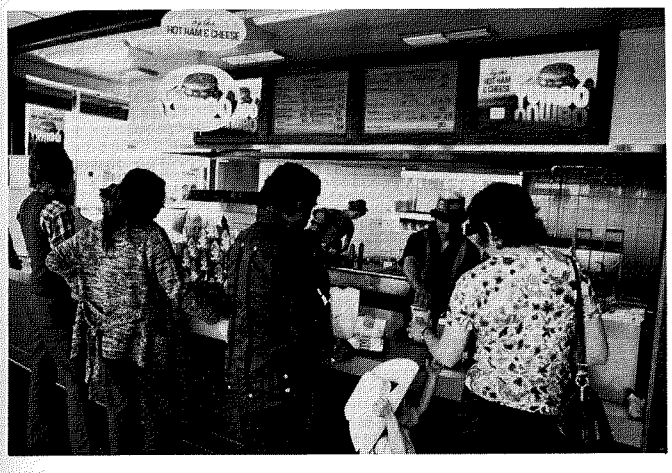
Fannie May Candies at Lake St. and Mill Rd.





Left: Exterior of Millie's Pancake Shoppe, 1983.

Above: Interior of Millie's, 1969.



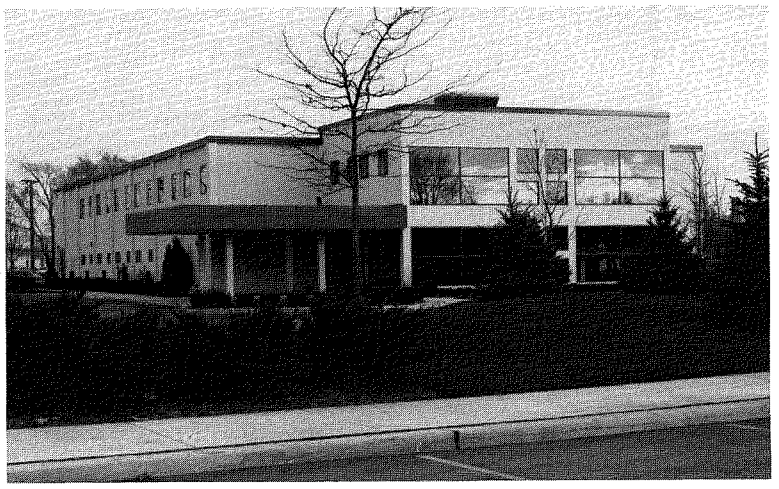
Interior of Burger King on Lake St. 1983.



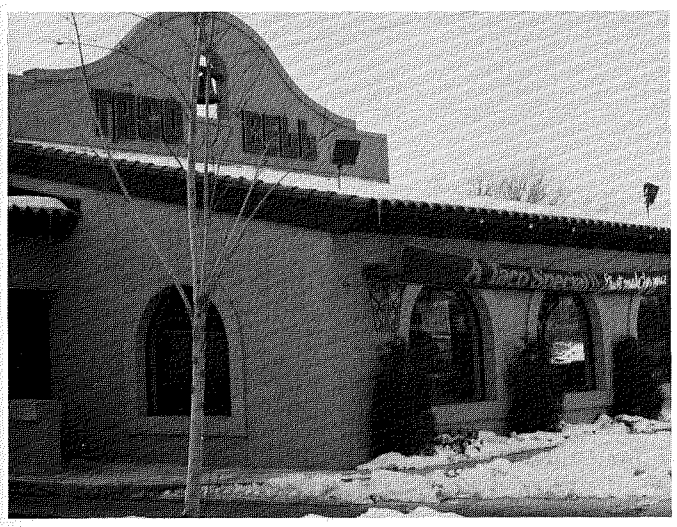
Addison Cinema on Lake St. and Kennedy Drive, now the Doctor's Building.



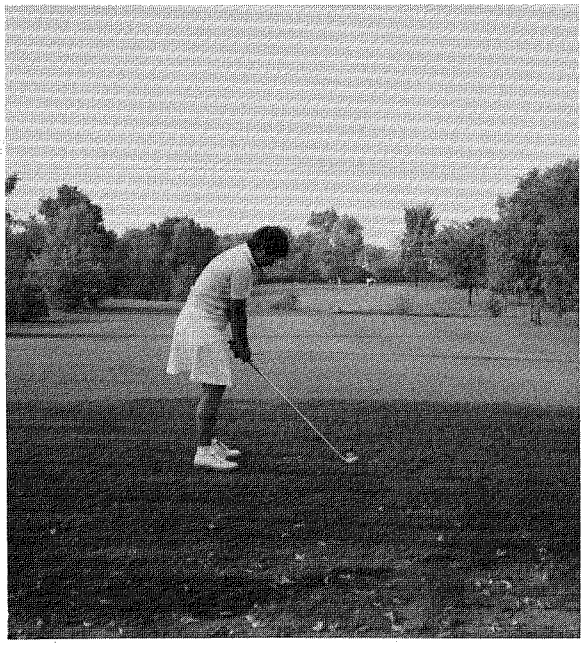
Store front of John's Butcher Block on Lake St., 1983.



The Addison Cinema after remodeling as the Doctor's Building which opened late in 1983.

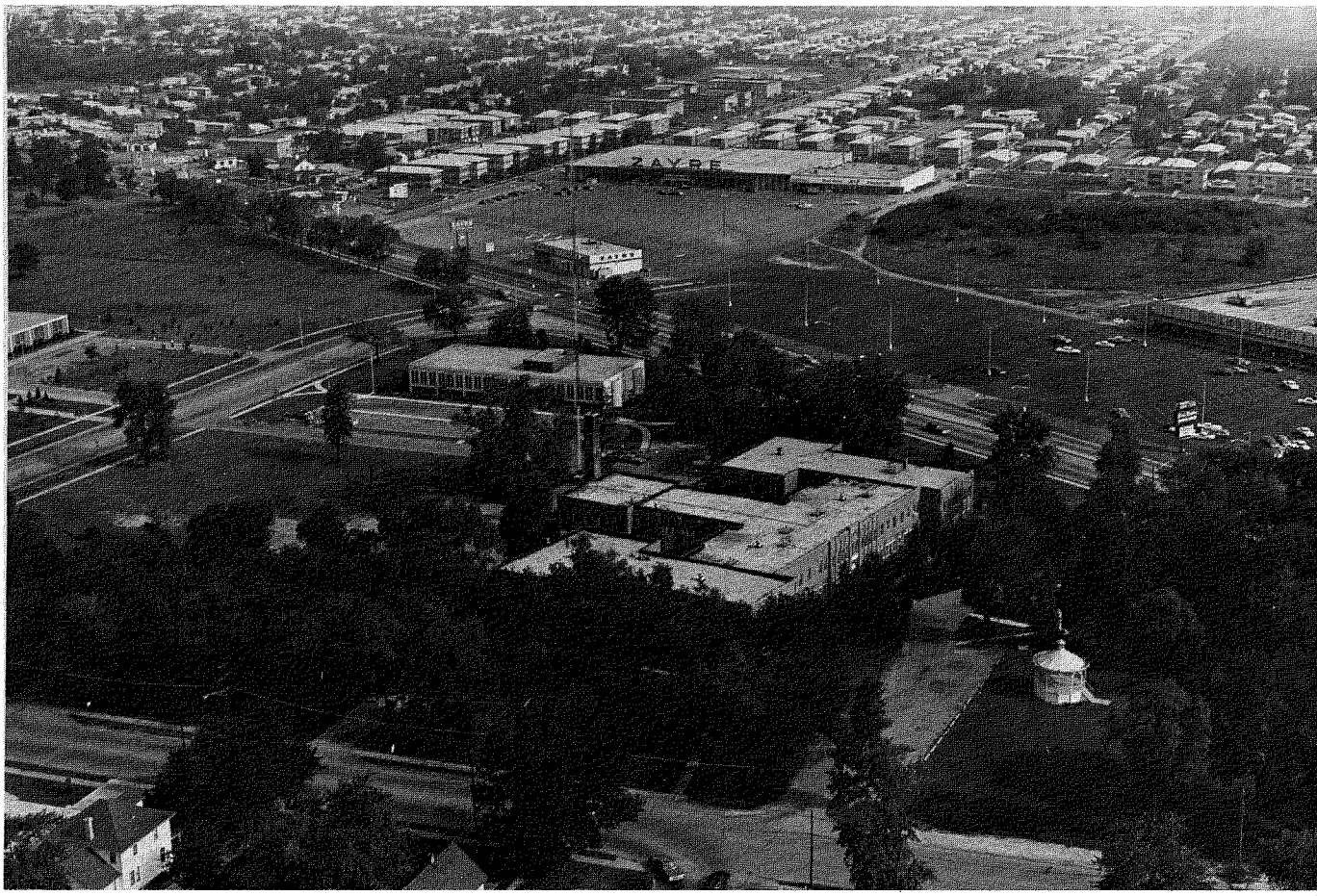


Taco Bell on Lake St.



Sue Chramosta tees off at the third hole of the Addison Golf Club.

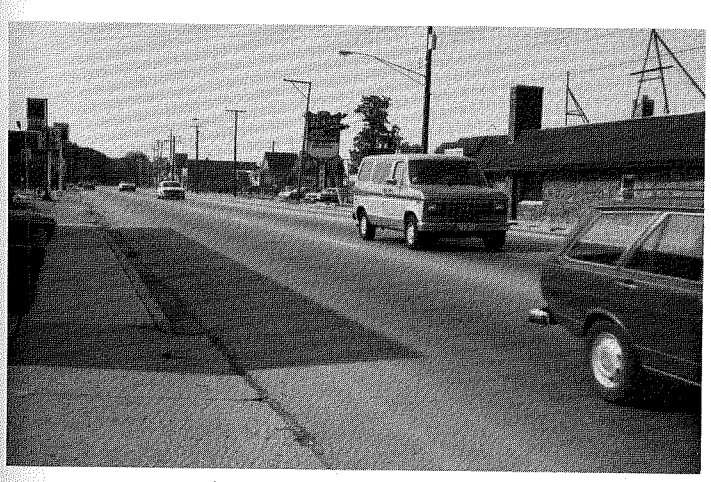
Transportation



Aerial view of the Addison Municipal Building and surrounding area, showing Lake St. with Kennedy Dr. at the left and the old gazebo the right, 1972.



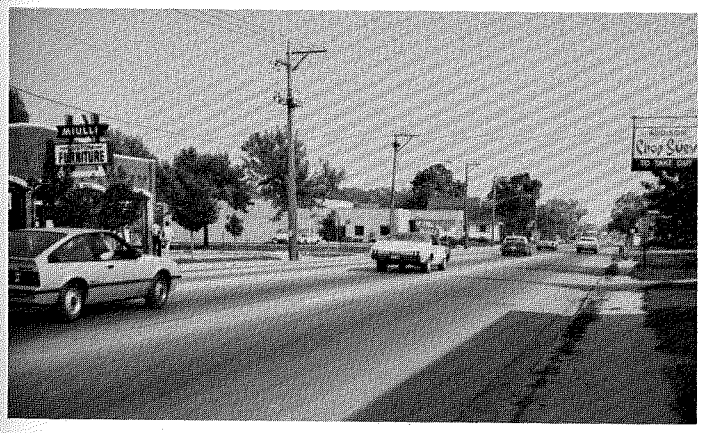
I-90 north of the Lake St. exit, showing the turnoff to Rt.



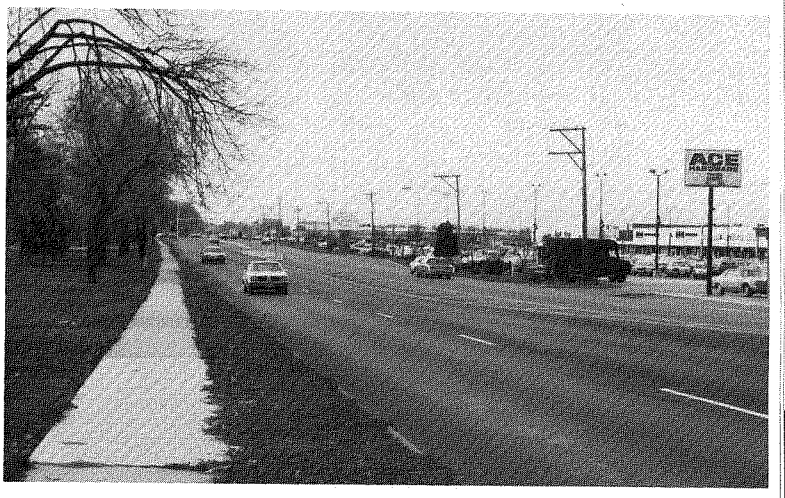
Lake St. east of Addison Rd., looking west, 1983.



Footbridge along Lake St. near Lutherbrook.



Lake St. east of Addison Rd., looking east, 1983.



Lake St. west of Addison Rd., looking west, 1983.

"For seven years the Oak School P.T.A. had been trying to get the State to place a traffic light at the corner of Lake Street and Addison Road. They sent petitions and letters to the State Department of Highways, but they were informed that in order to qualify for a traffic light, a corner needed to have 5,000 cars passing during the hours a counter was in use.

"Each time a counter was put in place, the traffic fell short of the required number of vehicles. One day one of the P.T.A. members suggested a way to help the situation. She recruited 20 mothers and encouraged them to do as much driving that day as possible, being sure to include the intersection in their routes as often as possible. With a little help from the P.T.A. members, 5,000 cars were counted that day, and seven years of effort were successful. Addison had its first traffic light installed."

Mrs. Lois J. Wettreau, a teacher in Addison from 1949 to 1966, now retired and living in Tomahawk, Wisconsin.



The intersection of Lake St. and Addison Rd. with the Green house and St. Paul in the background.

Government

Addison's government is headed by an elected President and six-member Board of Trustees. A Village Administrator, appointed by the President with the approval of the Board, carries out the administrative duties of the Village, and all functions are handled through various departments.

The President and the six trustees are elected to four-year terms, with three trustees elected every two years. The Village Clerk is also elected at large for a four-year term.

The Board of Trustees is the legislative and policy-making body of the Village. It also approves the annual budget, determines the tax rate, passes ordinances, and approves subdivisions and other land use changes. Committees are appointed by the President to review proposals and make recommendations before Board action is taken. These committees are: Administrative, Finance, Judicial, Land Use, Public Safety, and Public Service.

Addison makes a continuing effort to maintain a level of government that combines honesty and efficiency in an economically sound community.

The Village Presidents who have held office since Addison was incorporated in 1884 are: Henry Buchholz, 1884-1891; Edward E. Rotermund, 1891-1893; August Weber, 1893-1895; C. Harloff, 1895-1897; Henry Oehlerking, 1898-1908; Henry A. Overcamp, 1908-1911; August Weber, 1911-1915; Henry A. Overcamp, 1915-1927; Martin W. Eggerding, 1927-1952; Robert J. McHugh, 1952 (temporary); Edgar Rittmueller, 1953-1957; Robert J. McHugh, 1957-1965; Harry Warthen, 1965-1969; Robert E. DeVries, 1969-1973; K. Arthur Naumann, 1973-1977; Angelo Chrysogelos, 1977 to present.

Village Board

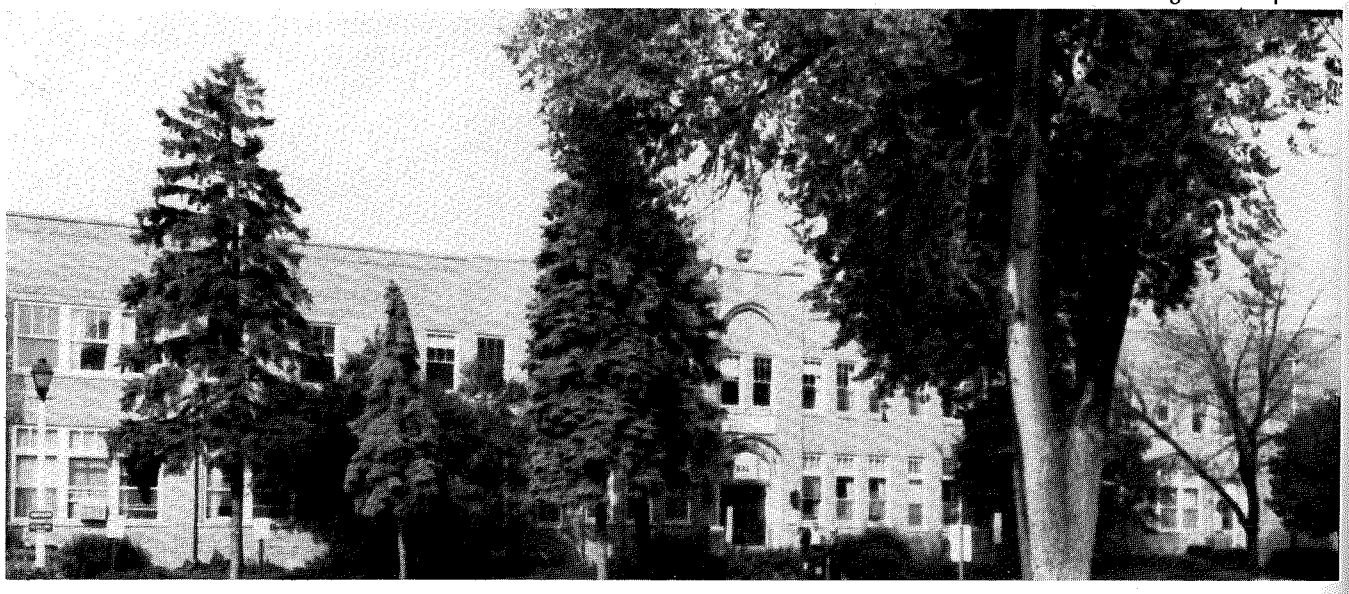


The flag of Addison is red and black with a white stripe diagonally across the middle.



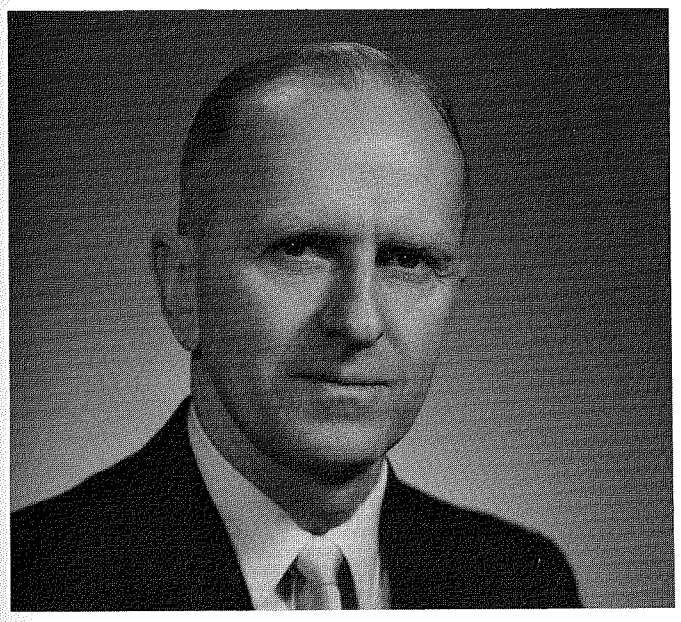
Addison Village Board, May, 1961: President Robert McHugh, Clerk Ann Marie Blischke, Village Attorney Hubert "Bud" Loftus, Trustees George Noguchi and Gene Selke.

Addison Village Hall at present.

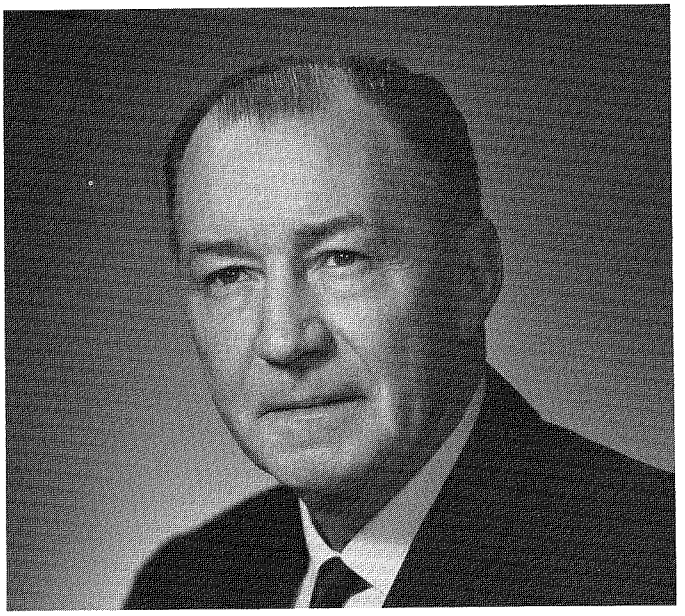


Addison Village Hall, 1984.

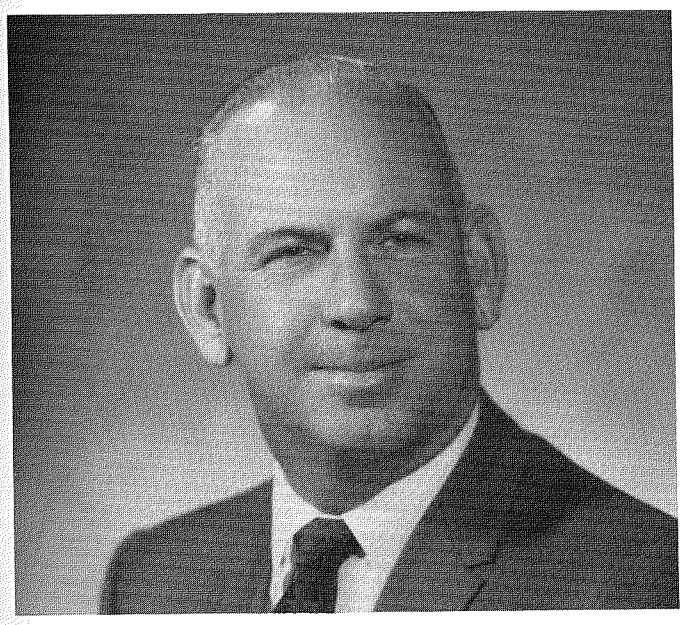
Village Presidents



Edgar H. Rittmueller 1953-57

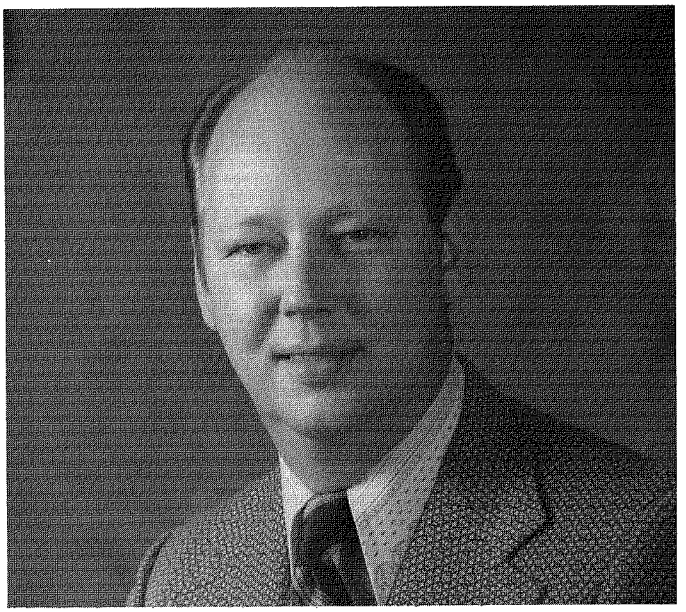


Robert J. McHugh 1957-65



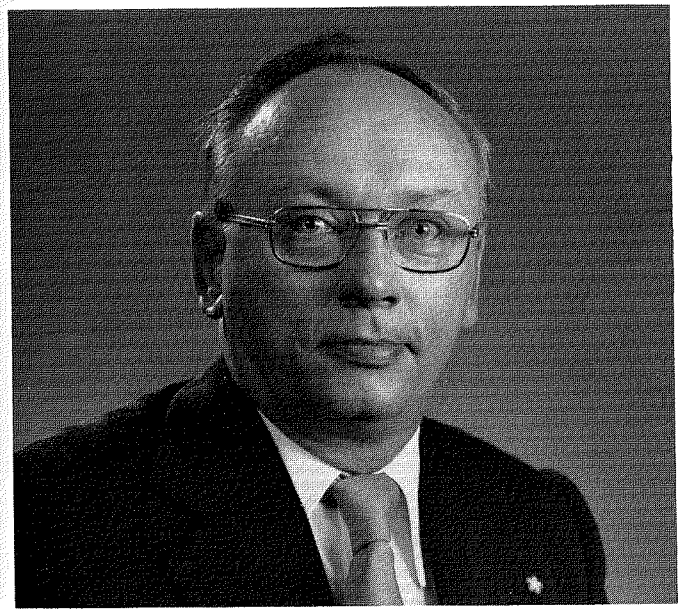
Harry Warthen 1965-69

K. Arthur Naumann 1973-77



Robert E. DeVries 1969-73

Angelo Chrysogelos 1977 to present





Police Department

Until 1957 most of the Police Department records were kept in little black notebooks carried around by the officers. In 1958 when Nels Anderson became Chief of Police, the Village Hall, which was then located in the Rotermund home on Lake Street, served as police headquarters.

In October of 1960 the Village Board officially created the Police Department, together with a three-man Police Commission and a Police Pension Board. This was the first step toward a more professional force.

When the Lutheran Children's Home was purchased by the Village and converted to a municipal building, the Addison Police Department acquired a permanent home. The quarters consisted of a very small radio room, a lobby, a few offices, and an old shower area which was made into a locker room for the officers. Much of the remodeling was done by the officers themselves.

By 1964 the staff had increased to 21 full-time and 10 part-time employees. At that time there were four police vehicles and innovative equipment including radar, a camera and a breathalizer.

In 1967 Vern K. Parrish became Chief of Police succeeded by Victor E. Maul in 1968. The Department was then reorganized and expanded to allow for the population increase and the resulting need for additional manpower. Chief Maul's recommendations included increasing manpower yearly as the population increased. A basic training course was initiated, and on-going training programs were planned. Until this time the officers were required to purchase all of their own equipment including uniforms, weapons and handcuffs. One recommendation was for the Village to purchase all the "tools of the trade."

Another major point of Chief Maul's long range plan was a request for funding for a new police facility. The existing quarters lacked sufficient floor space and had no detention facility. During the summer months, prisoners were handcuffed to radiators, which were the only permanent fixtures strong enough to hold them. In the winter when the heat was on, there was no place to hold a prisoner. Many times prisoners escaped through a window, and officers were seen chasing them down Lake Street.

Chief Maul's plan also stated the need for a pistol range, a complete new communications system, and an increase in the automotive fleet.

The remainder of Chief Maul's tenure saw many of these suggested improvements take place. However, his resignation in 1973 preceded the completion of the new police facility. Located at the south end of the Municipal Building, it was dedicated in May, 1975 under the direction of Chief David M. Gellatly, who had been appointed in August, 1974.

The new quarters gave the Department a modern functional setting. It included an improved two-position communications center, a larger records center, a complete detention section, a garage, and a booking room. Within a short time, a computerized pistol range was installed, an exercise room was completed, and a women's locker/shower room was added. The officers donated furniture and accessories to complete a lunch area for all Department members.

Also during Chief Gellatly's term, the Police Social Services came into being. It was renamed Family and Youth Services, providing many free services to citizens of Addison Township.

