

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Henry Demarest Lloyd House

and/or common The Wayside

2. Location

street & number 830 Sheridan Road not for publication

city, town Winnetka vicinity of Congressional district 10th

state Illinois code 17 county Cook code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Randall W. and J.C. Larrimore

street & number 830 Sheridan Road

city, town Chicago vicinity of state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cook County Registry

street & number 118 North Clark

city, town Chicago state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

National Survey of Historic Sites
title and Buildings has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1966 federal state county local

depository for survey records Washington

city, town Washington state D.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lloyd House, called the Wayside, is a two and one-half story red brick house, with white trim and a rather bright blue shingled roof which produces what Mrs. Lloyd thought of as a patriotic color combination. Obviously several decades older than its neighbors, the house faces the shore of Lake Michigan across the city-owned Lloyd Park which was once part of the Wayside property.

The original front portion of the house is essentially square, plus one large addition to the rear which makes the structure rectangular. A roofed wooden porch wraps around the front of the house and extends part way down both sides of the house. The stairs leading to the porch are protected by a porte cochere, and there is a screened porch on the third floor on the northwest side. The side porches and dormers are covered with fishscale pattern shingles, and the wooden railing around the porches, stairs and small roof deck is of plain alternating rectangle pattern. A cornice with simple small brackets outlines the roofline of the front portion of the house, and there are several tall interior chimneys with corbeled caps that mark the roof.

There are two rectangular board and batten outbuildings, one a two-story barn, with a second floor gymnasium ca. 1896 for the children, still complete with trapezes, slide and seesaw; the other is a carriage house. The house has a large lawn to the northwest and is well screened from surrounding streets and other properties by large trees and shrubbery. A small sculpture "Cornerstone of the Castle" by Haague is mounted on a stone block at the southeast corner of the property, at the corner of Sheridan and Lloyd Place. It was commissioned by Lloyd's children in his memory. As Lloyd had hoped, Lloyd Park, the heavily wooded area between Sheridan Road and the lake shore, became city property sometime after his death.

The interior of the house has spacious rooms, many with fireplaces and containing original Lloyd furnishings; many are trimmed in dark woodwork. Probably the most interesting room is Lloyd's study, located on the third floor, which was added in 1886. Virtually unchanged since his death, the room contains his desk, revolving bookcase and wall bookshelves which still hold many of Lloyd's books. The room has a fireplace in the south wall and a screened sunporch on the northwest.

Over the years the Lloyds substantially added to the original Wayside Inn, but the house is apparently little changed since ca. 1900.

Henry Demarest Lloyd's sister, Caro, in her biography of her brother wrote that of the three houses the family owned, including one at 95 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, and a huge summer house at Sakonnet, Rhode Island, the house in Winnetka was their real home. After the great Chicago fire, the Lloyds lived in a house that architect John Root built for them at 202 Michigan Avenue, on the site of their earlier home.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1878–1903 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The incredible post-Civil War growth and consolidation of industry stimulated both praise and criticism. A paramount critic of the 1800's and 1890's was Henry Demarest Lloyd. Through his writing, speaking and other activities, he encouraged and stimulated a responsible criticism of America's industrial phenomenon. That criticism eventually contributed to industry's modification by law of some of its practices.

Lloyd was born May 1, 1847, in New York City and graduated from Columbia University law school in 1869, at which time he was admitted to the New York bar. Soon after Lloyd joined the American Free-Trade League, an organization dedicated to changing America's high tariff policy and soon became editor of the group's paper, the Free Trader. He also joined those attacking the Tweed Ring in New York City, and supported the liberal element in the Republican Party in the election of 1872; however, the failure of liberals in the campaign turned him from politics for a time.

Disappointed at the outcome of the campaign, Lloyd settled in Chicago in 1872, and accepted a position on the Chicago Tribune. The next year he married Jessie Bross, daughter of a former lieutenant governor. Over the next 12 years Lloyd gradually emerged as a perceptive and worried commentator about certain industrial developments. At first, Lloyd was the editor of the paper's literary page, and in this position reviewed innumerable books, including many on the popular topics of revolution, evolution, Social Darwinism, and current European philosophy, which apparently encouraged his liberal philosophy.

In 1874, the Tribune made Lloyd its financial editor, and during the next six years he became increasingly knowledgeable about the consolidation trend in industry. He began to actively criticize trusts, and the railroads received particular attention as Lloyd wrote about their centralization and concentration of control. In January 1880 he became the Tribune's chief editorial writer and until 1884 he authored a long series of columns examining the dangers of the rise of monopolies. Since the Chicago Tribune grew increasingly conservative in outlook and evidenced a growing agitation about its editor, Lloyd resigned in 1885.

