

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

12-23-04

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

I. Name of Property

Historic name **Humphrey, John House**

Other names/site number

II. Location

Street & number **9830 W. 144th Place** Not for publication

City or town **Orland Park** vicinity

State **Illinois** code **IL** county **Cook** code **031** zip code **60462**

III. State/Federal Agency Certification

I, the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] **15 LHA**
Signature of certifying official

12-21-04
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Humphrey, John House
Name of Property

Cook, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 2 </u> buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 2 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Humphrey, John House
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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Commerce/Trade: Professional

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Four-over-Four (modified)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Limestone; concrete**

Roof **Wood Shingle**

Walls **Wood**

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Law

Architecture

Period of Significance **1881-1914**

Significant Dates **1881; 1898**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **Humphrey, John**

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository **Humphrey House**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **0.085**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	428403	4608845	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mona Creer	Anne McGuire, AIA
organization	Orland Historical Society	McGuire, Iglesias & Associates
street & number	PO Box 324	1234 Sherman Avenue
city or town,	Orland Park, IL 60462	Evanston, IL 60202
state and zip code		
telephone	708/349-0065	847/328-5679

date **September 2004**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	Orland Historical Society		
street & number	PO Box 324	telephone	708/349-0065
city or town	Orland Park	state	IL
		zip code	60462

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Humphrey, John, House Cook, IL

Architectural Description

Overview

The Senator John Humphrey house is a two story, frame, vernacular four over four building with a T-shaped form created by a two story side gable and a two story rear ell, with an open front porch which extends the entire width of the house and two open side porches. The top of the T comprises the main block of the house, the façade oriented toward 144th Place. Three bays wide, the foundation of the rear ell is limestone while the foundation of the front main section is brick, and formed concrete block. There is Lannon stone (a composite stone) under the front porch and brick piers supporting the side porches. The walls are clad in narrow wood clapboards and the roofs are clad with wood shingles. The chimneys, visible above the roofline, are brick. Constructed in 1881, the interior reflects the simple vernacular form of the exterior. Plain wood floors, plaster on lath walls and ceilings, and simply ornamented baseboards, crown molding and window and door trim define the interior finishes.

The overall shape of the house is a T. The primary façade is side gabled with a centered front entry. The front door opens onto a narrow hall oriented perpendicularly to the front façade, with stairs leading to the second floor. The main block of the house is two rooms wide, one room on either side of the front hall, and two rooms deep. The rear kitchen ell is one room wide and two stories high.

The second floor, as accessed from the first floor main stair, has a center hall with access to four bedrooms in the main block of the house, two toward the front of the house, two toward the rear. Access to the room above the rear ell is via back stairs leading up from the kitchen and through the northwest corner bedroom.

The partial basement is accessed by stairs in the kitchen.

The structural system of the house is balloon frame, with a stone, brick and pressed block foundation.

The house has high integrity, and is in excellent condition with very few alterations.

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Site

The house is located in the local, Old Orland Historic District, an area with tree lined streets and surrounded by homes of similar and later vintage. The lot is 150 feet wide and 250 feet long. The orientation of the house is south, facing 144th Place and is bounded by Beacon Street to the east and 3rd Avenue to the west. The house is sited prominently, slightly west of center of the width of the block. Placed 36 feet from the sidewalk, the property extends behind the house half the length of the block.

Exterior

South Façade

The front façade of the main section of the house is three bays wide, with a full width, one story porch. The door is centrally located. The front entry is composed of a pair of French doors with a transom as well as wood and divided light storm doors. To each side of the door is a double hung window mirrored on the second floor above. Each window is wood double hung with six over six lights; a simple boxed, chamfered hood ornament which tapers toward the window and projects out slightly over the window; and original wood shutters. The transom over the door and the simple window hoods are reminiscent of Georgian style ornamentation. The front porch is open. The porch foundation is Lannon stone which replaced the original brick pier foundation. The deck and steps are poured concrete which replaced the wood decking and steps; and the posts are of wood similar to the two side porches. The porch roof is hipped and covered in wood shingles. The second story of this façade, with the exception of a short eave overhang and the simple wood hood mold over the windows, has no ornamentation.

The brick chimney has a corbelled brick pattern toward the top and is located on the ridge line of this elevation, west of center. This chimney is one of a mirrored pair that was originally constructed on this ridgeline. The chimney constructed east of center is extant in an 1895 photograph and missing in a later photograph dated pre-1898.¹ It is not known why the chimney was removed sometime prior to 1898.

¹ Evidence of this missing chimney is in the form of historic photographs in the collection of the Orland Historical Society.

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West Façade

The west elevation is 5 bays wide: 2 bays comprise the main block of the house and 3 bays comprise the rear kitchen ell. The West elevation has an open side porch, north of center with doors leading into both the main part of the house, more specifically the dining room, and into the kitchen ell. On this façade, there is a first floor bay window with three, closely placed six over six double hung windows. Adjacent to it to the south is a single window. Above this window and the bay are symmetrically placed single windows. All are wood, double hung with six over six lights and original wood shutters which have been renovated and reinstalled. Of the six shutters originally placed on the bay windows, two remain; those are located next to the house wall. Centered above the windows in the gable end is a semicircular, dentilated wood attic vent.

The side porch is placed in the space created at the off-set juncture of the main block of the house and the rear ell. There are wood panel doors leading into the dining room and kitchen. The dining room door is two over two vertical wood panels and the door into the kitchen is vertical wood panel on the bottom with divided glass lights on the top. Both have wood and divided light storm doors. There are two double hung windows under the porch, one on each side of the kitchen door, and three windows above the porch, two on the west facing wall and one on the north facing wall, positioned above the door into the dining room. The windows on the second floor of the kitchen ell are not symmetrically placed above those on the first floor but are tightly paired in the middle of the wall. All the windows are six over six divided light with original wood shutters and the same simple wood hood ornament found over the windows on the South façade.

The side porch is open with original brick foundation piers, wood deck, wood posts and hipped roof. The wood posts are a unique design, a reconstruction of originals based on photo documentation: each consists of a pair of narrow, squared wood posts with a large vertical space between them, tied together just below center with a rectangular chamfered wood block which tapers toward the ground. They sit on a high wood base with beveled edges and are topped with a cap which is similar in design to the center block. There are four of these post units across the length of the porch.

The second extant chimney is also visible from this elevation. It is brick, placed at the ridge, north of center, and has the same corbelled brick at the top as the chimney on the South elevation.

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North Façade

The North elevation is the end wall of the kitchen ell, two stories high, one room wide with the end of the one story flanking porches visible to either side with the main section visible beyond. This elevation is very simple with a single narrow window on the first floor placed to the very east side of the wall. The window is half the width of the full size windows on the house, is double hung with two over two divided lights and one wood shutter. The second floor window is full size and placed west of center. This window is also double hung with six over six divided lights and wood shutters on each side. Both these windows have the simple wood hood ornament found over the other windows. The only other ornament on this façade is the semicircular wood attic vent which mirrors the attic vent on the West elevation.

East Façade

The East elevation closely resembles the West elevation. The main block of the house is toward the south and the kitchen wing with porch is to the north. The main block of the house is very plain with four windows, two on the first floor and two on the second floor, symmetrically placed with the second floor windows stacked directly over the first floor windows. These windows are double hung with six over six lights, wood window hood and wood shutters. An attic vent under the gable is identical to those on the West and North elevations. Under the window north of center, is, at grade level the wood access doors to the original coal chute into the basement coal storage area which was added when the basement was enlarged.

The kitchen ell is recessed from the main block of the house on both the east and west elevations. The side porch is placed within this recess. The porch configuration closely resembles that on the West elevation except that the south end of the porch is enclosed creating a small vestibule which leads into the living room.

The doors leading into the living room vestibule and kitchen are both wood; the vestibule door is two over two vertical wood panels and the door into the kitchen is two over two vertical panels, wood on the bottom and divided glass lights on the top. Both have wood and divided light storm doors.

There are two double hung windows under the porch, one on each side of the door, but not symmetrically placed. There are two windows above the porch, one on the east

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facing wall and one on the north facing wall above the vestibule door. One window is placed at the north end of the wall and is narrow, double hung with two over two divided lights and one wood shutter. The second window under the porch is south of the kitchen door and while full width, is shorter than the other windows. The window on the second floor of the kitchen ell is not symmetrically placed above a first floor door or window but placed south of center.

All the full size windows are six over six divided light with original wood shutters and the same simple wood hood ornament found over the windows on the other three façades. There are two remaining windows, both on the first floor, each is narrow, half the width of the full size windows on the house, is double hung with two over two divided lights and one wood shutter. One window is located on the main block of the house facing north and the second is located in the vestibule, placed facing east. All windows have the same hood mold found on the other three elevations.

The side porch is open with original brick foundation piers, wood deck, wood posts and covered with a hipped roof. The wood posts match those on the west elevation and there are three placed across the length of the porch. This porch is the only one that has a railing; it is wood and placed only at the north end. There is a new poured concrete path and step leading to the porch.

Interior

The plan of the house is that of a vernacular Four-Over-Four with a rear kitchen ell that creates a T. Ceilings are 8'9" (105") high on the first floor and 8'1" (97") high on the second floor. The interior walls and ceilings are plaster on lath. The floors throughout the house are natural wood, probably oak, installed circa 1898, with the exception of the kitchen which has vinyl tile and one of the upstairs bedrooms which is carpeted. Throughout the house woodwork including window, door and crown molding is heavy, rectilinearly planed, and painted while baseboards are wide and generally less complex with a simple heveled edge at the top. Doors throughout the house, including all second floor bedroom and closet doors, are painted wood with two taller vertical panels over two shorter vertical panels. The stair rails, balusters and newel post are unpainted walnut. Decorative hardware is found throughout the house including hinges decorated with a floral pattern, embellished metal locks and escutcheons and ceramic door knobs, marbled and colored to appear as a light shade of burl wood.

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Main Floor

Hall

Primary entry to the house is through a double set of wood doors on the south facing elevation. The entrance hall is 6'6" x 11'6" (78" x 138"), the depth being longer than the width. To the west of the door is an entrance to John Humphrey's study; the stairs to the second floor are 33" wide and are against the west hall wall; straight ahead is a narrow hall to the dining room and to the east is an entrance to the living room. The staircase has a carved newel post and turned balusters all of walnut. The risers and treads are painted wood with a carpet runner. A single pendant chandelier is suspended from the ceiling and carved crown moldings encircle the perimeter of the room.

