

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Deerpath Inn
other names/site number The Deer Path Inn

2. Location

street & number 255 East Illinois Road not for publication
city, town Lake Forest vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Lake code 097 zip code 60045

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature]

Date 3-29-92

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.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/
Hotel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/
Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stone

Stucco

roof Tile

other Wood

Brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Deerpath Inn

The Deerpath Inn 1 is located in the city of Lake Forest approximately 28 miles north of downtown Chicago on the western shore of Lake Michigan. Lake Forest has a population of 18,000 and occupies 15+ square miles, with Lake Bluff on the north, unincorporated Libertyville Township on the west and Ft. Sheridan, Highland Park and Bannockburn on the south. The city lies entirely within the boundaries of Lake County and contains all of Shields Township as well as portions of West Deerfield and Vernon Townships.

Accessed by the North Line of the Chicago and North Western Railway, the eastern area of Lake Forest, from Lake Michigan to just west of the tracks, was the first part of Lake Forest to be incorporated. The Deerpath Inn is in the center of the business district, just 1-1/2 blocks west of the railway tracks between Bank Lane on the East and Oakwood Avenue on the west. It is one block south of Deer Path Road, the city's main east-west street.

Eastern Lake Forest is cut by ravines and has a rolling terrain. This area of the city was laid out with curvilinear streets by landscape architect Jed Hotchkiss in the Romantic idiom of Andrew Jackson Downing. The section a few blocks west of the tracks, where the Deerpath Inn is located, evolved as the city's shopping area. Here Hotchkiss' 1857 plat shows streets laid out along a rectilinear grid.

All of Lake Forest reflects the appearance of a late 19th-early 20th century exclusive suburban community. It is almost entirely residential with large, gracious homes in secluded settings on large, sometimes several-acre parcels of property. Always an upper class community that attracted Chicago's commercial elite, Lake Forest was described as early as 1869 in the Waukegan Gazette as "the most exclusive aristocratic of all Chicago's suburbs" 2 Lake Forest resident and social historian Arthur Meeker described the city in the early 1900's as a summer paradise for socially prominent residents of Chicago. 3 Although through the years Lake Forest has evolved into less of a community where Chicagoans spent the summer and more of a place of permanent

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residence for Chicago's upper class. the demographic character of Lake Forest has changed little.

SUMMARY

The Deerpath Inn, designed in the Tudor Revival style and modeled after a 15th Century English manor house variously known as "Longhouse", "Bugherish Court" or "Hunts" in the town of Chiddingstone, Kent, England, was built by architect William C. Jones in 1928-9. His contractor was Peterson and Weeks, a firm still in business in Waukegan as Peterson Construction Co. The Inn rests on three landscaped acres and is located at 255 East Illinois Road, only a few blocks south of Market Square, the center of Lake Forest. Its Tudor exterior, with front-facing gables, half-timbering and leaded window treatment, was clearly meant to be compatible with the English village atmosphere established by architect Howard Van Doren Shaw in his 1916 design for Lake Forest's Market Square. Detailing on the interior takes its cue from the exterior and is also Tudor in derivation. The 132' x 59' size of the 3-1/2 story inn, its picturesque U-shape configuration and its Tudor Revival style make it fit comfortably into the residential scale of the business district and, in fact, recalls several Lake Forest residences, many of which are not too much smaller than the Inn.

Although the Inn suffered damage from a fire in 1938 requiring considerable alterations to the third floor and has undergone remodeling to some of the service spaces and cosmetic changes to the hotel rooms over the years, the 1938 changes to the exterior and any subsequent alterations to the building have meshed with Jones' 1928 design. Architect for the major work that was necessitated by the fire was the firm of Anderson and Ticknor, whose designer Stanley D. Anderson, was a prominent Lake Forest estate architect experienced in historical revival styles. In 1952 a brick one-story 8-car garage building was added to the east side of the property. It is not connected to the hotel, and is a non-contributing building. A one-story square addition to the building, attached to the Inn by a narrow

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passageway, was added to the west side of the property in 1982. The addition, which was designed by Alan H. Comm, is set back from the street and is similar to the Inn in detailing. Even with changes over time, the integrity of the Inn is excellent. What few alterations to the building--inside and out--have been compatible in scale, materials and stylistic detailing with Jones' intention.