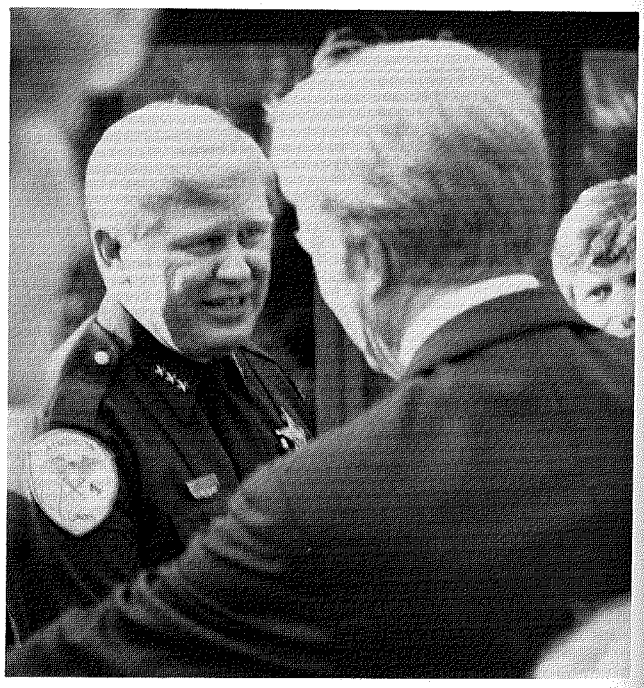
In September of 1980, David Gellatly resigned, and Captain Alexander F. Gorr was appointed "acting Chief" on October 6. His first duty was to provide control and security for the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, upon his arrival in Addison.

Chief Gorr, Chief of Police in 1983, began his career on May 1, 1967 as a patrol officer and implemented many changes in the Village and in the Department. He was also the first police/school counselor assigned to the Addison Trail High School, and his service there laid the groundwork for all who followed in this duty.

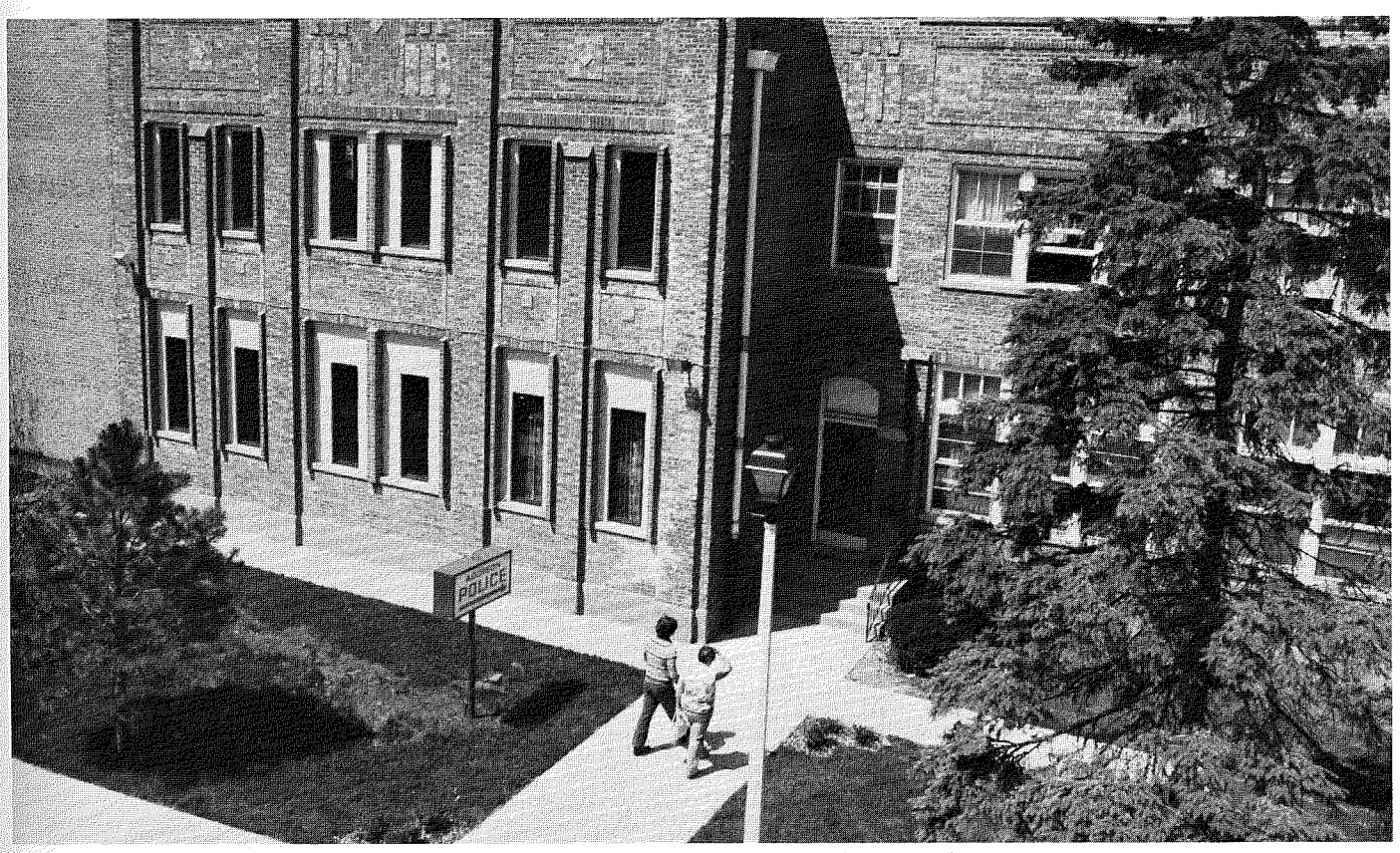
The fleet of vehicles maintained by the Police Department today includes 12 completely equipped marked units, two community service vans, and a number of unmarked units.

Plans for the future of the Addison Police Department include the upgrading of the communications system, which is an immediate need due to the age and condition of the equipment, and, in general, the maintaining of a controlled growth within the Department to meet the needs and demands of a growing and progressive community.

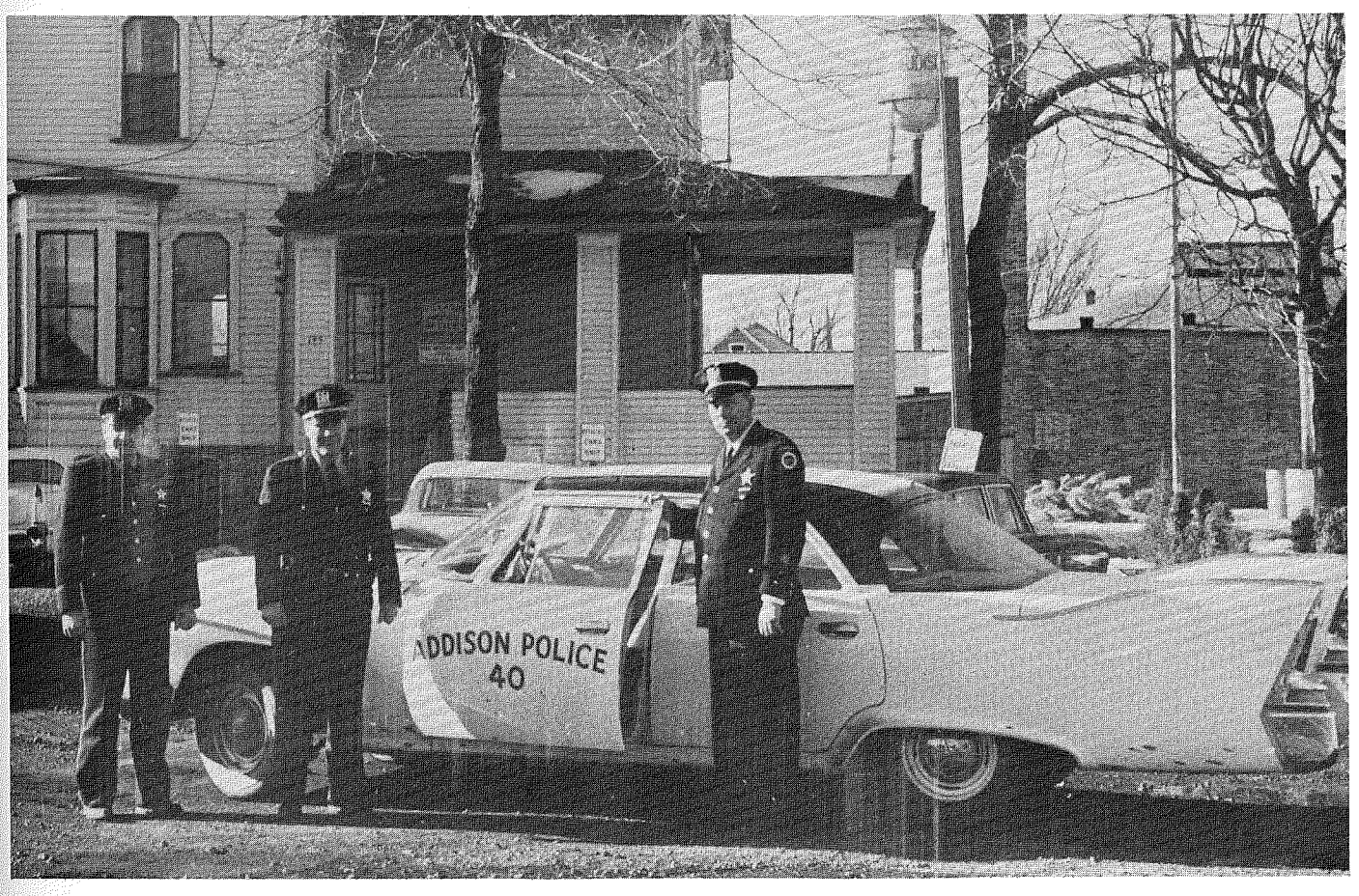
Today's Police Department, under the direction of Acting Chief Emil Novotny, consists of 49 police personnel and 36 civilians.

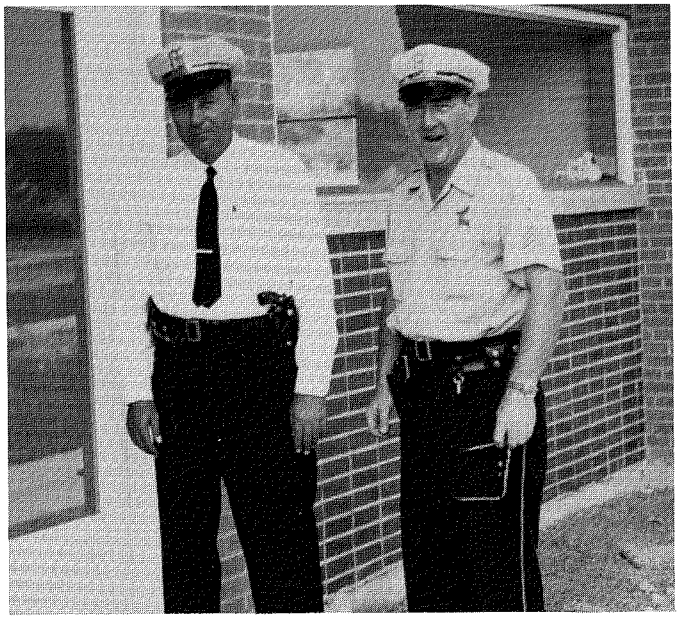


Former police Chief Gorr with President Jimmy Carter during the President's visit to Addison in Oct., 1980.



Above: entrance to the Addison Police Department in the Municipal Building. Below: Nels Anderson, chief of police, stands in front of the former Village Hall at 195 E. Lake Street, 1958.





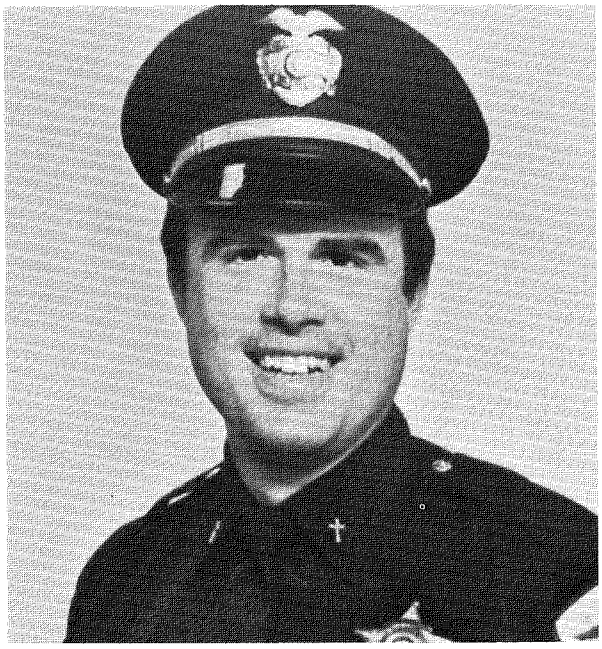
Chief Nels Anderson and Bill Devaney stand in front of the new Addison Township Building on Fullerton Ave. in 1961.



Communications Supervisor Cathleen Dowling in the communications room at the Addison Police station, 1978.



Police Chief David Gellatly, Asst. Chief Nels Anderson, Lt. Alexander Gorr, Lt. Emil Novotny, 1978.



Father Kevin Farrell, Police Chaplain of the Addison Police.



Records section: Clerk Maureen Laurence, Clerk Cheryl Zenker, Administrative Secretary Charlotte Chassee, Clerks Marilyn Genthner, Sue Worden, Marge Foster, 1978.



Addison Police car, Aug. 1957.

E.S.D.A.

The Addison Emergency Service & Disaster Agency (formerly Civil Defense) was established to provide aid in time of nuclear or natural disaster and to assist in civic functions.

Emergency Services in Illinois began during World War I. After the federal and state Civil Defense Acts were adopted in 1951, Addison passed an ordinance creating Civil Defense in the Village.

In 1975 the State of Illinois passed the E.S.D.A. Act. This made each village responsible for local forces during periods of emergency, as well as emergency information and advice to the public. In 1977 the Village of Addison, under the direction of President K. Arthur Naumann, adopted Ordinance 0-77-25 making E.S.D.A. an agency within Addison.

One of the earliest directors of the E.S.D.A. was Stanley Rausch, followed by Bob Nelson and Nels Anderson.

In the past the Civil Defense, and then the E.S.D.A., had offices on the second floor of the Municipal Building, housing its vehicles in the old Village Hall on Lake Street. This building was razed on July 2, 1979, and a new building was constructed on the site in 1980.

This new building at 105 E. Lake Street is 75% occupied by the offices and vehicles of the E.S.D.A., and the other 25% houses Well #1, an iron or rust removal system, a meter repair workshop, and several public works offices.

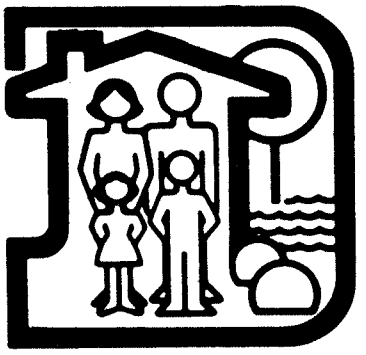
The E.S.D.A. is dedicated to safe-guarding the people and property of Addison through emergency preparedness and effective response to disaster, which could include hazardous material incidents, blizzards, ice storms, floods, tornadoes, or drought. They also handle crowd control and traffic control around accidents and downed power lines.

During floods the E.S.D.A. has pumped out flooded basements, and during wind and rain storms they assist with cutting and removing trees that are potential hazards. You can see E.S.D.A. volunteers are always on stand-by during graduations, band concerts, Fourth of July celebrations, and athletic events.

A statement of understanding between the Disaster Service of the Mid-America Chapter of the American National Red Cross and the Village of Addison was approved by the Board of Trustees and signed by the Village President on December 6, 1982. In the event of a disaster the Red Cross will be called in to take charge, and the E.S.D.A. will work under their direction.

The E.S.D.A. is only allowed to answer calls in the incorporated Addison area. Unincorporated area residents must contact the DuPage County offices during times of need. However, the Addison E.S.D.A. has entered into a mutual aid agreement with E.S.D.A. units in Bensenville, Berkeley, Bloomingdale, Elmhurst, Glendale Heights and Maywood.

The E.S.D.A. is made up of volunteers whose overall concern is to ensure that human needs are met for shelter, medical assistance and the entire range of emergency services. The Addison E.S.D.A. is headed by a director/coordinator, Peter D. Ogilvie. The two assistant director/coordinators are Addison Police Chief Emil Novotny and Addison Fire Department Captain Ralph Blust. Under these are the Chief of the E.S.D.A. Emergency Response Unit, the Assistant Chief, the Chairman of Operations and Training Officer and the Communication Officer, followed by the Emergency Response Unit.

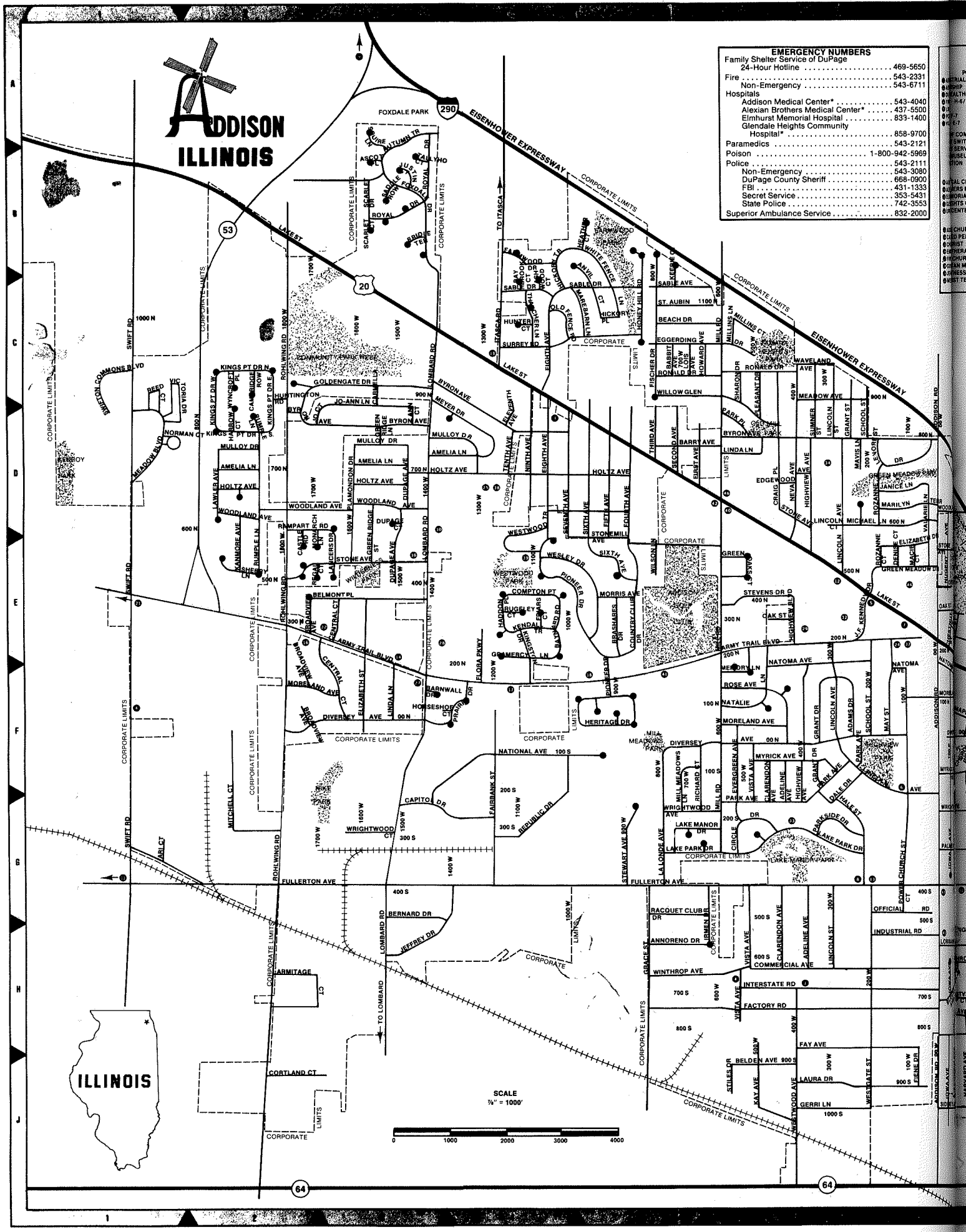


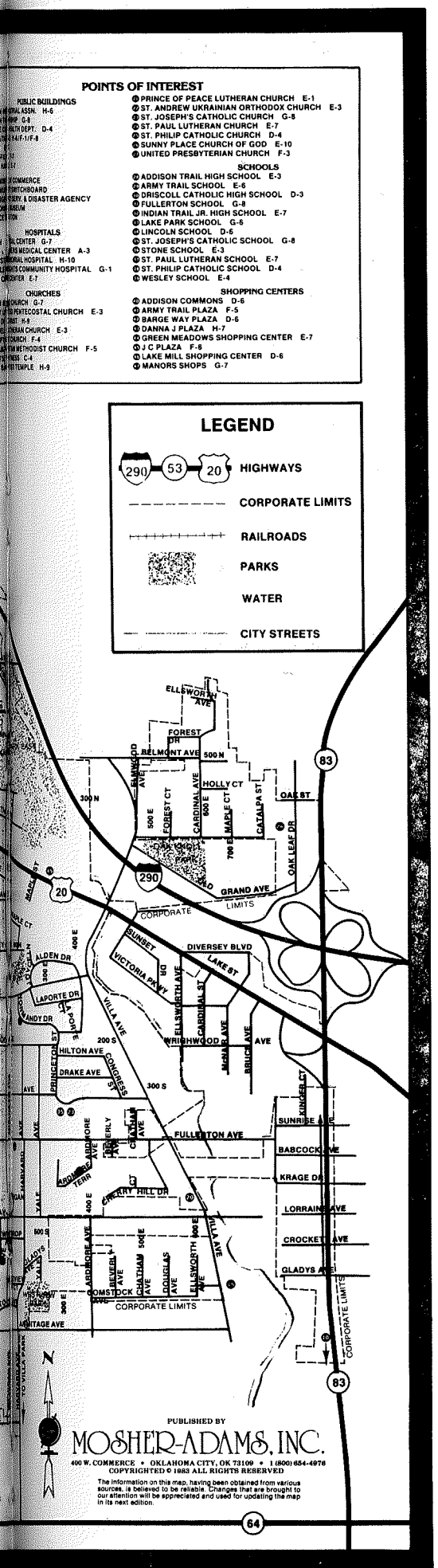
Du Page County Health Dept. Satellite Office

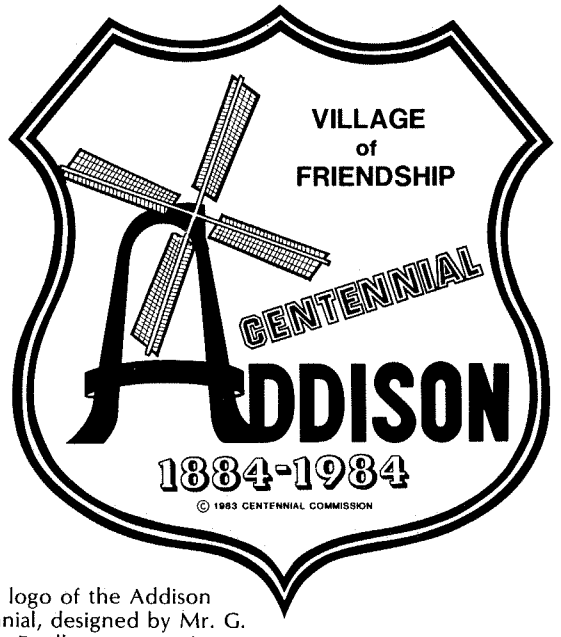
The DuPage County Health Department was established by popular vote through a referendum. The satellite office (known as North Satellite), located at 1111 W. Lake Street, in Addison, opened in October of 1976.

This department is governed by the Board of Health and funded primarily from a tax on real property. It makes available health information, consultation regarding issues of public health, direct assitance in preventing disease, and recommendations for establishing health policies.

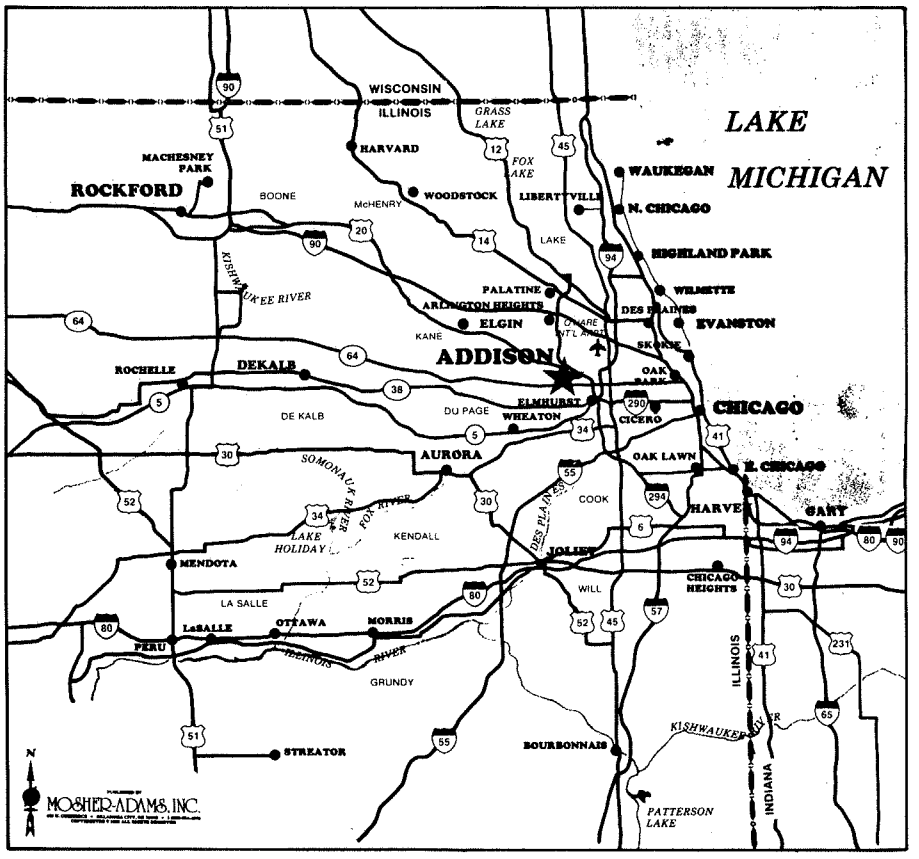
The Department is organized into four divisions: Administration, Environmental Health, Mental Health and Nursing. The Administration Division provides support services for the Department. The Environmental Health Division deals with food sanitation, potable water supplies, private sewage disposal, solid wastes, nuisance control, public swimming pools, institutional sanitation, air pollution, mortgage survey (well and/or septic systems) and subdivision water or private sewage disposal system control. The Mental Health Division includes emergency services 24 hours a day, seven days a week, which include client disorders such as acute episodes of schizophrenic, paranoid and psychotic disorder; suicide attempts; substance abuse crisis; acute episodes of major effective disorders; victims of sexual assault; and chronic hospital "regulars". The Nursing Division provides public health nurses, school nursing services, well child conferences, school-age and adolescent conferences, immunization clinics, family planning services, sexually transmitted disease program, dental health, nutrition and educational programs. Most services are available without charge to any resident of the county.


ADDISON
ILLINOIS
EMERGENCY NUMBERS
Family Shelter Service of DuPage
24-Hour Hotline 469-5650
Fire 543-2331
Non-Emergency 543-6711
Hospitals
Addison Medical Center* 543-4040
Alexian Brothers Medical Center* 437-5500
Elmhurst Memorial Hospital 833-1400
Glendale Heights Community Hospital* 858-9700
Paramedics 543-2121
Poison 1-800-942-5969
Police 543-2111
Non-Emergency 543-3080
DuPage County Sheriff 668-0900
FBI 431-1333
Secret Service 353-5431
State Police 742-3553
Superior Ambulance Service 832-2000
EISENHOWER EXPRESSWAY
FOXDALE PARK
CORPORATE LIMITS
LAKE ST
LOMBARD RD
ROHLWING RD
SWIFT RD
ARMY TRAIL BLVD
FULLERTON AVE
NATIONAL AVE
MORELAND AVE
DIVERSEY AVE
WOODLAND AVE
HOLTZ AVE
BYRON AVE
MULLOY DR
AMELIA LN
GOLDENGATE DR
KINGS PT DR N
KINGS PT DR S
NORMAN CT
MEADOW BLVD
SWIFTON COMMONS BLVD
KEEROY PARK
COMMUNITY PARK WEST
WESTWOOD PARK
ADDISON GOLF CLUB
MILL MEADOWS PARK
LAKE MANOR PARK
LAKE PARK DR
PARKSIDE DR
HIGHVIEW PARK
GREEN MEADOW PARK
ARMITAGE CT
CORTLAND CT
TO LOMBARD
TO ITASCA
ILLINOIS
SCALE
7/8" = 1000'
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
290
53
20
64





Official logo of the Addison Centennial, designed by Mr. G. Francois Beulle, contest winner.



