

WIEBOLDT ESTATE, GLENCOE
Historic and Architectural Documentation

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By:
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INTRODUCTION

This report was undertaken to provide historic and architectural documentation for the existing residence at 5 Briar Lane, Illinois, commonly known as the E.F. Wieboldt Estate, before its demolition. The report was commissioned by the property owner, Highgate Builders, Inc., as outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Highgate Builders, and as required under the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (commonly referred to as Section 707). The MOA was provided to McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. (MIA) on April 17, 2025. The report was prepared by Erica Ruggiero and London Hainsworth of MIA during May and June 2025.

The report documents 5 Briar Lane, which was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Section 707 process. The residence is eligible under Criterion C for local architectural significance due to its association with the Briar Lane neighborhood, for its association with the development of the Skokie Country Club, for its history of ownership that marks a lineage of well-known and successful Illinoisans, and for its retention of historic building material and design that exemplifies the Tudor Revival style. It was constructed in 1929-1930 as the first residence in Wieboldt's Subdivision, now known as the Briar Lane neighborhood, adjacent to the Skokie Country Club in Glencoe. The first owner, Elmer F. Wieboldt, commissioned the project to construct a primary residence for himself, his wife Helen, and their five children. The Wieboldt family hired architect Ralph E. Stoetzel and contractor Raymond C. Wieboldt for the construction of the extant residence.

For the preparation of the study MIA completed a site visit and reviewed existing documentation. During the site visit, existing conditions were observed to identify historic materials, features, and alterations. The building exterior was observed from grade, and the interior was observed with access provided by the property owner. MIA conducted research to identify primary and secondary sources of historical information about the residence and its owners. The study documents the known history of the property and its owners, the neighborhood context, biographical data for the architects, and a physical description. Archival research included a review of records maintained by the Village of Glencoe, the Cook County Recorder of Deeds, the Chicago History Museum, U.S. Census Records, and the U.S. City Directories, the Chicago Public Library, the Wilmette Public Library, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, historic aerial photography, AIA directories, and newspaper articles in Chicago, Virginia, and Florida.

OWNERSHIP HISTORY OF THE WIEBOLDT ESTATE

INDEX OF OWNERS

OWNER	DATES OCCUPIED	SOURCES	SIGNIFICANCE
Elmer Frederick and Helen Dorothy Wieboldt	1930 - c. 1944	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> : July 28, 1929, October 9, 1929, and July 21, 1937. Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, 1938. 1930, 1940 U.S. Census Records.	Elmer F. Wieboldt was the son of William and Anna Wieboldt, who established Wieboldt Stores, Inc. in 1883. Elmer became president of the company in 1932 and increased the annual revenue from \$3.6 million to \$36.5 million during his tenure. After retirement, he became a Virginia farmer and established the largest orchid-growing farm in the state.
Howard Martin Reineman and Helen Louise Reineman	c. 1944 - 1960	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> , March 26, 1944. <i>Miami Herald</i> : February 1, 1950, January 14, 1951. 1950 U.S. Census Records.	Howard M. and Helen L. Reineman established and jointly managed Crown Steel Sales, Inc., a steel distribution company, in the late 1930s. During World War II, the company developed a novel welding process that rendered rivets obsolete for military equipment. The couple became interested in horse racing after their business success. They were one of the largest thoroughbred horse breeders in the country. Today, they remain one of the most successful families in the horse racing industry.
Robert James and Doris Alice Leander	c. 1962 - 1972	Chicago, Illinois, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists of Airplanes 1943-1963. <i>Chicago Tribune</i> : November 10, 1963, July 26, 1968, and October 14, 1968. Ancestry.com family photo of the Leanders at 5 Briar Lane, shared by James Kohs in 2012.	Robert J. Leander was the son of Russell J. Leander, founder of the Chicago Show Printing Company. It was the print advertisement supplier for Barnum and Bailey Circus, beginning in 1903. In the 1950s, the company was a leading national print advertisement company and pioneered Point-of-Sale displays, first for their product Mystik Tape. By 1959, Robert became president of the company and led it to partner with the Borden Dairy Company to establish and run a chemical product line of adhesives. This included the creation of products like Elmer's Glue.
Thomas Timothy and Nancy Elizabeth Burke	1972 - 1989	Cook County Recorder of Deeds Warranty Deed dated May 5, 1972. Permit to construct a pool: 1974 The Briar Patch Yearbook: January 1, 1988.	Thomas T. Burke was one of the most successful condemnation attorneys in U.S. history. His 25-year career was spent defending clients in eminent domain cases, including the North-South Tollway (I-355) project, Rate Field for the Chicago White Sox (then known as New Comiskey Park), and the North Loop redevelopment. During the tollway project, he secured over \$40 million for clients, when the payout was expected to be only one-eighth of that amount.
Ronald and Christina Agnes Schmidt	1989 - 2024	Cook County Recorder of Deeds Warranty Deed dated August 15, 1989. Permit to construct an addition: 1989. <i>Chicago Tribune</i> : July 25, 1992.	Ronald Schmidt was a knitwear distributor best known for his company, I.B. Diffusion. The company manufactured the iconic embellished and abstract sweaters of the 1980s and 1990s. He began the venture in c. 1980, and by 1987, he was named "CEO of a Business Involved in a Dramatic Turnaround" by Venture Magazine.