THE INN

The Deerpath Inn, which today contains 24 suites and 38 individual rooms, was built as a 106 room hotel, both for short and long-term stays in 1928-9. It is a detached building, standing three stories over a raised basement or ground floor. The 132' x 159' deep building is "U" shaped in plan with wings extending south to partially surround a formally-landscaped interior garden court.

Overall, the north front facade of the building is picturesque in massing. It is divided into three sections, not dissimilar from the massing of the manor house at Chiddingstone, which is also composed of several sections. The central part of the front is three bays wide with each bay topped by a front-facing gable. The ground floor is faced in red brick, and the upper floors are stepped forward and sheathed in rough-surfaced cream-colored stucco with wood half timbering. Second and third floor windows are metal casements grouped in fours with transoms. Diamond leading fills all these windows. The entrance to the Inn is beneath the center bay, up several steps and approached from under a canvas canopy. The west section of the north facade is three bays wide and faced in irregularly shaped blocks of rough-faced limestone topped by a gable roof with two dormers and a tall front facing corner gable. A molded brick chimney extends above the roofline just east of the corner gable. Windows are all metal casement with rectangular panes, and there is an oriel window on the second floor. The stonework, window treatment and front-facing gables continue around the west, south and east facades of this wing of the building. There is a stone chimney in the center of the rear south facade. A narrow passageway, faced in stone, set back from the street,

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connects the Inn to the 1982 one-story addition containing meeting rooms. The east section of the north facade is three bays and is faced in cream-colored rough-faced stucco with one bay topped by a gable roof that has a dormer connected to two bays with front facing gables that have vertical half-timbering in the gables. The windows, as in the stone-faced section, are all metal casements with rectangular panes, though here they have wide wooden lintels. Again, the wall and window treatment and front facing gables continue around the wing. There are three chimneys, one on each facade of the east wing. On the ground floor level above grade windows are arched and surrounded by irregularly-shaped blocks of rough-faced limestone. Similar stonework buttresses the south corners and forms a string course along the courtyard west wall of the east wing.

The courtyard is a "U" shape formed by the building. There is a stockade fence at the south end enclosing the symmetrical formally-laid-out courtyard garden. Despite the use of different materials and different ornamental treatment of the three walls surrounding the courtyard, similar scale, window treatment and type of stonework create a cohesive design. The Tudor Revival style further ties the entire building together.

Entrance to the Inn is located in the center of the north side of the building. It is set up several steps and opens through a set of double doors into a small vestibule. A second set of double doors leads to the lobby, a space with white rough plaster walls and a ceiling with wood beams. At the east end is the 12' x 15' lobby seating area with built-in benches and a red brick fireplace. Past the lobby is a hallway leading up a few steps and through an archway to an elevator and stairhall to the east-wing hotel rooms, the women's room and a large rectangular lounge measuring 28' x 32' with a beamed ceiling and a stone flanked fireplace at the east end wall. At the west end of the lobby is a room with the reception desk, two offices and a large stairhall to the west-wing hotel rooms. At the south end of the lobby, several steps down, is the "English Room", a 24' x 54' dining room that has a beamed ceiling and

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high paneled wainscoting. Just beyond the dining room is a 12' x 52' glazed dining porch. Steps in the northeast corner of the dining room lead down to a pub bar, another dining room, rest rooms and offices.

Hotel rooms on the first floor are located off central corridors in the east and west wings. On the upper two floors, they extend around the entire "U" off of central corridors. The Inn has some single rooms and some two-room suites, with rooms varying in size from 10' x 12' to 14' x 21'. Several of the corner and a few interior rooms have fireplaces. A number of rooms have large closets with double doors containing portable metal kitchen units, which probably date from the time of the 1938 rebuilding. The many tiled bathrooms also appear to date from the thirties.

The Deerpath Inn, with its excellent integrity, fits into the visual character of Lake Forst. Its Tudor references reflect the architectural character of the community's surrounding business district as well as its homes. Above all, the human scale and use of warm materials contribute to making the Inn a perfect home away from home for both its transient and permanent guests.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jones, William C.

Anderson, Stanley D.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

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SUMMARY

The Deerpath Inn, at 255 East Illinois Road, meets Criterion A and Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Built by a corporation composed of Lake Forest residents, it is significant for its association with the commercial development of Lake Forest. It is also the oldest surviving hotel building in the community. The Inn is further significant as a fine representative example of the apartment hotel type. It was thoughtfully designed by architect William C. Jones in 1928 in the Tudor Revival style to blend with the architecture of the surrounding business district. During the period of its significance, from 1928 to 1942, it served not only as the major hotel identified with the community but as a permanent residence for many of Lake Forest's prominent citizens. The intimate atmosphere of an English inn permeates the Deer Path Inn--a hotel totally different in scale and feeling from any comparable building on Chicago's North Shore.