Fire Department

Prior to 1950 there were two fire-fighting organizations: the Addison Rural Community Fire Department and the Addison Volunteer Fire Department.

From 1944 until 1960 the Fire Department made enough money through the rental of the fire station and weekly dances to purchase the new fire station and to buy all new equipment for the Addison Rural District #1. In October of 1950, the original fire station on Lake St. was torn down, and on November 5, 1950, construction of the existing Fire Station #1 was begun with the placing of the cornerstone. The shell of the building was built by E. H. Moore, the contractor, with the completion of the building done by the firemen themselves. Herman Kolviz was elected chief of the Volunteer Fire Department in 1954-1956, Ted Haberstich in 1956-57, and Mike Puntillo in 1957.

In 1960 the Addison Volunteer Fire Department owned the fire station, and the Addison Fire Protection District #1 owned most of the equipment. The Village of Addison had titles to only a few trucks.

On April 12, 1960 the Addison Fire Protection District #1 bought all the Village fire equipment and agreed to protect all the residents of the Village of Addison. One governing body now owned all the fire equipment, and it was agreed to call the entire fire department by the name of Addison Fire Department.

For the next five years, however, there were two fire chiefs and two separate fire departments operating under one governing body, and in 1964 the trustees of the Fire District realized that only one fire chief can exist. In December of 1964 Mike S. Puntillo was appointed chief.

In March of 1964 a bond issue was passed to build the existing Fire Station #2 in the Addison industrial area (666 S. Vista) and to purchase an 85 ft. snorkel. In February of 1966 the first two full-time firemen of the Addison Fire Department were hired.

In April of 1966 the volunteer firemen sold Fire Station #1 to the Addison Fire Protection District #1. The District now owned all the equipment and property of the Addison Fire Department.

In 1970 the Department took another step forward and put into operation an emergency ambulance to further its goal of better service to the citizens of Addison. In 1974 the voters defeated a referendum to purchase a second ambulance, so the Addison Firemen's Association purchased and paid for it. The basic vehicle, a 3/4 ton GMC truck frame, cost $22,500. The Association, using the money it received from the Fire District when it sold Fire Station #1, donated an additional $10,000 towards purchase of telemetry gear for the paramedic program which was expected to become operational in 1975-76. In 1976 the Department started a full-time paramedic program with five paramedics.



Herman Schaper

On Sept. 5, 1980 the Department opened Fire Station #3 on Swift Rd.

The Addison Fire Department has grown to 54 full-time and five paid on-call (volunteer) men. At the present time 19 of the 54 full-time men are paramedics, three are in school, and one is starting school. The equipment consists of four engine companies, one aerial ladder truck, one 85-foot snorkel, three ambulances, one foam and light truck, one salvage truck, and five cars. The ambulances are run out of Fire Station #1 at 133 E. Lake St. and Fire Station #2 at 666 S. Vista.

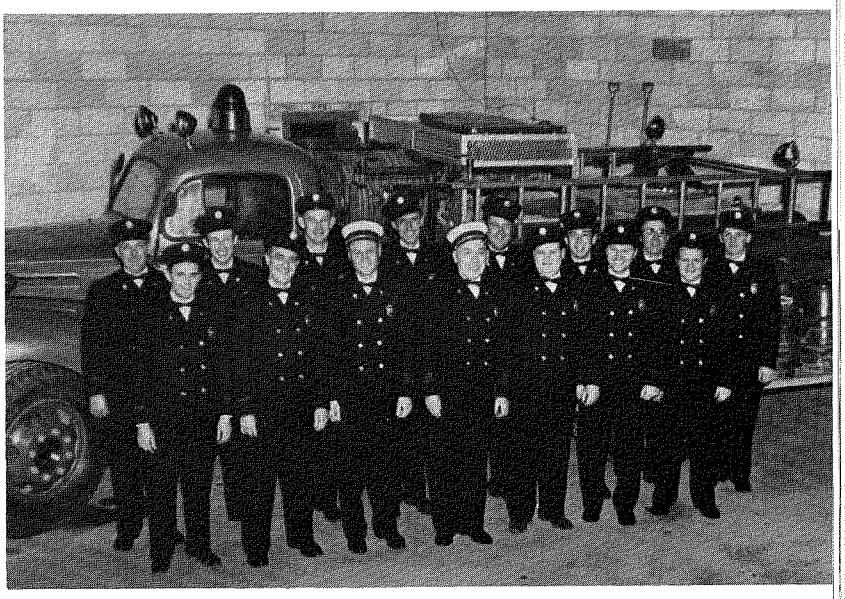
The Department is run on shifts of 24 hours on, 48 hours off, consisting of three shifts of 16 men per shift and two chief officers. The Department is also running its own dispatch center with four radio operators. In 1981 Deputy Chief Charles Schlicher was promoted to Fire Commissioner in charge of the Addison Fire Department.



Addison Fire Department 1962.

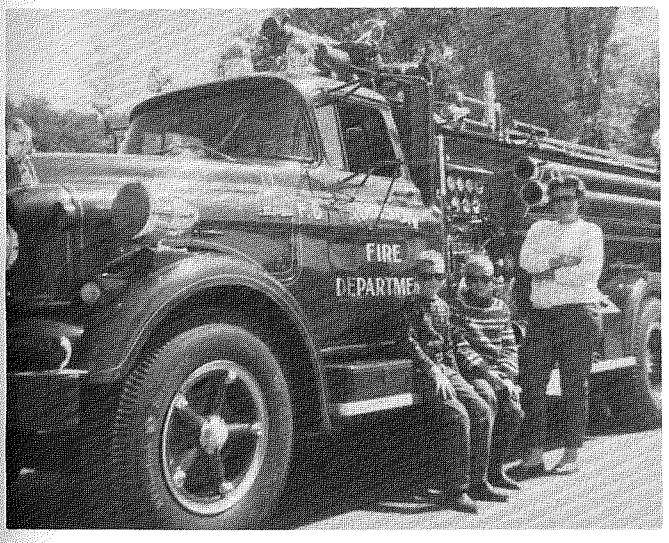


Fire Station #1, northwest corner of Lake St. and Michigan Ave.



Addison Volunteer Fire Department, March 29, 1951.

Fire engine, May 30, 1966





Fire Station #2 on Vista Ave. in the industrial area, 1967.

Post Office

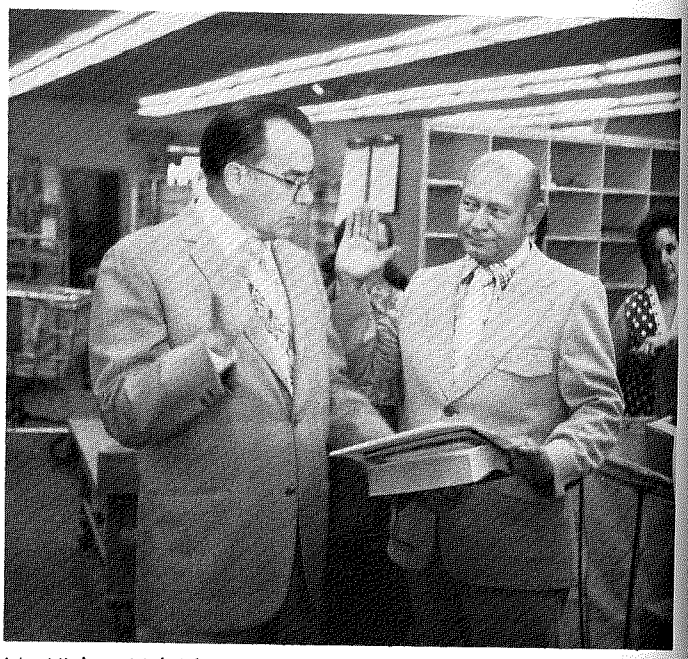
James S. Rutter became acting postmaster on June 30, 1953, and a few months later became postmaster. During Rutter's term, the post office was moved to the Old Village Hall in February of 1954 and then to 22 East Lake Street in November of the same year. Richard Rosenwinkel served as acting postmaster for three months in 1956 while Mr. Rutter was on a leave of absence. In September 1958 a brick post office building was specially constructed at 236 East Lake Street. On November 15, 1963, Robert M. Nelson was appointed postmaster with Rutter continuing as his assistant.

Charles R. Nielsen became Nelson's assistant on January 31, 1972. After Nelson's resignation, Nielsen was appointed on September 15, 1973. On June 21, 1976, the post office moved to its new quarters at 175 South Lincoln, where Nielsen continues as postmaster.

This totals 17 men who have served our community as postmaster over the past 145 years.

According to Postmaster Nielsen, mail delivery within the Village began in September of 1957.

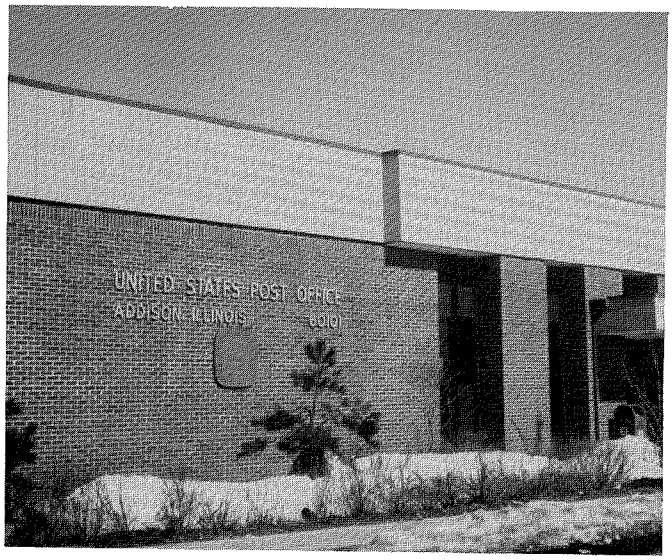
Today the United States Post Office in Addison has a total of 63 employees. There are letter boxes, two express mail boxes and a fleet of 24 mail trucks. The local post office has grown so much that in 1982 sales totaled $8,019,791 in stamps, money orders and other sales, compared to a mere $87,144 in 1970. A total of 16,479,342 pieces of mail were handled in 1982.



Mr. Nielsen (right) being sworn in as postmaster.



Mrs. Emily Longfield checking postal records.



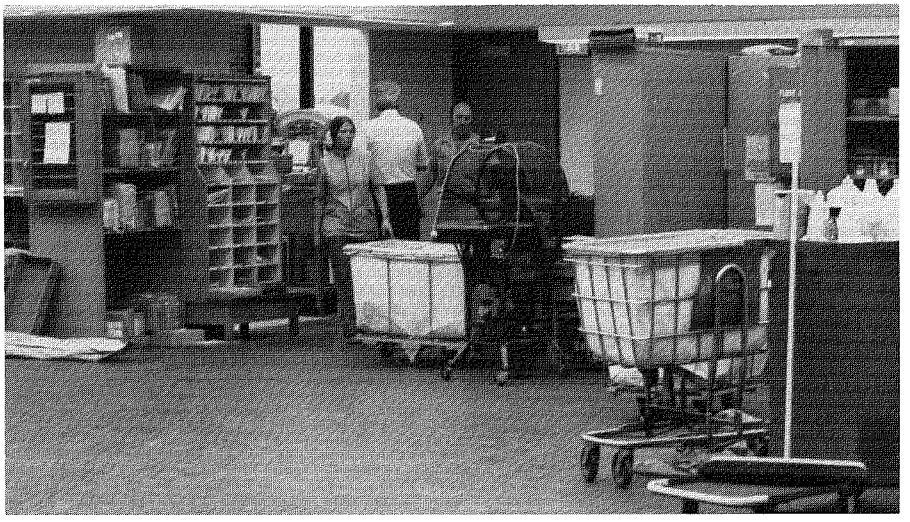
Exterior of the Addison Post Office.



Post office staff on the day Mr. Nielsen was sworn in as postmaster.







Two interior views of the post office.

Water Department

The Public Works Department of Addison is the part of the government which is most visible. It has responsibilities such as maintaining the high quality of its water system, the lighting of its neighborhoods, and maintenance of its streets and sidewalks.

Prior to 1948 all public works facilities in Addison were taken care of by one man, who doubled as Chief of Police. By 1948 these facilities consisted of two wells located at 105 E. Lake Street and the treatment plant on Villa Avenue. Well capacity at that time was 300 gallons per minute, and the treatment plant was designed to serve the needs of 1,200 people.

The Chief of Police took care of all maintenance which included streets, water, sewers and the treatment plant, plus his duties as the Village's only officer. Before 1948, the police chiefs were Henry Senne, Sr., Henry Metz and Edward Kolvitz.

In 1948 William Marunde was hired to assist Chief Kolvitz as the first full-time maintenance man in the Village. In July of 1954 the Village acquired two lots on the corner of Fullerton and Michigan Avenues for new well and pumping station sites. In 1956, Well #3 was completed.

Expansion of the sewage treatment plant was begun in 1954, and in 1957 the second major expansion was completed. Well #4 at Lincoln and Winthrop Avenues was purchased from Elmer Blecke; in 1960 the present 1,500,000 gallon reservoir was erected; and plans were started for two new wells and a million gallon reservoir and pumping station at Fullerton and Grace.

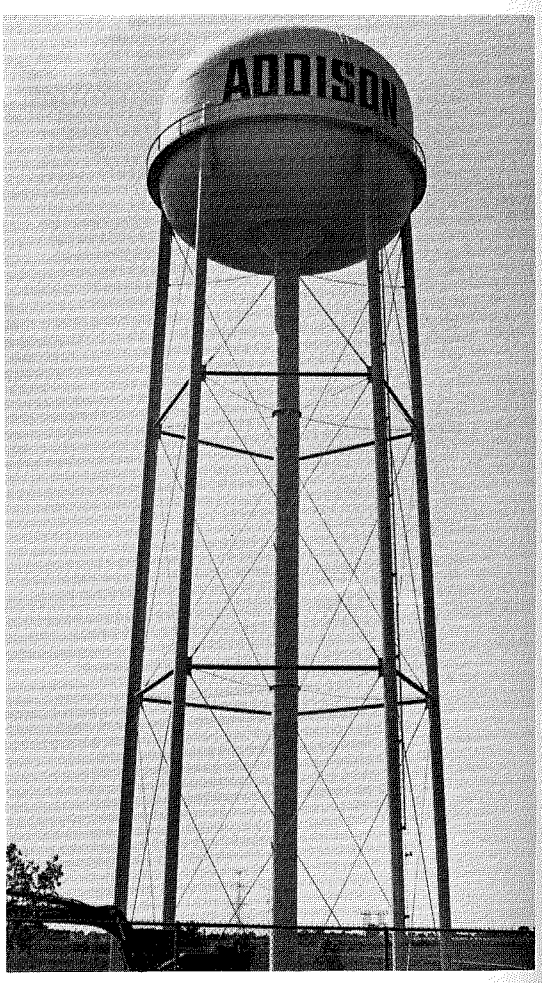
William Marunde was appointed Superintendent of Public Works in 1957. Anthony LaRocca was appointed assistant superintendent in 1962 with his primary duties being at the sewage treatment plant.

During the winter of 1963-64, 700 man-hours were spent on snow removal; approximately 80 tons of salt and 80 tons of treated slag were used to keep the streets free of ice and snow; and 938 hours of labor were expended on asphalt patching and maintenance. Some 210 hours went into gravel road maintenance, 400 hours spent sweeping streets, and approximately 300 hours spent on curb inlets and lane striping.

In 1964 a sidewalk program was started, whereby the property owner and the Village shared the cost of repair or replacement equally.

Bill Marunde remained Superintendent of Public Works until 1973, when Jerry Hoppenrath took over as director. The main offices are located at 249 S. Villa Avenue, while the Public Works Department facilities are at seven locations and five waste-water treatment locations.

After the heavy snow of 1979 the Department added a large snowblower to their fleet of vehicles, and in 1982 an iron removal system costing $220,100 was installed. This expenditure was covered by revenue sharing funds.



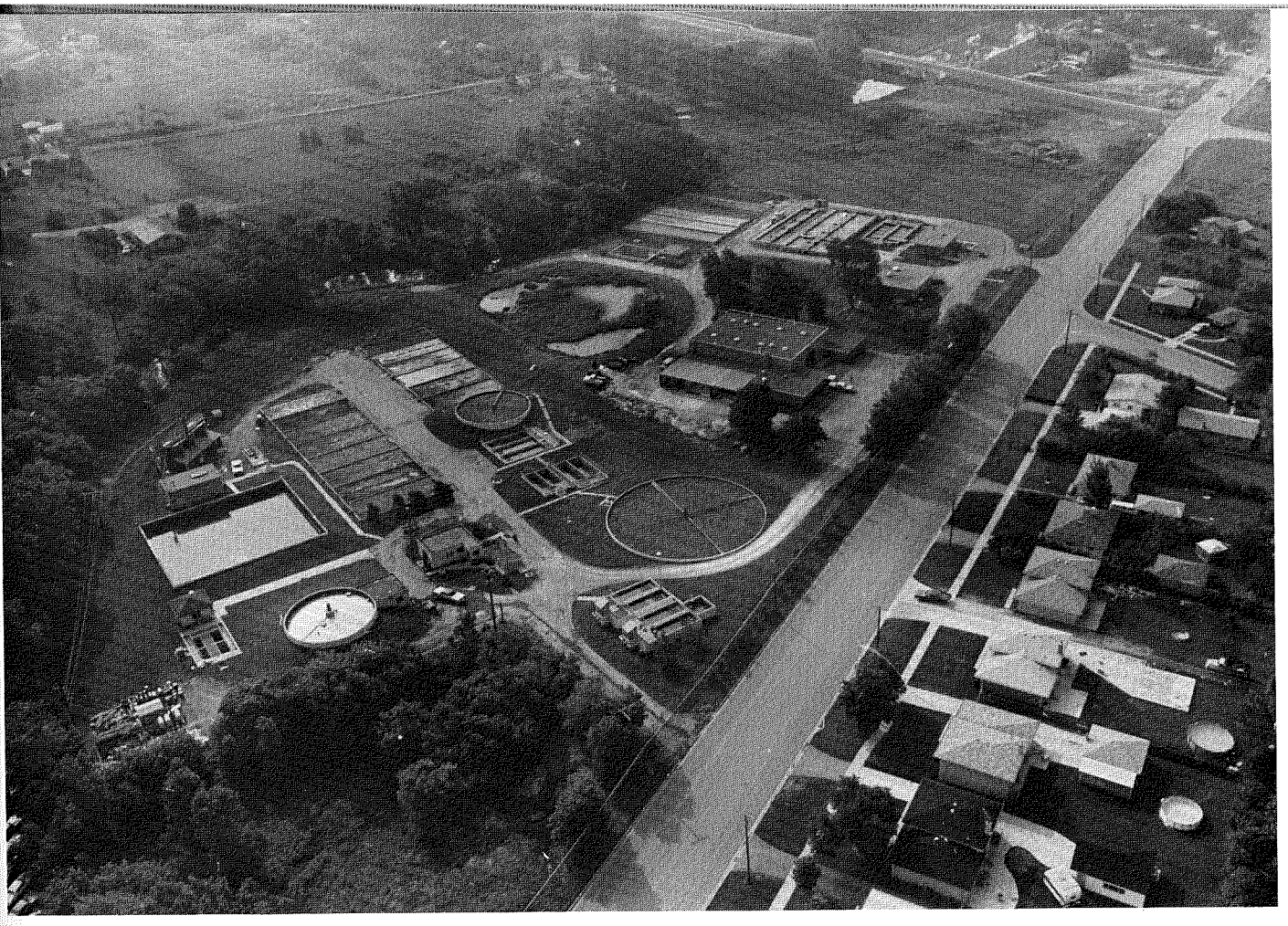
Addison Water Tower, Golden Gates Estates.

There are presently 50 employees in the department and 25 pieces of equipment.

As the population of Addison has increased, so have the demands on the services offered by Public Works. In 1950 the Village had 86 water and sewer customers, and water consumption was approximately 10 million gallons. In 1963 the water pumpage increased to 367,964,000 gallons, serving 3,100 customers. In 1982 there were 1.3 billion gallons of water provided for 7,000 water and sewer customers. In 1982 over 1,000 tons of salt and slag were used to keep the Village streets ice-free. The Department presently maintains 130 miles of water mains and sewers and services 1,400 street lights.

During the course of the year, thousands of man-hours are expended on water mains, water meter services, hydrants, trees and street lights, as well as sewers and lift stations.

The Public Works Department is busy keeping the streets, public walks, parkways and alleys clean, in good repair and free from hazards and defects.



Above: aerial view of the Southworks Sewage Treatment Plant on Villa Ave., Addison., 1969. Below: North Plant, 1969



Public Library

The Addison Public Library is located in a beautiful modern building in a park-like setting at the corner of Lake Street and Kennedy Drive, between the Indian Trail Junior High School on the west, and the Village of Addison Municipal Building on the east. The library moved into this building in October of 1968.

Though the town of Addison was founded in 1834 there was no library service for 126 years. In December of 1960, six members of the Kiwanis Club of Addison drove to Springfield to obtain information on how to form a public library. Armed with all the necessary information, they started by contributing $300 to a "Library Fund". In March of the following year, the Addison Area Community Council Cooperative Fund joined forces with the Kiwanis, and a circus was held in May which netted $3,108.40.

In July the Fox River Library District sent a bookmobile to Addison for two hours a week. Long lines of citizens waited to use the books, and this encouraged the volunteers to try harder to get Addison its own library.

In February of 1962 the Village granted permission to renovate a large room in the Municipal Building, and walls were painted and shelving installed by volunteers. Boy Scout troops called on homes and collected books for the new library, the VFW Auxiliary held a talent show to raise funds, and many others made donations.

A referendum was passed on July 7, 1962 for taxes to support a library, and the first library board was appointed, including Robert H. Schlesselman, Nathan Winter, William Mangold, Mary Jewell, Ray Dickow, and Mary Warthen.

Two thousand books were borrowed from the State Library, and on October 15, 1962, the library officially opened for business. It was staffed by 12 women and 18 high school student volunteers. The cataloging was done by board member Mary Jewell, who held a library degree.

By November there were 1,073 registered borrowers. Tax funds finally became available in June, 1963, and Ruth Snyder was employed as the first paid librarian. Mrs. Snyder was the librarian at the Glen Ellyn Public Library before coming to Addison. The volunteer staff, with little or no previous experience, was trained by Mrs. Snyder. Addison became a part of the DuPage Library System, giving all users access to the holdings of all the other libraries in the System, as well as Chicago Public Library and university libraries.

It soon became obvious that the library would need its own building, and a referendum was put before the public in November of 1966. It lost by 105 votes, but a second referendum was passed in March of 1967 by 22 votes.

The new building was started, and in October of 1968 the books were moved to their new home in the present building. The library occupied the main floor and in 1972 two meeting rooms were finished on the lower lever. These meeting rooms are in constant use by various community groups and library functions. On December 2, 1974, the rest of the lower level was completed and part of the collection was moved there.

Ruth Snyder retired in December of 1976. She witnessed the library's growth from a borrowed room with 2,000 borrowed books to a beautiful 2-level library with a collection of 15,584 items.

In February of 1977 after interviewing many applicants for the position, the Library Board appointed Mrs. Patricia Kelly as Administrative Librarian. Mrs. Kelly was the librarian in Crystal Lake, Illinois, before coming to Addison. Under her direction, the library continued to grow, and the need for automation became increasingly clear. In 1980 computers were purchased, and the holdings were entered into a database, along with the holdings of all other libraries in the DuPage Library System. This made information available to library users in several counties. Catalog card production was also

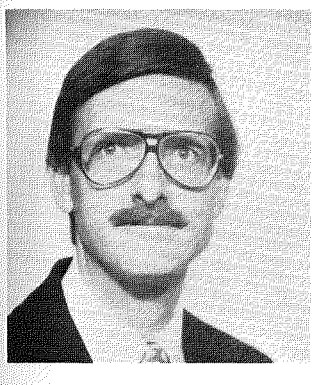


Exterior of the Public Library.

done by computer, which produced neat, accurate cards at a speed which the typists could not match.

Patricia Kelly left the Addison Library in May of 1981 to become the librarian of the Mount Prospect Public Library, and the Library Board again had to start interviewing applicants for the position. They selected Chadwick Raymond as the new Administrator, starting in September of 1981. Previously, he was Administrator of Lincoln Township Public Library in Michigan.

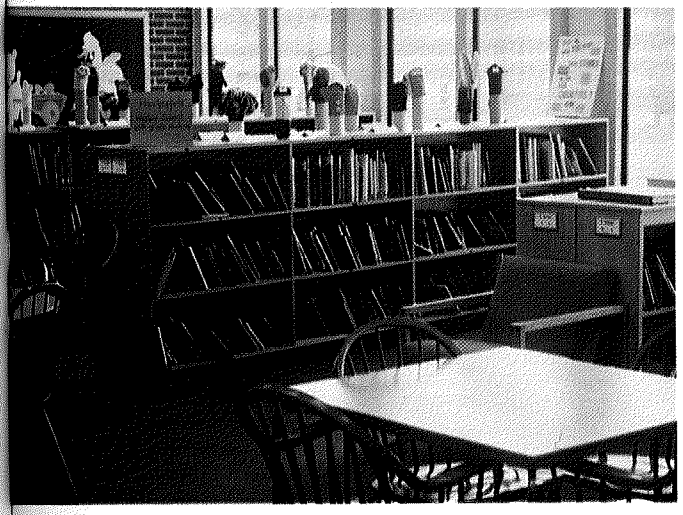
Today the library collection totals 61,000 items including books, periodicals, framed art prints, phonograph records, cassette recordings, pamphlets, games, sculpture, cameras and videocassettes. The library also offers many other services to the community. There are presently 13,000 borrowers registered with the library.



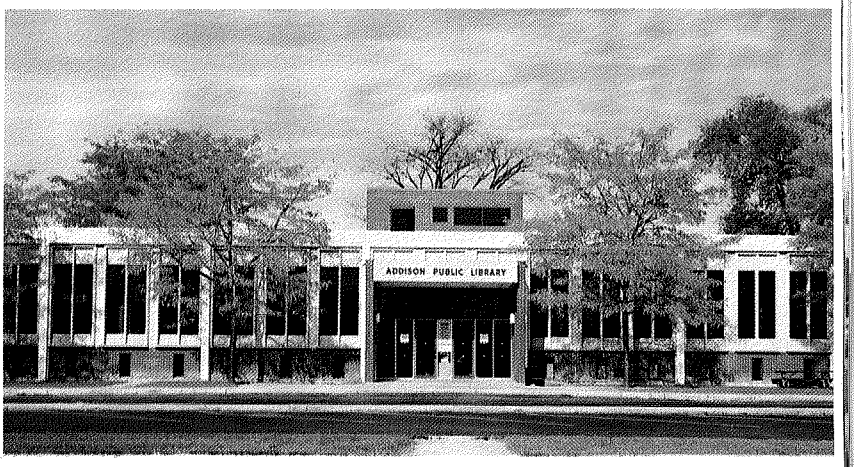
Chad Raymond, Library Administrator. Present members of the Library Board are Robert Kepka, Judy Belanger, Marian Kroon, Ralph Berg, Roberta Ratliff, Thomas Tarolla and Russell Jornd.



Balloon Day 1973, a special event of the Addison Library's children's reading program.



hildren's area when it was on the upper level of the library.



Exterior of the library in fall.

Addison Community Council

One of the organizations which played a very important part in Addison's history was the Addison Area Community Council. This officially became an organization on April 1, 1960. By-laws were approved by representatives of approximately 47 organizations serving the Addison area.

The AACC was only in existence for about three years, but it helped with many civic accomplishments before our present Community Council of Addison was formed.