OWNER BIOGRAPHIES

ELMER FREDERICK (b. 1890, d. 1972) AND HELEN DOROTHY nee. BERSBACH (b. 1896, d. 1995) WIEBOLDT

Elmer F. and Helen D. Wieboldt commissioned and were the first owners of the existing residence at 5 Briar Lane in Glencoe, Illinois. The Glencoe residence was the Wieboldts' primary residence between 1930 and circa 1944.

Elmer Frederick Wieboldt was born in Chicago on August 28, 1890, to German immigrants William Adolph Wieboldt and Anna Louise Krueger. In 1883, the couple established the prominent Chicago-based department store, Wieboldt Stores, Inc. By 1910, the company had become a multi-million-dollar operation with fifteen locations throughout the Chicagoland area. Anna and William raised five children, including Elmer, at 639 Deming Place in Chicago's Lincoln Park neighborhood. In 1910, Elmer attended the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The 1913 university yearbook includes Elmer's thesis title, "The London Money Market for the Year 1910," and the quote, "A conservative yet active man is he." His career would later prove his dedication to economics and an active lifestyle.

After graduation, he was hired by the Wieboldt Stores as an executive. In January 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the United States Armed Forces (now known as the United States Air Force) and entered service in September of that year. While in service, he became personnel adjutant at Kelly Field, Texas, and served until his discharge on January 7, 1919, with the final rank of Captain. While enlisted, he married Helen Dorothy Bersbach on May 16, 1917.

Helen was born in Chicago on December 17, 1896, to Oscar Julius Bersbach and Elizabeth Schween. Oscar was the secretary and assistant treasurer of the Manz Corporation (formerly known as the J. Manz Engraving Company), a color printing and engraving company based in Chicago's Ravenswood neighborhood. The Bersbachs lived for many years at 4327 N. Hermitage Avenue in Ravenswood. Helen was the second of two children, the first being Elmer Schween Bersbach.

Elmer and Helen Wieboldt had their first child, Dorothy Louise, in May 1918. The Wieboldts welcomed four more children: Elmer Frederick Wieboldt, Jr., Richard Allan, Helen, and Elizabeth. Between 1918 and 1930, the family moved to various residences throughout the North Shore of the Chicagoland area. Between 1925 and 1930, they resided at 659 Valley Road in Glencoe.

It was in 1928 when the couple purchased land near the acclaimed Skokie Country Club and Golf course in Glencoe. The Wieboldts subdivided the land in 1929 to construct a new residence bounded on three sides by the club and to create the Briar Lane neighborhood. A portion of the present subdivision retains the name "Wieboldt's Subdivision." A July 15, 1929 permit indicates that the property was first listed as 460 Briar Lane, Glencoe. However, after construction, the property had been renumbered to 5 Briar Lane. In October 1929, Elmer sold two adjoining residential sites to his country club friends, Edwin C. Austin (3 Briar Lane) and Lyman Drake (1 Briar Lane).¹

¹ 3 Briar Lane, the Edwin Austin residence, was also designed by architect Ralph E. Stoetzel.

To design the residence at 5 Briar Lane, the Wieboldts hired architect Ralph Edward Stoetzel, Sr., a prolific residential designer throughout the North Shore. The contractor was Raymond C. Wieboldt, the brother of Elmer. Stoetzel designed a twenty-room house with fireproof, hollow clay tile construction, clad in Wisconsin Limestone and featuring a red clay tile roof. Stoetzel chose the Tudor Revival style for the architectural detailing of the residence and the detached coach house. The construction of 5 Briar Lane took approximately one year, with the Wieboldts moving in during 1930. According to the original plans, the construction cost was \$100,000; however, architect Ralph E. Stoetzel, Sr. reported in a questionnaire for the 1946 American Institute of Architects Roster that the project cost was \$200,000.