Living Room

The living room, 23'2" x 12' 11" (278" x 155"), is located in the southeast corner of the house and extends north the entire depth of the main block of the house. Originally the living room was divided into front and rear parlors. It was made into one open room in the 1940s.² The natural wood floors are covered with oriental rugs. The wood trim is painted including baseboards, molded door and window surrounds and crown molding. There are four windows, one facing south, two facing east and one facing north as well as a door located on the north wall which leads to a rear entrance vestibule. A large door opening at the northwest part of the room leads to the dining room. The doors leading to the front hall and the rear vestibule are both four panel painted wood with ornate door hardware. The entrance to the dining room is embellished with a set of wood and glass French doors which open in toward the dining room. The two chandelier fixtures in the living room are not original to the house and were installed sometime between 1951 and 1986.³

² This information was garnered from the personal correspondence of Ida Humphrey c1940 which is located at the Orland Historical Society.

³ Information about replacement fixtures was provided via interview with leadership of the Orland Park Historical Society.

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Dining Room

The dining room, 17'11" x 10'11" (215" x 131"), is more decorative with painted wood wainscoting 32.5" high on all walls, a bay window at the west end and a built-in cabinet with recessed shelves above on the north wall. Painted wood window and door surrounds and crown molding encircle the room. There are five doors that access this room; four interior and one exterior. The French doors to the living room are on the east wall. The north wall has a door into the kitchen and adjacent to that is a door to the side porch on the west side of the house. On the south wall, a door into John Humphrey's study is on the southwest end of the room and finally, a door to the entrance foyer is at the southeast end of the room. All doors are painted and with the exception of the French doors, are two over two vertical wood panel. The built-in cabinet and shelves are immediately adjacent to the kitchen door on the north wall and there is an original wall safe tucked in under the stairs, adjacent to the door leading to the hall. The top of the south wall, to the east of the chimney, is angled to accommodate the stairs to the second floor. This angle was originally only as wide as the stairs but in correspondence dated from circa 1940, Ida Humphrey describes her desire to carry that angle all the way to the east wall which is how it appears today.⁴ A circa 1960 chandelier hangs close to the bay window. The chimney is against the south wall.

Study

John Humphrey's study, 11'5" x 11'6" (137" x 138"), is west of the main entrance hall and south of the dining room. The room is embellished with painted wood wainscoting 32.5" high on all walls, carved window and door surrounds and crown molding. The natural wood floor is bare. The chimney extends out partially from the north wall. There are two doors that access this room, one on the north wall connecting the dining room and one on the east wall which leads to the hall. There is one window on the west wall and one window on the south wall.

Kitchen Ell

The kitchen is located to the north of the dining room in an ell which measures 14'9" x 14'9" (177" x 177") with an additional pantry and contemporary bathroom to the north

⁴ This information was garnered from the personal correspondence of Ida Humphrey c1940 which is located at the Orland Historical Society.

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which adds 80" to the overall ell length. This kitchen has been modernized with running water, vinyl tile floor and acoustical tiles on the ceiling. There are two exterior doors leading into the kitchen as well as five interior doors. There is an exterior door on the east wall and one on the west wall each leading to the respective side porches. There are two doors on the north wall, one leading to the pantry and the other to the bathroom; there is a door on the south wall leading to the dining room and finally there are two doors leading to stairs. The east-facing door leads to stairs to the basement, and the south-facing door leads to stairs up to the second floor. The kitchen has two windows, one on the west wall and one on the east wall. Additionally, there is a window on the west wall in the pantry and two narrow windows in the bathroom, one facing north and the other facing east. Original finish details in the kitchen include wainscoting, the heavy, planed woodwork around doors and windows, crown molding, hardware, and a built-in china cabinet on the west wall adjacent to the door to the dining room. The cabinet has solid wood doors and drawers at the bottom half and large glass doors on top.

The bathroom fixtures are not historic and the walls have a tall wainscoting of synthetic, simulated ceramic tile paneling with plaster walls above. The floors are covered with vinyl tile. Changes were made circa 1950.

The walk-in pantry has wood wainscoting on the lower wall, plaster above and vinyl tile on the floor. Open, wood shelves on the north and east walls provide storage and a wood trap door in the floor accesses a basement cistern that is original to the house.

Second Floor

Hall

The hall, 10'4" x 8'7" (124" x 103"), provides access to four bedrooms. The north wall is gracefully curved at the northwest and northeast corners. The painted baseboards follow this curve as does the painted crown molding. At the top of the stairs a carved newel post terminates the west railing and the east railing curves back around to meet the wall. Both railings have turned balusters. A matching pendent light fixture to that in the downstairs hall hangs in the center of the upstairs hall.

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Bedroom #1

The entrance to the first bedroom is at the southwest corner of the hall. The room measures 11'6" x 11'6" (138" x 138") with a closet on the east wall and exposed wood floors, painted baseboards, window and door molding, and crown molding. These trim features are located in all four bedrooms. There are two windows, one on the south wall and one located on the west wall. There are two doors, one leading to the hall and the other is for the closet. The chimney partially extends out from the north wall.

Bedroom #2

The entrance to the second bedroom is at the northwest corner of the hall. The room measures 9'1" x 11'5" (109" x 137") and incorporates the curved wall of the hall as part of the east wall within the bedroom. This room has carpet covering the wood floors and the trim features described above. There are two windows, one located on the west wall and the other located on the north wall. There are three doors in this room, one leads to the hall, one is for the closet and the third is placed on the north wall and leads to the second floor of the kitchen ell.

Bedroom #3

The entrance to the third bedroom is at the northeast corner of the hall. The room measures 12'2" x 11'5" (146" x 137") with a closet on the west wall, exposed wood floors and the trim features described above. There are two windows, one on the north wall and one on the east wall. There are two doors in this room, one leads to the hall and the other is for the closet. The curved wall of the hallway is integrated into the west wall of this room.

Bedroom #4

The entrance to the fourth bedroom is at the southeast corner of the hall. The room measures 15'4" x 11'4" (184" x 136") with a closet on the west wall, exposed wood floors and the trim features described above. There are two windows, one on the south wall and one on the east wall. There are two doors in this room, one leads to the hall and the second is for the closet.

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Storage Room – Kitchen Ell

The second floor of the kitchen ell is accessed either through a narrow stairway leading from the kitchen or a door in bedroom #2. This room measures 15'3" x 18'9" (183" x 225") with two closet spaces along the entire length of the north wall that are 6'1" (73") deep. The closet to the northwest is 12'3" (123") long and the adjacent closet to the northeast is 5' long. The floors in this room are wide, unfinished wood boards. This is the only room in the house with plain baseboards, window and door trim. It has picture rail at the top of the walls. This room has three windows, two along the west wall and one on the east wall. There is a fourth window on the north wall inside the northwest closet. There are also three doors in this room, one which leads into bedroom #2 and a door leading into each closet. High on the north wall of the storage room is a protrusion resulting from the corbelled brick at the chimney, where the chimney ascends through the wall toward the roof.

The doors on the second floor are all painted wood, with two over two vertical panels. The trim profiles in this room have squared edges and are simpler than throughout the main block of the house.

Basement

The basement is accessed by a single set of stairs in the kitchen. To the north of the stair landing is space under the kitchen ell and to the south is space under the north half of the main block of the house. The kitchen ell basement area is original. The area under the main block of the house was excavated later to provide space for a furnace radiator system.⁵ The house was originally heated by coal burning stoves which were vented through the chimneys in the house. Heat is now provided throughout the house by way of baseboard radiation. The cistern is located in the northwest corner of the basement and is visible through a hole cut into one of the holding walls. Along the east wall is a wood door which leads to walk-out stairs. This basement access is not used and has been blocked from both the exterior and interior of the house.

⁵ This information was garnered from the personal correspondence of Ida Humphrey to her sister dated April 29, 1899. This letter is located at the Orland Historical Society.

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Humphrey, John, House Cook, IL

Outbuildings

There are three outbuildings on the property: a non-contributing garage constructed c1970, a non-contributing gashouse that is not original to the site and a contributing privy which dates to the construction of the house, and which appears to have been altered. Both are located on the eastern edge of the property.

The garage is three car bays long and designed to compliment the materials and construction of the house. It has wood clapboard siding, a side gabled, wood shingle roof, and small windows on the south and west elevations. An access door is located on the west elevation and the vehicle access doors face east onto Beacon Street. Immediately adjacent to the north of the garage is a privy. The exterior is wood clapboard and has a wood shingle roof. The door is on the west elevation, south of center. The interior has three seats along the north wall and the walls and ceiling north of the door are finished with unpainted beaded board.

There is also a gashouse that was built in 1915 by a resident who owned one of the first automobiles in Orland Park. While not related to the late Senator John Humphrey, due to its local historic significance, the gashouse was moved to the John Humphrey property east of the privy in July 2004 by the Orland Historical Society to save it from being demolished. The gashouse, which was used to store gasoline, was originally located on the property at the southwest corner of 144th Street and Beacon Avenue. The little building is five feet three inches square, built of cement blocks, with a cement peaked roof, cement slab floor, and a wooden door. The walls are five feet high and support the cement peaked roof with two triangular-shaped cement fill-ins. These triangles have ten small diamond shapes pressed into them. The door in the front is wood and measures five feet high and two feet, eight inches wide. At either side of the door pressed into the lower cement blocks are the shapes of two horseshoes. Some of the cement blocks at the front and back are impressed with tool designs. The date 1915 is marked in the cement at the front entrance, and again inside the house on the back wall. A one inch diameter vent pipe protrudes from the roof.

The Humphrey House maintains excellent integrity for listing on the National Register. The exterior of the Humphrey House is basically the same now with the exception of the front porch which was slightly altered in the 1960s. At that time, the original brick pier foundation was replaced with Lannon stone, the wood deck and steps were replaced with

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poured concrete, the profile of the porch roof was extended slightly, and the wood columns were replaced by wrought and pressed iron posts with a leaf-like scrolled pattern. The most noticeable of the alterations was the porch posts. In 2004 the wrought and pressed iron porch posts were replaced with porch supports that matched the original posts of the 1881 front porch. The interior has had only several minor modifications since 1960.