The AACC philosophy was the belief that group decisions, exchanges of opinions, common decisions, coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities enhance that tradition and result in the promotion of civic, cultural, health and welfare interests within the Addison area.

The AACC was non-political and non-sectarian. Its membership was primarily organizations and included almost all groups serving the Addison area.

Major activities of the AACC included spearheading new projects and programs too large for a single organization, or for which no sponsor was available.

Such projects included coordination or cooperation with the establishment of a library and of a swimming pool; efficient and maximum use of the Municipal Building by civic interests; increased interest in educational programs; weekly and annual area-wide calendars of organizational events; a public speakers' bureau; and a current directory of organizations.

Chairman of the planning and organizing committee was Don W. Spencer. The formal approval on April 1 ended nearly 18 months of pre-organizational planning and development.

The first officers were Thomas Cook, President; Robert Nelson, First Vice President; Edward Thompson, Second Vice President; and Harry Warthen, Secretary-Treasurer.

The AACC had boundaries extending from Highway 83 to Highway 53 and from North Avenue to Brookwood and Elmhurst Country Clubs.

The organization was founded upon the principle that traditionally the American life is based upon individual and community efforts.

Community Council Of Addison

The Community Council of Addison (CCA) was originally called "Presidential Council". In the late winter or early spring of 1979, Donald Jessen, who was a member of the Jaycees, met with the presidents of local organizations to introduce the idea of forming a community council. The first minutes were recorded on July 12, 1979.

The founding officers were Donald Jessen, President; James DeMaria, Vice President; Wayne Stringham, Treasurer; and Stella Syvertson, Secretary. In addition there were twenty members representing various organizations. The first meetings were held at the Park District Building.

The purpose of the organization is to provide good working relations and communications between local organizations. It concentrates on community improvements, activities and projects, and representation of the community as a whole, including both residential and business establishments.

Annual events of the CCA include the Community Days parade, held the last Sunday in September as a part of the week-long Community Days celebration. The first parade was held on September 30, 1979, with the theme of Friendship and now features entertainment, refreshments, and a bake contest. There are other contests for Parade Queen, "Name the Parade Theme", and an annual Holiday Decorating Contest. A tree-lighting ceremony on the Municipal grounds is held the first Friday of December.

The Council erected a planter and a Community sign near the northeast corner of the Municipal Building, where announcements of events, awards and achievements are recorded on request.

Future projects of the CCA are: adding to the collection of lights (and possible decorations) for holiday display on the Village grounds; working with the Chamber of Commerce on the Food Fest (Taste of Addison) for Community Days; permanent landscaping of the planter surrounding the community sign; working with the Centennial Commission towards a windmill replica somewhere in Addison; working with the Beautification Commission on a "Welcome to Addison" sign; and working with the Village on replacing the present organization sign.

Any organization in Addison, having the primary purpose of rendering community service, is encouraged to join the Community Council by sending a written application from the organization to the Community Council of Addison.

Nike Site

In 1931 the federal government acquired about 30 acres of land near the western boundary of Addison. During the 1950s, Nike missiles, which were considered an important part of anti-aircraft defense in the Chicago area, were stored underground in 30-foot deep Nike silos. These cement storage areas were designed to withstand the missile firings.

The United States Army's Nike-Hercules was a surface-to-air missile with a solid-fuel rocket engine, designed mainly for defense against enemy planes and missiles. Its speed was faster than sound, and the great accuracy of its explosive warhead made the missile more deadly than bombers, fighters and artillery. Ground radar kept track of both the missile and its target. The missile often carried a television camera which transmitted television pictures to the ground pilot's set, enabling him to actually "fly" the missile from the ground.

The army also had in its arsenal the Nike-Zeus, which was an anti-missile, built to explode in the path of incoming ballistic enemy missiles. It was designed to emit electronic signals purposely to confuse the electronic brains and eyes of an enemy missile, making it destroy itself.

During the time this Nike site was in operation, the federal government acquired 12 homes on Natoma Avenue and in the 400 block of Army Trail Road to house the Army personnel involved with the site. These homes still belong to the government and house military personnel.

The missiles were phased out in the late 1960s, and by 1970 Nike missiles in the area had been deactivated and carted away.

The Addison site is in two parcels: a 6.9-acre radar center a block north of Fullerton Avenue and Rte. 53, which was awarded to the Addison Park District by the federal government, and a larger 22.6 acre launching area at Fullerton Avenue off Lombard Road, which was purchased by the Village of Addison for $150,000 from the General Services Administration.

The Park District property has a lighted baseball field, two tennis courts, a washroom, a playground and parking lot. The land purchased by the Village is being considered as the site of a Public Works central garage and underground storage for road sand and salt, and an underground storage area for Lake Michigan water.



The former Nike site at Fullerton Ave. off Lombard Rd., dismantled around 1975.

Boards And Commissions

The Advisory Liquor Commission, appointed by the Village Board, studies applications for liquor licenses and makes recommendations to the Village President, who serves as the Village Liquor Commissioner.

The Beautification Commission was created in 1977 to make recommendations concerning aesthetic beauty and growth in the community on both private and public property.

The Blood Bank Commission was created in 1977 to develop a blood bank program free of charge for all Addison residents.

The Centennial Commission was established in December of 1982 for the purpose of planning and carrying out the functions of the Village during its centennial year of 1984. The Centennial Commission has been meeting regularly to encourage various groups and organizations in the Village to plan events which will promote the celebration of Addison's 100 years of incorporation. They have assembled information and photographs for the 1984 Commemorative Calendar, as well as for this book, to honor the centennial year. A play dealing with events in Addison's history was written for presentation in March of 1984, under the auspices of the Commission.

The Commercial and Industrial Commission was created in 1973 to develop a cooperative, working relationship between the Village and commercial industrial establishments.

The Cultural Arts Development Commission was created in 1970 to initiate and promote a diverse cultural program for the Village. Its purpose is to bring cultural activities to the residents of Addison in all the arts — visual art, music, theater and dance.

The Electrical Commission was created in 1980 to recommend standards and specifications for electrical equipment, permits, fees and inspections within the municipality.

The Historical Commission was created in 1973 to maintain a history of the Village, provide for the safekeeping of historical items and solicit and accept memorials.

The Housing Advisory Commission was created in 1978 to advise the President and Board of Trustees on housing problems, review the actions of other housing agencies in the area, recommend any changes in the ordinances of the Village relating to housing and provide counseling service for citizens with housing problems.

The Plan Commission is responsible for review and recommendations on proposed subdivisions, annexations, rezonings and other land use matters.

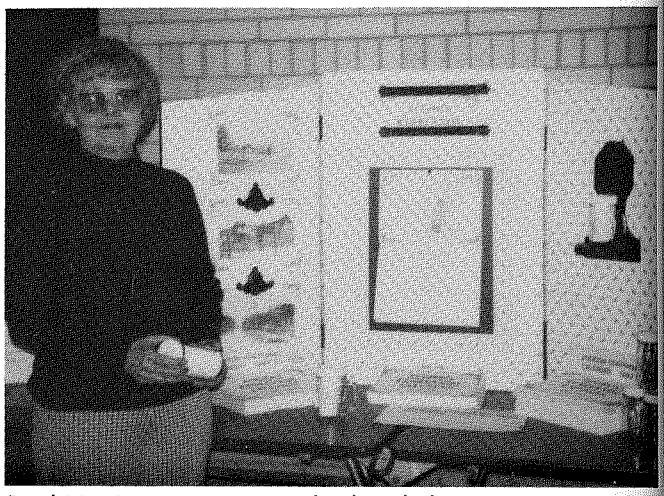
The Police Commission was established in 1950 and is responsible for examining and hiring new patrol officers, promoting within the force, and bringing to the Village Trustees any police matters which need their attention.

The Police Pension Board was established in 1950 and is responsible for administering all phases of the police pension program including investment of funds and consideration of claims.

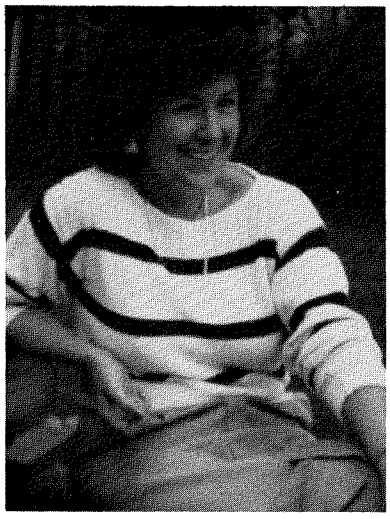
Zoning Board of Appeals is responsible for interpretations and hearing appeals concerning the Village zoning ordinance.

The Substance Responsibility Commission was created by the Village on June 7, 1983. Its purpose is to enlist the cooperation of all community organizations to work toward developing a responsible awareness of the effects of substance abuse, and to find effective ways to keep this abuse from disrupting community life.

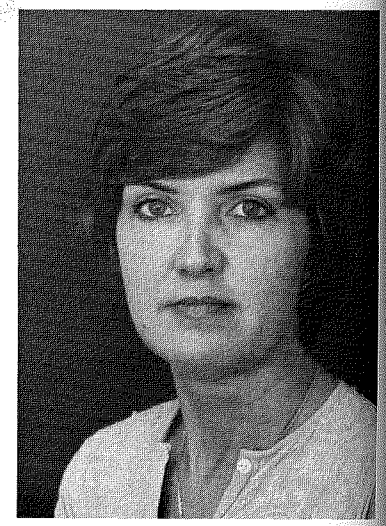
Centennial Commission



Pearl Morris, commemorative book and play committees, next to a display of centennial souvenir items.

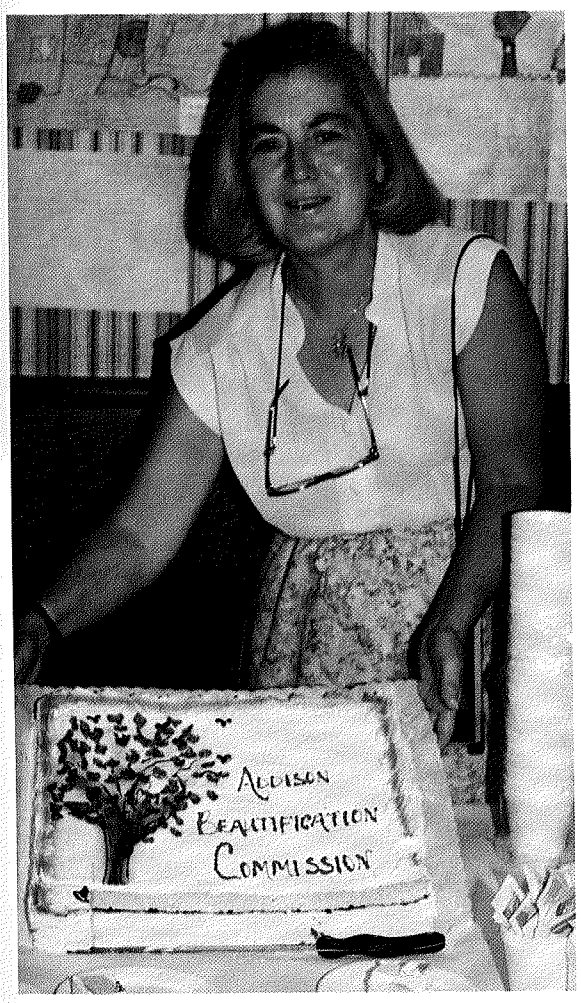


Dorothy Carringi, commemorative book editor.



Kay Conlon, commemorative book staff.

Beautification Commission



Nan Pinns, 1983.



Proposed nature area at the northwest corner of Army Trail and Lombard Roads.

Proposed Nature Areas

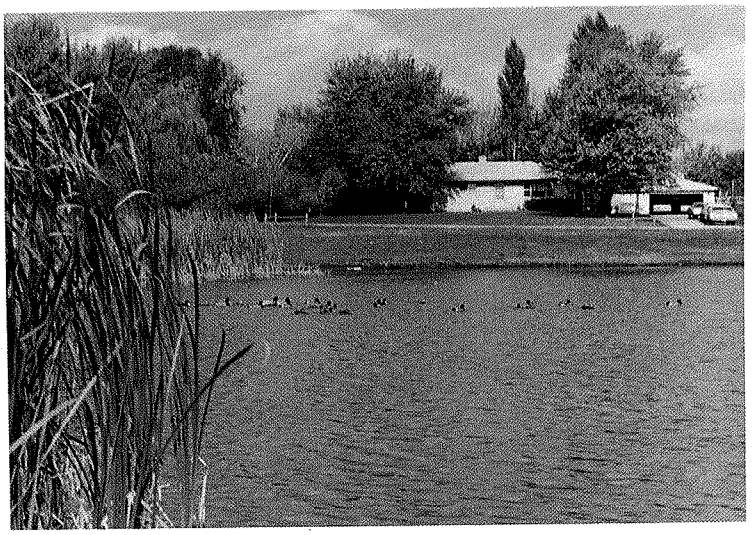
The area at the northwest corner of Army Trail and Lombard Roads has been offered for sale to developers, while the Land Preservation Committee of the Addison Centennial Commission has proposed that this land be preserved in its natural state for community use as a natural wildlife preserve.

The 1502 acres of property in question adjoin the Village of Addison holding pond and the 53 Trails Estates Nature Center, a park maintained by the 53 Trails Estates Park District and enjoyed by the area schools and by Addison residents.

The Land Preservation Committee has petitioned the DuPage County Forest Preserve District to purchase this land to keep it in its natural state.



Beautification Commission award winners, 1983.



The pond near Addison Trail High School, 1981.

Cultural Arts Commission

The Cultural Arts Development Commission was created under special Village Ordinance 0-70-15 in 1970. It is funded by the Village of Addison, the National Endowment for the Arts, and, since 1982, by grants from the Illinois Arts Council.

The four charter members of the Commission in 1970 were Roger Herrington, Lloyd Weston, Charlene Booster and Rose Ross. The present Commission members are Bob Van Ordstrand, Chairman; Annette Leiber, secretary; Sandra Cotosman, James Driscoll, Lorraine Garber, Donald Leiber, and Jo Ann O'Brien.

The annual events sponsored by the ACADC are the Student Art Contest held in May and the Elmhurst Symphony Orchestra Free Youth Concert held in March.

In keeping with the purpose of the organization, the ACADC has helped to develop and found the Addison Art Guild (1976), the Addison Community Band (1977), the Addison Community Theater (1978), and a Christmas Cultural Arts Program (1982). The Commission sponsored the Nutcracker Fantasy performed by the Ballet Company of Toronto, Canada at the Addison Trail Junior High School. The ACADC also helped to found the Artist-in-Residence program (1983) and was nominated for the Governor's Award in the Arts in 1982.



Cultural Arts Development Commission float, Community Days parade, 1980, with Don Leiber, Bob VanOrdstrand, Lorraine Garber, Annette Leiber, Sandy Cotosman, and Jim Driscoll.



Scene from "Music Man", 1983.

Community Theater

The Addison Community Theater first came into being on October 4, 1977. There were 72 charter members, and the elected officers of this group at that time were: President, Kathleen Hall; Vice President, Christopher Abel; Co-Secretaries, Lori Frindt and Phyllis Maisel; Advisors, Cynthia Overman and Donald Leiber; and Treasurer, Richard St. George.

This group was organized under the auspices of the Addison Cultural Arts Development Commission to bring cultural programs in the theater arts to the residents of Addison through productions and workshops for the community and schools.

Membership is open to anyone in Addison and the surrounding suburbs with an interest in producing, acting or working with stage crews on productions. The group has planned field trips to theatrical productions and has taken part in local presentations such as "Nostalgia" and "Music Man". Other events included participation in the WTTW Telethon production of "The Sidewalk Giraffe" and taking a 4th Place Award at Barrett College for "Echoes".

Addison's first Artist-in-Residence in 1983 was Robyn Dana Guest, theater director. Two major productions were presented: "Music Man", with adults and children taking part, and "Carnival", starring Indian Trail Jr. High students. The Artist-in-Residence spent time in all Addison public schools working with students and teachers. A request was submitted to the State for another Artist-in-Residence and the second eight month grant from the Illinois Arts Council has been granted. The current Artist-in-Residence is Thomas M. Doman.

The Addison Community Theater worked with the Centennial Commission to develop and present a major production during the 1984 Centennial Year.

The purpose of the organization is to develop theatrical talent, to promote community interest in theater arts and to encourage fellowship among the membership and the community.

Art Guild

The Addison Art Guild was formed under the auspices of the Addison Cultural Arts Development Commission, during the Bicentennial Year, 1976. The A.A.G. was formed for the purpose of advancing the development of fine arts as an integral part of community life. Its program is designed to: provide art instruction within the limits of the community; provide artists with facilities for their common efforts on behalf of the community and for the exchange of ideas and techniques; provide for the adult education in the arts through lectures, exhibits, and art instruction; cooperate with the public schools in developing an appreciation for and better instruction in the arts among school children.

The founding officers were: Annette Leiber, President; Sandra Warnock, Vice President; Tim Nishimoto, Treasurer; and Jeannette Sundberg, Secretary. There were 23 charter members in the guild.

The Addison Art Guild is a member of the West Suburban Fine Arts Alliance. Annual events are a Members' Show held at the Addison Public Library in November, an Art Fair in September on the grounds in front of the Municipal Building, and participation in the North Park Mall Fair in March. The Guild also sponsors "hands-on" workshops. At present there are approximately 55 active members in the Guild.



Left: Sandra Warnock, Ruth Watts and Annette Leiber show paintings of Addison landmarks at the Art Guild's Fine Arts Fair.

Community Blood Program



Local nurses help out at the 1976 blood drive: Trudy Delveaux, Marilyn Aronson, Barbara Kohout, Dorothy Evans, Ramona Simmons and, seated, Mary Ellen Arturi with donor.

The Addison Community Blood Program is an organization dedicated to providing free blood for all residents of Addison and their families. In cooperation with the American Red Cross, the Addison Community Blood Program holds five yearly blood drives at a variety of locations throughout the Village. It is not necessary to give blood to receive it; residents of Addison are insured for blood under this program.

The Addison Community Blood Program was initiated in August, 1971, when a 5 year-old boy, Ricky Socha, was diagnosed as having leukemia. Because there was no blood program available to provide blood for him, his local church, St., Philip the Apostle Catholic Church, sponsored a blood drive which collected 112 units of blood.

As time went on, more blood drives were held throughout the community so that all residents could be provided with blood when needed. To date more than 6000 units of blood have been collected.

In October, 1977, the blood program was made an official Village of Addison Commission. The first commissioners were Barbara Herman, original chairman; Judy Socha, chairman and chief organizer since 1979; Dave Pavletich, Jan Twohill and Diane Zoglman.

In addition to the five commissioners appointed annually, many volunteers donate their time to help make the blood drives successful. One of the most popular drives held every year is at Addison Trail High School. The drive is run almost entirely by the students, and more than 200 units of blood are collected each year by this group alone. Many Village organizations and churches take part in the annual drives.

Organizations
Recreation Club

The Addison Recreation Club is a group of male residents, 21 years or older, who are concerned with bringing better recreation to the boys of Addison. It was chartered on August 19, 1949, and the original board of directors were Elmer C. Krage, Martin W. Eggerding, Wilbur Moeller, Richard M. Laux, L. J. Heinmeier and Paul Ronske. At that time the Park District had few sports programs available for Addison's youth.

The "Rec" Club is an independent organization, not affiliated with either the Village or the Addison Park District. Being a non-taxing body receiving no funding from taxation, it must make ends meet through memberships, registrations, contributions and special fund-raising events. The Club attempts to keep registration fees for the youngsters at a minimum and to equip its athletes with the finest and safest gear. Club members pay annual dues of $10 and are all active in at least one of the athletic activities. There are now 121 paid members. The number of adult non-member volunteers determines the number of boys that can participate.

Addison boys become eligible to participate in Club activities when they are eight years old. Vocal support at all tackle games is furnished by girl cheerleaders who are daughters of Club members and correspond in ages with the team players.

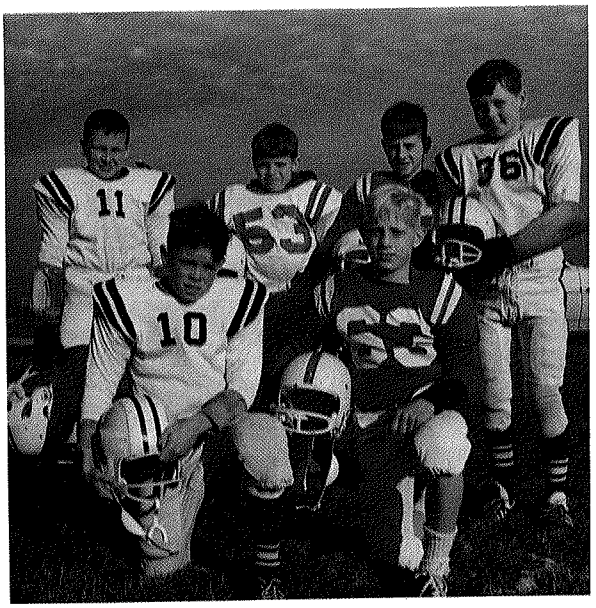
The "Rec" Club started with a baseball program and has expanded to include football, basketball and hockey. However hockey was dropped in 1982 because expansion was limited by school district boundaries. School District #4 and #88 and the Addison Park District provide the playing sites for the baseball, football and basketball programs.

The "Rec" Club program is dependent upon the availability of talent, money, supervision and interested men to properly conduct the programs. Due to the continual growth of Addison, the Club has formed a planning committee to keep the program in step with the interested number of boys.

The Addison Recreation Club - "NOT FOR PROFIT - JUST FOR BOYS."



Addison Cowboys around 1970. Bottom Row: Tony Katsikas, Fred Bronge, Mike Mills, Rich Berg, Tim Page, Don Leifheit, Mike Chramosta, Chuck Nelms. Second Row: Jerry Santo, John Brechin, Nick Lentine, Mark Bell, Mike Keiner, Mike Stukel, Trent Goodrich, Russ Wirbicki, Paul Rice, unidentified, Bill Chramosta. Third row: Sam Morreale, Tom Husted, Bob Delveaux, John Nettleton, Mike Keiry, Steve Remy, Jim Munch, Mark Cichy, Bill Chrysokos. Fourth row: Steve Neace, Steve Gluba, John Shannon, Joe Zmic, Mike Kalasmiki, Vic Kelly, John Schneider, Ed Cherven, Phil Sleboda.



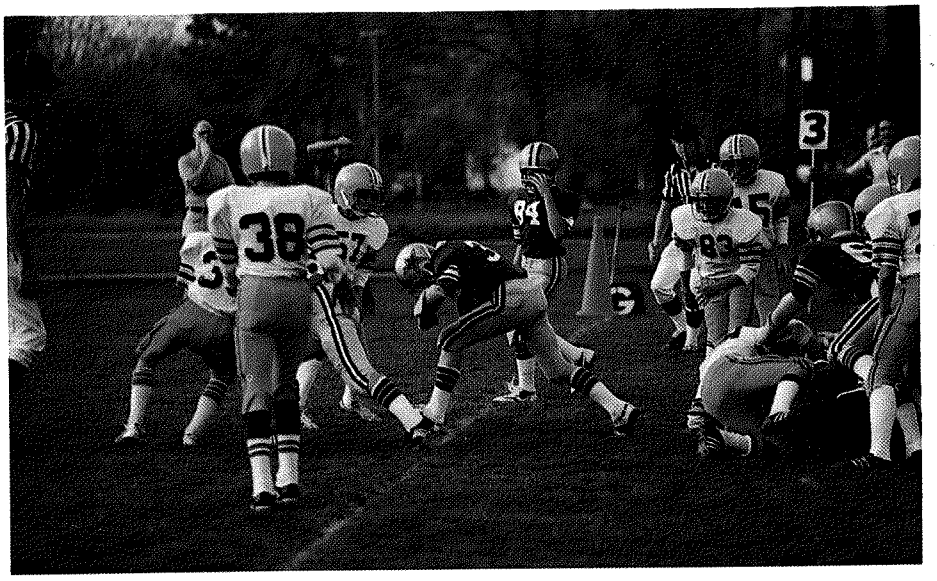


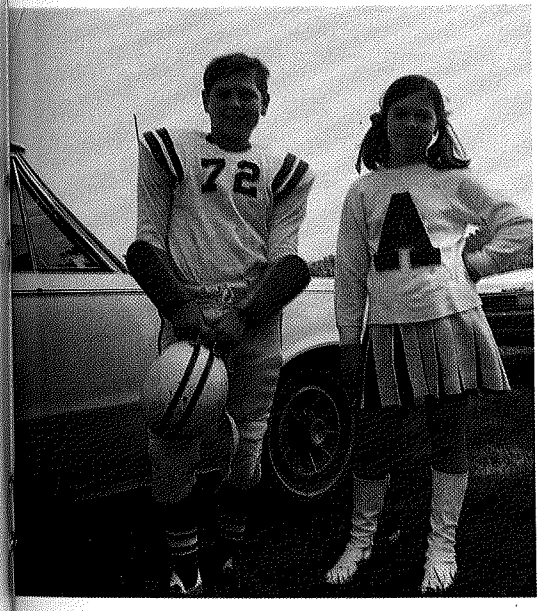
Above left: Addison Cowboys with visiting players from Campbell County, Kentucky, 1971.

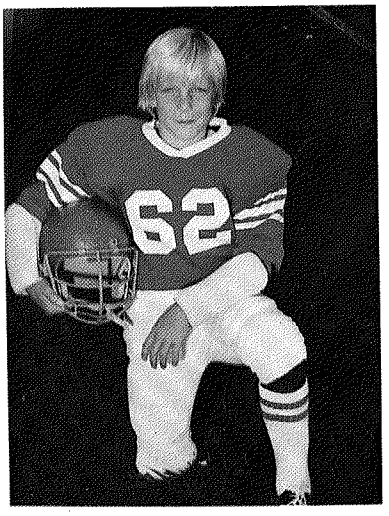
Above Right: Rec Club cheerleaders lift their team's spirits.

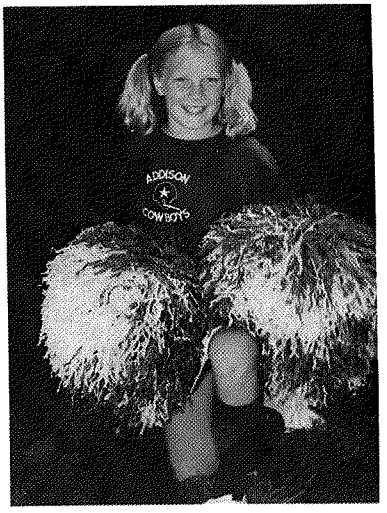
Right: The Addison Cowboys gain some yardage.

Below: Cowboys and cheerleaders uniforms. Bob and Karen Delveaux, 1971; Bill and Corrinne Walenda, 1975.