Two other structures were constructed at 5 Briar Lane during the Wieboldt residency, including a non-extant frame greenhouse formerly attached to the west end of the south façade of the coach house. The second structure was a non-extant detached frame tool shed to the east of the coach house. It was first constructed in 1935 by carpenter O.H. Bothner. In March 1940, it was demolished to make way for a non-extant, one-story, frame, two-car garage and tool room.

Upon moving into 5 Briar Lane, the Wieboldts had four children living at home, two in-residence maids, and a family of household staff living in the upstairs quarters of the coach house. Their maids were German-born Magda Kiel and Irish-born Catherine Cawley. In the coach house living quarters, a German immigrant family composed of Fritz Karl Kirschnick (gardener), Elsie Wick Kirschnick (caterer), and their young son, Fred Arthur, resided. In February 1942, at the age of 40, Fritz enlisted in the United States Armed Forces, listing his address as 5 Briar Lane with Elmer Wieboldt as his primary contact. Census records indicate that the Kirschnicks and Wieboldts continued to live together for almost three decades.

In 1932, Elmer F. Wieboldt was elected president of Wieboldt Stores, succeeding his father in the role. The company was doing very well at the time of transfer. In 1930, at the height of the Great Depression, Wieboldt Stores had \$ 21 million in sales.² Under Elmer's presidency, the company continued to grow throughout Chicagoland.

Besides his role as president of Wieboldt's, Elmer also served in recreational and philanthropic organizations. In the early 1930s, he was elected president of the Chicago Retail Merchants Association.³ In 1938, he was elected president of the Skokie Country Club (established 1898). In his role as president of the Club, Wieboldt managed club development following a dip in membership after the Great Depression. That same year, the club sold four lots located south of Briar Lane (2, 4, and 7 Briar Lane, and 430 Grove Street). One year later, the club developed 15 acres at the north end of the property to create "highly restricted" home sites—initially only available to golf club members.⁴ The overall design

² In 2025, this amount has the same buying power as \$402,142,455 according to the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

³ Although the January 4, 1944 *Chicago Tribune* published that Elmer Wieboldt was the first President of the Retail Merchants Association, research found many other presidents before 1930. It is plausible that the group was reorganized following the Great Depression.

⁴ Al Chase, "Skokie Plats Fifteen Acres into Homesites," *Chicago Tribune*, July 9, 1939; and "Skokie Country Club Will Sell Several Lots," *Chicago Tribune*, June 12, 1938.

and plans for each home were to be approved by the chairman of the Skokie Improvement Committee. Plans for the development were made by Langford and Moreau Landscape Architects. Today, these parcels are bounded by Lincoln Avenue, Valley Road, and Park Avenue. The purpose of the sales was to financially support the course during an economic downturn and to raise funds to construct two additional golf holes.

During this busy phase of life, Helen Dorothy Wieboldt was an active mother of five. She was also the primary caregiver for Dorothy Wieboldt, her oldest daughter, who was often bedridden with severe scoliosis. All the while, she was very socially involved and often hosted parties at the Wieboldt estate. In December 1935, she became the principal stockholder of Wieboldt Stores, holding 23,300 shares. In 1940, she was a member of the Skokie Garden Club and was appointed to the Disaster Preparedness Committee of the Glencoe Red Cross.

In 1943, Elmer Wieboldt declined reelection as company president and announced his retirement. The Wieboldts decided to move to Virginia to establish an Aberdeen Angus cattle and flower farm. Following this decision, Elmer and Helen Wieboldt sold the 5 Briar Lane residence to multi-millionaires Howard M. and Helen Reineman of Chicago.

That year, Elmer, Helen, Elmer F. Wieboldt Jr., and the Kirschnick family relocated to rural Virginia, near Charlottesville. The group established the Cove Creek Farm, a former apple orchard located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. After moving to Virginia permanently, Elmer Sr. and Elmer Jr. set a goal to become the best Aberdeen Angus cattle breeders in the state of Virginia. Furthermore, a hobby of Elmer's—orchid growing—was a new venture for the farm. He became highly skilled at breeding orchids, eventually devising new methods to create hardier varieties. By 1952, he had established a huge orchid operation. For many years, Cove Creek Farm was the largest producer of orchids in Virginia. This made Elmer one of the best-known flower farmers in the country for around two decades. In the late 1960s, Elmer Sr. and Helen gave their son, Elmer Jr., full ownership of the farm, and they moved permanently to their home in Tucson, Arizona.