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Statement of Significance

The John Humphrey House is significant for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and qualifies under Criterion B for a significant person, John Humphrey, and Criterion C for architecture, as an example of a Four-Over-Four with a 2 story ell. The period of significance ranges from 1881 when the house was built in Orland Park until the death of John Humphrey in 1914.

While John Humphrey may be associated with other sites during his lifetime, such as the farm where he grew up or offices in Chicago he used during his law and legislative career, this house is the building he was associated with during his period of significance, the location of one of his law offices, and is best suited to representing him during his adult life and career. John Humphrey lived in the house during his most productive period in Illinois and Cook County in the positions of lawyer, member of the Cook County Board of Supervisors, Supervisor of Orland Township, Treasurer of Orland Township, Republican Representative of the Illinois Legislature, Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District in Illinois, and first Mayor of the Village of Orland Park. His house was his anchor while he held these offices, the site of his law office, and the depository of his legal papers, books, and personal papers.

When John Humphrey first had a law office in Chicago, he traveled five miles by horse and buggy to Tinley Park to ride the train. When he heard in 1879 that the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad was going through Orland Township, he bought twelve acres of land near the station. He platted this land for houses and his house was the second to be built in the area later incorporated as the village of Orland Park. The new railroad with more than 12 trains a day facilitated his transportation to Chicago and Springfield. The Humphrey House provided easy access for him to attain his achievements. John Humphrey was a prominent citizen of Illinois and had a significant influence on the events and politics of his community and state. In all of the offices he participated in and gained success until his death in 1914, he made major contributions to Orland Park, the country towns of the Seventh District, and Illinois.

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His Family Life

John Humphrey was born on June 20, 1838 in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, England. In 1848, he migrated with his mother Mary, stepfather John Wells, and brother Matthew, to Orland Township, Illinois. He was educated in the Orland schools, helped his family on the farm, sought gold in California, and cared for widows and families in Orland during the Civil War. He married Amelia Patrick in 1863. In the years that followed, they had seven children, three of whom lived to adulthood: Wirt, born January 6, 1868, Clara, born June 20, 1876, and Maude, born March 7, 1880. From 1881 on, they lived in the new house John Humphrey built in Orland and attended grade school. They observed their father's participation in all the Township business. The citizens registered to vote in their house and sought legal advice there.

On November 30, 1893, Humphrey's elder daughter Clara was married to P. A. Myers. According to a newspaper clipping, the wedding took place in "the palatial home of Senator and Mrs. John Humphrey". Among the guests were several State Senators and Representatives and their wives: Hon. Philip Knopf, Republican Senator Hon. Philip Thiemann, and Hon. George Bass, as well as fifty or more relatives and friends.

The Humphrey House received publicity also after Amelia's death, when Senator Humphrey married Ida Stuart, his secretary, on December 14, 1898. Ida made some changes to the house and entertained her friends and relatives there. On July 13, 1900, a son, John Stuart Humphrey, was born. He maintained the house until his death on April 17, 1987, and preserved the archives, documents, and furniture.

His Public Life

John Humphrey studied law in Michigan, and then began reading law at the office of James Root in Chicago. His law degree enabled him to assist the citizens of Orland Township, handling their problems from his law office in his house, and also from his office in Chicago at 59 Clark Street, Room 46, and later in 1891, at the Monadnock Building, #531. "At that time it was the world's largest commercial building, and the first building in Chicago to be

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wired for electricity.”¹ Humphrey appreciated the modern advancements that appeared during his lifetime and took advantage of them.

In 1866, Humphrey was elected to the Cook County Board of Supervisors. The Board was composed of members from Chicago and one from each Township in Cook County. The great Chicago Fire occurred on October 9, 1871. Humphrey received a summons to meet with the Board on October 10 to decide the fate of Chicago.² Supervisor Humphrey introduced the following motion: “Whereas a great calamity has fallen upon the city of Chicago on account of the fire which has destroyed most all of North and South Chicago and also part of West Chicago, which has left thousands of families homeless and destitute ... Resolved, that all County officials are hereby authorized to act in concert with the city authorities to relieve those in distress, and to pay those we pledge the revenue of Cook County.” At the next meeting, Supervisor Humphrey moved that the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts see to the fixing up of the Jail. He also submitted, “Resolved, that the Committee on Public Buildings take immediate steps to erect a permanent Court House on the old Court House Square.” Thus Humphrey had an important part in the rebuilding of Chicago.

In 1870, Humphrey was elected to the Illinois Legislature as Republican Representative. 1870 was the year of the Constitutional Convention, and in a letter to his wife Amelia from the Leland Hotel in Springfield, Humphrey wrote that he might not get a seat.³ However, since the Republicans were in a majority, he was seated. The Constitution was ratified in 1870, so Humphrey started his legislative career with a newly written constitution not to be updated until 1969-70. “His absolute honesty and his insistence upon square dealings in all transactions early gave him the name of “Honest John.”⁴

John Humphrey was elected Supervisor of Orland Township in 1868, an office he held for 47 years until his death in 1914. Requested by local farmers in 1875 to build a road through Sections 5 and 8 of Orland Township with the reasons that it would save distance and time, be more convenient, and would be one straight line through the township, Humphrey succeeded in getting the road built.⁵ In another case concerning drainage ditches in 1895, it

¹ *Chicago Tribune*, April 3, 1991

² Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, September Session, 1871

³ John Humphrey to Amelia, January 1871, Leland Hotel, Springfield, Illinois

⁴ *The National Corporation Reporter*, Obituary of John Humphrey, (Thursday, October 8, 1914).

⁵ *Bernard Kleine v. Com. Of Highway*. (April 13, 1875).

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was decided in favor of the County that there was no need to notify owners about an additional levy, since drainage is for one purpose only: to reclaim lands and deepen the outlets by making ditches.⁶

As Orland Township Treasurer for 39 years from 1876 until his death, John Humphrey handled the finances for Orland Township including the school finances. He compared the school clerk's account of finances with the Township account and made a signed report each year.⁷ His steadfast control over the township and school finances for 39 years kept them in sound financial condition, so that a new school, Yunker School, at 143rd Street and Wolf Road was built in 1912.

John Humphrey was re-elected Representative in 1884. "He early made his influence felt in the General Assembly, soon took a leading part in all debates as a forceful debater, and in the making of all laws, as a careful and conscientious law maker."⁸

Senator Humphrey

John Humphrey was elected State Senator in 1886 for the Seventh District. This district covered all of Cook County except Chicago. He was re-elected to every session until 1910. His experience as Representative prepared him for the position of Senator, and he had earned the title of Elder Statesman by the time his tenure ended. "He was the oldest member in point of consecutive service in the Illinois General Assembly."⁹ He was on many important committees: Judiciary, Corporations, Roads, Highways and Bridges, Railroads, Warehouses, Waterways and Drainage, and Chairman of many of them. According to the Legislative Directory, 1897, "Senator Humphrey is an able man, a clear and forcible talker in debate, well posted in parliamentary law and thoroughly familiar with all the ways of a legislature."¹⁰

Torrens Bill

Senator Humphrey introduced the Torrens Bill in 1895. It was approved by the General Assembly in 1897. "Based on a system introduced in South Australia in 1858 by Sir Robert Torrens, the Torrens Act gave counties an opportunity to register titles permanently in the

⁶ Josiah Craty v. Drainage District, No.2 of Orland. (1895)

⁷ Orland Township School Register, Treasurer's Report, 1882.

⁸ *The National Corporation Reporter*, Obituary of John Humphrey, (Thursday, October 8, 1914).

⁹ *Illinois Legislative Directory*, p. 17, 1897, Springfield, Illinois.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

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interest of eliminating repetitious title searches and lowering the cost of transferring property.”¹¹ After the Chicago Fire destroyed all the county’s property records, the Bill acted like title insurance and protected the property owner. The County Recorder was registrar of the title and issued a certificate to the applicant. Illinois became the first American state to enact Torrens legislation. Within a few decades, Torrens was adopted by nineteen other states.

Almost one hundred years later, the Torrens System proved unpopular. The high public cost and burden of continuing administration of Torrens had been the significant contributing cause of its failure. Government administrators did not welcome a system that is more difficult and costly for them to administer. Computerized land title record systems also made for the elimination of the Torrens system.¹² Most lending institutions insisted on registering property in the office of the County Recorder of Deeds, and protecting title ownership with insurance issued by a private company. This was more expensive but safer. The Torrens System phase-out began on January 1, 1992 and was totally eliminated by 1997. It was stated that real estate law reform caused its defeat. The Torrens Bill introduced by Senator Humphrey, in use for over 90 years, was a victim of modern reform and technology.

Senator Humphrey’s Bills

The bills that Senator Humphrey introduced to the Senate were many and varied, reflecting his interests and the Committees on which he served.

In 1895, Senator Humphrey asked Sheriff James Pease for a few jobs to be distributed among his constituents. The Sheriff refused.¹³ Humphrey knew that Sheriff Pease made a huge profit out of money paid by taxes for boarding prisoners in the County Jail. Taxpayers paid twenty-five cents a day for each prisoner. A former Sheriff – Gilbert – had made \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year over his \$6,000.00 salary out of the item of dieting prisoners. Humphrey’s bill: the cost of feeding, keeping, and maintaining prisoners in the jail of any county shall be paid from the County Treasurer, the account being first settled and allowed by the County Board. The Contract for dieting prisoners shall be let to the lowest bidder by the Superintendent of Public service and be approved by the Board of County Commissioners. This bill was expected to save \$30,000 a year, and in return the prisoners would be fed much

¹¹ *Chicago Tribune*, March 20, 1992

¹² 18 Wm. Mitchell L. Rev. 61

¹³ *Chicago Times Herald*, January 30, 1895

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better. Sheriff Pease was paid back for his refusal of patronage. According to the *Chicago Times Herald*, this bill was noteworthy because it saved prisoners in custody from "the mercy of an individual who may starve them in order to fatten his own purse."¹⁴

With experience from his farming background, and as a member of the Livestock and Dairies Committee, Senator Humphrey proposed a successful bill, # 121, to provide for the inspection and licensing of all slaughtering, meat packing or rendering plant or plants, in which cattle, sheep, swine or poultry are slaughtered.... The bill penalizes the operation of any such plant contrary to regulations by a fine from \$100 to \$500.

He also had a bill, #357, to revise the law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals.