With security of independent wealth, Lloyd became entirely committed to the role of critic of monopoly in America. Having published an anti-Trust article in the Atlantic Monthly in 1880, Lloyd had attracted additional attention throughout the country. Following his separation from the Tribune, he traveled to Europe and met and talked with many prominent liberals. Resuming his reformist career after returning to the United States, he engaged in the defense of those accused of

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 (one) acre

Quadrangle name Evanston

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	4	3	9	4	4	0	4	6	6	2	4	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Blanche Higgins Schroer, Landmark Review Project / revised by Rocky Mountain Reg. Office, NPS

organization Historic Sites Survey, NPS date 12-6-75 / 1984-85

street & number 1100 L Street, N.W. telephone (202) 523-5464 / (303) 776-8675

city or town Washington, D.C. / Denver state Colorado

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

date

6/20/87

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However, when Mr. Lloyd's health suffered after the loss of the Daily News they moved to what was then a small country village on the lake bluff north of Chicago. Carolyn Lloyd wrote that in Winnetka in 1878 "They found an old inn, The Wayside, long since deserted, save by the staunch old trees and neglected shrubbery. On this, half-ruined and desolate as it was, they saw the possibility of a home. They accordingly acquired right and title and enthusiastically restored it. Piazzas were propped, bushes were pruned, overgrown paths to the bluff and beach retraced," (Vol. I. p. 168). To the east, through a grove of birch and apple trees, was a view of Lake Michigan, and from Lloyd's third floor study he could see Chicago across fields and woods, to the south.

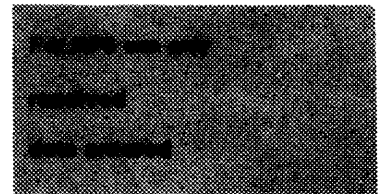
Carolyn Lloyd recalled many prominent visitors and dining-room lectures and conferences when friends, colleagues, and co-workers would meet at the Wayside. Governor John P. Altgeld and Booker T. Washington, William T. Stend, Herbert Burrows, and George Trevelyan consulted with Lloyd there. Charlotte Perkins Gilman wrote three poems one morning and said it was a good place to write poetry. The Lloyds held a reception in 1892 for Walter Crane, the English illustrator and socialist, when the pardon of the surviving anarchists of the Haymarket Strike was being debated. The Wayside was a frequent haven for the unfortunate and Jane Addams, a colleague of Lloyd in reform, called it "an annex to Hull House" (Vol. I. p. 174).

When the Lloyds first came to Winnetka it was a small village whose homes were separated by stretches of woods. It was not a suburb of Chicago, but a separate community whose founders planned for beauty and health--laying out a plan with broad tree-lined avenues and a village common, arranged for unusually high standards in their schools, safeguarded themselves from the evils of saloons, and protected their community with very active citizen participation in a town meeting form of government.

From the first, Henry Lloyd took an important role in community leadership, serving as vice-president of the village council, village treasurer, trustee, and member of the board of education, and president of the town meeting. He and his wife are buried in the churchyard just across the street, to the south of the Wayside.

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involvement in the Haymarket massacre of 1886. He helped to have two death sentences commuted, at the cost of personal social ostracism. Undeterred, Lloyd vigorously discussed the growth of monopoly and the dangers that industry's aggrandizement held for the public. He enunciated his ideas in Chicago on February 5, 1888, in a public talk entitled "The New Conscience, or the Religion of Labor."

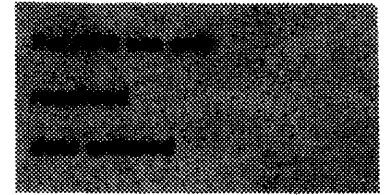
Labor's future had increasingly attracted Lloyd and he was to become more and more involved in labor's present. When an employer's lockout against coal miners in the Spring Valley in Illinois occurred in 1889, Lloyd espoused the cause of the miners: he published a study of the affair, A Strike of Millionaires Against Miners; or the Story of Spring Valley, the following year. Lloyd's advocacy of unionism was strongly expressed on December 12, 1893, when he spoke of the necessity for labor unions before the American Federation of Labor in Chicago. In the following year Lloyd ran unsuccessfully for Congress under the Populist banner.

In 1894, Lloyd published his Wealth Against Commonwealth. He had begun to work on this important book in May 1889, intending to explain how trusts and monopolies arose. It took five and a half years to complete, and included a study of court records, forgotten government reports and the ignored conclusions of legislative investigations. The information gathered from those, and other sources, appeared in a 500 page probe into the concentration of industry, which was written for those of education and position, including the clergy and journalists whom Lloyd hoped to influence. Despite the book's failure to effect an immediate response, the volume remains a landmark in the history of antimonopolism.

The publication of Wealth Against Commonwealth climaxed Lloyd's career, although in his last nine years he remained very active. Between 1897-1901 he traveled extensively and wrote quite a bit. He continued to participate in labor's struggle and in 1903 supported the drive to have Chicago acquire the ownership of the street railways. He also joined the Socialist Party shortly before his death in September 1903.

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In 1977, the original 1.5 acres comprising the National Historic Landmark boundary was subdivided into four lots. Subsequently, three of these lots had houses built upon them. As a consequence, these three lots have been excluded from the revised landmark boundary. The portion of the NHL that includes the original house site, therefore, has been reduced to include only the 26,839 square foot lot that still retains its historic integrity. The legal description of the Lloyd House property is, "Lot 1 in Landmark's Resubdivision of Lots 4, 5, and 6 in Block 4 in Park Addition to Winnetka," recorded February 10, 1977.

The boundary begins at the northwest corner of Sheridan Road and Lloyd Place, then west along the north curb of Lloyd Place for approximately 272 feet, then north for approximately 68.25 feet, then northeast for approximately 182 feet to the west curb of Sheridan Road, then southeast for approximately 195 feet along the west curb of Sheridan Road to the point of beginning.