Elmer Frederick Wieboldt, Sr. passed away in 1972 at his home in Tucson, Arizona, at the age of 81. Following his death, Helen Dorothy Bersbach Wieboldt moved to Marin County, California, with her daughter Helen. She passed away in 1995 at the age of 98. The bodies of the couple are interred in the mausoleum of the Memorial Park Cemetery in Skokie, Illinois, alongside other Wieboldt family members.

HOWARD MARTIN (b. 1907, d. 1992) AND HELEN LOUISE nee. SAMPSON (b. 1913, d. 1979) REINEMAN

Howard M. Reineman and his wife, Helen, lived at 5 Briar Lane between approximately 1944 and 1960. Howard and Helen together founded Crown Steel Sales Inc. Howard also ran a subsidiary of the company, Industrial Metal Fabricators Inc. of Chicago, which discovered and developed a welding technique for armor plate steel that was widely used by the United States Armed Forces during World War II. The couple also became well-known breeders of thoroughbred racehorses on their farm, Crown Crest, in Kentucky, eventually becoming one of the most influential families in American horse racing.

Helen Louise Sampson was born on July 4, 1913, in Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, to James Edgar Merle Sampson and Della McFeatters, both of whom were born in the state of Pennsylvania. James Sampson was the superintendent of road construction for the State of Pennsylvania and worked at the department from its inception until he died in 1924. Helen's parents divorced in 1917, and she was raised in her mother's family home, which was shared by her grandparents, Frank Roll and Elizabeth Jane McFeatters, and her aunt, Frances McFeatters. Her grandfather was the general superintendent of the Union Railroad Company since its organization, which made him a man of considerable means. Helen's childhood was spent in Pennsylvania and at the high-end Shoreham Resort in Spring Lake, New Jersey.

Howard was born in 1907 to Pennsylvania-German ancestry, the son of Mary Gross and Martin J. Reineman, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen, he worked in the office of United States Steel in Pittsburgh. By adulthood, he had been promoted to a field representative for the company. In 1930, he moved to Chicago to work for Lafayette Steel Corp. On September 25, 1934, he married Helen Louise Sampson in Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Also in 1934, Howard and Helen organized the Crown Steel Sales company, a distribution center that bought and stored steel to resell it at a higher rate. By 1941, a new company, Industrial Metal Fabricators, Inc., was formed to handle government contracts for steel orders. Howard was the chairman of the company, while Helen served as its president. During World War II, Industrial Metal Fabricators developed a proprietary welding technique that enhanced the strength of metal armament, particularly in military tanks. The technique eliminated riveting as the primary fastening mechanism for tanks, thereby greatly increasing their impact strength. On July 7, 1945, Industrial Metal Fabricators was awarded a Certificate of Merit from the New York Museum of Science and Industry for the discovery of a welding method.

The family made their primary residence on the North Shore of the Chicagoland area. They had three children: Sally, Robert M., and Judith Ann. In 1942, they purchased a beachfront estate at 151 Sheridan Road, Winnetka. Only two years later, in 1944, they sold that residence for half the price that they had spent in 1942.

By 1945, the Reineman family made 5 Briar Lane their primary residence. This property was called their "Northern Residence" because they spent a large portion of the year at their residences in Islamorada, Florida, and Coral Gables, Florida.

As part of the Reineman family's occupancy, 5 Briar Lane was maintained by Eugene Peter Keith and his wife, Sarah M. Keith, who resided in the living quarters of the coach house. Eugene was born on July 7, 1906, on his family's farm in Bainbridge, Georgia, to parents Malcomb Keith and Florence Fagg. Sarah was born Sarah M. Washington to sharecroppers John Wesley Washington and Julia Roberts in Greenwood, South Carolina, in 1907. Sarah moved to Evanston, Illinois, between 1920 and 1930. The family consisted of nine Washington relatives and four roomers. They lived at 1024 Garnett Place

(formerly Ayers Place). In 1930, Evanston's population of Black residents totaled only 7%, making the Washington family one of the city's early Black families. Eugene and Sarah met between 1935 and 1940. On September 3, 1946, the couple resided in Evanston and were married in Bowling Green, Ohio. However, in the 1940 census, the couple is listed as married and living together under the employment of Chicago coal magnate James Rankin Getz. Eugene was the chauffeur of Getz for the majority of 1940. Sarah was the cook and nurse in the Getz household. In 1940, while employed by the Getz family, Eugene enlisted in the United States Armed Forces. During the 1950s, the couple resided at 5 Briar Lane in Glencoe, Illinois, where they lived in the upstairs living quarters in the coach house, while the residence was under the ownership of the Reineman family. The Reineman family was rarely in Illinois, except while on business. The Keith family does not appear in records along with the Reinemans while they were away at their other residences. Therefore, it is likely that the Keiths provided household upkeep and gardening services to an empty main residence for the majority of the 1950s.⁵