Senator Humphrey was a strong believer in education, as demonstrated by the 850 books catalogued and stored in the Humphrey House. His older son, Wirt, was a judge, and one daughter, Maude, went to a private ladies' college. He subscribed to several educational magazines for them. As a member of the Education Committee, one of his bills was "to prevent the state from requiring that the teaching of American History in English be compulsory for all state private and public schools." In a letter defending the bill, Humphrey maintains that the purpose of education is to educate children to be good citizens, and he adds "as far as reading and writing in English is concerned, it is necessary for the child to learn it so as to enable him to become fit for the duties of citizenship ...but in other branches of learning it makes no difference in what language they are taught."¹⁵

Another act, #84, was to provide for the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Illinois without sectarian comment.

From the east windows and porches of the Humphrey House, Senator Humphrey looked out on twenty-five acres of an oak-hickory woods that he purchased. Perhaps this inspired him, as a member of the Parks and Boulevards Committee, to write Bill #358 for the creation and management of Forest Preserve Districts. Illinois owes him a debt of gratitude for preserving so much green space.

¹⁴ *Chicago Times Herald*, May 17, 1895

¹⁵ John Lamb, *The Orland Story*. (Orland Heritage Book Association, Inc., 1991)

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When the 1893 Columbian Exposition was being planned, Chicago sought to extend its boundaries by grasping the small country towns around. Senator Humphrey observed this and warned the towns to incorporate to protect their identity. Tinley Park, Blue Island, Evanston, Orland Park and others heeded his warning in the 1890's. Evanston, in particular, was grateful for his bill to provide for incorporation of cities and villages.¹⁶ His bill stated that no territory could be taken or annexed to another municipal corporation without the affirmative vote of the voters of the territory to be annexed.¹⁷ The country towns thanked him with their votes to return him to the Senate until 1910.

Senator Humphrey's support of the Street Railroads Bills in 1897 earned him the most fame and notoriety of his career. He collaborated with Charles T. Yerkes, the railway magnate and entrepreneur, to propose the "Three Humphrey Bills." The bills sought to establish a street and elevated railroad commission consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor with its office in Springfield. The commission would have the power to regulate all the street railroads in Illinois, to determine new lines or extend existing ones. It would regulate the payment of taxes for each mile of track, and the commission would be extended for forty years. The fare was not to exceed 5 cents. The *Chicago Tribune* stated, "The Humphrey Bill goes further than any measure to regulate transportation ever entered upon the statute books of an American state."¹⁸

Invectives against Humphrey and cartoons reviling him were printed in the Chicago papers. The Humphrey Bills were defeated, but ever the staunch defender, Humphrey joined with the tycoon Yerkes again to support the Allen Bill, similar to the former street railroad bills, in the 40th General Assembly. This time it was passed by Senate and House but later repealed because of the allegations of corruption from Yerkes and his associates and their policy of the open purse. Senator Humphrey said he voted for the Allen Bill to retain the cheaper fares of five cents for the people of Illinois.¹⁹

The outraged people of Chicago determined to defeat Senator Humphrey. All five newspapers in Chicago except *The Inter Ocean* opposed him in the senatorial elections of 1900, 1904, and 1906. He was labeled "crafty, schemy, crooked and perverse"²⁰ and a popular epithet was "Farmer John." However, the Chicago papers forgot the power of the

¹⁶ Howard G. Grey to Senator John Humphrey, April 10, 1899, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

¹⁷ *Daily News*, May 3, 1910

¹⁸ *Chicago Tribune*, February 19, 1897

¹⁹ John Humphrey, Speech, Springfield, Illinois, March 2, 1899.

²⁰ *Chicago Chronicle*, April 21, 1901.

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country towns, and they elected Humphrey with large margins until 1910. As the Chicago Heights paper says, "Humphrey stands as a stone wall for the country districts."²¹ As elder statesman, Senator Humphrey ruled the Senate for his remaining years with foresight and productivity.

Mayor John Humphrey

The people of Orland Park voted to be incorporated as a Village in 1892 and elected Senator John Humphrey as mayor, a position he would hold until his death in 1914. He immediately started to improve the safety and development of the Village.

From his "house on the hill", Humphrey walked to Board Meetings at 8:00 pm every other Monday, and in spite of his concerns in Springfield missed very few meetings. The official Minutes Book of Orland Park outlines all the Ordinances passed during his time in office. A pamphlet of Ordinances was printed in 1892 stating the major laws. Humphrey made sure that Orland Park could compete with any village around with improvements. In 1894, he started a Fire Department, bought a Fire Engine, and constructed an Engine House on Beacon Avenue.

He granted the Northwest Telephone Company certain rights for twenty-five years. In 1905 cast iron water supply pipes were laid on the main streets. Cement sidewalks, five feet wide, were built on all streets in 1906. He insisted that the Wabash Railroad improve its surrounding property. Gasoline lamps were placed on all major streets. Senator Humphrey was fortunate to live to see changes in the methods of transportation. When the first car came to Orland Park, he had prepared for the new era of motor transportation by paving at least two streets, permitted an auto show room to be built, and proposed a law that restricted speeds to ten miles per hour. By 1914, Orland Park surpassed all villages between Chicago and Joliet in conveniences and police support.

Architectural Significance

²¹ Chicago Heights paper, 1902.

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To describe a building in terms of its design the two terms most commonly used are 'high style' and 'vernacular'. High style is understood to mean design that reflects an academic style by an architect or builder trained in the historic and popular building fashions, and in academic architectural principals. Buildings recognized as a specific style have common characteristics in shape, proportion, materials and ornament and have a distinct era during which the style was fashionable, and therefore, popular.

Building traditions define vernacular architecture (or folk forms) more so than academic architectural design principals. While there are distinctive vernacular forms, they are dictated by regional traditions and locally available building materials. "Vernacular building types are defined by the building's function, floor plan, configuration or shape, number of stories, chimney location, roof shape, and window and door arrangements."²²

The look of vernacular housing went through a shift in the late 19th century. Prior to 1850, vernacular building was restricted to local materials, which often meant heavy timber or log construction. Sawmills were uncommon, especially in more remote western lands, as there was little market for sawn lumber with little to no means of transportation. "Between 1850 and 1890 railroads dramatically expanded routes across the country. The number of sawmills grew along the railroad as there was now an efficient way to transport product over long distances."²³

The new availability of sawn lumber meant the abandonment of heavy timber, log or heavy hewn construction. Buildings were now constructed of light halloon or braced framing covered by wood sheathing. Light framing techniques, including light wooden roof framing, could now easily be adapted to span larger depths.

Lightweight lumber made widely available by the railroads permitted still simpler methods of light roof framing and these, in turn, led to other types of modest folk dwellings with two-room depths. These massed-plan houses...had relatively large and flexible interior plans and thus slowly replaced the traditional one-room deep Hall-and-Parlor and I-House forms.²⁴

²² National Register Nomination: Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois, p.66.

²³ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p.89.

²⁴ Ibid. p.98.

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The John Humphrey house, a contributing resource in the local, Old Orland Historic District, is classified as a vernacular house; more specifically a massed-plan or Four-Over-Four house with a rear kitchen ell. The plan of a Four-Over-Four house includes a central hall, double pile plan and side-gabled or low-pitched hipped roof; two rooms paired on either side of the central hall. The plan of the house is roughly four rooms over four rooms and typically 3 to 5 bays wide on the front elevation. A variation of this plan is a central hall with two rooms on one side and a large room on the other side covering the entire depth of the house with a second story consisting of two rooms on each side of the central stair.²⁵

The evolution of building practices in Orland closely resembles the model described above. Orland in 1850 was a farming area, and had been since the 1830s. Still considered western territory, the region was relatively remote. Farm buildings were of log construction and one room deep. According to the 1884 History of Cook County Illinois by A.T. Andreas, 1850 was a year that brought many changes. Arguably one of the most important developments was the adopting of a town form of government and the first town election was held. By 1880, the arrival of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad and associated train depot brought new business and growth to Orland. It was at about this time that John Humphrey decided to build a house in the new village of Orland. The Andreas hook underscores the significance of these events by specifically describing them and mentioning John Humphrey and his decision to build his house. No longer restricted to the use of rough hewn logs for building material, John Humphrey built his house with lighter weight timber framing and finished it with mill sawn boards. Two stories high and two rooms deep, with a rear two story kitchen ell, the scale of this house was unusual for the area, most being one room deep and few having a second floor.

The Humphrey House is probably the best local example of a Four-over-Four property in Orland Park and the vicinity. The other examples that have been identified are smaller than and not as grand as the Humphrey House. There is one other example of a Four-over-Four in the Village of Orland Park. The Cox House, located at 14420 Second Avenue was built in 1881 and is the first house built in Orland Park; the Humphrey House was the second. The Cox House is a Four-over-Four with a one-story ell. Two Four-over-Four houses in Orland Township were identified in the Orland Rural History Survey, which was completed by Anne McGuire and Associates in the 1990s. The property at 17900 S. Wolf Road, which was built by A.M. Allerton sometime between 1851 and 1861, has since been demolished. The

²⁵ National Register Nomination: Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois, p.68.

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property at 10812 W. Andrea Drive, which was built by Francis Maue in 1860, is currently being restored.

It is interesting that for a man who was already a State Senator when he chose to build his house in Orland, he did not abandon the tradition of using a vernacular form. Instead he chose to use new technologies and building materials, available in the area with the arrival of the railroad, to make a grander version: larger massing, hooded windows, carved woodwork, French doors and finely decorated hardware are a few of those distinguishing elements. The result, a vernacular form house described as "palatial" in a newspaper account of a social event at the house in 1893.²⁶

On his return from his third trip to England in October, 1914, Senator Humphrey died of a heart attack. The Village Board sent a floral piece to his house. The children of the Village processed from the local school to pay their respects to their beloved friend as he lay in state at his home. His home is the Humphrey House that he built, and to which he gave significance during his life as lawyer, Supervisor, Mayor, and Senator, and where he spent his productive years contributing to the development of Orland Park, Chicago, and Illinois. His legacy is his memorial for years to come.

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1. (a) Letter from John Humphrey to Amelia, January 1871, Leland Hotel, Springfield, IL
(b) Transcription
2. Orland Township School Financial Report, 1879
3. Wedding of Clara Humphrey to P. A. Myers, 1893
4. Obituary of John Humphrey, *The National Corporation Reporter*, 8 October, 1914

²⁶ An 1893 newspaper account of the wedding of John Humphrey's daughter Clara. The name of the newspaper is not referenced on the clipping which is held at the Orland Historical Society.