HISTORY OF THE DEERPATH INN

The Deerpath Inn is Lake Forest's oldest surviving hotel, and hotels have been important in Lake Forest history. The first building put up in Lake Forest was the Lake Forest Hotel, on the triangle enclosed by Deer Path, Washington and Walnut Avenues. It was opened in the summer of 1858 to accommodate prospective purchasers of town lots and was kept open as a hotel until a new six-story hotel with 60 rooms opened on Lake Michigan in 1871. This second hotel, after operating at a loss for five years, was turned over to Lake Forest University and subsequently burned.

The history of the Deerpath Inn dates back to the 1860's, during Lake Forest's early development period. In 1865, Colonel William Sage Johnston came to Lake Forest and built a Second Empire style house at 400 East Illinois Road on the east side of the railroad tracks. Although he died before the house was finished, his family continued to live there. When the Gorton School was built in 1894 the

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Johnston House was moved a block north to make room for the school. In this new location, the Johnston House changed hands several times but served generally as the only hotel in town. At one point it was owned and operated as a hotel by a family named Brewster and took a name that would be associated with a hotel, the Brewster House. In 1906, the property passed into the hands of Mary H. Patterson, who named it the Deerpath Inn. 5 A 1938 article in the Lake Forester noted that under the ownership of Mrs. Patterson, the Inn became famous as one of the outstanding hotels of suburban Chicago. 6

The transition from a house operating as an inn to a structure built specifically for use as an inn began in 1924 when Edwin Burgess purchased the Inn from Mrs. Patterson. Burgess, an Englishman who owned a restaurant in town, operated the Inn in its 1894 location until 1929, when the Deerpath Inn at 255 East Illinois Road was completed and ready for occupancy.

Plans for the construction of the new Deerpath Inn got under way sometime in early 1928, when Lake Forest was rapidly growing. The city experienced an increase in population from 3600 in 1920 to 6500 in 1930. 7 The concept was an outgrowth of the desire of some Lake Forest residents to have a first class inn for the convenience of Lake Forest citizens and friends. 8 To accomplish this, the Lake Forest Hotel Company was set up with Edwin Burgess, who was then a judge, as President of a seven member Board of Trustees. The Board included prominent members of the Lake Forest business community including John Griffith (Vice-president and treasurer), who was active in real estate and whose company is still in existence and Frank W. Read, who was the first head of the First National Bank of Lake Forest when it opened in 1907 and was President for forty years. Stock in the hotel company was liberally subscribed by local supporters. Buckingham Chandler, who was one of the original Board members noted in a history of the Inn written for the Lake Forester in 1939 that because of the involvement of a fairly large group of Lake Forest citizens, establishment of the Inn was considered a semi-civic project. 9

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The site chosen was two blocks west of the tracks on Illinois Road. The argument in favor of a new location for the Inn, in contrast to the original site, was that there would be less traffic congestion since the new one was further from the railroad crossing.

Construction of an inn at the new site with 106 rooms "of sufficient size to be attractive to the class of people who will occupy them in Lake Forest" required a zoning variance. The architect wanted to keep the height down to three stories rather than build a four story building, which mandated occupying more than 35% of the lot, as established by Lake Forest's building code. The variance was granted, and the scale of the Inn was kept in keeping with the residential scale of Lake Forest's downtown. The Lake Forester of May 25, 1929 reported that the architecture of the proposed hotel would be "in harmony with the style already adopted for the business district." 10

Once the variance was in place, lots were acquired. John Griffith bought up property with 265' of frontage on Illinois Road. The land contained four houses, which Griffith rented out until construction could begin. By October of 1928, the corporation applied for a street number and construction of the Inn got under way.

The architect selected was William C. Jones, who worked with his son, Lynn C. Jones. According to his Chicago Tribune obituary of 11/13/1930, Jones was primarily known as a church designer, who designed many churches throughout Chicago and the midwest. Examples mentioned were the Berry Memorial Methodist Church, the Woodlawn Methodist and the Klockner Evangelical. 11 His most interesting commission was the redrawing of plans for St. Paul's Methodist Church in Cedar Rapids, Iowa which was originally designed by Louis Sullivan in 1912; Sullivan resigned from the commission, unable to bring it in within budget.