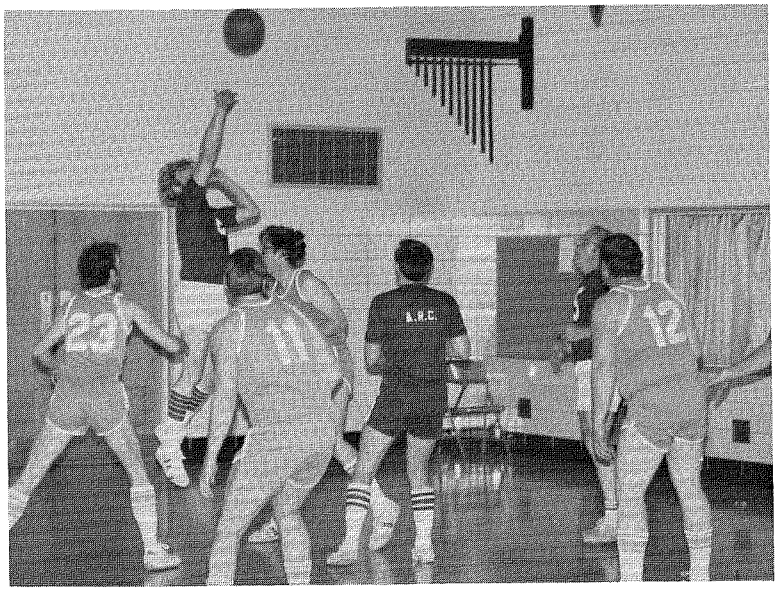




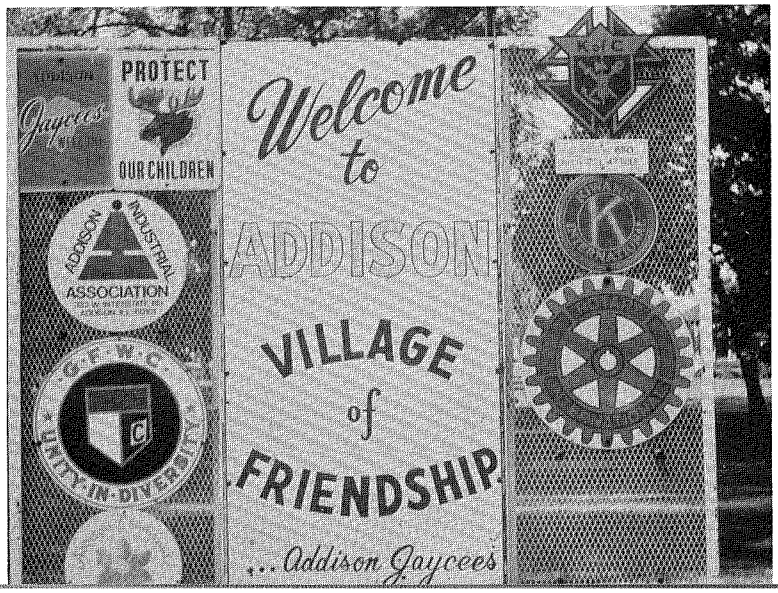




The Rec Club Indians baseball team, 1978



The Rec Club vs. Addison Police benefit basketball game.



Rotary Club

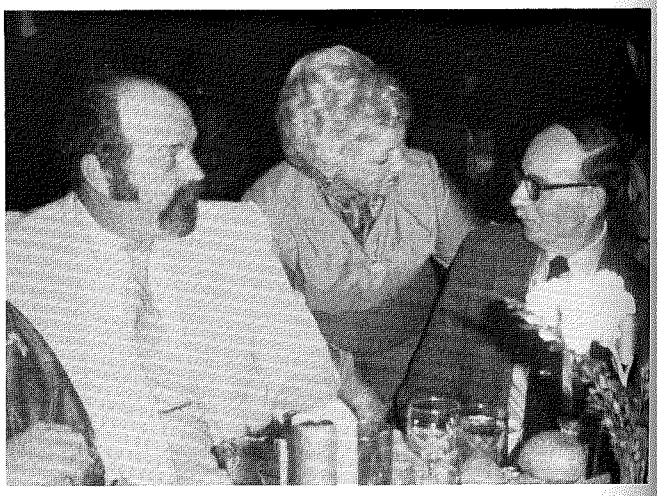
The Rotary Club of Addison is a non-profit organization of businessmen, which exists to support community activities. The Addison chapter was founded on November 28, 1973, with 24 charter members representing 24 different business and professions.

The founding officers were: William L. Smith, Sr., President; Michael G. Strother, Vice President; Thomas M. Breen, Secretary; Jerome Jezuit, Jr., Treasurer; Murry A. Gilbert, Sergeant-at-arms. The directors were: Michael A. Kroichick, Dennis R. Church, Ronald E. Hausermann and James E. Krage.

Other charter members were: Edward R. Bieniek, Wally G. Bosworth, Arnold Delveaux, Jr., Tony Giamberdino, William Giesler, Richard L. Lucas, Jack L. Madsen, John Nettleton, Paul Pais, William G. Steffey, Harry F. Vegter, Henry M. Williams, Jr., Howard W. Wilson, Robert F. Zeh and Dale F. Zorn.

The object of Rotary is to encourage and foster: the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, the development of acquaintances as an opportunity for service; high ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life and the advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

The community activities which have received the support of the Addison Rotary include support of Ray Graham Association, Addison Community Switchboard, high school scholarships to Presidential Classroom and the World Affairs Seminar, plus numerous other charitable contributions to organizations and persons in Addison.



Above: Joe Schwartz, President of the Addison Chamber of Commerce, Gertrude Hauserman of Erickson's Flowers, and Elmer Mauter owner of Courtesy T.V., winner of Addison Rotary Club's Outstanding Service to the Community Award, Feb. 18, 1983.

Left: Welcome sign on Lake St. near Municipal Bldg. placed by the Addison Jaycees.

Kiwanis

The Kiwanis Club of Addison was organized on December 10, 1957, and chartered by Kiwanis International on February 12, 1958, with the Kiwanis Clubs of Elmhurst and Greater Elmhurst as co-sponsors.

At the time of its charter there were 31 members and the founding officers were: Oscar Sather, President; Ken Kunes, Vice President; Walter Campbell, Secretary and Hubert "Bud" Loftus, Treasurer.

The Addison Kiwanis Club is part of an active worldwide group of business and professional men dedicated to the idea of service to the community.

Since its beginning, The Club has been dedicated to making Addison a better place to live by improving the quality of life in the Village through its churches, public and private schools, police and fire departments, and business,cultural and recreational community. It is an organization that seeks to offer services and support not readily available through other sources.

Kiwanis has a specific interest in working with youth and senior citizens, with members giving their time and abilities and providing financial assistance when possible. Kiwanis is an organization that provides fellowship and lasting friendships.

The most significant community project was begun in 1961 by spearheading efforts to establish a volunteer public library in the Municipal Building. This project was successfully completed in 1962, and the following year the Club helped put the library on a tax-supported basis. Encouraged by this Kiwanis-initiated activity, the Village of Addison then proceeded to build a new and modern library facility that today stands at the corner of Lake Street and Kennedy Drive.

Club members have always been active in a variety of community and area boards, organizations and projects. These include: The Police/ Fire Merit Review Board, Marklund Children's Home, Elmhurst Youth Symphony, Addison Community Switchboard food collection and distribution program, DuPage County Family Services, Village Liquor Commission, Day Camp and Park District programs for needy children and the handicapped, St. Charles Detention Home, Elmhurst Y.M.C.A., Girl and Boy Scouts, community-wide distribution of church directories and giving medical, dental and other kinds of help on an individual basis to needy Addison youth.

The Club also awards student scholarships to graduating seniors each spring and provides financial support to high school students, who are chosen to visit Washington, D.C. and Springfield each year. They participate in the Senior Citizens Thanksgiving Dinner and program at Addison Trail High School and actively support the high school's Kiwanis Key Club.

The objectives of Kiwanis are: to give primacy to the human and spiritual rather than to the material values of life; to encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule in all human relationships; to promote the adoption and application of higher social, business, and professional standards; to develop, by precept and example, a more intelligent, agressive, and serviceable citizenship; to provide, through Kiwanis Clubs, a practical means of forming enduring friendships, to render altruistic service, and to build better communities; to cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism, and good will.

Membership in Kiwanis is open to any male age 21 or over who lives or works in Addison or has an affiliation with the community.

Below: The Kiwanis baseball team of 1959: Jim Rutter, Postmaster; Carl Reineke, Township Assessor; Bob Tyrell, Police Chief; Bud Loftus, Village Attorney; Bill Sterrett, former Dist. 4 school teacher; Oscar Sather, realtor and founding president of Kiwanis; Len Sukevich, realtor; and Thomas Myers, realtor.



Community Switchboard

In 1970, residents of Addison became aware of an increasing drug problem in their town.

After a community investigation the findings were presented on Thanksgiving Day, 1970, to a group of Addison residents, who pledged its full support. At that gathering, several specific suggestions were made to develop a total program.

The first task was to examine programs in the nearby communities of Maywood and Proviso, resulting in the establishment of the Addison Community Switchboard. The proposed purpose was "to develop a 24-hour crisis information and referral service center as an effective communication link between persons in the Addison area (a listening project intended to heal — a bridge to one another); to assist parent-youth communication as a bridge across communication barriers; to serve as a survival service for persons in drug crisis; to assist as a youth employment service; to provide a run-away rescue service for those seeking aid, to promote a counter group drug program; to establish necessary temporary foster homes for youth away from home; to make drug analysis available without censure or legal penal restrictions; to assist in drug education to parents, teachers and youth; to provide emergency emotional crisis services to those who seek help; to assist in family crises as an agency of information, care and referral; to make medical referral and crisis health services available when needed; generally, to attempt reconciliation between all elements in our community."

The next step was a "brain-storming" period where other community programs were carefully reviewed; county agencies were sought out for advice; various local organization representatives and interested citizens were approached and invited to make more suggestions.

It was increasingly apparent that drug abuse was a symptom of more fundamental human needs. What began as attention to a single problem could no longer be approached without considering a multitude of intra-personal and social situations which, if unchanged, predispose the youth to a drug culture.

The nucleus of interested parties was greatly in need of assistance. So on February 9, 1971, a proposal was presented to the Village Board. The discussion following the presentation came from community youth, police and juvenile authorities. The Village of Addison responded by officially endorsing the project, donating space in the Municipal Building, and appointing a steering committee chaired by the Village President.

From February to May, 1971, the steering committee held monthly meetings, assessing the needs of the community and what services could fill those needs. By May, 1971, a specific list of primary services needed in Addison was emerging, and pledges of financial support were appearing. In August, 1971, a Board of Directors was officially installed, and the staff was moved into the offices donated by the Village.

On Sunday, August 14, 1971, at every service in every church in Addison "Friends in Sending Help" (F.I.S.H.) was introduced to the people as one facet of Addison Community Switchboard. This "Good Neighbor" program enlisted volunteers and identified the type of assistance which was needed.

September 7, 1971, Addison Community Switchboard opened its doors, phones and hearts. It is a people-to-people community center open Monday thru Friday from 8:30 AM to 12:30 PM with a 24-hour answering service.

Switchboard's four current programs are: F.I.S.H. whose objective is to provide direct services to the community in emergency situations. These include transportation, help with a meal, shopping for or visiting a shut-in, babysitting, emergency counselling and others;

SUPPLY CLOSET provides a ready supply of basic items to victims of disaster or those in serious financial need. Donations of food, clothing, furniture and medical equipment are distributed as needed. A non-drug medical lending closet sponsored by the Nurse's Club is a free public service for residents of Addison who are confined at home. Among these supplies are: crutches, walkers, canes, commodes and wheelchairs;

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PROGRAM coordinates community efforts to share Christmas with those in need by providing toys, food and clothes for needy families in Addison;

INFORMATION, REFERRAL AND CRISIS SERVICE provides an effective communication link between peoples' needs and agencies to service those needs. Someone is available 24-hours to take emergency calls.

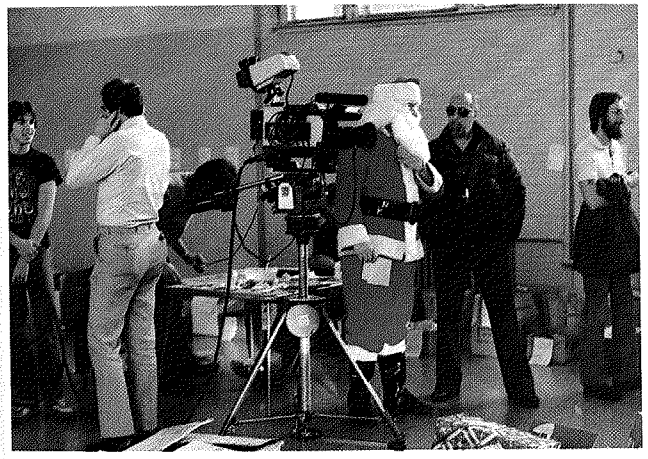
Many of the people needing help are referred by Addison Township caseworkers, public health nurses, public aid, schools, ministers, police, and various agencies such as the Social Service Departments of Alexian Brothers Medical Center and Elmhurst Hospital. The types of calls received are: requests for personal service such as the need for a housekeeper or sitter, counselling, furniture, housing, clothing, medical supplies and food; requests for information on community services, health referrals, legal aid, senior citizens and schools; requests for rides to a health clinic, hospital, public or legal aid facility, clubs, clinics and doctors; offering donations to ACS for food, clothes, furniture, household items, toys, medical service and equipment.

Although ACS is partially funded by Federal Revenue Sharing Funds provided by the Addison Township Board of Auditors, the Addison Switchboard is dependent upon the generosity of individuals and organizations in Addison. The main fund raising event is an annual carnival.

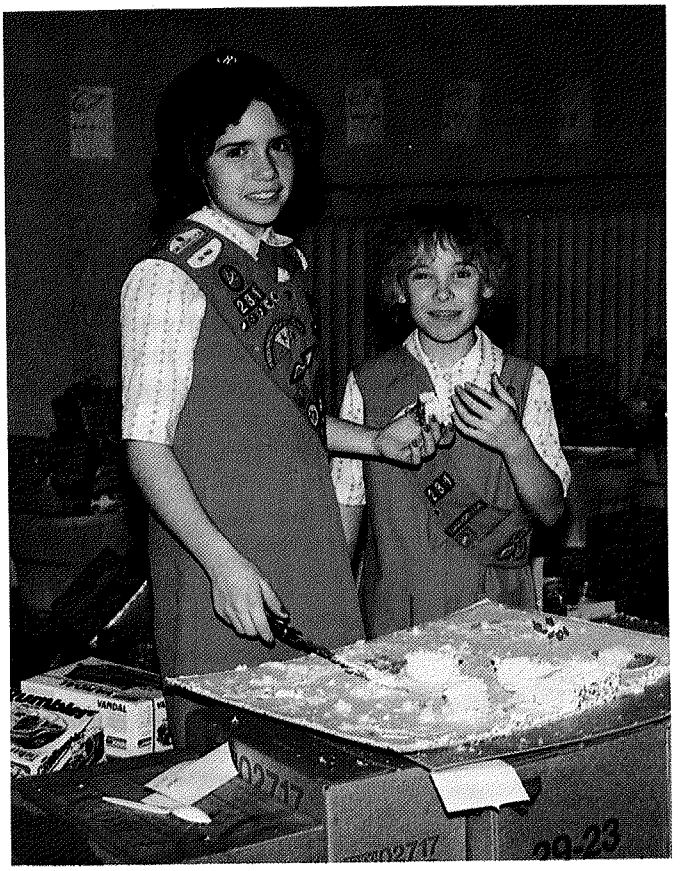
Additional funds are generated through a Telethon which takes place on the second Sunday in December and is carried over local access Cable TV with entertainment provided by local talent.

Community Switchboard Telethon

The Addison Community Switchboard held its first Santa's Pantry telethon on December 12, 1982 from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. The goal was to raise $3,000 and a supply of non-perishable food. The response was a demonstration of what a caring community Addison is. The goal was reached thanks to the many organizations and individuals who gave their time and talent to cover the many jobs that a community telethon requires. The telethon was such a success that it has become an annual event.



Behind the scenes.



Girl Scouts taking a cake break.



Addison's own Blues Brothers.



Right: Mrs. Claus (Mary Jane Maxwell) and Santa (Norm Sturm) with some of Santa's helpers.

Lions Club

The Addison Lions Club was formed in December of 1978. The major commitment of this service organization is to aid the blind and the deaf, and as part of that commitment they support the Seeing Eye Dog Program. Their major fundraiser is Candy Day held in October with the money collected going to humanitarian projects.

The Addison Lions Club meets twice a month, and, in addition to supporting the national programs, serves the community by sending children with sight or hearing impairment to Camp Lions, provides braille writers to local residents, provides eye glasses for people who can not afford them, donates money to the library to purchase large print books and visual aids for patrons with vision problems and by annually sponsoring a clinic for vision checks and glaucoma screening.

Knights Of Columbus

The Knights of Columbus held its first meeting in New Haven, Connecticut on October 2, 1881, when its founder, Father Michael McGivney, called a meeting of a group of 80 laymen. The meeting was the result of a need for a Catholic fraternal insurance society to protect families during sickness and death, and to establish pride in American-Catholic heritage.

The Addison Chapter of the Knights of Columbus is called the Damen-Hildebrand Council No. 650, which originated in Chicago under two separate councils: The Damen Council No. 650, formed on February 24, 1902, and the Hildebrand Council No. 852, formed on May 27, 1904. In 1969 these two councils merged and relocated to Addison, combining their names into the present Damen-Hildebrand Council No. 650.

The Council participates in three State Charity Fund drives. The Mentally Retarded Drive, or "Tootsie Roll Drive," is held on October 29-30 each year. The Newman Apostolate Program requests contributions to support the presence of Catholic clergy at secular colleges and universities. Funds for this program come from individual member contributions and from each subordinate council. The Disaster fund, held at the State Council level, comes from subordinate councils. Funds are used to aid families in the event of fire, tornado or flood.

The Addison Knights offer assistance to the two Catholic parishes and the Catholic High School in Addison, including outside maintenance, painting, and supporting fund raisers. They also provide transportation for senior citizens to church services. An annual blood drive is sponsored by the Knights and St. Joseph Church, and at Christmas food baskets are distributed to needy families.

The Damen-Hildebrand Council No. 650 now has 250 members and more than 40 programs each year. A future goal is to have a permanent clubhouse in the Addison area.

V.F.W.

After World War II, the returning overseas servicemen of Addison formed an organization to help less fortunate veterans get reestablished and to bring cheer to those who were hospitalized. On May 25, 1946 the Addison Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7446 was chartered with 35 members.

The motto of the V.F.W. is: "Honor the Dead by Helping the Living. The purpose of the VFW is Patriotism, Fraternalism, Historical and Educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws: to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever."

Mr. Warren Mosley was elected and installed as the first commander. Since then, 36 members have served in this capacity.

On June 19, 1947, an Auxiliary to Post 7446 was formed with 21 women signing the Charter. These women were wives, mothers or sisters of servicemen whose tour of duty was outside the continental United States. Mrs. Minnie Rotermund of Addison was elected and installed as their first president.



Cannon and memorial plaque in front of the Addison V.F.W.

The newly formed Post held its meetings at members' homes, the old Village Hall, and the original fire station hall until 1954. With the help of members and concerned citizens and with the assistance of the Addison State Bank, they were able to finance the purchase of their property on Lake Street from Mr. Herbert Vierow and remodel a former machinery shelter into what is now the Post home.

Many money-raising projects were held over the next ten years, including carnivals, bingos, style shows and card parties. With the profits they were able to have a "Mortgage Burning" on April 11, 1964, a very happy day.

At one time over one thousand veterans, confined to the Elgin State Hospital, were an integral part of the Post and Auxiliary assistance program, which now includes veterans at Hines Hospital in Maywood. Other programs include delivering baskets of food to needy families of Addison at various times of the year; the use of hospital equipment, such as beds, walkers and crutches to anyone in town; the sponsoring of Girl Scout and Boy Scout Troops; and the presentation of flags to the town and to various school rooms.

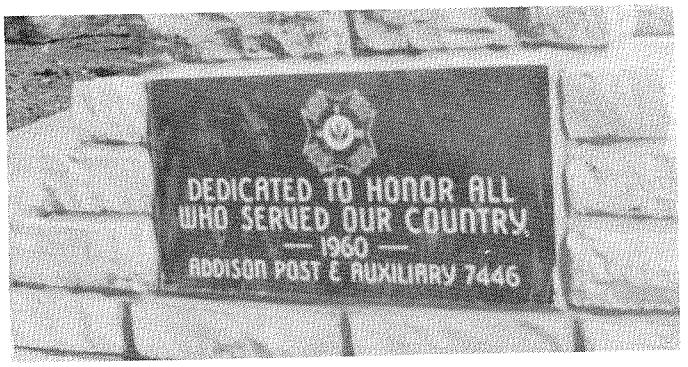
The first blood drive in Addison and the annual Memorial Day Parade and service had their beginnings under the sponsorship of the Post.

The sale of Buddy Poppies in May is the one money-raising program of the Post and Auxiliary used exclusively for assistance to the needy veteran and his family.

V.F.W. Auxiliary "Gems"

After participating in the 1980 Memorial Day parade with the V.F.W. Color Guard, the Auxiliary decided to form a color team of its own. The first members of the Color Guard team were Emmie Rotermund, Pam Jensen, Vivian Krage, Sherri Lambton and Linda Wallich. The original uniforms, paid for by each member, consisted of black pants, white blouses and shoes.

In 1981 the uniforms were changed with the addition of caps, sashes and jackets, and the name "The Addison Gems" was adopted. That year the team participated in twelve parades and Auxiliary functions, and they took a first place trophy at the State Convention in both 1981 and 1982. In 1983 new capes and hats were acquired for the "Gems", the only Senior Women's Color Guard marching team in the 19th District.



Plaque with V.F.W. emblem and motto, dedicated in 1960.



Addison V.F.W. raises the flag for the first time over the Addison Township Building on March 25, 1961.

V.F.W. Color Guard

The Addison V.F.W. Color Guard was formed in May 1954 for the Memorial Day parade, with each member wearing his own military uniform. Later, the members switched to Army suntans with the present overseas cap, red neckerchiefs, red braid, red sash and black shoes.

In 1955 the uniform was changed to white satin shirts, the present black wool slacks, red sash, West Point hat and plume, and white buck shoes. In 1956 the current uniform was adopted and has been worn ever since.

The Addison V.F.W. Post 7446 sponsors the Color Guard, and the many trophies won for their precision marching at competitions at the national, state and local levels can be seen at the Post.

The first appearances of the Guard were made as the senior Color Guard for the Tioga Post in Bensenville's Thunderbird Drum Corp, marching in many parades with them. In 1959 the Guard began to call themselves "The Addison Gents", and a flag of the Guard was designed.

The first State competition was won in 1961. After winning their second State Competition in 1962, the "Gents" were met at Route 53 and Army Trail Road by a fire engine and police car and escorted through the streets of Addison, letting everyone know they had won again. That year the Village adopted the Color Guard flag as the Village flag.

Some of the historical highlights of the Guard include the first woman who marched as a drummer for the Memorial Day services in 1955, a second woman marching in front with a baton in 1959, the tears that came to all eyes in 1961 when the Guard took first place at their first State Competition, the year when the membership dropped to only four members in 1972, the year 1976 when the Guard gained its first marching woman who carried a rifle, pistol or flag in the unit itself, and 1982 when the Post flag was posted at "Cub's Park" in Chicago.



Addison V.F.W. Auxiliary Gems Color Guard.



Addison V.F.W. Color Guard performs at the Addison Township building open house, March 1961

Chamber Of Commerce

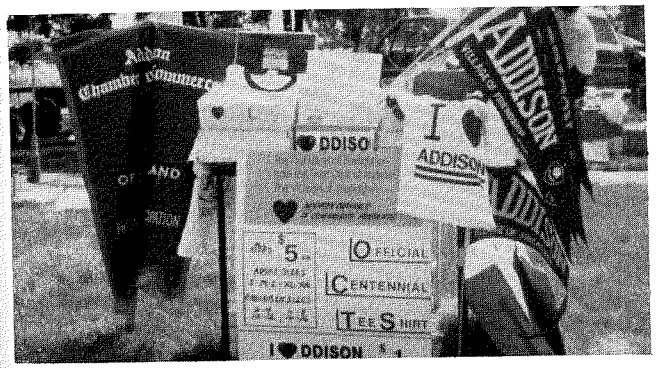
The roots of the Chamber go back to the late 1930s and the Addison Boosters Club, organized by Elmer Krage, Richard Laux and Martin Eggerding. Incorporated in November, 1948 as the Addison Chamber of Commerce, Inc., this organization was responsible for the founding of the Plan Commission, Historical Commission, Community Chest, and the Recreation Club. Currently, the Chamber has 160 members and maintains a full-time office in the Municipal Building, managed by Executive Director, Joan Bell. It provides an information and referral service at the local and national levels, in addition to representing the business community through direct representation on Village commissions and community organizations.

The Chamber has monthly board meetings and bimonthly program meetings. It publishes a newsletter and sponsors an advertising program "Shop Addison and Save". The Chamber sponsored and coordinated Addison's first Food Fest in 1982 and one in 1983 and has sponsored and created an updated map of Addison to celebrate the Centennial of the Village.

Any reputable person, association, corporation or partnership engaged in any reputable business or profession or interested in the commercial, industrial and civic progress of our community is eligible for membership. Ministers, without regard to denomination, are eligible to membership.

The Chamber has been responsible for many events including a combined meeting with the AIA regarding Addison's participation in the DuPage Water Commission and the efforts being made to bring Chicago water to DuPage County; "Meet The Candidates", Addison's first "live" televised political forum aired on Cable TV; Addison Community Friendship Night at Comiskey Park, attended by 844 Addisonians, some of whom also participated in pre-game activities; the "Walk with Santa" which brought Santa to every shopping area in Addison; and the first event of the Centennial Year — the presentation of a flag from our Nation's capitol by Congressman Henry Hyde to the Village to be flown during the Centennial Year. That ceremony took place on January 10, 1984.

The Addison Chamber of Commerce is continually working to exemplify its motto: "The First Hand of Friendship from the Front Door of Addison — The Village of Friendship".



Chamber of Commerce display of Addison Centennial souvenirs.

Woman's Club



Addison Woman's Club, 1963.

The Addison Woman's Club started in 1962 as the brainchild of its founder, Sue Hofmann. It was felt that Addison, a community growing by leaps and bounds, was ready for an organization through which its women could express themselves, find outside activities and in turn serve their community. The Club began with a charter membership of thirty-seven women.

Over the years the Woman's Club was involved in many projects, including the reorganization in 1964 of the Well Child Clinic, the refurbishing of the old railroad station at Lake Street and Addison Road, donations for food for needy families, and contributions to scholarships. The front of the Old Village Hall, built in 1898 on Lake Street, was renovated in 1965; Civil Defense emergency weather warning radios were presented to the eleven existing Addison schools in 1967; and football jerseys were furnished to the Rec Club. In 1969 a resuscitator was donated to the Fire Department for use in their new emergency ambulance, and money was donated to the Public Library for audio-visual equipment. Flowering crab trees were planted along Lake Street and donations made to the Addison Park District to purchase needed equipment. Other funds were donated to the Addison school system to provide Helping Hands decals and to help defray expenses for the Indian Trail Concert Band's trip to Washington, D.C. to perform on the Capitol steps. Other philanthropies included the Asian Foster Parent Plan, support for the Salvation Army Tag Day, and participation in the Beautify Addison projects.

In 1973 the Woman's Club spearheaded the fundraising efforts to rebuild the gazebo standing on the Village grounds in front of the Municipal Building.

Due to declining membership, the Woman's Club disbanded. Addison saw the end of a group which had contributed much to the Village.

Historical Society

The Addison Historical Society came into being on March 7, 1974, when a group of citizens saw the need to collect and preserve historical artifacts and material, which would establish or illustrate the history of the area. There were 31 charter members of the not-for-profit organization, and the officers of that first group were: June Heinrich, President; Bob Blackwell, Vice President; Elvera Hinkle, Secretary and Marlene Leeseberg, Treasurer.

The purpose of the organization is to bring together those people interested in history, especially in the history of Addison, and is dedicated to promoting the understanding of that history. Members see this history as being basic to our democratic way of life and giving us a better understanding of our state, our nation and our American heritage.

The annual events sponsored by the Addison Historical Society are the Annual Craft and Flea Market held in July on the grounds in front of the Addison Municipal Building, and an Open House in the Historical Museum of Addison during Addison History Week, in March.

Members of the Society purchase items to be displayed in the Museum, arrange display cases, serve as Museum guides and provide refreshments for special events held in connection with Addison History Week.