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5. *Chicago Tribune*, 25 March, 1895. Sketch of John Humphrey.

6. Cartoons:

(a) *Daily News*, 20 October, 1892. Election Cartoon.

(b) *Times Herald*, 29 May, 1897. John Humphrey and his Railway Bill.

(c) *Record Herald*, 28 October, 1902. Yerkes and the Railway Bills.

(d) *Chicago Tribune*, 1 November, 1902. Senator Humphrey (Honest John) and the Railway Bills.

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Snyder: Chicago, 1890.

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NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 28

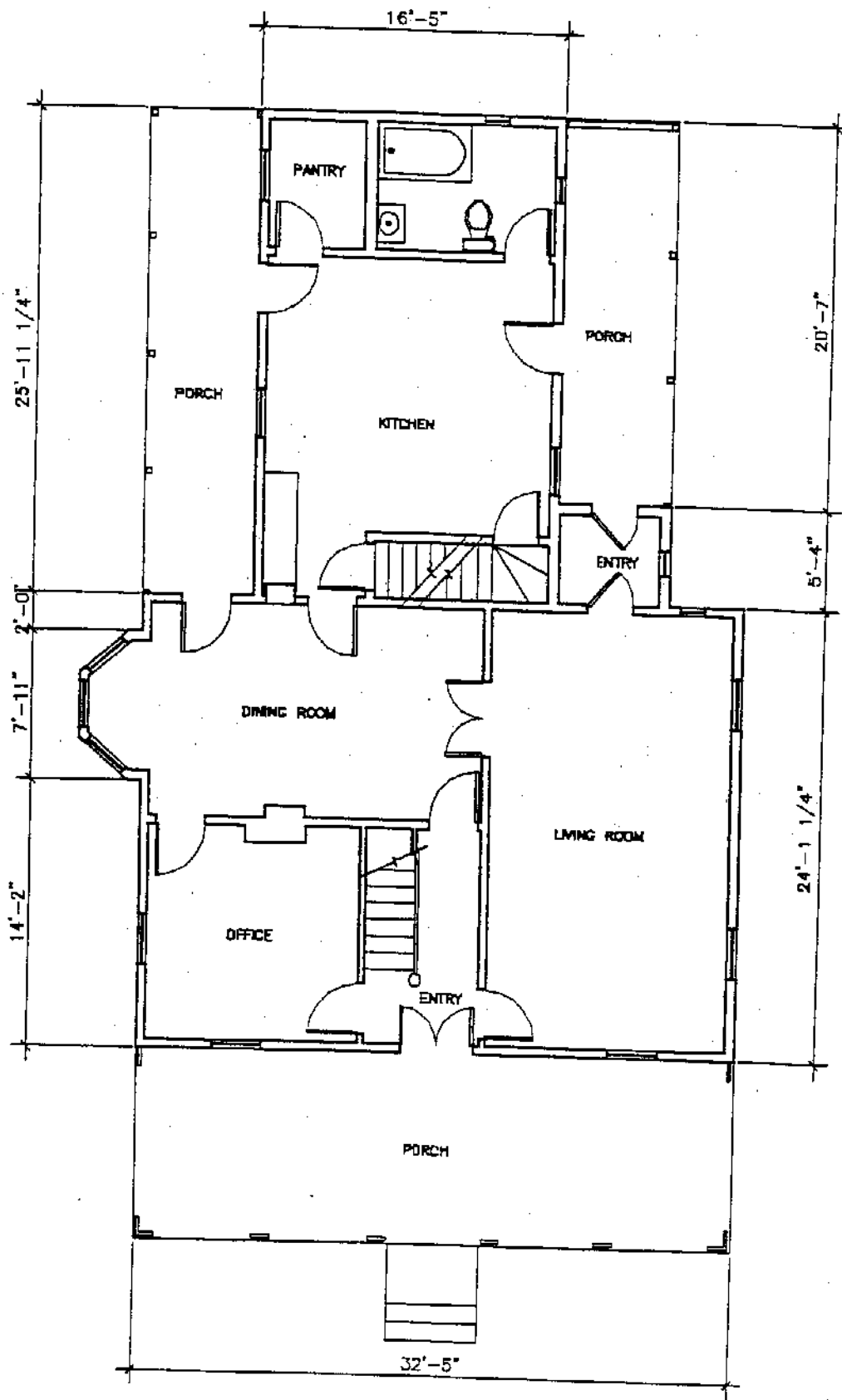
Humphrey, John, House Cook, IL

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

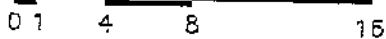
The John Humphrey House is located on lots 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 54 in Humphrey's Subdivision of the North 455.0 feet of the north 30 acres of the South 60 acres of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 36 North Range 12 East of the Third Principal Meridian, lying East of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad in Cook County, Illinois

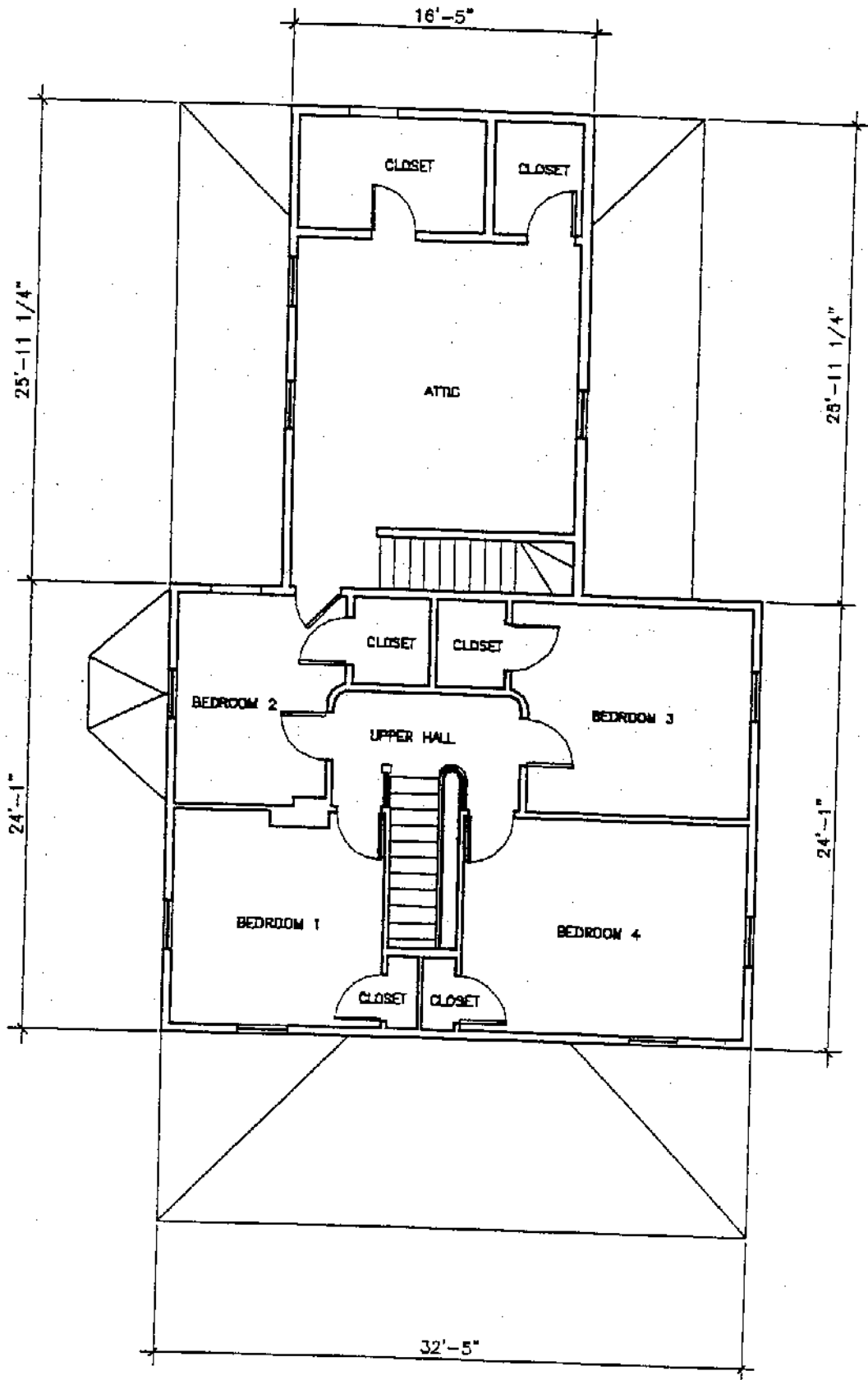
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These are the lots on which the house is presently located.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