Jones was born in Cincinnati in 1868 and came to Chicago in 1890, when he became associated with the firm of Holabird and Roche and took part in designing the 1893 World's Fair. He was a member of the Illinois Society of

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Architects. 12 Jones lived in a house, built by him in 1924, at 185 Franklin in Glencoe. It was designed in the Tudor Revival style like the Deerpath Inn.

The Inn as designed by Jones was to be, according to a March, 22, 1929 article in the Lake Forester, Elizabethan in design (Elizabeth was the last of the Tudor monarchs.) with the interior to be elaborately furnished and decorated to harmonize with the general design. And it was to be one of the finest of in the Chicago suburban region. 13 It was to contain about 100 guest rooms--70 single rooms, each with its own bath and a number of suites, each equipped with all the modern conveniences. As early as October of 1928, Burgess said in the Lake Forester that a number of rooms were already reserved by persons who desire permanent quarters in the new inn. 14

After a dinner for the stockholders held a few nights before, the Deerpath Inn formally opened Friday, July 19, 1929. A party, announced in the Lake Forester, was held to which Burgess extended a cordial invitation to the public to attend an opening gala of music and refreshments. The evening was a community event. It was just unfortunate that the grand opening was in 1929.

The Depression of 1929 plunged the newly-opened Inn into financial difficulties, and the operators were unable to pay their bills. Subsequently--in 1932--the corporation defaulted in the payment of its bond issue. A reorganization took place in 1936 under the auspices of First Realty Company, and Board member Buckingham Chandler, who was also President of First Realty, took over from Burgess and became President of the new hotel company. Chandler, in his 1939 article on the history of the Inn, commented (if somewhat immodestly) "Under the new setup, and with the worst part of the Depression being over, the Inn began to prosper, and in the year 1937 showed a satisfactory return of 4% interest on the bond issue." 15

Unfortunately, the Depression did not mark the end of troubles for the Inn. A fire on July 5, 1938, destroyed much of the third floor, which contained apartment and hotel

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accommodations, necessitating a major rebuilding. Among the guests at the time of the fire were Mrs. Granger Farwell, Mrs. William H. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mills and Mrs. L.M. Glore, called in a Lake Forester article describing the fire, as "socially prominent along the North Shore." Having just the week before served as headquarters for hundreds of Chicago's wealthy while attending the Onwentsia Horse Show, the Inn was referred to in this article the "temporary residence of scores of the North Shore's elite. The hotel was practically full, with 96 guests registered at the time of the fire. 16

The fire was apparently considered national news. A motion picture was made of it by Joseph C. Emma, manager of the local theater and was sent to New York for dubbing and to be made into a Universal newsreel. Graham McNamee served as commentator and introduced the fire by saying "Amazing and spectacular scenes as the famed Deerpath Inn goes up in smoke. Scores of society folks are driven from the hotel losing their valuable belongings." 17

Plans were to immediately rebuild and have the Inn ready for opening by September. It was decided that the exterior of the Inn would be "little changed" and that the same English style would prevail in the rebuilding. 18 Stanley Anderson of Anderson and Ticknor was selected architect. He was a prominent local architect and a logical choice, having to his credit numerous large historical revival homes for wealthy clients and many commercial buildings in the business including the C.T. Gunn Building (built in 1928 in the Tudor Revival style), the Deerpath Theatre and the First National Bank Building. He also designed Lake Bluff-Lake Forest High School.

After the fire, life at the Inn continued as before. The local paper reported visits of prominent guests including Captain J.M. Peterson, publisher of the New York Daily News and actress Irene Castle McLaughlin, who was to move from Hollywood to the Inn after she finished a motion picture. 19 The architecture was also described as pretty much the same, in fact "more beautiful than ever". The December 8 Lake Forester reported that the Inn "retained its

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charming English style." 20 There was business as usual beginning in January of 1939.

THE APARTMENT HOTEL TYPE

The apartment hotel might be described as a cross between a hotel and an apartment house, providing the suggestion of home life which the apartment house offers with the services of hotel life. Up to the turn of the century in Chicago, living in a multifamily dwelling was definitely a second class way of life. Then, as more and more apartments with the amenities of a single family home came to be built, the "better class" apartment, as it was sometimes called, became an accepted way of living, and architects began to design apartment buildings to attract a monied clientel. The Chicago hotel building never had this stigma, since there was an ongoing tradition of elegant hotels like the Palmer House.