The primary hobby of the Reinemans became horse racing after 1940. In that year, they purchased Dancing Light, a three-year-old colt. Over the next decade, they acquired 60 more horses. In 1950, they purchased a horse farm in Kentucky to breed a thoroughbred racehorse to win the Kentucky Derby. Helen utilized her family's money to buy the majority of the farm. Because of this, Reineman jockeys wore Helen S. Reineman's silks (the colorful jackets worn by jockeys during a race) and raced under her name. However, the farm was listed with Crown Steel Sales, Inc. as the owner. The farm was located in Central Kentucky and was one of the most significant real estate transactions in the state's history at that time. The property comprised 1,136 acres and was known as Crown Crest Breeding Farm. Included on the property was a genetic and veterinary research office called Crown Crest Research Lab. Helen ran the farm operation, which became one of the largest and most cutting-edge horse farms in Kentucky by 1955. In that year, they sold a portion of the farm to Elizabeth Arden, a pioneering businesswoman and founder of the eponymous brand.⁶

In 1960, Howard transitioned ownership of Crown Steel Sales to his brother, Russell L. Reineman. It was during this transitional period that Howard and Helen sold 5 Briar Lane to create a primary residence in Islamorada and a secondary residence in Kentucky.

In 1979, Helen died at the age of 66 while living in Naples, Florida. Howard was 85 when he passed away in 1992 while living in Dade County, Florida.

ROBERT JAMES (b. 1926, d. 2013) AND DORIS ALICE nee. RIX (b. 1927, d. 2009) LEANDER

Robert and Doris Leander lived at 5 Briar Lane between approximately 1962 and 1972. Robert is the son of Russell James Leander, founder of three notable Chicagoland companies—all of which his son Robert

⁵ Archival records indicate that the Keith couple divorced between 1960 and 1968. In 1968, Eugene Peter Keith remained in Glencoe and was remarried in Ohio to Gwendolyn E. Phillips, a teacher. He passed away on January 12, 1990, in Silverton, Ohio. Sarah's biography after the divorce requires further research. Her parents were buried at Sunset Memorial Lawns in 1947, but no grave is dedicated to Sarah at that location.

⁶ Elizabeth Arden had won the Kentucky Derby with her horse, Jet Pilot, in 1947—eight years before purchasing the Reineman horse farm.

would eventually become president—Chicago Show Printing Co., Chicago Screen Print Co., and the Mystik Tape Borden, Inc. Doris Leander is best known for her charity work throughout the Chicago region, especially supporting the causes of education and healthcare. She served as a hospital chaplain at St. Joseph’s Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona, during her retirement.

Robert was born to Catholic Irish-American parents, Russell James Leander and Kathryn S. Leander. In 1930, he and his family resided at the recently constructed and exclusive Edgewater Beach Apartments, located at 5555 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago. At that time, his father was 27 years old and was already an executive of the Chicago Show Printing Co. and the Chicago Screen Print Co. The family raised their children largely in their residence at 1047 Fair Oaks Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. Robert attended St. Giles School for elementary education, Fenwick High School, Loyola University, and the University of Notre Dame. In his final year at Notre Dame, it was announced that he would wed Doris Alice Rix in 1949.

Doris, also known as “Ricky,” was born in 1927 to parents Alice Beutel and Dudley Rix of Chicago. Her father was of Danish descent, and her mother was of German-American ancestry. The family was not wealthy, and her father was an estimator at a door fixture company. He passed away from pulmonary disease when Doris was a teenager. She and her two sisters picked up odd jobs to make ends meet. In her obituary, Doris’ family lists her jobs at the Andes Candy company, a bottling plant, selling homemade sandwiches, and summer employment at a Girl Scout Camp. Her mother remarried soon thereafter to Herbert M. Pickartz. Doris attended Beloit College and graduated with a Bachelor of Science.

Robert and Doris were married on August 27, 1949, in the St. Giles Catholic Church in Oak Park, Illinois. The couple celebrated their wedding at a reception held in the Empire Room of the Palmer House in Chicago. In their married life, the couple welcomed nine children: Mary Lynn, Mary Susan, Mary Elizabeth, Russell James, Peter Anthony, Mary Margaret, Joseph, Mary Gerard, and Thomas Robert. In the late 1940s, Robert joined his father’s company, Chicago Show Printing Co. By 1959, he had become president of that company. Their most well-known client was Barnum & Bailey’s Circus. In 1903, the company signed a contract with the circus, and they continued to print for them into the 1950s. The company was also involved in the booming, ever-modernizing advertising business of the 1950s. The company made a fortune selling print advertisements, including billboards.