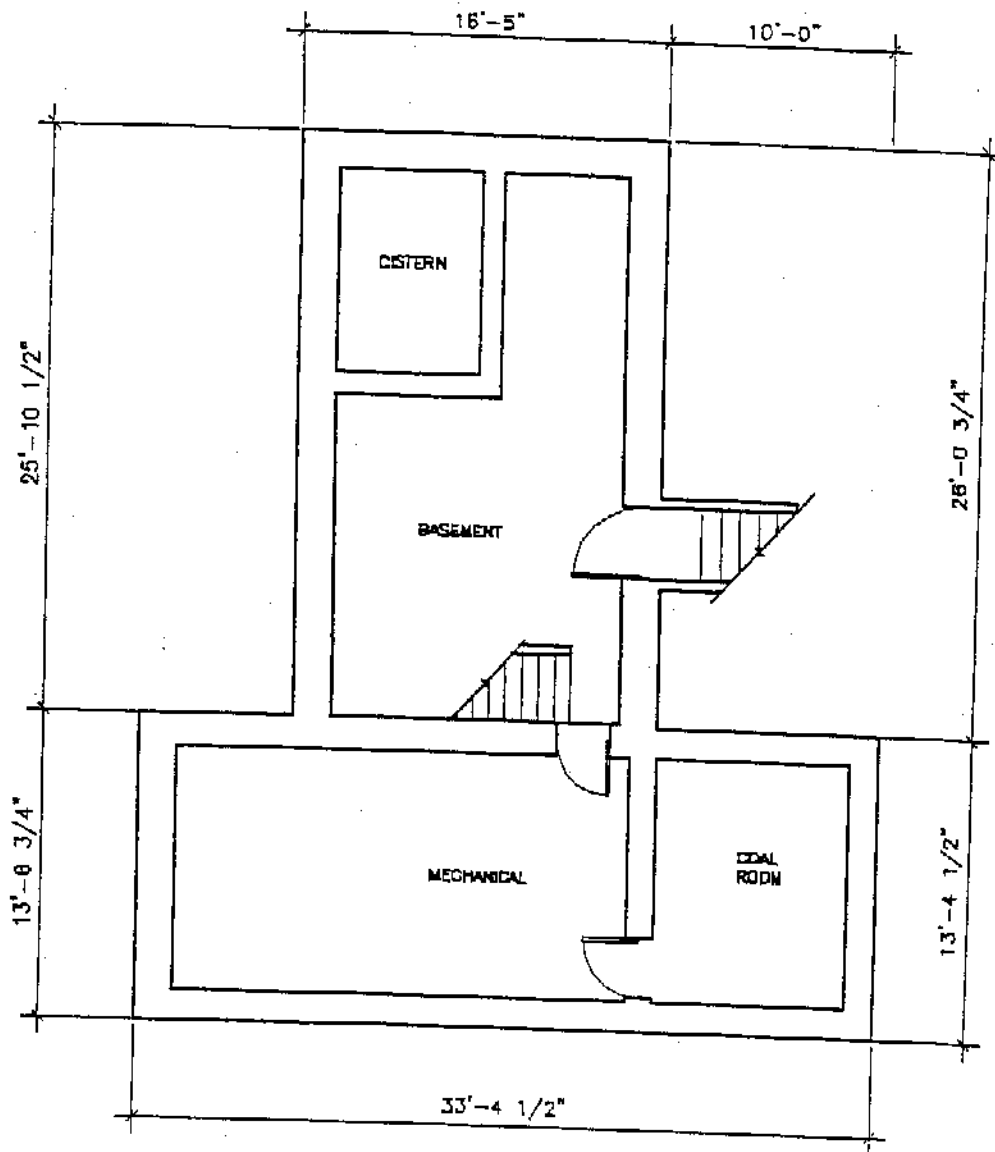


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

0 1 4 8 16



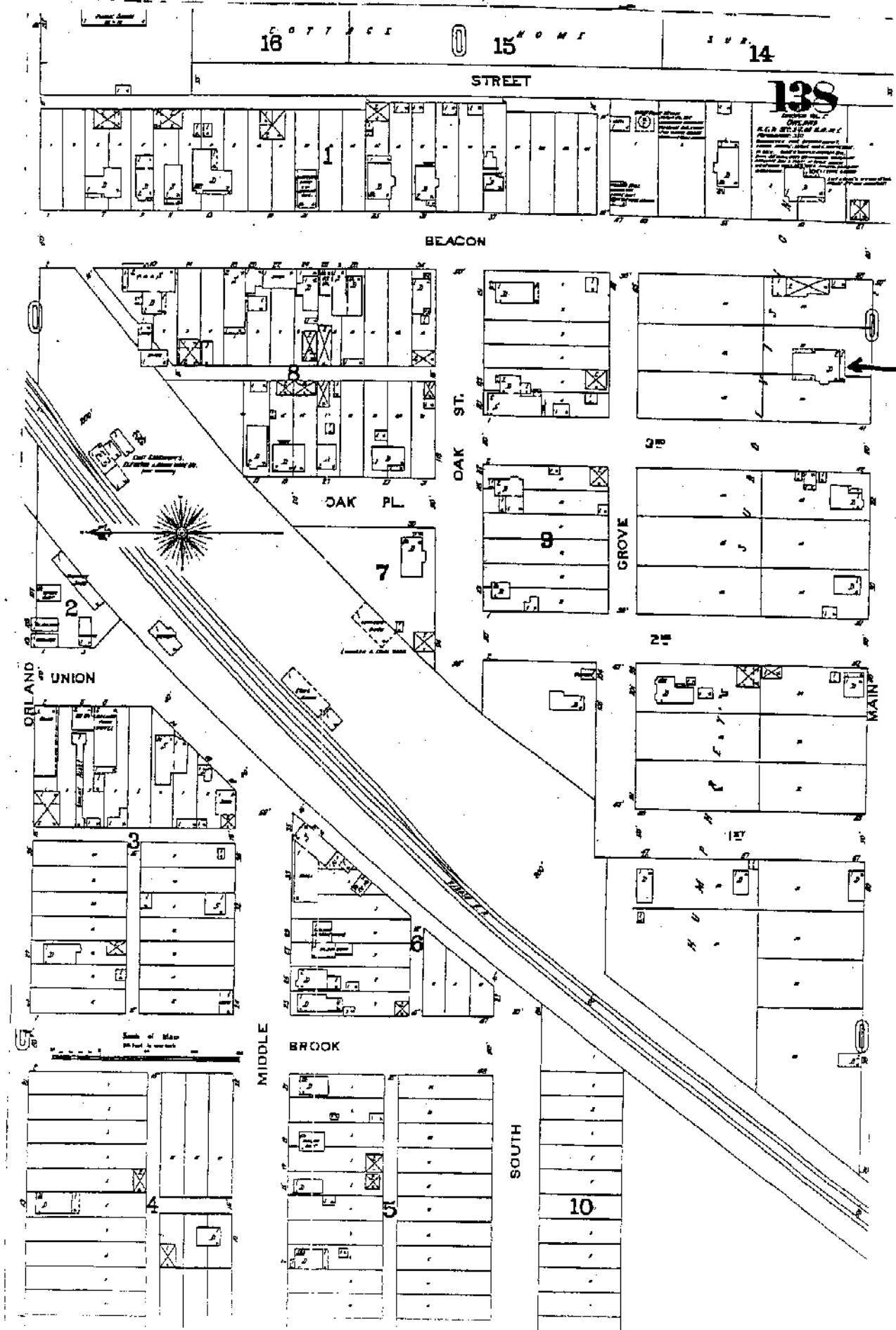
WALLS 1/2" THICK



BASEMENT PLAN



1897



Humphrey House

16

15

14

STREET

138

BEACON

OAK ST.

OAK PL.

7

GROVE

28

26

ORLAND UNION

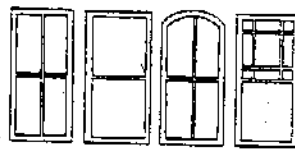
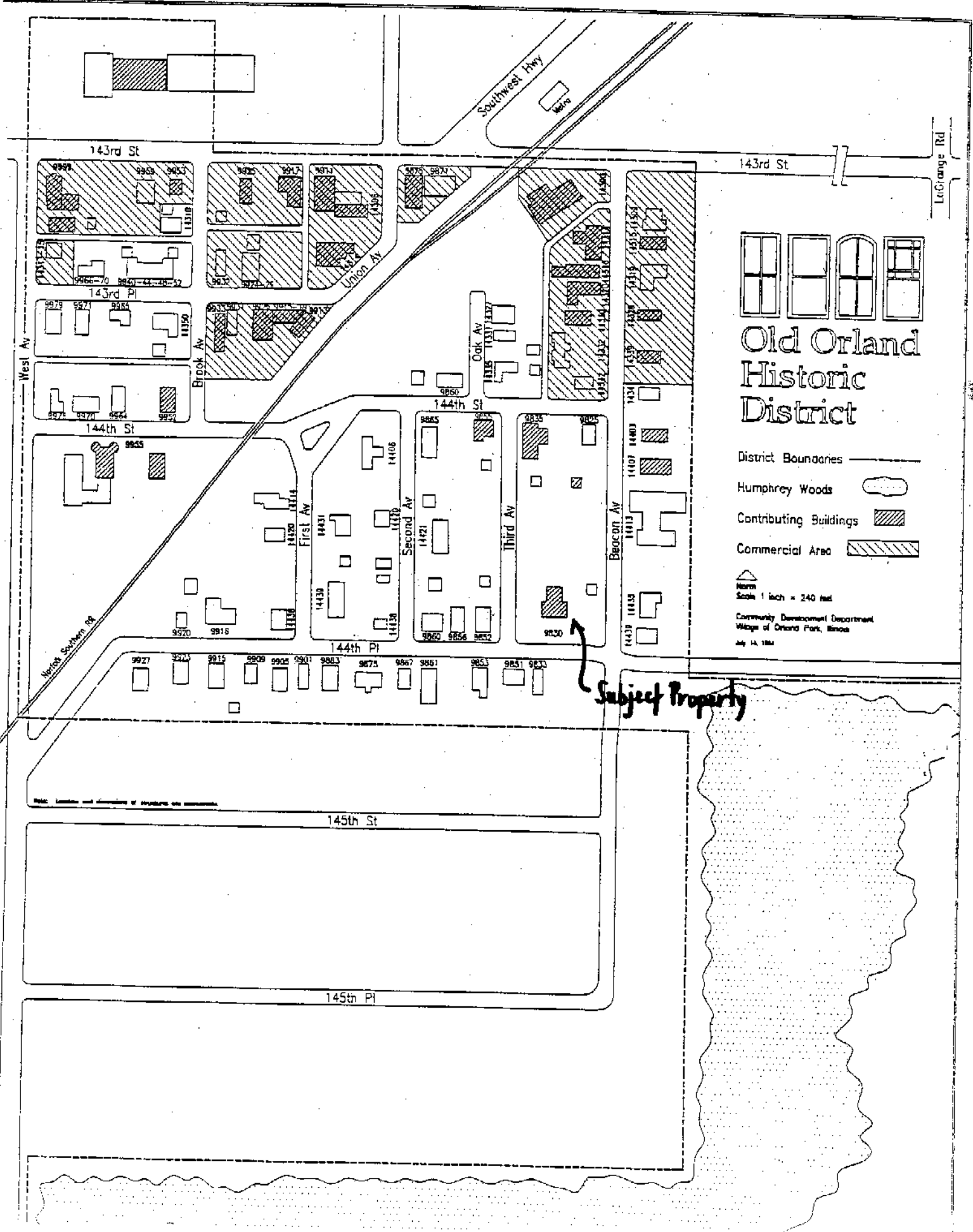
MAIN

MIDDLE

BROOK

SOUTH

10



Old Orland Historic District

- District Boundaries
- Humphrey Woods
- Contributing Buildings
- Commercial Area

North
Scale 1 inch = 240 feet
Community Development Department
Waldo of Orland Park, Illinois
July 14, 1984

Subject Property

Note: Location and dimensions of structures are approximate.