The idea of luxury apartment living is a fairly modern conception dating to 1869 when Richard Morris Hunt designed the Stuyvesant Apartments in New York. The origin of the present-day hotel, however, can be traced back before the 19th Century to English inns and taverns. Although it is a romanticized view to think that inns were warm cozy places, they were conceived of as resting spots for the weary traveler dating back to the Middle Ages, when monasteries and later private families let rooms. When the Chicago area was growing, the idea of the inn was widely imitated. It was common for homes to be converted into lodging, and this happened in Lake Forest. The Deerpath Inn can trace its origin to Mrs. Johnston's house, which served as the only hotel in town. As cities grew, the concept of the inn evolved into that of the large and commodious, and often luxurious, hotel.

The apartment hotel as a building type appears to have become particularly popular in Chicago after World War I. Although before then apartment buildings were constructed along the lake near exclusive residential districts that offered the service and status of hotels, it was the wave of

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prosperity ushered in by World War I that set off a major wave of apartment hotel construction.

Many apartment hotels were built in the teens and twenties, mostly in Chicago, but also in Evanston and, in the case of the Deerpath Inn, in Lake Forest. The concept was especially attractive to a wealthy older clientele who had enjoyed increased prosperity in the twenties, those who had lived in large homes but had to deal with the raised costs and lowered availability of servants. The Deerpath Inn, which functioned like an apartment hotel, provided the perfect solution. It provided a high class attractive environment, conveniences and allowed for minimum domestic responsibilities.

The apartment hotel typically contains straight hotel rooms as well as kitchenette apartments and larger housekeeping suites. It has a central lobby and offers the amenities of hotels like daily maid service for all, restaurants and shops. It is generally located near residential areas but also at the center of business districts and transportation intersections. The Deerpath Inn has all of these attributes except there is no shopping within the envelope of the building.

The apartment hotel also provides the amenities of home. Often the suites are completely furnished like living and dining rooms and fitted out down to kitchen utensils. Although not usually the case in an urban Chicago setting, where apartment hotels are generally party wall buildings, a number of apartment hotels in Evanston have plans in a "U" shape to maximize light and air. Here the view and a generous amount of parklike greenspace was considered important. Like many Evanston apartment hotels, living room suites at the Deerpath Inn are furnished with tables, chairs and sofas. Many have corner fireplaces. Some have bay windows and all the back rooms, because of the building's "U" shape, look out on a formally landscaped garden. Like any fine home, the Deerpath Inn is a free-standing building with each facade attractively ornamented.

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Generally apartment hotels take their cue from historic styles; usually they are Tudor or Georgian Revival, to give them the legitimacy of tradition. Architectural historian Carroll William Westfall has pointed out that ever since Pugin and Ruskin launched their polemic for the style, Tudor or Gothic has been touted as the proper style for the proper Anglo Saxon home. 21 In Lake Forest, following the construction of Market Square in 1916, it served as the proper style for business buildings as well. It was the perfect choice for the city's apartment hotel.

The Tudor Revival Deerpath Inn has all the characteristics of an apartment hotel. The difference is a matter of size and the degree to which it resembles a home. With a single door on the front facade, it appears on the exterior less like a hotel than like a private club or a large mansion. Inside, both the public and private spaces are warm and comfortable--much like so many Lake Forest homes. A major writer on hotels in the 1920's was R.W. Sexton. He commented in American Apartment Houses, Hotels and Apartment Hotels of Today published in 1929, the year the Deer Path Inn opened, that although the hotel developed as an abode for transients, at its present stage of development it frequently serves as a place of permanent residence for many of its guests and offers "all the comforts of home with complete elimination of the cares and anxieties of the private home." 21 One of his illustrations is the Hotel Minisink in Port Jervis, New York, a four-story Tudor building that looks very much like the Deerpath Inn.

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Research indicates that there seems to be no building on the North Shore similar in function or appearance to the Deer Path Inn, nor has there ever been one. The closest, both geographically and in amenities offered, was probably the Moraine Hotel, built on Lake Michigan in 1896, in Highland Park. But even this beautiful hotel, which was demolished in the early 1970's, was more of a resort, much larger and Georgian Revival in style. The most similar examples are to be found in Evanston.