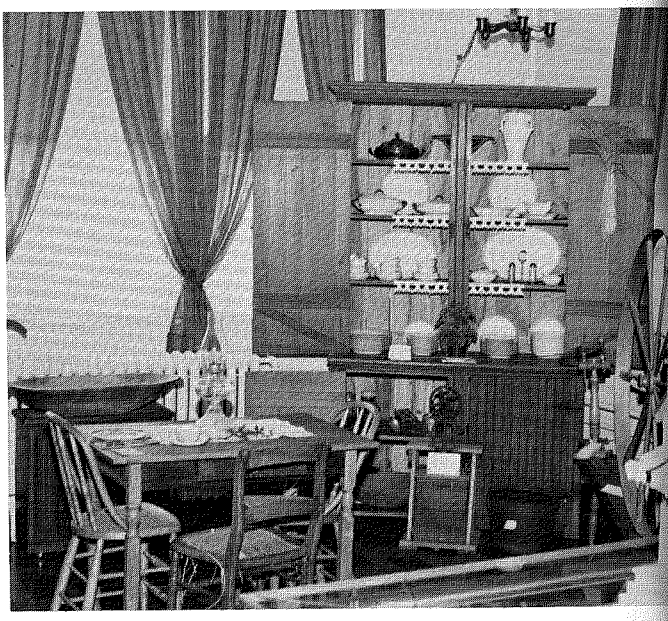
All general meetings are open to the public, and membership is open to all who have a common desire to promote an awareness of our heritage.

The Museum has many items on display which were donated by residents of Addison and their families, and many of the items were provided by the Historical Society. The operation of the Museum is funded by the Village through the Addison Historical Commission.



Left: Historical Society members Robert Dean, Roberta Dean, and Gloria Thew, president, at the 1980 Memorial Day services at Gazebo Park.

Historical Museum



One of the display rooms at the Addison Historical Museum.

There is a small suite of rooms in the northwest corner of the Municipal Building that has been transformed into a bit of Addison's past. Thanks to a hard-working group of members of the Addison Historical Commission and the Addison Historical Society, these formerly dingy rooms took on new life with the help of gallons of paint, soap and water and elbow grease, and a lot of imagination. The result was that on July 4, 1976, the Historical Museum opened its door to the public for the first time.

Members of the two historical groups have been busy collecting pictures and artifacts representative of various periods in Addison's history and have displayed these items for residents and visitors.

The Museum consists of four display rooms, including room settings and display cases exhibiting hundreds of donated items, which are sure to jog the memory of many of its visitors.

The Museum also houses genealogical information and books and magazines which have been helpful to persons doing historical research. There are also many photographs on display and on file of former residents, early settlers, buildings which are no longer standing, and up-to-date pictures taken around the Village.

The regular Museum hours are from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM on Saturdays, although tours by student groups or visits by individuals can be arranged in advance. The address is 131 West Lake Street, Addison, 60101.

Boy Scouts

Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in Washington on February 8, 1910, and has become the largest boys' organization in the country. Its goal is to teach boys to be good citizens and train them to become leaders.

Scouting started in the imagination of an English general, Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Early in his army days he wrote a book for soldiers about how to track and stalk animals and live outdoors. He called his book "Aids to Scouting". When he returned to England in 1902, he learned that his book was being used in boys' schools as a training manual. He was urged by youth leaders to revise it for use with boys, and in 1908, he proceeded to write "Scouting for Boys". The purposes and beliefs of the Boy Scouts are the same in every country. Scouts throughout the world promise to live up to the Scout Oath and Scout Law.

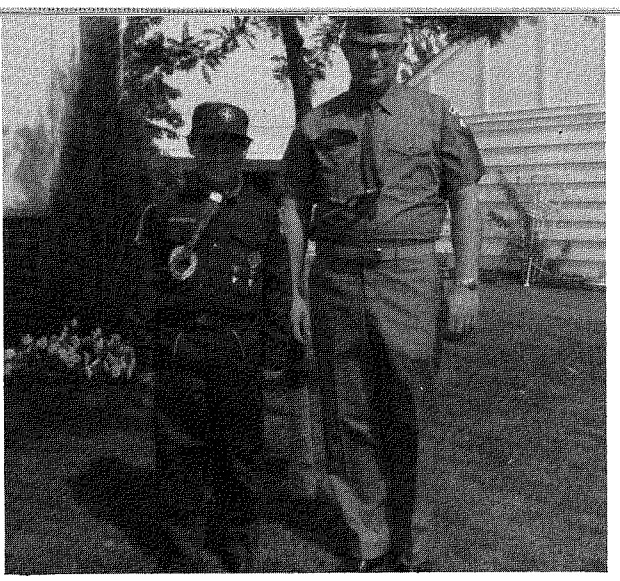
There have been Boy Scout troops in DuPage County and in Addison for many years, but a fire destroyed some of the records several years ago. At present there are seven packs and three troops in Addison, some of which have been in existence for over twenty years.

Several young men have gone on to the rank of Eagle Scout. These are: Troop 197-Paul Stadnik, Randy McCaleb; Troop 199-John Weiger, Ken Kujawa, Mike Swanson, Steve Pottle, Steve Jones; Troop 403-Albert Olson, Pat Herity; Troop 407-Robert Sychowski, Martin Sychowski, Michael Jerger, Gary Jerger, Sam Gugluzza; Tropp 411-Joe Rekiere, Larry Kohout.

The DuPage Area Council is chartered to make scouting available to county community organizations. Currently, the council serves 200 organizations which operate over 274 units. Total enrollment in 1982 exceeded 11,000 youth and 2,000 adult volunteer leaders.



Troop 199 gathers for a trip to scout camp, June, 1974.



Webelos Bob Delveaux and Webelos leader Arnold Delveaux, 1968.

Girl Scouts

The first Girl Scout troop in Addison was founded in 1951, by Mrs. Gordon Erickson and Mrs. Peter Kuras. There were only a few troops in the area at that time.

In January of 1952, the DuPage Girl Scout Council was officially chartered by Girl Scouts of the USA with 240 troops and 4,189 girls.

Girl Scouting began in Savannah, Georgia on March 12, 1912, when the Girl Scouts of the USA was founded by Juliette Gordon Low and 12 girls. Today there are approximately three million members, 2,247,000 girls in four program levels and 572,000 adults in the national organization.

The Girl Scout program is built around six fundamental elements: the ethical code, troop management, citizenship, service, international friendship and health and safety. These spiritual and moral principles behind the fun and adventure of Girl Scouting, help to provide a firm foundation on which a girl can develop a sense of values.

Girl Scouting is a continuous adventure in learning that offers girls a broad range of activities in both current interests and future roles.



Right: Girl Scout float in the Community Days parade, Sept. 1964, features girl scout uniforms of the past.

Lutherbrook Guild

The Lutherbrook Guild is an auxiliary of the Lutherbrook Children's Center in Addison, a residential treatment center for children with emotional problems.

The Guild began in 1937 and was then called "The Kinderheim Club." Several members of St. Paul Lutheran Church formerly belonged to the Lutheran Child Welfare Association Auxiliary which met in Chicago. Each month they drove to Oak Park to take an elevated train to Chicago to attend the meeting and have lunch. Because this was during the depression, it was felt that by forming the Kinderheim Club in Addison, they could put their carfare and lunch money to better use.

The founding officers were Mrs. Minnie Rotermund, President; Mrs. M. C. Moeller, Secretary; and Mrs. Dora Bunge Buuck, Treasurer. The charter members were Mrs. William Rosenwinkle, Mrs. F. Laux, Mrs. Al Thon, Mrs. C. Strauschild, Mrs. J. Petges, Mrs. W. Wegener, Miss Clara Strehlow, Miss Henrietta Nanke, Mrs. H. Strauschild, Mrs. G. Moeller and Miss Rathke.

The name was changed to Lutherbrook Guild in 1960 with the goal of helping the children and staff at Lutherbrook.

The Guild meets eight times a year at the Center. The meetings include two informative talks featuring staff from the Lutheran Child and Family Services, one meeting of service (usually mending the children's clothing, or making favors for their birthday), three meetings of entertainment and socializing, and one ice cream social for the children of Lutherbrook. Presently there are 30 active members.

Guild members provide "extras" for the children, such as decorated birthday cakes, personal birthday greetings from volunteers, pizza parties, graduation gifts, new maps and library books, and school pictures. Confirmands are presented a special personalized Bible by the Officers.

Seegers Lutheran Center

The Seegers Lutheran Center, located at 333 W. Lake Street, was dedicated in November of 1982. It is built on the extreme east end of the property occupied by Lutherbrook Children's Center.

Seegers Lutheran Center houses the departments of Development, Public Information, Congregational Services and one unit of the Family Counseling Department of Lutheran Child and Family Services, as well as the general offices of Lutheran Church Charities Fund and the Lutheran High School Association of Greater Chicago.

The design of the building includes four modules for the various charity groups and a central wing for a conference room and common equipment use. The entire construction of the center was made possible through the generous gift of Mr. Edward A. Seegers, a resident of River Forest. A long-time Lutheran church member, Seegers is spending the later years of his life helping develop property for the church through donations. The office center carries his name.



Peter Zadeik, Jr., Supt. of Lutheran High School Assn.; Gene Svebakken, Executive Director of Lutheran Family Services; Robert Schlesselman, President of Lutheran Church Charities Fund; and Edward Seegers, who donated the money for the building.

Friends Of The Library

The Friends of the Library was founded in September of 1968, to support the Addison Public Library in developing library service and facilities for the community, and to purchase items which were not covered in the library's budget.

This group began meeting informally in March of 1964, when the library was just a little more than a year old; but the actual charter establishing them as an official not-for-profit organization was applied for on September 9, 1968.

The founding officers were Marian Kroon, President and Nancy Hogan, Vice President. Other charter members were Mary Galos, Renee Drell and Phyllis Maestro.

Annual events which are planned by the Friends to raise money for library programs and special needs are a Flea Market in June and an Arts and Crafts Fair in September. These are traditionally held on the third Saturday of those months, and information is released through the library newsletter which is mailed to every home in Addison.

The Friends also conduct used book sales at these events.

Some of the purchases which were donated to the library in the past are paintings, a public address system, a computer, a typewriter for public use, a movie screen, several pieces of sculpture for circulation, book carts, and books and video-cassettes which can be checked out by library patrons.

The Friends also sponsor programs held in the library covering events of current interest to Addison residents.

Cable Programming Assn.

When cable television came to the western suburbs, a franchise was awarded by the Village of Addison to Centel Corporation. Addison residents, who were interested in having cable TV, entered into agreements with the cable company to have their television sets adapted and their homes wired for reception.

In the summer of 1982, the Cable Programming Committee was formed as a result of this development. It was organized to launch local programs on Addison's cable system. The founding officers were Dean Maiben, Tom Ehler, Dale Bower, Ann Soderstrum and Dr. John Czech.

On February 2, 1983 the group officially became the Addison Cable Programming Association, and the membership at that time included Don Weiss, President; Harriet Bovelli, Vice President; Ann Soderstrum, Secretary; Dale Belanger, Dale Bower, Tom Ehler, Margaret Loftus, Joan Bell, and Nancy Pinns.

The purpose of this organization is to encourage the production of programs for cable television and to foster better communication and knowledge within the community.

The members of the A.C.P.A. are concerned residents who wish to see more local programming on Addison's cable system. Their goal is to work with various service organizations in the Village in producing and televising their group activities and special projects.

Past achievements include the production and televising of the Switchboard Telethon, the Knights of Columbus "State of the Art Band Competition", and the weekly news and information program "Addiscene".

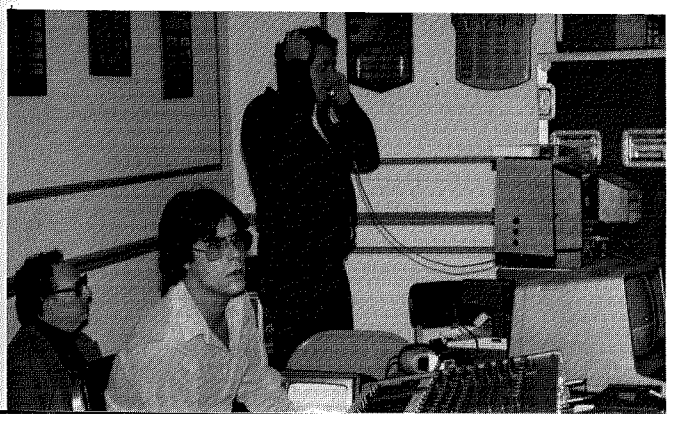
Currently the A.C.P.A. is the only reason that local programming is appearing on the Addison cable system. It is hoped more response will be received from other organizations and that support from the Village of Addison will continue.

All members are involved in at least one organization in the Village and have either community knowledge or television knowledge to benefit the Association.

P.T.A.

The PTAs of the various schools in District #4 follow the general purposes of both the state and national Parent-Teacher Associations. Each of the schools has a board of approximately 30 people, which holds fundraisers to sponsor cultural, educational, and general interest programs and assemblies, and to provide the children with school parties, picnics, taffy apple days, and hot dog or pizza days.

Televising the Switchboard Telethon.



The Addison School PTA was organized at the Lake Street Fire Station on February 25, 1949, with 89 charter members and Lillian Kovacek as president. This group formally changed its name to Oak School PTA in 1958.

Fullerton School PTA was organized on January 7, 1958, with John Ringnald as first president. The present officers are Roberta Foody, JoAnn DeForest, Joanne Johnson and Linda Zimmerman.

The Army Trail PTA was organized on Feb. 21, 1961, and Hubert Loftus was its first president. This year's officers are Doris Nyman, Joanne Mangano, Jan Kepka, and Sue Hartman.

Old Mill's PTA was founded on February 21, 1961, even though the new school did not open until September. The first president was Edward Cherven.

Ardmore's PTA was organized on January 27, 1963, continuing actively for over 20 years. It disbanded in 1983 when the school closed, as the PTAs of Oak and Old Mill had done in 1982.

Wesley School's PTA was organized in September, 1966, with Mr. and Mrs. George Evanson serving as co-presidents. The present slate consists of Julia Principata and Susan Zaborowski, Karen Jeschke, Mary Moberg and Judy Mueller.

Lincoln School PTA was organized on January 27, 1969, with Ted Kato as president. The current officers are Barbara Kudrna and Luanne Scola, Charlotte Lindeen, Sandra Bays, and Margaret Todd.

Lake Park School PTA was organized on March 12, 1969, with Barbara Blust heading the slate of officers. Presently serving are Barbara Kornau, Linda Wroblewski, Peggy Dumas and Margaret Krebs.

Stone School PTA was organized in September, 1972 with Barbara Christensen heading the list of presidents. Currently the officers are: Beverly Norman, President; Pat Pastore, Vice President; Phyllis Erickson, Secretary; Dorothy Kerber, Treasurer; Janice Krzeminski, ACPTA delegate.

The Addison Council Parent-Teacher Association was formed in 1965 to rekindle interest and establish harmony in the various PTAs, with Edith Bunting as its first president. The Council has actively promoted cultural arts in the schools and sponsored spelling bees each spring. The present officers of ACPTA are Seanna Bodzioch, Jan Krzeminski, Dr., John Young, Karen Jeschke, and Diane Zoglman.

The Parent Teacher League of St. Paul was organized at St. Paul School on January 30, 1950, with 60 charter members, headed by Edward Gotsch. The PTL provides programs for the enrichment and entertainment of the children and their parents. They have raised money for physical education equipment, audio-visual aids, library books, science laboratories, school lockers, an intercom set, and an Apple computer. Present officers are Bob Miller, Mike Frost, Judy Hauserman and John Grant.

Community Band

In the fall of 1976, the Addison Cultural Arts Commission, under the leadership of President Robert VanOrdstrand, initiated a plan to have the Village of Addison establish and maintain a summer community band.

Support for the Addison Community Band was confirmed at the local trade fair with several citizens signing to declare not only their interest but support as well. With this written support, the Commission then selected William Geis, the director of the bands at Addison Trail High School, as the band's first director.

In May of 1977 rehearsals began, and concerts started on a weekly basis beginning in June. At the final concert of the season, the Village officials, along with the Cultural Arts Commission, paid tribute to the band's first season with certificates of appreciation to all members and a plaque to the director.

During the summer of 1978, the band continued to give concerts every Tuesday evening at the Gazebo in Addison. To conclude its second season the band sponsored its first Annual Dinner Dance as a fund-raising effort.

The band's membership is open to adult musicians from Addison and the surrounding areas.



Above right: Frank Bretz tunes up for the first in a six-week series of Tuesday night outdoor concerts, June 6, 1979.

Below: Clarinet section of the Addison Community Band, 1983.



Memorial Hospital Guild

The Addison Unit of the Memorial Hospital Guild held its first organizational meeting on January 18, 1962. The founding officers were: Elvi Raag, President; Patti Rittmueller, Vice President; Anita Rutter, Secretary; and Lois Magnuson, Treasurer. The purpose of this organization is to assist in the activities of the Memorial Hospital (of DuPage County) Guild in the field of public relations, volunteer services and fund raising.

The achievements and activities of this group include the making of stuffed elephants, which are given to patients in the pediatrics wards of the hospital. Many hospitalized children have been cheered up by these stuffed elephants, known as "Snuggles".

Members do volunteer work at the hospital, such as working in the gift shop, delivering mail to patients and assisting in the distribution of library books. The Guild also operates a resale shop in Elmhurst.



Addison unit Memorial Hospital Guild, 1981. Back row: Ann Erickson, Marge Bueteri, Jan Griffone, JoAnn Meyer, Barbara Larsen. Seated: Jo Orestad.

Registered Nurses' Club

The Addison Registered Nurses' Club was founded on October 28, 1971. The original officers were Geraldine Curley, President; Linda Rabe, Gloria Smith, Joan Kagey and Joyce Trunk. Other charter members were: Jan Peppi, Leah Tait, Barbara Tessarolo and Kay Dellert.

The purpose of this organization is to provide community service by making nursing scholarships available each year, by maintaining a lending closet of medical equipment for use by Addison residents, by serving at Addison's annual blood drives, and by offering blood pressure screening. Other annual events are a picnic or potluck supper held the first Saturday in June and a Christmas party the second Saturday in December.

General meetings are held at the Iona Glos Specialized Living Center, a Ray Graham facility, 50 S. Fairbank Street. The members have their annual cookie exchange in December. Board meetings are held at homes of the members.



Receiving Red Cross pins indicating volunteer service: Carole Steinmetz, Trudy Delveaux, Emelie Bellino, 1978.



Scholarship winner
Jan Drobina, 1974.



Addison Registered Nurses' Club 1983. Top row: Crisanta Dumlao, Donna Swenson, Trudy Delveaux, Kay Dellert, Diane Wallenda. Middle: Carole Steinmetz, Marilyn Aronson, Cheryl Larson. Bottom: Laura Bookler, Dorothy Evans, Mary Ellen Arturi.



Scholarship winner
Joan Tessarolo, 1982.





Scholarship winners Deborah Walther, 1977 and Patti Aronson, 1981. Far right: Preparing for a fund raising fashion show are Cheryl Larson and Linda Rabe, 1977.



Events

The Gazebo

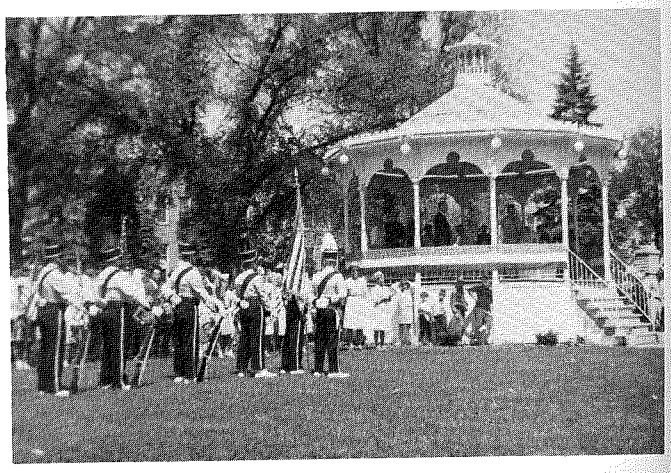
The first gazebo in Addison was a white Victorian style, 12-sided wrought iron structure, which was constructed in Rome, Italy in 1873. The gazebo was made to order for a church group in Milwaukee and was used for festivals. Whenever it was taken apart, it was always reassembled using the miniature gazebo, an exact duplicate on top of the parent structure, as a guide. After leaving Milwaukee the structure made an extended circus tour before it was sent to retirement in downtown Chicago.

An Addison resident, Joseph Incandella, purchased the building where the gazebo was stored and made arrangements to have the gazebo donated to Addison. Volunteer workers poured the concrete foundation and put the gazebo in place on the grounds in front of the Municipal Building. Dedication services were held on December 5, 1965.

For several years the gazebo was the site of summer band concerts and a focal point for municipal social gatherings, but the structure deteriorated and was disassembled in the spring of 1972.

Various citizen groups urged the construction of a new gazebo, and in 1973 the Woman's Club spearheaded efforts to raise the needed funds. The present structure, which was dedicated on November 3, 1974, is octagonal in shape, measuring 23 feet across, with each of its eight sides 11½ feet wide. It stands about 3½ feet off the ground on a concrete foundation, with a concrete floor and steel pillars holding up the upper structure which is all wood with a shingled roof and louvered cupola.

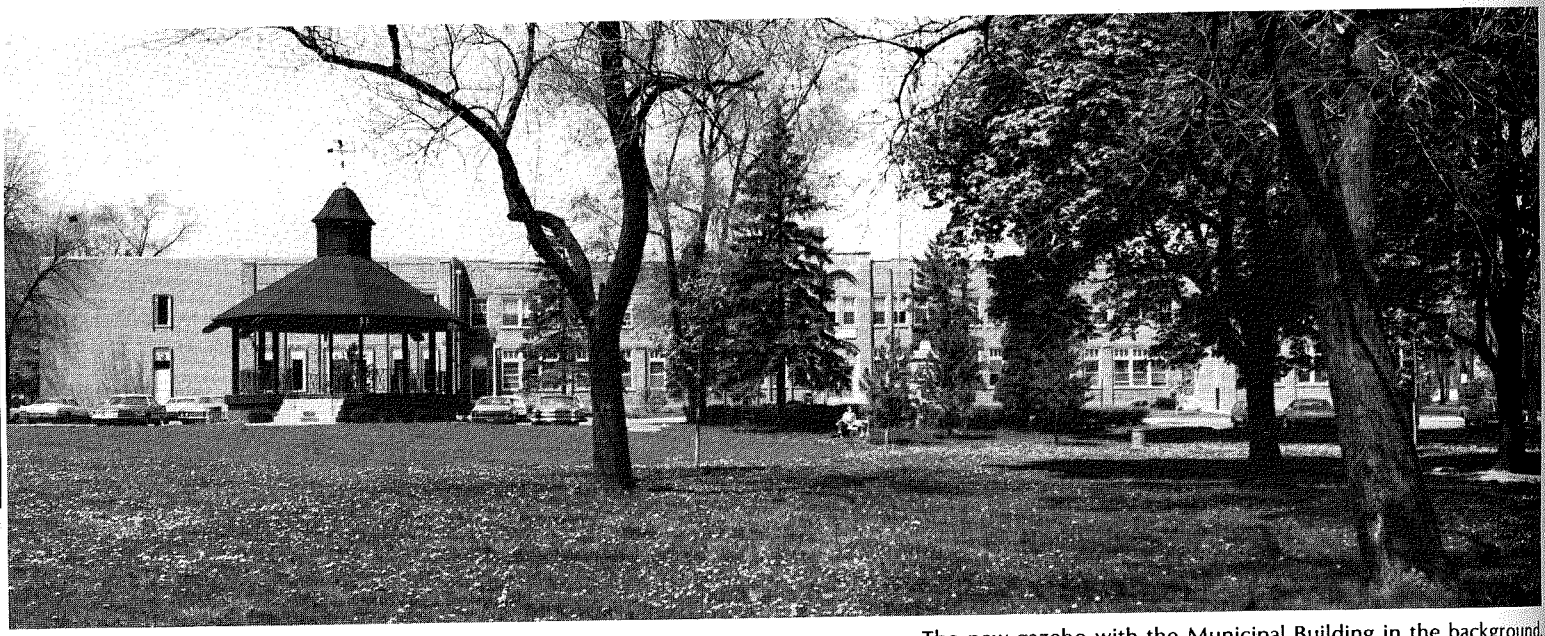
Because of the support given to this project by one of the Village Trustees, Joseph V. Bodzioch, who died while in office December 19, 1977, a plaque dedicating the gazebo to his memory was placed on the west side of the gazebo.



The original gazebo during the Memorial Day Parade, 1966.



Children gather at the new gazebo.



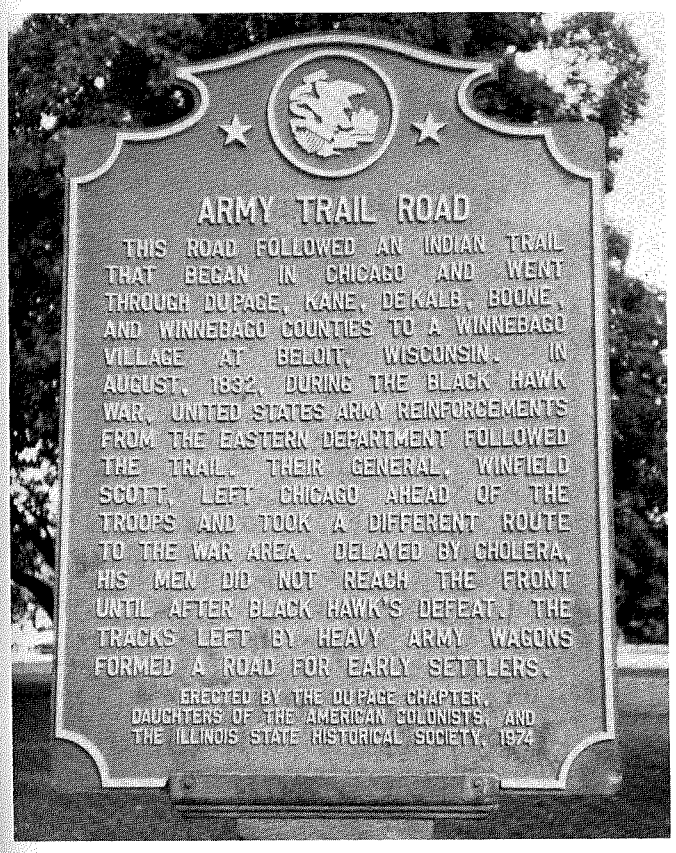
The new gazebo with the Municipal Building in the background.

Memorials And Markers

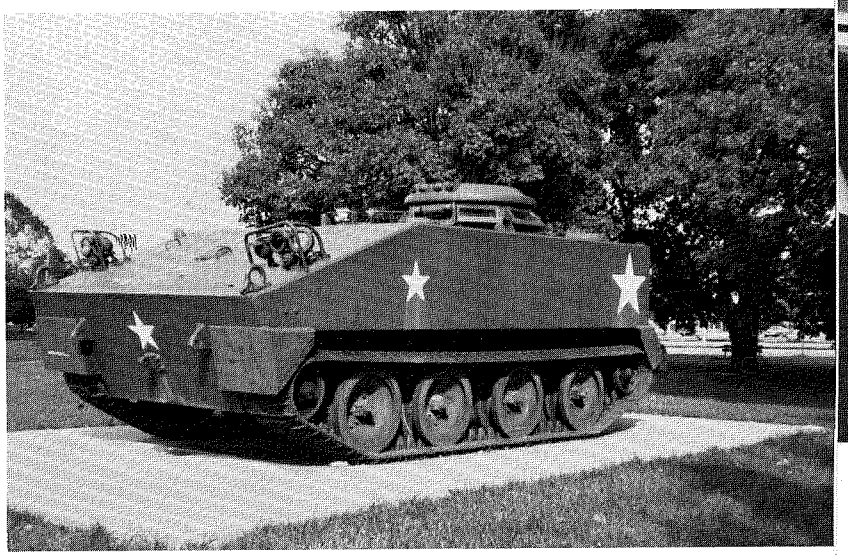
The northeast corner of Kennedy Drive and Army Trail Road is the site of two memorial markers. The first to be installed was a plaque designating Army Trail Road as an historical site, because of its use as an army trail during the 1832 Black Hawk Indian War. President Jackson had ordered General Winfield Scott to quell the uprising which was headed by Black Hawk warriors, and in 1832 the General's army traveled west and followed an old Indian trail through the prairies. The hundreds of men and their heavily laden wagons widened this trail into a road, which became known as Army Trail.

The DuPage chapter of the Daughters of American Colonists and the Illinois State Historical Society presented the marker, and dedication ceremonies were held on May 27, 1974.