9830 W. 144th PL

LOT
FARM
CONDOMINIUM

PLAT OF SURVEY

MORTGAGE
SUBDIVISION
CONSTRUCTION

HOWARD E. BRAASCH
PROFESSIONAL
LAND SURVEYOR

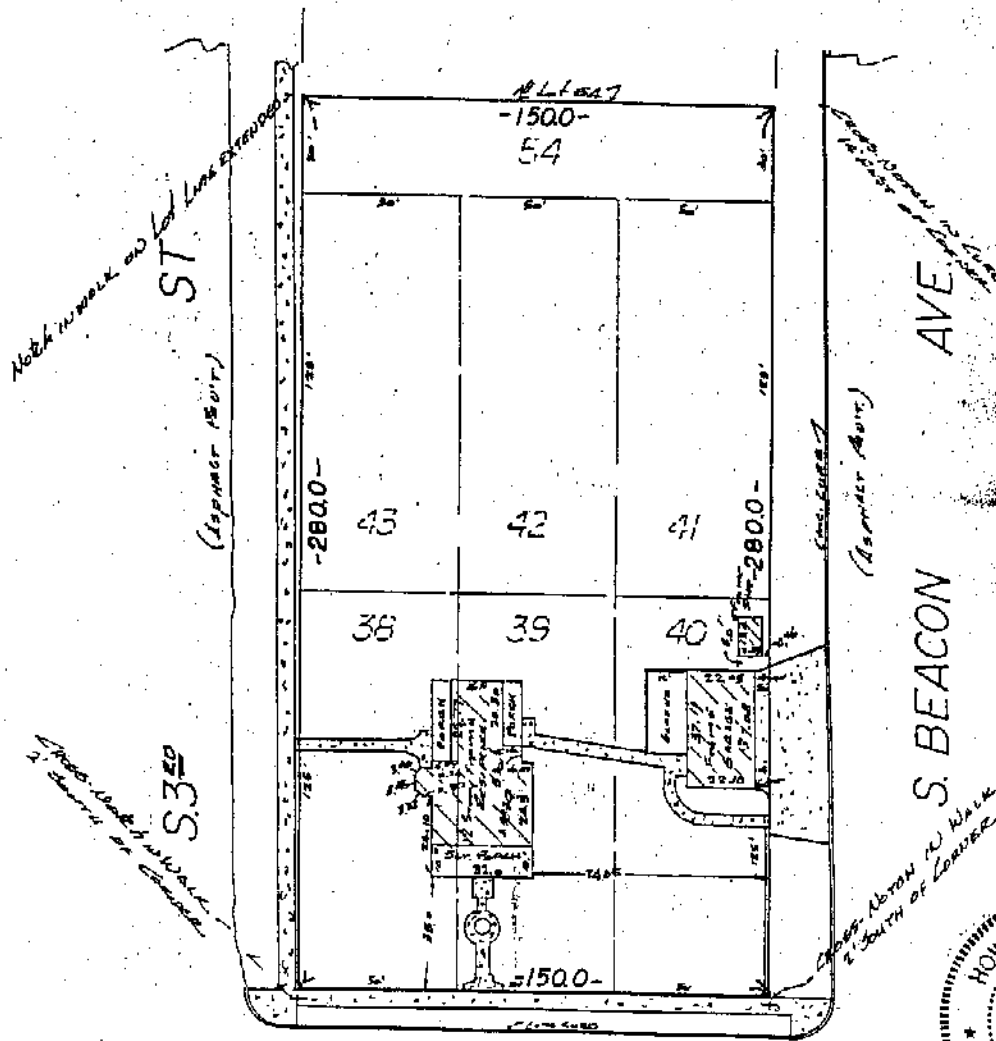
9700 WEST 125th STREET
PALOS PARK, ILLINOIS

"SAME ADDRESS FOR OVER 65 YEARS"

REGISTERED
STATE OF ILLINOIS
708-448-1074

LOTS 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, AND 54 IN HUMPHREY'S SUBDIVISION OF THE NORTH 455.0 FEET OF THE NORTH 30 ACRES OF THE SOUTH 60 ACRES OF THE W $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE NE $\frac{1}{4}$ OF SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP 36 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, LYING EAST OF THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

RECEIVED
90 JUN -6 PM 4:57
ORLAND PARK
CODE ENFORCEMENT



Handwritten note: "Change from W. 144th Pl. to S. 144th Pl. (As per Survey)"

Handwritten note: "Change from W. 144th Pl. to S. 144th Pl. (As per Survey)"

W. 144th PL

This is to certify that I have located the BUILDING'S as shown on the heron drawn plat Palos Park Illinois May 21st 1980
Howard E. Braasch
Professional Land Surveyor

Be sure to check all points, marks, stakes, etc., before building by same and immediately report any and all discrepancies to the Surveyor for clarification or explanation. Refer to your deed, abstract, or Title Insurance policy for easements or building lines not shown on the recorded plat of subdivision.

Attention: Only those copies of this plat that have the embossed imprint of the surveyor's seal are to be considered valid and authentic copies of the original Plat of Survey.

State of Illinois }
County of Cook } ss:

I, Howard E. Braasch, Illinois Professional Land Surveyor No. 1408, do hereby certify that I have surveyed the property described in the caption above and that the plat heron drawn is a true and correct representation of said survey.

Palos Park, Illinois May 21st 1980



LELAND HOTEL,

H. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

Springfield, Illinois, June 1871

Dear Wife

I take this opportunity to write to you. we have had some trouble with the democrats in taking our seats for they claim that the constitution only allows our country 15 instead of 22 but they cannot help themselves as they are in a minority you keep that resignation of mine I sent and put it up for I do not think I shall have to resign and if you have not said any thing about it you need not. I think I shall be

Leland Hotel
H. S. Leland, Proprietor

Springfield, Illinois Jan. 1871

Dear Wife

I take this opportunity to write to you. We have had some trouble with the democrats in takeing (sic) our seats for they claim that the constitution only allows our county 15 instead of 22, but they cannot help themselves as they are in a minority. You keep that resignation I sent and put it up, for I do not think I shall have to resign and if you have not said anything about it you need not. I think I shall be -----

Above letter is the first page of a multipage letter, now lost.

Date	Description	Amount
October 6 1879	Ballance on hand.	71.57
Nov. 18	paid Christ younker 4 Boards wood and fitting	18.00
January 6 1880	paid Lucy E. Linton teaching 1 Month school	3.00
February 5	" " " " " " " "	3.00
" 17	" " " " " " " "	3.00
March 18	" " " " " " " "	3.00
April 2	paid Martin Smith for Building fire	0.50
" "	John Bush for Banking up school House	7.50
" "	" " " " " 1 Lock for dest "	3.00
" "	" " " " " 1 New broom "	2.50

April 5th 1880. I hereby certify that I have compared George Agate's account as clerk of Dist. No. one, with my account as Treas. with said dist. and find the same correct.

John H. Humphrey
Treas. T. No. 1.

MYERS—HUMPHREY

The palatial home of Senator and Mrs. John Humphrey at Orland was the scene of unusual festivities on Wednesday afternoon, November 23. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Clara, the Senator's elder daughter, to Mr. F. A. Myers, a substantial young business man of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Rev. Samuel Weir of Evanston, an old friend of the family, conducted the ceremony which was simple, but impressive. The bride was very prettily attired in cream crepe de chine with pearl trimmings and carried bridal roses. Miss Kate Harold of Chicago, in light blue crepe de chine and Mari-ohel Neil roses was bridesmaid, while Wirt E. Humphrey, the bride's brother, attended the groom.

The wedding reception followed the ceremony, after which light refreshments were served.

The presents, which were quite numerous, were both beautiful and costly and it is safe to say that the happy couple will have no lack of silverware and fine linen for many years to come.

The bridal party after being well sprinkled with rice and narrowly escaping the well-directed shower of old shoes, took the 4:30 train for Chicago whence the bride and groom will soon depart for their new home in Minnesota, where in the words of one of those present, "may they live long and be happy."

Among the many relatives and friends present or invited were the following:

- Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Minard, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. George McGregor, Mrs. Sarah Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harold, Mr. and Mrs. George Balo, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dring, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Schussler, Mr. and Mrs. John Grandall, Mrs. Margaret Hulett, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hageman, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Klie, Hon. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Hon. and Mrs. Philip Koopf, Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Thiemann, Hon. and Mrs. Chas. E. Crawford, Hon. George Bass, Hon. A. T. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boldt, Mr. and Mrs. Will Cowen, Mrs. Phoebe Cowen, Misses Delaine Hulett, Mary Grandall, Libbie McGregor, Hattie Reed, Grace Phillips, Mary Laup, Wm. Fred Minard, Annie Groun, Nellie Grandall, Messrs. Will Patrick, Fred Patrick, Henry J. Laup, Frank Breckonridge, Ernest Laup, Harry Phillips, Hubert Phillips, Arthur Phillips, Frances Patrick, Thomas Patrick.

WEDDING OF

CLARA HUMPHREY 1893

BORN 1870

Obituary of John Humphrey
The National Corporation Reporter
Thursday, October 8, 1914

John Humphrey, for many years State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District of Illinois, and for nearly a half century one of the leaders of the Republican party of Cook County, died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, on Saturday, October 3, 1914. Senator Humphrey was born in Wisbech, England, on June 20, 1838, came to America with his mother in 1846, and has made his home in Cook County since that time. Cast upon his own resources at the age of twelve years, he worked for his board and clothes upon the farm during the summer and attended the country schools during the winter. In 1859 he went across the plains to California with the horde of gold seekers who were then going into that region and remained there until some time after the breaking out of the great Civil War. When he was finally able to reach Illinois he found that his stepfather had died, leaving his mother a widow with several small children and that his only brother had gone to war. Throughout the war he was active in organizing home guards and in caring for his mother and family and for others whose husbands, fathers and brothers had gone to the front. Shortly after the close of the war he was married to Amelia A. Patrick, who died in March, 1898. Three children of that marriage survive him, Wirt E. Humphrey, Clara B. Myers and Maude E. Humphrey. Later he was married to Ida M. Stuart, who survives him with one child John S. Humphrey. He was first elected to the General Assembly of Illinois in 1870, was re-elected in 1884 and in 1886 was elected to the State Senate to which he was repeatedly re-elected, his last term closing in 1910. He early made his influence felt in the General Assembly, soon took a leading part in all debates as a forceful debater, and, in the making of all laws, as a careful and conscientious law maker. He was at all times a staunch Republican, believed thoroughly in the caucus as a means of settling party disputes, urged his own opinions with all his powers but when the caucus was over he was always found supporting its decisions. He was never a bolter in any sense of the word. He was one of the "one hundred and three" who elected John A. Logan United States Senator at the end of the long drawn out Senatorial contest in 1885. Again in the Senatorial contest which finally resulted in the election of William Lorimer, he voted on every ballot for Albert J. Hopkins, the Republican candidate who had received the endorsement of a large majority of the Republicans of Illinois in the senatorial primary. He was ever jealous of the rights of the country towns of Cook County and watched most carefully the introduction of all bills which in any wise seemed to affect them.