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There are several handsome apartment hotels, still in existence, that were built in Evanston in the teens and twenties. They contain many amenities and are all masonry revival style buildings, but they all differ from the Deerpath Inn in size and feeling. The North Shore Hotel, on the northeast corner of Davis Street is probably closest. It is a Tudor Revival building with gables and half timbering. It was touted as luxurious and convenient and having the atmosphere of a private home. But it stands seven stories and has 300 rooms. The North Shore, the Ridgeview at the northeast corner of Main Street and Maple Avenue and the Georgian at the southeast corner of Davis Street and Hinman Avenue, are all "U" shaped, but the "U" is in the front, and the buildings have a definite back side. The Ridgeview is seven stories and the Georgian eight. The Homestead, at Hinman near Church Street, built in 1928, was promoted as "authentically colonial" with deluxe apartments and beautiful landscaped grounds. But it stands eight stories and was built with 175 guest rooms. Other Evanston apartment hotels, such as the Library Plaza on Orrington Avenue near Church Street and the Evanshire at Main Street and Hinman Avenues, are somewhat smaller but rectangular in massing and considerably more formal and urban than the Deerpath Inn.

It is good fortune that the Deerpath Inn exists with such excellent integrity and continues to function as it did during the building's period of significance. Alterations have been sympathetic and compatible, and its significance to Lake Forest's history is clearly reflected in the building's design.

Endnotes:

1. There will be two spellings of Deer Path Inn in this nomination. The original inn that was located in a house was moved to the north on to Deer Path. That is where the name comes from, although it was known over the years as the Deerpath Inn. When the fathers of Lake Forest wanted to

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establish a university and sought a sight, they walked from the railroad to the lake following a deer path winding through the forest and edges of ravines. It is thought that when the city was laid out, this path was surveyed and designated Deer Path. In an effort to keep this memory alive, the name was changed in recent years to two words to relate the Inn to the early history of Lake Forest.

2. Michael Ebner. Creating Chicago's North Shore: a Suburban History. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1988, p. 30.
3. Arthur Meeker. Chicago with Love: a Polite and Personal History. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955, p. 82ff.
4. E.D. Hardcastle. Discovering Chiddingstone, Otford, Kent: Longmore Press, 1980.
5. The history comes from the book that is considered Lake Forest's official record of local and social history. Edward Arpee. Lake Forest Illinois: History and Reminiscences, 1861-1961. Lake Forest: Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society, 1979, p. 95-96. This book was corrected and revised in 1991 by a Supplement, which was also consulted.
6. "Deerpath Inn to be Rebuilt by September 1". Lake Forester, July 14, 1938.
7. Frederick Mercer Van Sickle. "A Special Place: Lake Forest and the Great Depression." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 79, Summer, 1986, p. 114.
8. "Begin Operations on New Hotel Here." Lake Forester. October 19, 1928.
9. Buckingham Chandler. "History of Deerpath Inn is Reviewed." Lake Forester, February 2, 1939.
10. "New Deerpath Inn Plans Progressing", Lake Forester, May 25, 1928.

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11. William C. Jones Rites Tomorrow: Church Designer.
Chicago Tribune, November 16, 1930.
12. Ibid.
13. Op. Cit. Lake Forester, October 19, 1928.
14. "New Deerpath Inn Open Early in June: That is Present Prospect, according to Landlord; Good Progress, Lake Forester, March 22, 1929.
15. Op. Cit. Chandler.
16. "Deerpath Inn Fire Damage Estimated at over \$250,000."
Lake Forester, July 7, 1938.
17. "Deerpath Inn to be Rebuilt by September 1", Lake Forester, July 14, 1938.
18. Ibid.
19. "Deerpath Inn Near Completion after Damage by Fire".
Lake Forester, November 17, 1938.
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Property, June 8, 1928.

"Begin Operations on New Hotel Here." October 19, 1928

"New Deerpath Inn Open Early in June", March 22, 1929.