A third Leander company, the Mystik Tape company, sold a product of that name: a plasticized-cloth, rubber-adhesive tape suitable for a multitude of purposes. The company utilized flashy advertisements and displays to showcase the product in various applications. For instance, they became well-known for their innovative point-of-sale displays, made of cardboard, which were sold at the cash register. During World War II, the tape was used by the United States War and Navy departments to protect equipment from the elements. According to an article in the 1948 Advertising Age periodical, they sold 65% of the total U.S. production of pressure-sensitive cloth tapes. They continued to use creative forms of advertising in the post-war years by sponsoring a 10-minute Mystik Tape radio program, which ran nationwide for 13 weeks in 1946.

In addition to his work with the Chicago Show Printing Co. and the Mystik Tape Co., he was also a director of the Colonial Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago (est. 1920). In 1960, Robert stepped down as president of the Chicago Show Printing Co. to take over the Mystik Adhesive Product Company (the post-1960 name of the Mystik Tape Company).

It was at this time, between 1960 and 1963, that the Leander family moved into 5 Briar Lane. This was their primary residence, although the family took many long summer vacations in various locations and spent their winters in Arizona. While at the Glencoe residence, the family hosted and attended various Glencoe fundraising and social events, including large-scale gatherings for the Friends of Barat College. In 1968, they hosted a large garden gala event at their residence on 5 Briar Lane, known as the Fête des Fleurs. Another 1968 event, the “Holiday Happening House Walk,” was an event sponsored by the Sacred Heart Church in Winnetka. This was essentially an open house event in which families decorated their residences as if it were a holiday. The 5 Briar Lane residence was decorated with Thanksgiving décor and a full Thanksgiving dinner in the dining room.

Also in 1968, the Mystik Adhesive Company was merged into the Borden Dairy chemical (non-dairy) operations division, and the company was renamed Mystik Tape Borden, Inc. Robert Leander, president of Mystik, also became vice president of that division, which then included Elmer’s Glue. It was at this time that the iconic Elmer the bull was introduced as the glue brand’s mascot.

In c. 1972, the Leander family moved to a residence at 3928 E. San Miguel Avenue, Scottsdale, Arizona. Robert continued his role at the Colonial Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago as the director. In 2009, Doris passed away in her Arizona home. She is buried at Calvary Catholic Cemetery next to her son Joseph, who passed before her. She leaves a lasting legacy through her lifelong acts of service. In her obituary, her family writes, “Through Ricky’s quiet and personal understanding of human imperfection, and her gentle sense of humor, she found the way into the hearts of others.”

Robert remarried Adelyn Dougherty (nee. O’Connell) and the couple lived in Arizona. He passed away at the age of 86 in 2013. In his obituary, it was requested that, in lieu of flowers, donations be made to the Josephinum Academy. He is buried at Calvary Catholic Cemetery in the O’Connell family plot.

THOMAS TIMOTHY (b. 1935, d. 1990) AND NANCY ELIZABETH KELLEY (b. 1944, d. 2023) BURKE

Veteran property rights attorney Thomas T. Burke and his wife, Nancy, lived at 5 Briar Lane between 1972 and 1989. Thomas was best known for his work as a condemnation attorney, defending clients whose homes were threatened by eminent domain projects. He was supported by a large family, including his wife Nancy, and eight children: Stephen, Maria Angela, Thomas, Laura, Elizabeth, Kara, Christina, and Paul. The family created a foundation that continues to promote his lasting legacy, the Thomas T. Burke Foundation for Needy Families.

Thomas Timothy Burke was born in Chicago, Illinois, on July 15, 1934, to Irish Catholic parents Thomas Alexis Burke and Elizabeth Toomey. Thomas Sr. was a Navy veteran, a salesman, and an employee of the *Chicago Tribune*. The couple raised their family in Chicago near Oak Park. They shared the two-flat at

4927 W. Monroe Street with Elizabeth's mother and sister for the majority of Thomas Timothy Burke's childhood. He attended Marquette University for his undergraduate education. While at Marquette, he also served in the United States Navy. He reached officer status and served largely on a destroyer ship. Upon completing his military service, Thomas attended Northwestern University Law School.

Nancy Elizabeth Kelley was born in 1944 to parents Harold F. and Gladys B. Kelley. Harold owned a confectionery store in Elmhurst. The family lived on the lower level of 287 Michigan Street, Elmhurst, Illinois. She attended Rosary College in River Forest and studied Drama and Speech. On July 16, 1966, she married Thomas Burke, and they made their home in Winnetka.