He opposed many bills which the newspapers of Chicago had endorsed because those bills tended to deprive the country towns of some of their rights and privileges. He supported bills which were opposed by those same papers because he believed those bills were for the best interests of his constituents and tended to the betterment of transportation conditions in the country towns. When the Board of Assessors of Cook County was established, he was instrumental in having the law so drawn that one member of that board should always be from the country towns and that the Deputy Assessor of each town should be elected by that town. The late Harvey B. Hurd was one of his closest friends and advisers and for many years he supported no bills which affected the rights of the country towns without first advising with Judge Hurd. In 1903, when nearly all the country town leaders had conceded that those towns must either be separated from the rest of Cook County or be taken into the City of Chicago in order to grant the demands of the city, the substitute resolution drawn by Judge Hurd and introduced by Senator Humphrey was finally passed giving to Chicago the legislation it desired without impairing the territorial integrity of the country towns. The Chicago New Charter Convention Committee subsequently passed resolutions thanking him for his assistance in that matter. During the administrations of John S. Barker, as Mayor of Evanston, Senator Humphrey was instrumental in having several laws enacted for the especial benefit of Evanston, notably those acts which permitted the City of Evanston to obtain riparian rights on the lake front and thus acquire a lake front park, and amendments to the Library laws which made possible the erection of the Evanston Public Library. In the Senate he was chairman of many important committees, and during his last two or three terms was chairman of the judiciary committee of that body.

He numbered among his personal friends many of the Republican leaders of the State of Illinois, among them United States Senators John A. Logan, Charles B. Farwell, Shelby M. Cullom, Albert J. Hopkins and William E. Mason, and Governors Joseph W. Fifer, John R. Tanner, Richard Yates and Charles S. Deneen. He was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1874 and maintained an office in Chicago until his death.

In his home town of Orland, Ill., his absolute honesty and his insistence upon square dealings in all transactions early gave him the name of "Honest John." He was elected supervisor of that township in 1868 and was re-elected every year up to the time of his death. He was treasurer of the township from 1876 and president of the village of Orland Park, which he organized in 1891, from the date of its organization. He knew every man, woman and child for miles around, and despite the attacks of many of the metropolitan papers of Chicago, he was elected and re-elected to the various positions mentioned.

With his wife and two younger children he spent the past summer in England, visiting his old home at Wisbech. He was taken ill in Liverpool just about the time he was ready to return to America. Advised by the physician at that place that the attack was not serious, he sailed from Liverpool on the Adriatic on September 17, and reached Chicago on September 26. At that time his condition had become so serious that he was taken directly to St. Luke's Hospital, where it soon became evident that the end was not far distant. His entire family were with him at the time of his death. His funeral occurred from his old home in Orland on Monday, October 5. All business in Orland and vicinity was suspended. Public schools were closed and the school children, led by their teachers, marched past his bier to look their last upon their old friend, who had always had a smile and a kindly word for each of them. Farmers and their families came from miles around to pay this last token of respect to their old friend and neighbor, and many of his former political associates gathered round the country home of the man, whose word once given, was never recalled. Hundreds stood with uncovered heads in the little country cemetery while the last simple rites were pronounced.

ALT

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JOHN HUMPHREY

Chicago Tribune
March 25th 1895

DRIVER: "JUST TAKE CARE OF 'EM TILL I COME BACK!"



SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ALLEN BILL

[As Humphrey and His Friends Expect to "Fix" It in the Senate.]



LORIMER'S REAL BUSINESS DURING THOSE RO

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

IN SPRINGFIELD
AN IMPORTANT
BUSINESS
ADDRESS CARE
C.T. YERKES

ABSENT

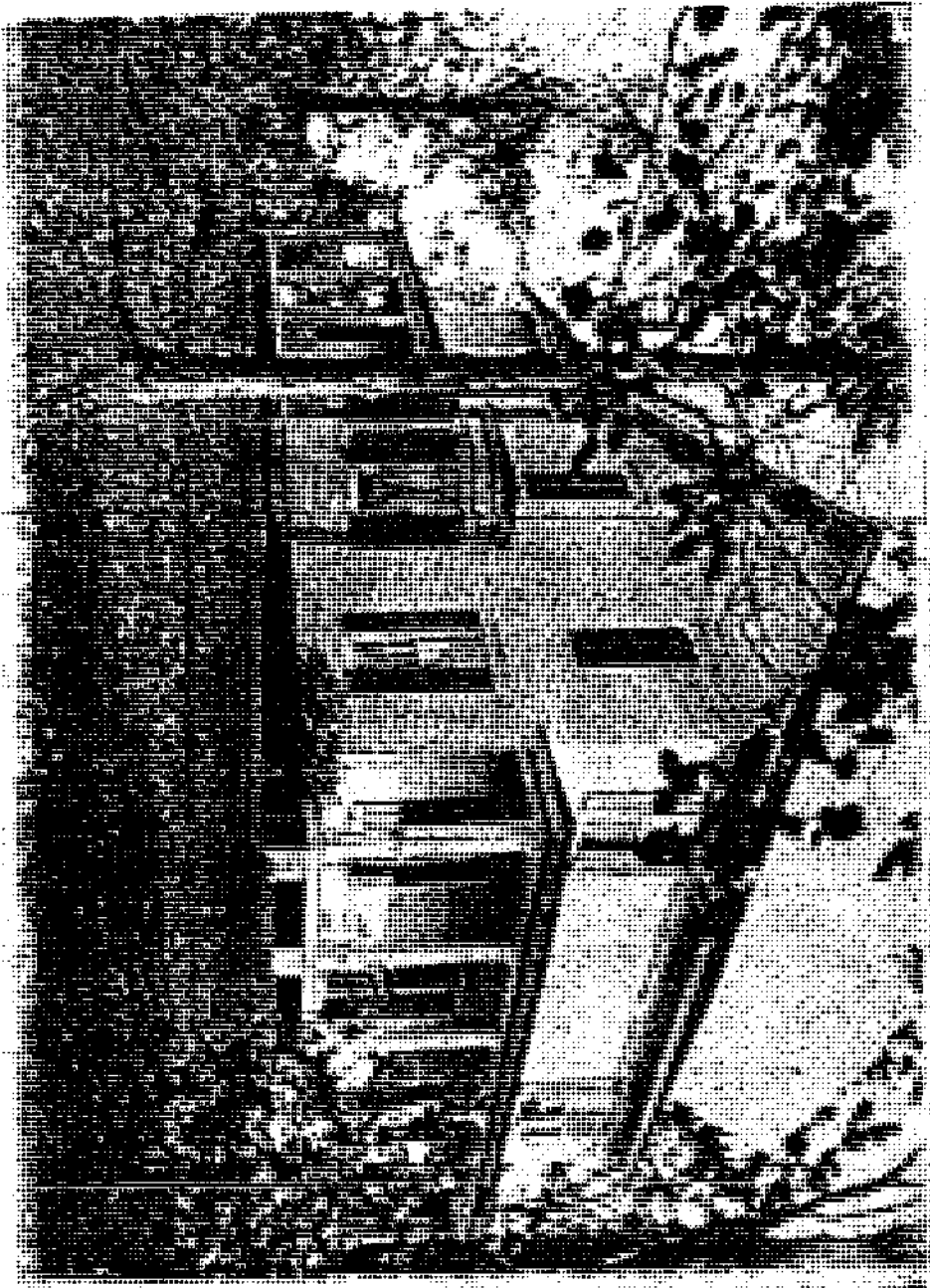


Record Herald
Oct 28-1902

McCutcheon

WESTERN STATESMEN, NO. 3—SENATOR JOHN B. HENNINGSEN





HUMPHREY HOUSE N.D.

© 1911 H. H. H. Co.

GEORGIA, MUSCOGEE COUNTY,
Silver's Five and Dime Store--H.L. Green Co.,
1101-1103 Broadway,
Columbus, 05000794,
LISTED, 8/04/05
(Columbus MRA)

GEORGIA, MUSCOGEE COUNTY,
Tarver, C.B., Building,
18-23 W. 11th St.,
Columbus, 05000793,
LISTED, 8/04/05
(Columbus MRA)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Humphrey, John, House,
9830 W. 144th Place,
Orland Park, 05000114,
LISTED, 8/01/05

KENTUCKY, CAMPBELL COUNTY,
Cote Brillante Historic District,
Portions of E 10th, E 11th Sts., Park Ave., Camryn Court, Vinc, Center,
Prospect, and Miller Sts., and Wiedemann Place,
Newport, 05000791,
LISTED, 8/03/05

KENTUCKY, FLEMING COUNTY,
Central Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Co.,
321 Henry St.,
Lexington, 05000790,
LISTED, 8/03/05

KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY,
Buildings at 9009-906 East Main Street,
900-906 E. Main St.,
Louisville, 05000789,
LISTED, 8/03/05

KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY,
Cox, Carrie Gaulbert and Attila Cox, Jr., House,
389 Mockingbird Valley Rd.,
Louisville vicinity, 05000786,
LISTED, 8/03/05

KENTUCKY, MERCER COUNTY,
McCoun, Joseph--Sharp, D.S., House,
Jct. of Bondville Rd. and Crews St.,
Bondville/Salvisa vicinity, 05000788,
LISTED, 8/03/05

LOUISIANA, NATCHITOCHE PARISH,
Fish Hatchery 2 Site,
Address Restricted,
Natchitoches vicinity, 05000808,
LISTED, 8/03/05

MAINE, FRANKLIN COUNTY,
Salem Town House (Former),
ME 142,