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"Inn Fire Picture will be shown at Deerpath Theatre.
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____ 3 acres _____

UTM References

A

1	6
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4	3	0	6	3	0
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4	6	7	7	6	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 1 in Oakwood Condominium Subdivision according to the plat thereof recorded as Document No. 1707582 on May 7, 1975, in the north west 1/4 of Section 33, Township 44 North, Range 12 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, City of Lake Forest, Lake County, Illinois.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This acreage has historically been associated with the Deerpath Inn.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan S. Benjamin, Architectural Historian
organization _____ date January, 1992
street & number 711 Marion Avenue telephone 708-432-1822
city or town Highland Park state Illinois zip code 60035



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1992

MAY 22 1992

PRESERVATION SERVICES

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 5/11/92 THROUGH 5/15/92

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Discovery Claim on Pedro Creek, Mile 16.5 Steese Hwy., Fairbanks vicinity, 92000498, NOMINATION, 5/13/92

ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Rose Building, 520 Church St., Fairbanks, 92000444, NOMINATION, 5/11/92

CALIFORNIA, EL DORADO COUNTY, Tahoe Meadows, US 50 between Ski Run Blvd. and Park Ave., South Lake Tahoe, 90000555, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 5/11/92

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, US Chamber of Commerce Building, 1615 H St., NW., Washington, 92000499, NOMINATION, 5/13/92

FLORIDA, BREVARD COUNTY, Community Chapel of Melbourne Beach, 501 Ocean Ave., Melbourne Beach, 92000505, NOMINATION, 5/14/92

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Belden Stratford Hotel, 2300 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, 92000485, NOMINATION, 5/11/92

ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Knuessl Building, 215--217 W. Main, Ottawa, 92000486, NOMINATION, 5/11/92

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Deerpath Inn, 255 E. Illinois Rd., Lake Forest, 92000482, NOMINATION, 5/11/92

INDIANA, HANCOCK COUNTY, New Palestine School, Larrabee St. at jct. with Depot St., New Palestine, 91000791, REMOVAL, 3/17/92

KENTUCKY, HENDERSON COUNTY, South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District, Roughly bounded by Washington, Center, S. Green, Jefferson, S. Main and Water Sts., Henderson, 92000500, NOMINATION, 5/11/92

KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, L & N Steam Locomotive No. 152, 1837 E. River Rd., Louisville, 74000883, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 5/13/92

LOUISIANA, LIVINGSTON PARISH, Decareaux House, 16021 LA 16, French Settlement, 92000507, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)

LOUISIANA, LIVINGSTON PARISH, Cultreux House, 16825 LA 16, French Settlement, 92000508, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)

LOUISIANA, LIVINGSTON PARISH, Lobell Adam House, 15715 LA 16, French Settlement, 92000509, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)

LOUISIANA, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, Bergeron, Valmont, House, LA 414, Jarreau vicinity, 92000512, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)

LOUISIANA, ST. JAMES PARISH, Graughard Farms Plantation House, 5825 LA 18, St. James vicinity, 92000510, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)

LOUISIANA, ST. JAMES PARISH, Lille Texas, 2834 LA 44, Paulina vicinity, 92000511, NOMINATION, 5/14/92 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)

MISSOURI, COLE COUNTY, Jefferson City Community Center, 608 E. Dunklin St., Jefferson City, 92000503, NOMINATION, 5/14/92

NEBRASKA, BOONE COUNTY, US Post Office--Albion, 310 W. Church St., Albion, 92000475, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, COLFAX COUNTY, US Post Office--Schuyler, 119 E. 11th St., Schuyler, 92000476, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, DAWES COUNTY, US Post Office--Crawford, 144 Main St., Crawford, 92000477, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, FILLMORE COUNTY, US Post Office--Geneva, 202 N. 9th St., Geneva, 92000478, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, HOLT COUNTY, US Post Office--O'Neill, 204 N. 4th St., O'Neill, 92000479, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, KEARNEY COUNTY, US Post Office--Minden, 410 N. Minden St., Minden, 92000471, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, KEITH COUNTY, US Post Office--Ogallala, 301 N. Spruce St., Ogallala, 92000481, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, NEMAHA COUNTY, US Post Office--Auburn, 1320 Courthouse Ave., Auburn, 92000480, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, PAWNEE COUNTY, US Post Office--Pawnee City, 703 C St., Pawnee City, 92000472, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, THAYER COUNTY, US Post Office--Hebron, 145 N. 15th St., Hebron, 92000473, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)

NEBRASKA, WEBSTER COUNTY, US Post Office--Red Cloud, 300 N. Webster, Red Cloud, 92000474, NOMINATION, 5/11/92 (Nebraska Post Offices which Contain Section Artwork MPS)