The second memorial is an M-114 Armored Carrier which was dedicated on July 3, 1976, in the memory of Addison's war dead. Ceremonies included music by the Indian Trail Junior High Band and drills by the Addison V.F.W. Color Guard "The Addison Gents".



Army Trail Road marker.



Armored Personnel Carrier.

Two years after the end of the Civil War, Addison's first wind-powered grist mill was built 300 feet east of Mill Road and ½ mile north of Lake Street. Both Old Mill School and Mill Road take their names from the mill.

It was built by Christian Heidemann in 1867 and was in operation until the late 1920s. It stood five stories high and was visible from all over the area. The surrounding land was sold to developers in 1956. Though there was talk of restoring the mill, the plans did not materialize, as the mill was destroyed by fire on September 8, 1958.

The youngsters at the Old Mill School came up with an idea for a commemorative plaque during bicentennial celebrations and began a campaign to raise money to buy a marker. When they had collected $150, the Addison Historical Commission offered to underwrite the rest.

On November 27, 1979, the students and faculty of the school dedicated a plaque marking the approximate location of the grist mill, on the parkway of the Kenneth Dodmead property at the southeast corner of Sharon and Ronald Drives.

Troost Memorial Company designed and made the plaque, which bears a simple inscription honoring Christian Heidemann, and a relief reproduction of the mill itself.

The Christian Heidemann windmill was chosen by Chicago Magazine in October of 1983, as one of the area's 150 distinguished architectural works built in the last 150 years.

Standing on the grassy piece of land between the Municipal Building and Lake Street is a marker, which was installed in 1970 as a memorial to all members of the Armed Forces who have defended our country. The marker was placed on the site by the Garden Club of Addison, in cooperation with the Village of Addison and the Federated Garden Clubs of Illinois, Inc.

The markers are generally placed on memorialized highways throughout the country, and are similar except for the wording. Only a Federated Garden Club can sponsor such a marker, as this is a State and National objective of the Garden Clubs. Addison has the 16th marker erected in the state of Illinois.

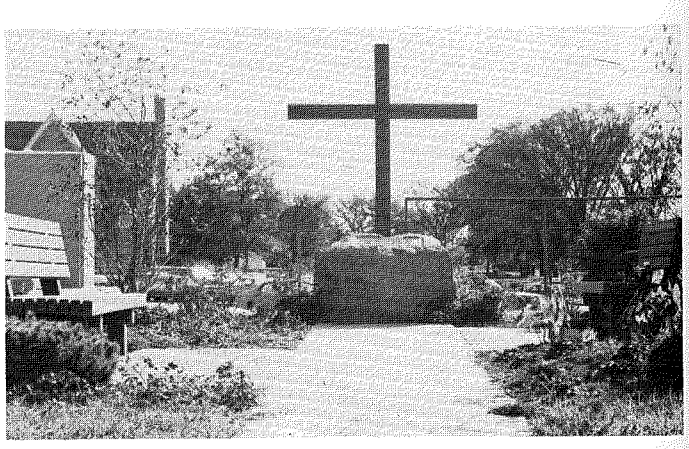
The marker is made of cast aluminum, with a baked enamel finish. It stands 7'6" tall, and the marker measures 41"x45", with 23-carat gold leaf letter faces and emblem border rings, and a large blue star. The cost of the marker was $150, with an additional $250 spent for lighting.

Dedication ceremonies of the marker were held on the grounds on September 19, 1970.

Paddock Publications Photo



Blue Star memorial marker



St. Paul memorial marker

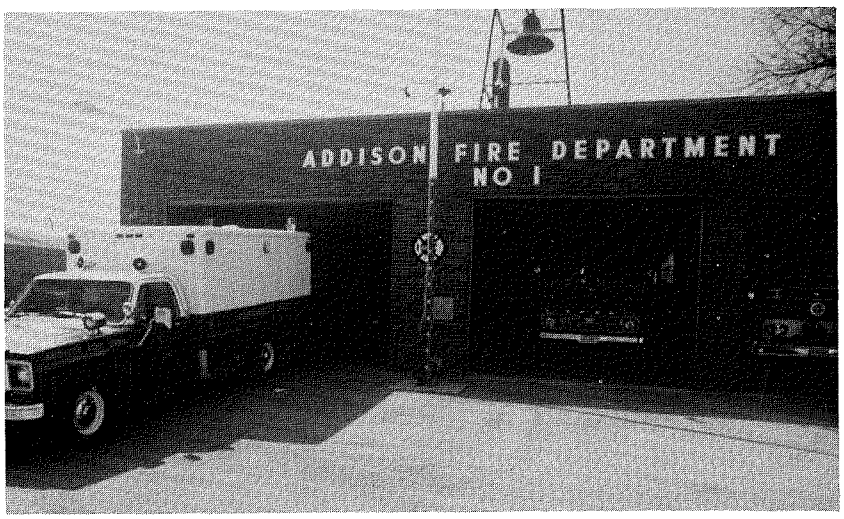
The memorial marker, cross and landscaped site, where St. Paul Lutheran's first schoolhouse stood, are now dedicated to the memory of all who founded, attended and fostered the school for 128 years.

The memorial marker is a six-ton granite boulder obtained from the DuPage County Forest Preserve near the construction site of Silver Lake in Winfield. Church members carted the rock to its present site and constructed the sidewalk leading to it. The marker was dedicated on Sunday, September 11, 1977.

The plaque with its inscription was donated by the senior citizens of the church, and the landscaping was a contribution of Schwarz Brothers Nursery, where the proprietors are St. Paul School Alumni.

The inscription on the plaque reads: "Site of the first building of St. Paul Lutheran School which served as school and teacherage, home and youth center (1849-1974). Henry Bartling, first teacher (1849-1891), also served as Addison's postmaster for over 50 years."

The nine-foot tall cross was built from wood salvaged from the old water tower that stood on the property of the former Addison orphanage. It is dedicated to the memory of Pastor Richard Walther, who served the St. Paul congregation from December, 1967, until his death in March, 1977.



The bell, which is mounted above Fire Station #1, was purchased in 1902 for $23.07. It was originally mounted on a tower next to the old Village Hall and was used to call the volunteers whenever there was a fire. The bell was eventually replaced by a siren which is now part of the Civil Defense Warning system and is used only in the event of an emergency.

Weather

Addison experienced some serious flooding problems after the building increase started. This was because too much land had been developed without regard for necessary flood plains. One section in Addison, Kingery West located along Salt Creek, was so badly affected that over sixty homes were purchased by the Forest Preserve Commission and the area turned into a key water retention basin. County ordinances have now been put into effect to prevent future construction in low-lying areas which are prone to flood.

In December, 1982, Addison was declared a disaster area after eight inches of rain fell in one day.

Another major rainfall occurred in April of 1983.

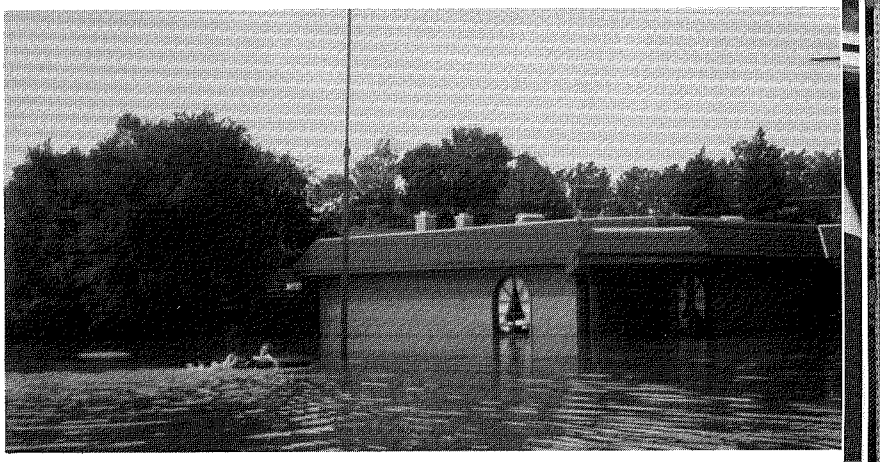


Flooding at S. Michigan Ave., December, 1982.



Addison was snowbound for three days after 19.8 inches of snow fell on Jan. 26 and 27, 1967.

Right: the big snow of 1979 when 29 inches fell on Jan. 14. The total for the winter was 87.9 inches.



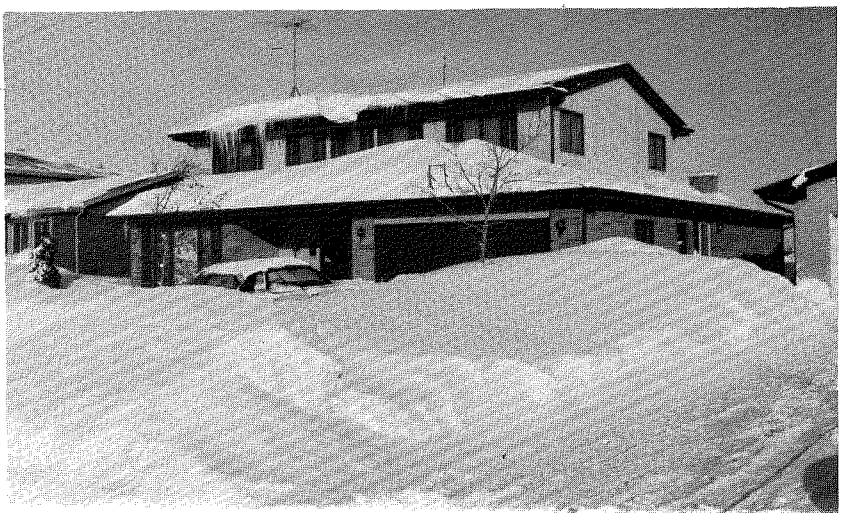
Louis' Restaurant under five feet of water during the flooding of 1972.

"On Palm Sunday in 1965 a tornado had touched down in the Fox River Valley, doing extensive damage, and I had discussed tornadoes and their damage with my students in the classroom after it happened. Two weeks later a tornado touched down at 9:05 AM about 1,000 feet north of Lake Street, and it came directly up to the Old Mill School gym wall. Then it turned east, damaging homes for ten blocks.

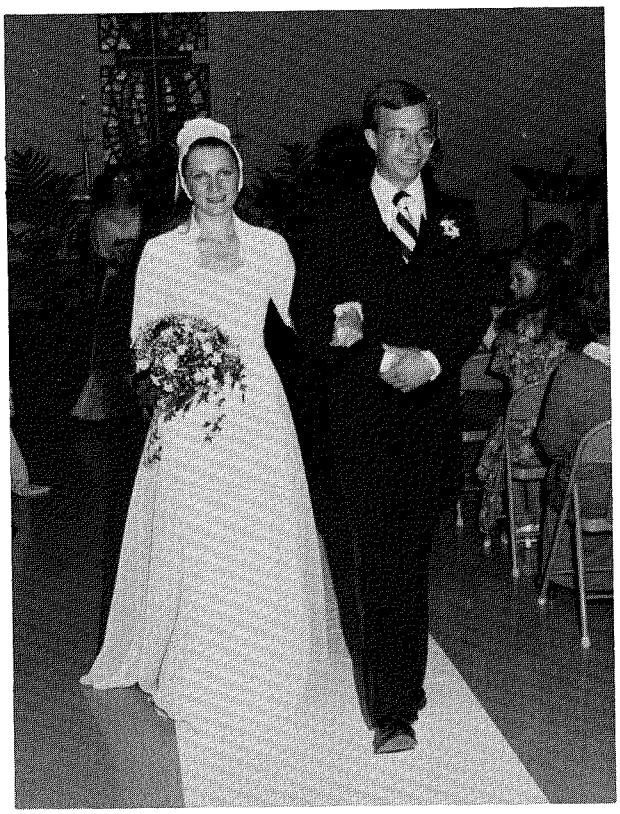
Two of my pupils, Debbie and Charlotte, were late. They came running into the classroom saying "There's a garage flying up in the air and blowing down the street." I ran to the gym for fear some class was there. Mr. Noak, the principal, followed. Parents came running to the school to see if it had been damaged, but 500 children were safe with their teachers in school. I still wonder what would have happened if that gym wall hadn't held.

The homes of 18 children in my class were damaged. At noon I walked home with them. The area hit was cordoned off by Civil Defense, school crossing guards, and Police and Fire Departments. Parents came to meet us to take their children from my care."

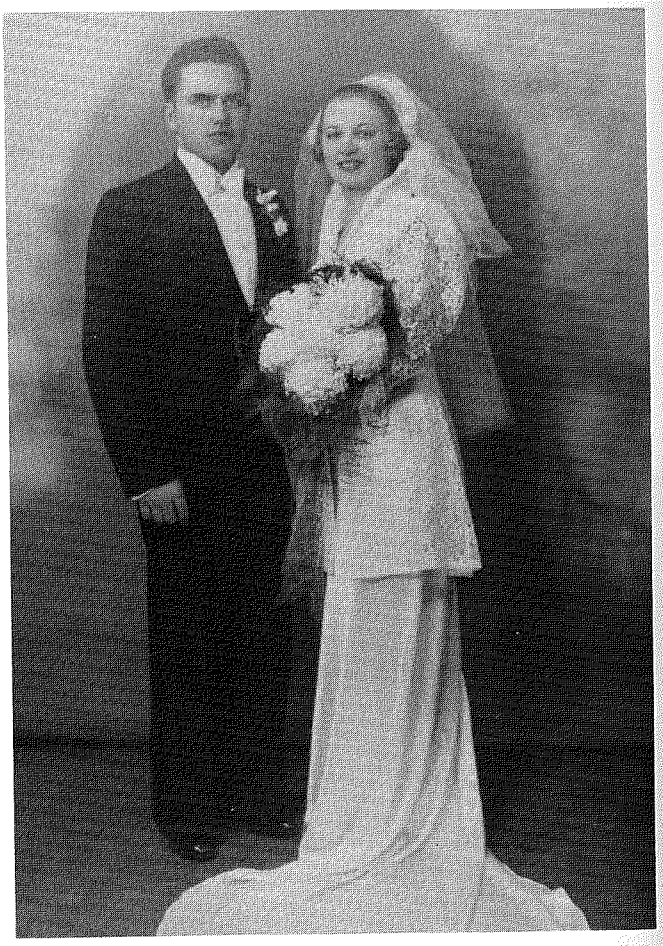
Lois J. Wettreau, Addison
School teacher from 1949-1966



Weddings



Rich and Sue (Berg) Cebula.



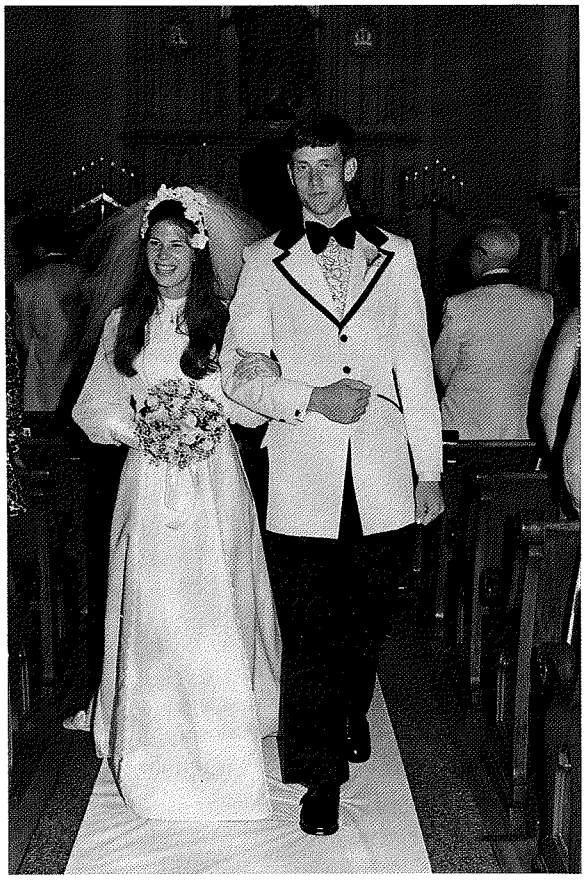
Edward and Jane (Eggers) Green.



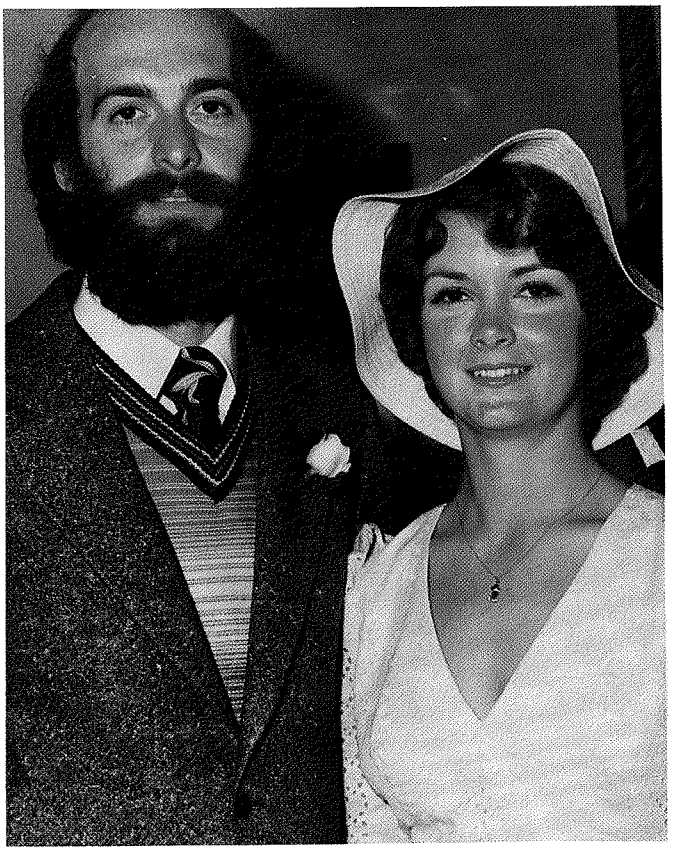
Raymond and Janet (Miles) Mueller, June 26, 1954.



Kenneth and Marlene (Erlandson) Leeseberg on their wedding day, February 2, 1952.



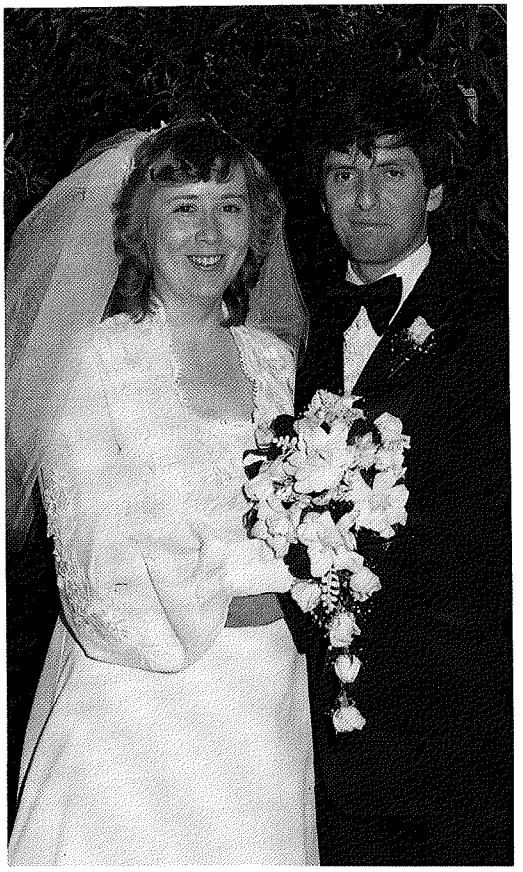
Bill and Susan (Morris) Preinitz, August 24, 1974.



Darrell and Dianne (Sutherland) Johnson, Oct. 18, 1975.



Mike and Sue (Mueller) Pinns, Aug. 26, 1979.



Jack and Kathleen (Loftus) Garrity, Aug. 14, 1978.



Herman and Clara (Leeseberg) Kolvitz on their 50th wedding anniversary.



Adolph and Patti (Voight) Rittmueller on their 40th wedding anniversary, April 18, 1981.

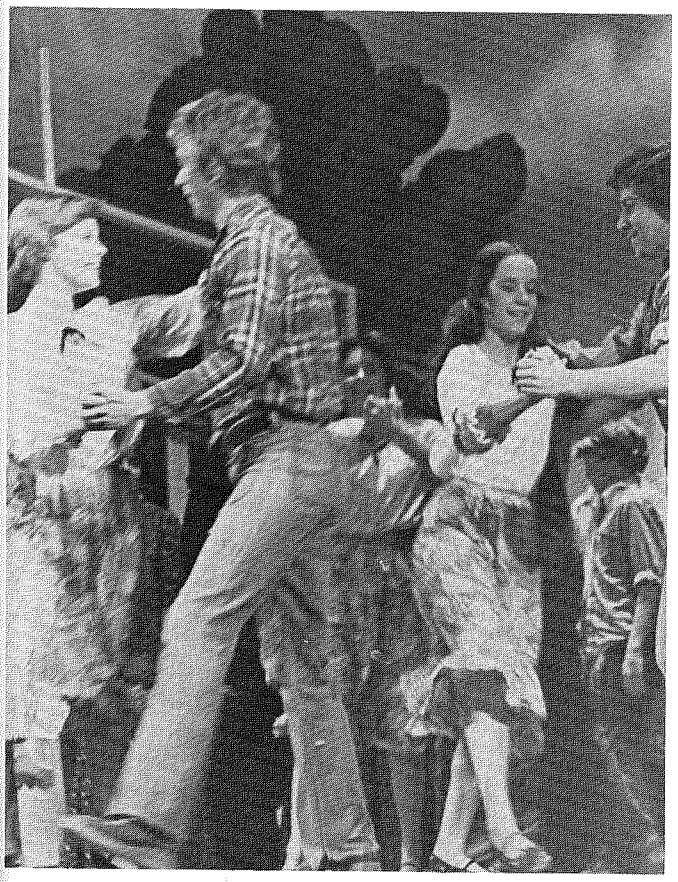


Elmer and Lydia (Rosenwinkel) Blecke at their 50th wedding anniversary celebration.



Henry and Augusta (Fiene) Plass as they celebrate their golden anniversary, 1961.

"Song Of Addison"



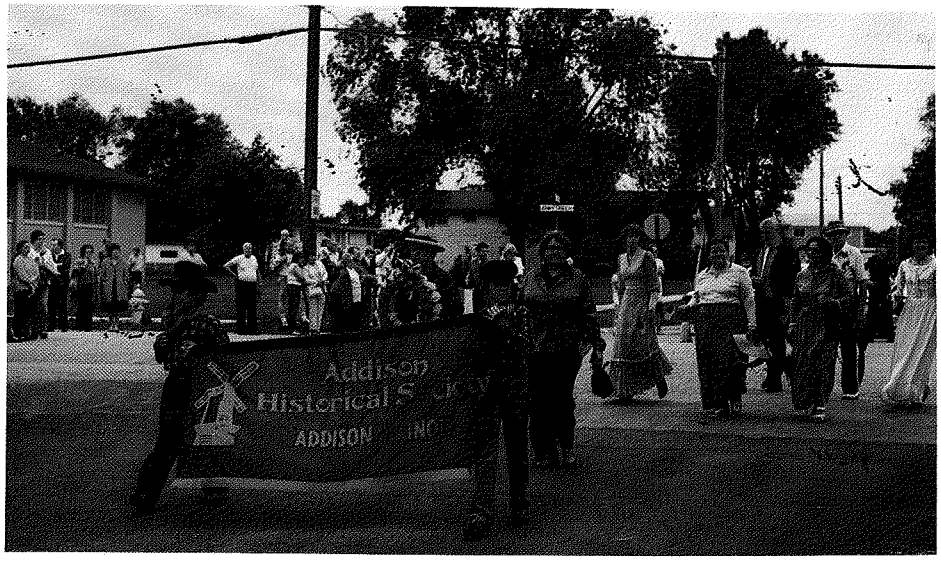


Above: John Greenan and Sue Able.

Left and below: pictures taken during the Bicentennial production "Song of Addison", 1976.



Parades



Addison Historical Society marches in the Memorial Day parade, May 31, 1982.

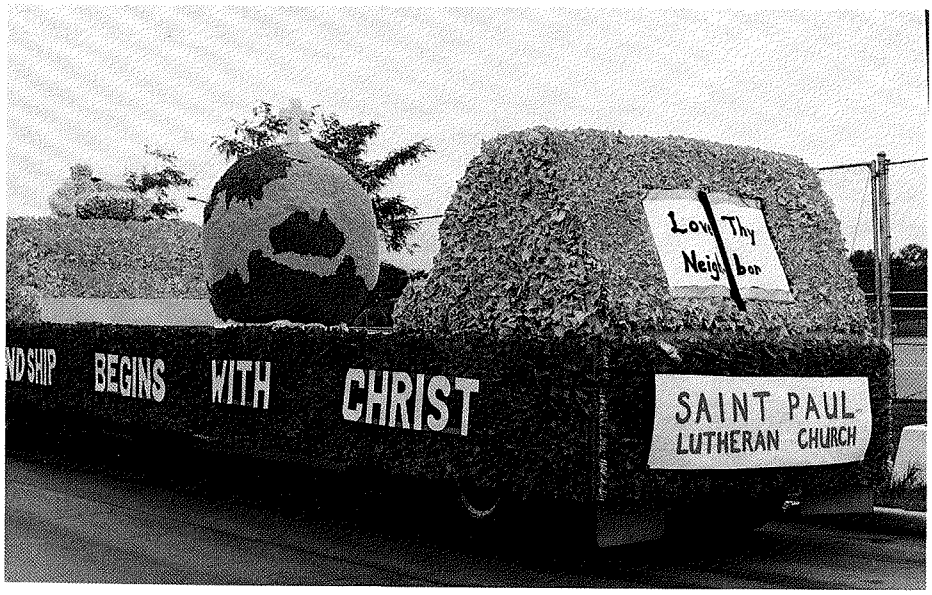








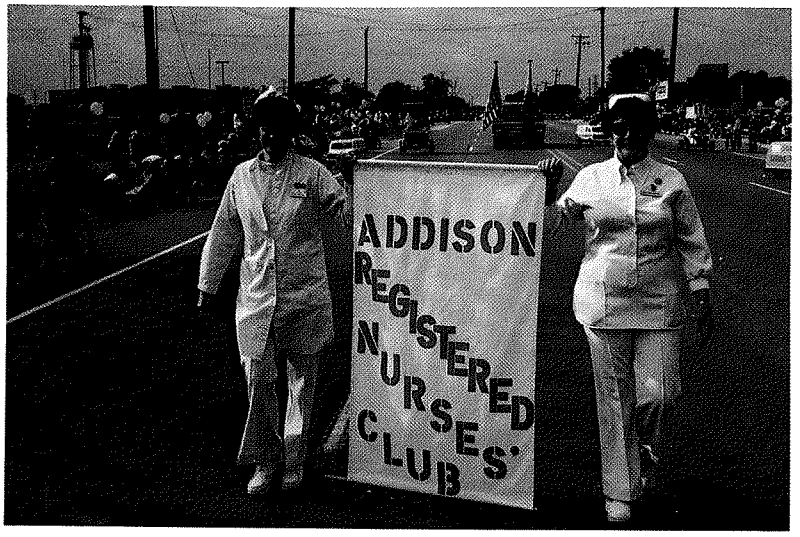
Four scenes from the Bicentennial Day parade in Friar's Cove, July 4, 1976.



St. Paul church float, Grand Prize winner in the Community Days parade, Sept. 1983.



Addison Rec Club float, first prize, Community Days parade, 1980.



Registered Nurses' Club, Community Days 1982.

Lutherbrook Guild float, Community Days parade, Sept., 1983.



President Carter's Visit



The Klein house decorated for the President.



Secret Service men lead bomb-sniffing dogs along the route the President will take.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

IS COMING TO FRIAR'S COVE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1980, 3:00 P.M.

In order to insure a safe visit for the President, the Addison Police Department is asking for your help. Maximum security can be maintained with your cooperation on the following request:

NO PARKING ON ANY STREET IN FRIAR'S COVE BETWEEN 8 AM AND 6 PM.