Thomas T. Burke's early career was spent at the Foran & Schultz law firm, owned by his brother-in-law, Thomas T. Foran, who would later prosecute the Chicago Seven and serve as a United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. One of Burke's early cases was in 1974 as a representative for the Village of Rosemont during a lawsuit filed by Rosemont residents. The residents claimed they were not justly compensated for their properties after they were condemned and taken by eminent domain to construct the Chicago Cougars sports complex (now the Allstate Arena). Burke's case won, and the property owners were compensated with the market value of their properties, rather than the future value they would hold after the construction of the arena.

Following this case, Thomas Burke founded the Burke & Ryan law firm in partnership with William E. Ryan. Using what he learned from the 1974 Rosemont case, his practice chose to represent the public rather than taxpayer-funded institutions in condemnation cases. His work enabled him to secure over \$40 million for property owners during the construction of the North-South Tollway (I-355), known today as the Veterans Memorial Tollway.

The Burke family purchased the 5 Briar Lane residence for \$210,000 in 1972 from the Robert Leander family. They split their time between this residence and another in Sun Valley, Idaho.

In 1974, the Burkes constructed a non-extant clover-shaped in-ground pool at the southeast end of the property. The Burkes hired architect Duane Linden & Associates and pool contractor Carefree Pools, Inc. to construct the poured-concrete pool. At this time, they also constructed a non-extant 18' x 18' bathhouse centrally located between the pool, patio, and the coach house. In June of 1974, the Burkes hired Kordick Electrical of Northfield to update the electrical outlets and alter the amperage to 200 AMP.

In 1989, the family moved to a new residence at 455 N. Bigwood Drive, Ketchum, Idaho, where they enjoyed skiing and the great outdoors of the Idaho Sun Valley. In 1990, Thomas Burke suddenly passed away from a heart attack at the age of 55. Services were held for him in the Saints, Faith, Hope, and Charity Church in Winnetka, Illinois. His body is interred in the Ketchum Cemetery in Ketchum, Idaho. After Thomas' passing, Nancy continued to live in Idaho and enjoyed a life of world travel. She passed away in 2023 at the age of 79.

RONALD (b. 1942) AND CHRISTINA AGNES nee. THEANDER (b. 1951) SCHMIDT

The most recent owners of 5 Briar Lane, Glencoe, are Ronald and Christina Schmidt. Ronald “Ron” is the founder of the Chicago-based apparel company, I.B. Diffusion. It is best known for its graphic, embellished sweaters that defined national outerwear fashion trends throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Christina “Tina” Schmidt is a Swedish immigrant known for her charitable work, including her involvement with SWEA International, which promotes Swedish heritage events.

Ronald Schmidt was born to an Italian-American mother, Marie Santoria, and an Austrian-American father, Louis Schmidt, in Chicago. Louis was a cab driver at the time of Ronald’s birth. The family lived in Chicago’s Uptown neighborhood on Sunnyside Avenue.

According to Ron, in 1977, he sold 20 sweaters that he had purchased while on a trip to Hong Kong in Chicago. This experience made him eager to start his fashion brand. I.B. Diffusion. It was founded in early 1980, and by the end of the decade, it was the largest knitwear manufacturer in the United States. In 1992, Ron said, “We’re making clothes that are novel and make you feel good.” Their designs ranged in price between \$40 and \$200, making them accessible to a wide market. In 1983, I.B. Diffusion designs were sold throughout Europe. In 1987, the company won the Dallas Femme Award, the Chicago Fashion Award for sportswear, and he was named “CEO/Manager of a Business Involved in a Dramatic Turnaround” by Venture Magazine. Also in 1987, a full-page advertisement appeared in the August edition of *Vogue Magazine*.

Christina “Tina” Theander was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, on March 4, 1951. Her father was Ingmar Lief Theander, and she had three siblings, Jan, Anders, and Cecilia. She attended the International School of Bangkok in Thailand. In 1981, Christina Schmidt became a naturalized U.S. citizen. At that time, she and Ron were married and living at 1366 Winnetka Avenue, Northfield, Illinois.

In 1989, the Schmidts purchased 5 Briar Lane. Besides Ron and Tina, other residents of the home during various periods of the Schmidt residency included their children, Melissa, Marc, Jessica, and Eric; Ron’s mother, Marie; and Tina’s father, Ingmar.