GUESTS OF RESIDENTS: ARE REQUESTED TO PARK THEIR VEHICLES IN THEIR HOST'S DRIVEWAY AND ARRIVE BY 1:00 PM. GUESTS ARRIVING AFTER 1:00 PM ARE ASKED TO PARK THEIR CARS AT ADDISON TRAIL HIGH SCHOOL AND WALK THROUGH TO THEIR HOST'S HOMES. POLICE PERSONNEL WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST WITH DIRECTIONS.

RESIDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO BE AT THEIR HOMES BY 2:00 PM. VEHICLES COMING INTO THE COVE WILL BE CHECKED BY THE SECRET SERVICE AND ADDISON POLICE, SO PLEASE HAVE YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE READY FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES.

ROPE LINES WILL BE SET UP FOR CROWD CONTROL AND SAFETY. PLEASE HELP US KEEP SPECTATORS BEHIND THESE POLICE LINES.

WE REALIZE THAT SOME INCONVENIENCE WILL OCCUR BUT WE KNOW THAT YOU WANT TO HELP INSURE THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF OUR PRESIDENT.

THANKS IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

THE ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

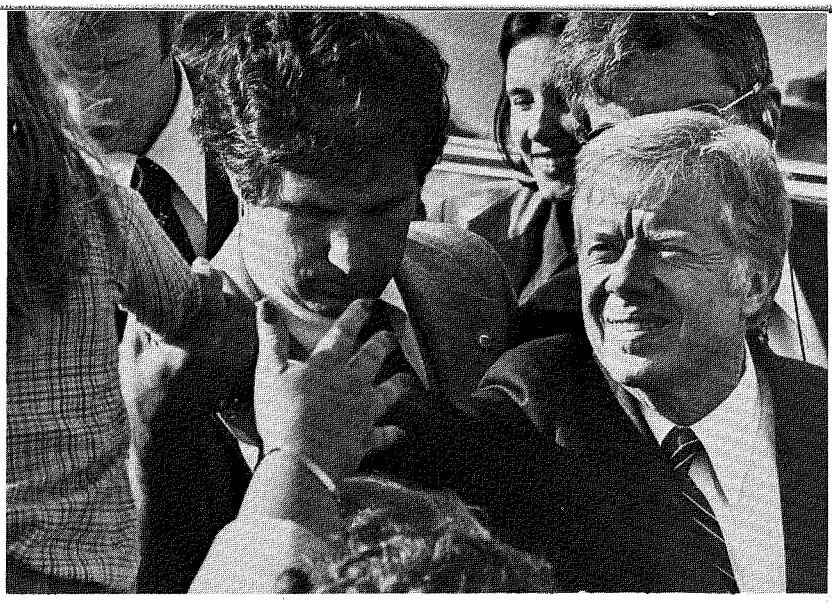
Flyer distributed to Friar's Cove residents.



Annette Leiber, Valerie Loftus, Margaret Loftus, and Bud Loftus pose with art work "Shell of Chicago" by Annette Leiber, presented to President Carter in Addison.



Karen Delveaux and Secret Service man.



The President arrived by motorcade from O'Hare Airport, then walked the last two blocks, shaking hands and greeting the crowds that lined the streets.



Surrounded by Secret Service men, the President acknowledges welcome by Addison residents.



Bonnie Schroeder with Secret Service man watches for the President.



The President and the Loftus family greet the crowd from the back deck of the Loftus home. Left to right: Elizabeth, Mary Lou, Hubert, Jr., "Bud", President Carter, Margaret, Tim, Stacy Schweiger, Kathleen Garrity.

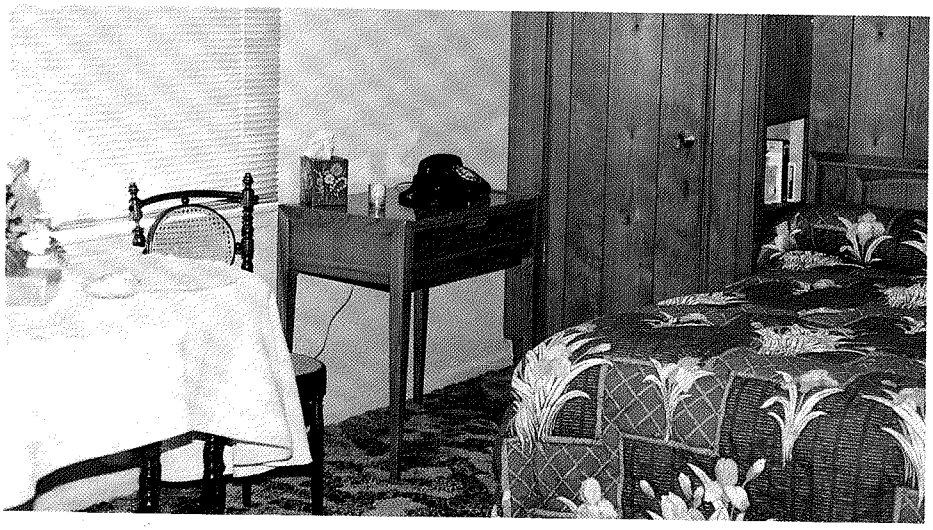


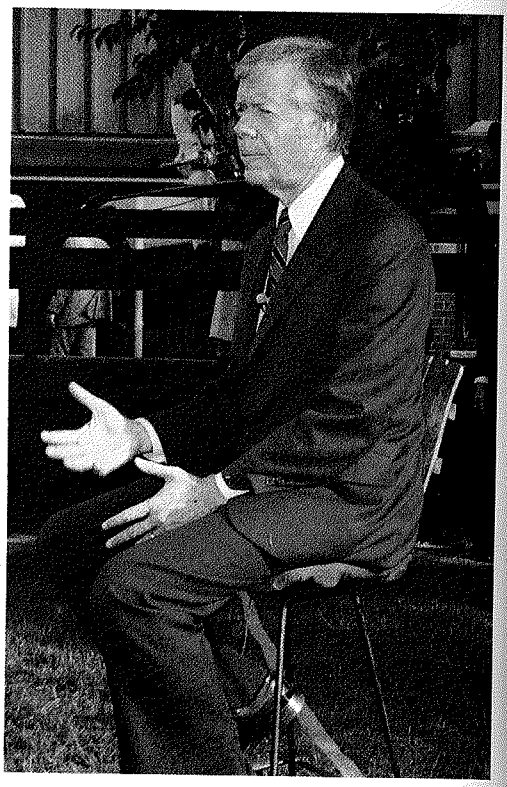
The backyard meeting included people from many localities. Each participant was required to have official clearance from the Secret Service.

The Presidential bedroom in the Loftus house.

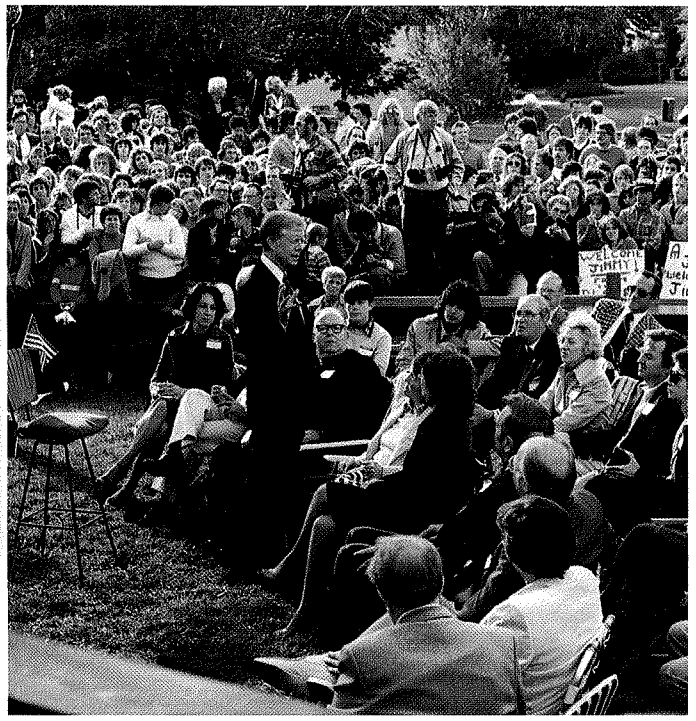
President Jimmy Carter.

The President conducts a mini-townhall meeting in the backyard of Margaret and Bud Loftus.

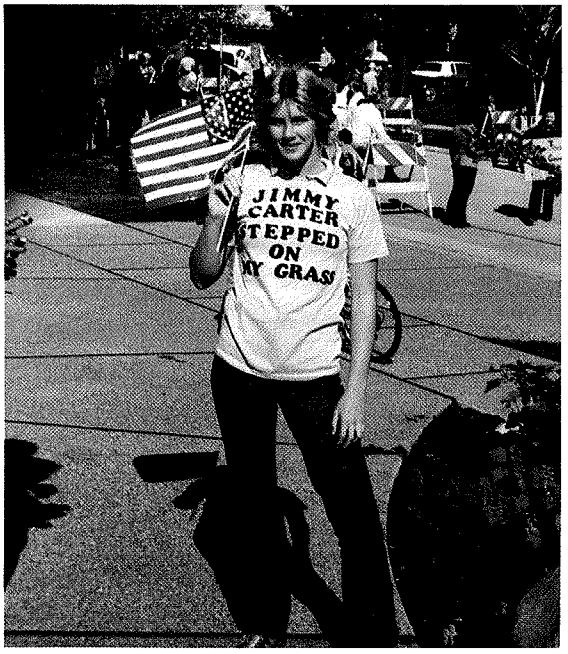






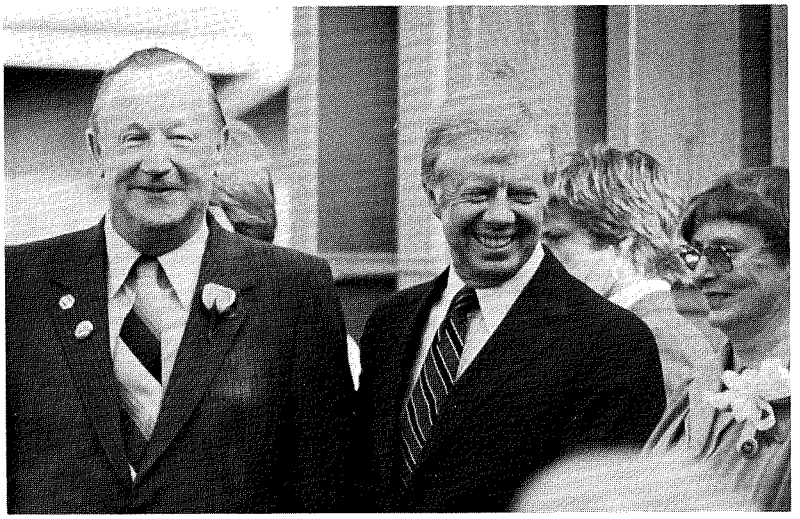


View from the Loftus deck showing neighbor's yard in the background.



Susie Klein with her T-shirt.

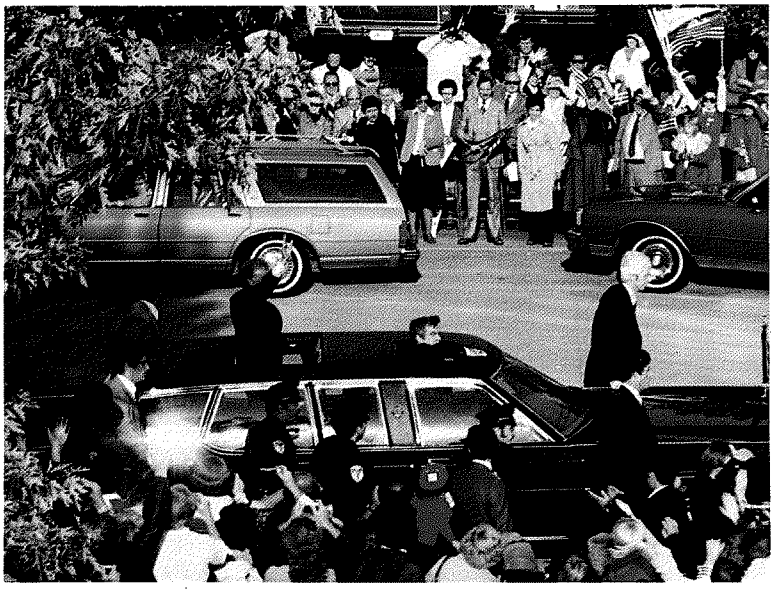




President Jimmy Carter with his hosts, Bud and Margaret Loftus.



The President shakes hands with spectators in surrounding yards.

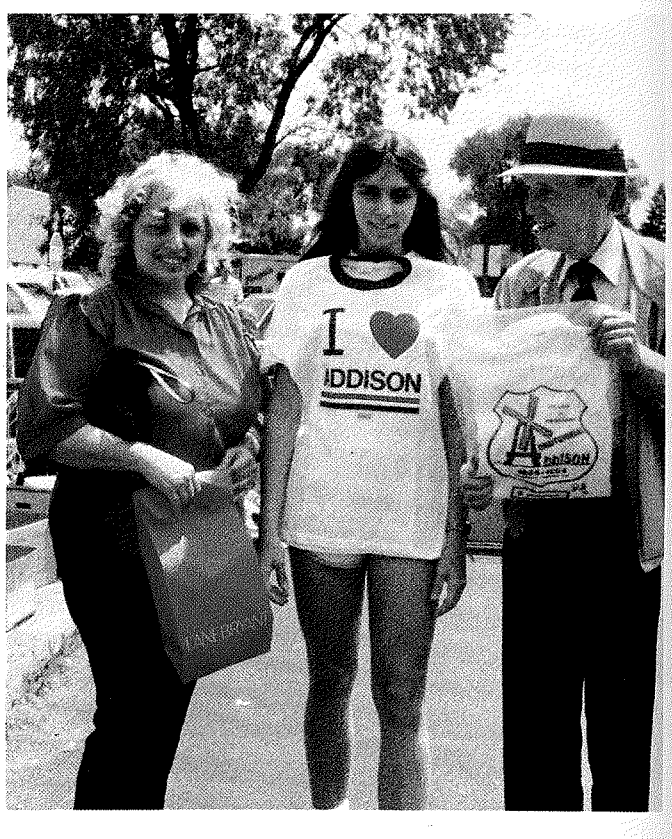


Above and left: surrounded by Secret Service men and police, the President leaves following the only visit to Addison ever made by a United States President.

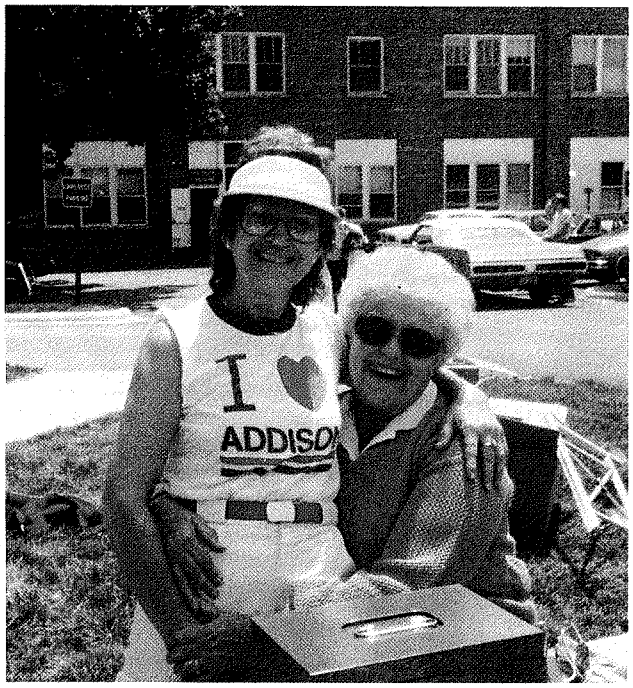
Library Flea Market



Donna Swenson, Nan C. Pinns, Nancy Travnicek



Right: Francois Beulle, right, winner of the Centennial logo contest with his wife, Georgene, and their daughter.

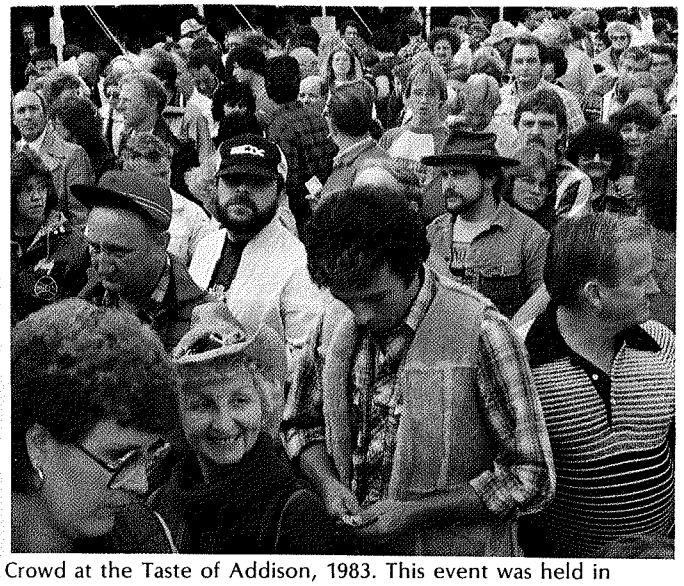


Left: Joan Bell and Rose Ross

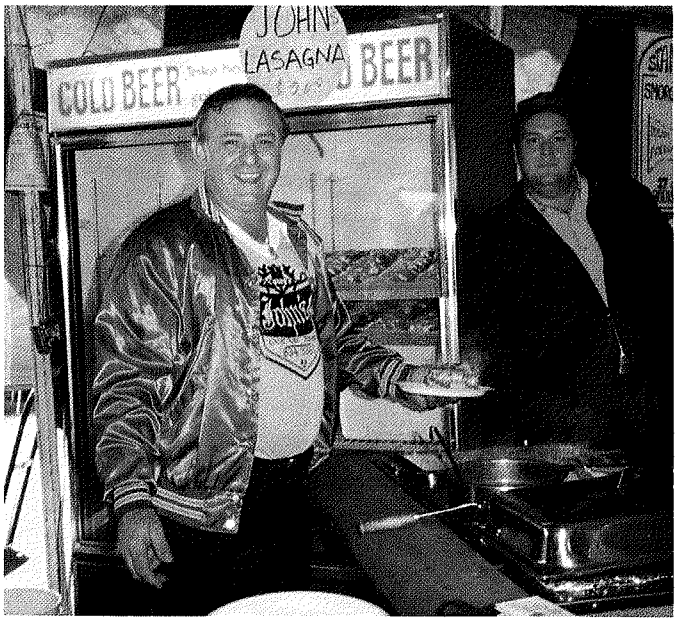




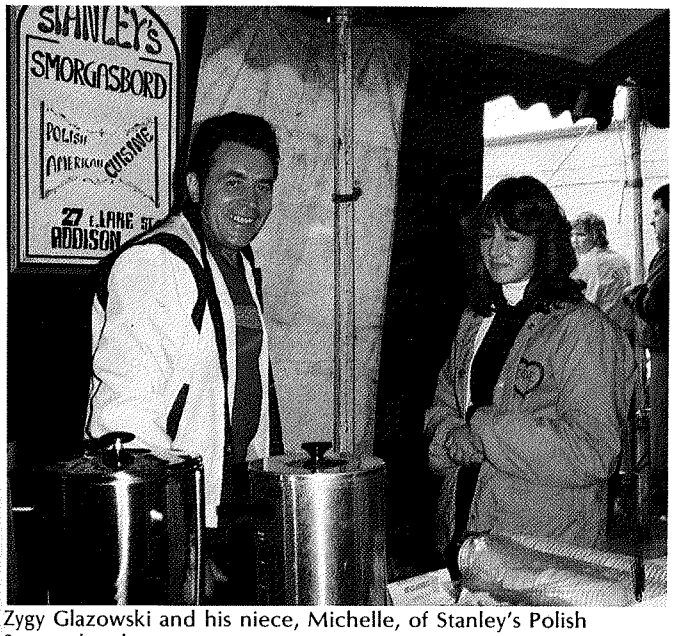
Above: Terry O'Brien and Bob Muntner.
Left: Chi Du and Jimmy Thew



Crowd at the Taste of Addison, 1983. This event was held in conjunction with Addison Community Days.



John Cullotta of John's Restaurant shows off his lasagne at the 1982 food fest.



Zygy Glazowski and his niece, Michelle, of Stanley's Polish Smorgasbord.



Maureen Duda and Verne Duda of Millie's Pancake Shoppe, 1982.





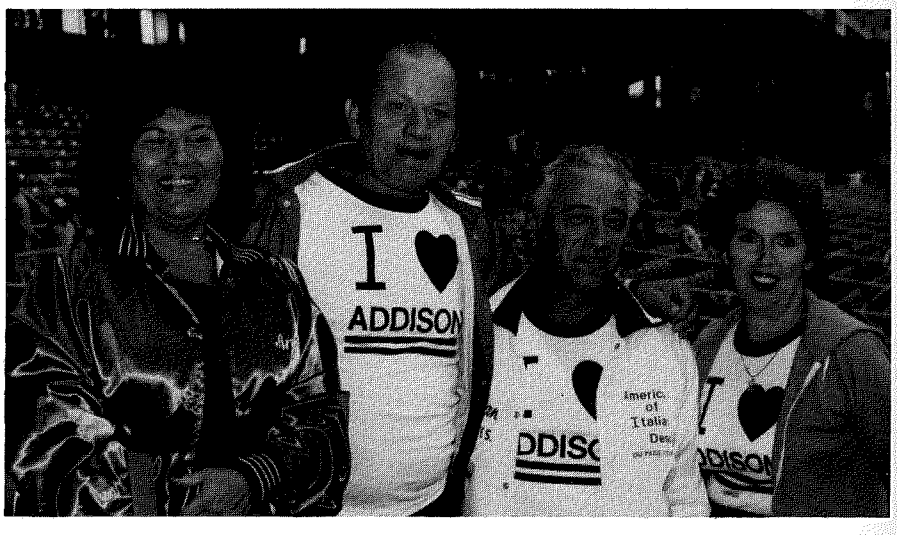
Picnic tables set up behind Green Meadows Shopping Center.

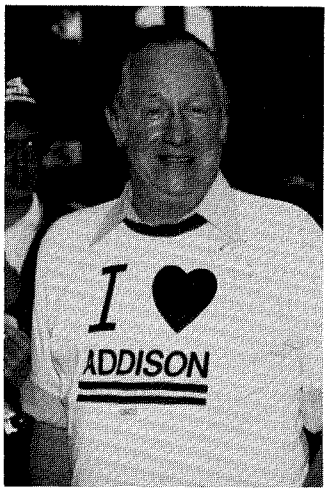
Left: Paula Webner sampling Daniel's Restaurant ribs, 1982.

Addison Recognition Day



photo by Tony Inzerillo





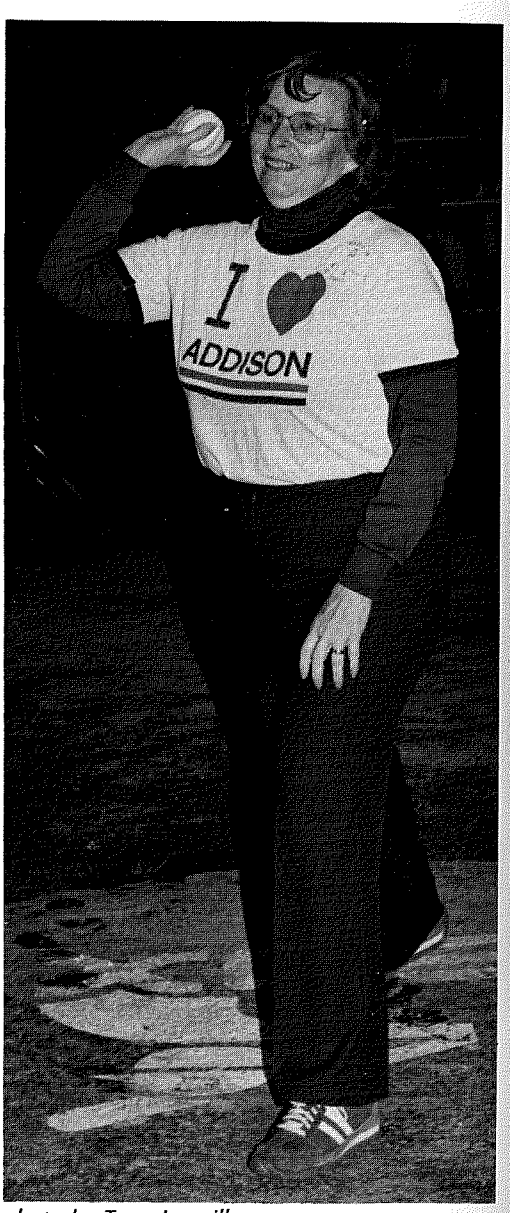


photo by Tony Inzerillo

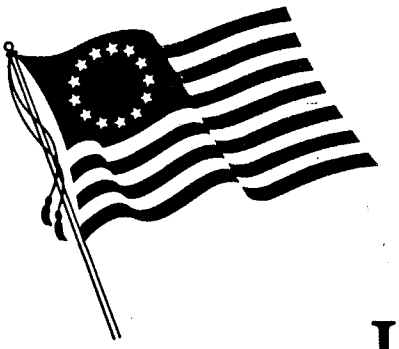
Above: Ron Calabrese of Addison sings the National Anthem at the White Sox game Friday, Sept. 16, 1983, which was designated as Addison Recognition Day.

Top right: Pat Chrysogelos, Village President Angelo Chrysogelos, Addison Community Council President Dan Russo, and Helen Russo.

Center: Bud Loftus in his Centennial T-shirt. Right: Margaret Loftus throws out the first ball.

Below: Jeremy Schwartz, honorary bat boy.







THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This is to certify that the accompanying flag was flown over the United States Capitol on December 15, 1983, at the request of the Honorable Henry J. Hyde, Member of Congress.

This flag will be presented to Village of Addison, Illinois, to commemorate their Centennial celebration in 1984.

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol



Above: Centennial Chairman Margaret Loftus, Congressman Henry J. Hyde, Chamber of Commerce President Dale Moffatt and Village President Angelo Chrysogelos at reception following flag presentation.

Right: Flag being raised following ceremony January 10, 1984.



President's Message

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1984

To the Citizens of Addison:

I am pleased to send warm greetings to all those gathered to celebrate the centennial of Addison.

The spirit which has built and sustained your community reflects the energy which has forged America into a land of wonder. As a community held by fellowship and goodwill, Addison has become "home" to many who love it dearly. Further, it stands as an example of the blessings of liberty and freedom to those around the world.

My hearty congratulations on this proud, historic occasion and my best wishes in the years to come.

Ronald Reagan

Chairman's Message

As Chairman of the Centennial Commission and on behalf of the entire Addison Community, I offer a heartfelt "Thank You" to everyone who has helped to make this commemorative book a reality. To the many organizations, and individuals who contributed photographs and information, to the women who devoted hours to typing the copy, Jan Griffone, Barbara Larsen, Marilyn Hickman, Pat Seriano and especially, Joan Forest — THANK YOU!

To Jackie Slama, for organizing and coordinating the drive to underwrite the cost of the book and for acting as business manager for the project, thank you.

To Vivian Krentz and Pearl Morris, who researched, interviewed and wrote the original copy and who turned information sheets into meaningful paragraphs, a THANK YOU accompanied by the acknowledgment that without your efforts, a book would have been impossible.

To Dotty Carringi and Trudy Delveaux who, with the help of Kay Conlon and Carol Steinmetz, had the equally difficult task of editing and laying out the book to include as much as possible within the limited number of pages, THANK YOU, and an extra thanks to Trudy, who gave up her dining room to this project for a whole year.

The Village of Addison is extremely fortunate to have these talented people who were willing to donate their time and commit their talents to create this beautiful book.

Finally, a grateful thank you from me, personally, to all these people for making this centennial project a reality. Together, you created a book that all of Addison can be proud of.

Margaret Loftus

Margaret Loftus, Chairman
Centennial Commission