The Schmidts made significant additions to the 5 Briar Lane residence during their time. In 1989, they hired architect Florian Wierzbowski, contractor G.A. Johnson & Son, Prate Roofing Co., Troy Electric, and Mueller Plumbing to construct a sizeable, extant addition at the south end of the residence. At the same time, the 1974 clover-shaped pool was demolished and replaced with the extant rectangular pool and its concrete decking. Also demolished was the c. 1974 bathhouse. In 1990, the residence was impacted by flooding and poor drainage from the Skokie Country Club. At that time, the Schmidts installed a new sewer system to combat future flooding.

After their children graduated from high school, the Schmidts listed the home for sale in 2006. In October 2006, they received a letter from the Glencoe Historic Preservation Commission inviting them to attend an upcoming meeting, during which the commission would offer assistance in preserving the home. The commission indicated that the house was at risk of being purchased for demolition and the

land subdivided into multiple lots. They also provided their opinion that the demolition of the home would be a great loss to the community.

In 2008, the home remained on the market and was listed for \$9,990,000, a decrease from its original listing price of \$10,900,000. In 2014, the house was still on the market, and its price had dropped to \$5.4 million. By 2017, the Schmidts had petitioned the Village of Glencoe for a subdivision of the property, to sell it as three separate plots.

SITE + ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Parcel 1: Lot 1 in Leander's Resubdivision of Lot 3 and Part of Lot 4 in Wieboldt's Subdivision of Block 17 in Cormley's Addition to Glencoe and part of the east 64 feet of Block 2 of Skokie Country Club Re-consolidation in Section 7, Township 42 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridan, in the Village of Glencoe in Cook County, Illinois.

Parcel 2: Lot 3 in Leander's Resubdivision of Lot 3 and part of Lot 4 in Wieboldt's Subdivision of Block 17 in Cormley's Addition to Glencoe and part of the east 64 feet of Block 2 of Skokie Country Club Re-Consolidation in Section 7, Township 42 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridan, in the Village of Glencoe, in Cook County, Illinois.

CONSTRUCTION DATE

- 1929-1930 – Residence and Detached Garage
- 1990 – Two-story extension of the south end of the residence; hyphen between the historic coach house and the main residence; tennis court; and the stone and concrete patio.

PERMIT INDEX

DATE	TYPE	OWNER	ARCHITECT / CONTRACTOR
July 15, 1929	Construct a two-story stone and brick residence of 110' x 40' x 34' with a tile roof for \$100,000.	Elmer and Helen Wieboldt	Ralph E. Stoetzel Raymond C. Wieboldt
July 18, 1929	Construct a two-story garage and living quarters (known as the coach house) that is 62' x 46' x 16' with a tile roof for \$18,000.	Elmer and Helen Wieboldt	Ralph E. Stoetzel Raymond C. Wieboldt
March 13, 1930	Install a fuel tank.	Elmer and Helen Wieboldt	Ralph E. Stoetzel Raymond C. Wieboldt

DATE	TYPE	OWNER	ARCHITECT / CONTRACTOR
October 29, 1935	Construct a one-story frame toolshed of 15' x 8' x 7'.	Elmer and Helen Wieboldt	O.H. Bothner (carpenter)
March 4, 1940	Construct a one-story frame toolshed with two-car garage ports.	Elmer and Helen Wieboldt	Ace Wrecking & Lumber Co.
March 4, 1974	Construct a poured concrete swimming pool at grade of 41' x 38' x 9' for \$15,000.	Thomas T. and Nancy Burke	Duane Linden & Asso. Carefree Pools, Inc.
June 25, 1974	Sundry permit for electrical service revision to 200 AMP and the installation of 10 electrical outlets.	Thomas T. and Nancy Burke	Kordick Electrical
May 27, 1986	Resurface the driveway and install paver bricks.	Thomas T. and Nancy Burke	Unknown
July 14, 1989	Erect an addition to the existing home and remodel the existing kitchen. Walls are composed of wood frame and masonry, and the roof material is tile. Total cost of \$480,000.	Ronald and Christina Schmidt	Florian Wierzbowski G.A. Johnson & Son (contractor, carpenter, and mason) Prate Roofing Co. Mueller Plumbing
October 23, 2013	Construct two stone pillars, install one section of four-foot aluminum fencing (36' long), and install one section of four-foot aluminum fencing (107' long).	Ronald and Christina Schmidt	MMB Enterprises of Chicago, Inc.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SITE

5 Briar Lane is located within the Village of Glencoe. It is situated on a north-south axis, with the front façade facing east toward Briar Lane. The west and north elevations face the Skokie Country Club. To the south, the residence is bounded by a neighboring residential lot, 7 Briar Lane, which was constructed in 2021. The property is composed of two parcels. Briar Lane reaches a dead end as it approaches the property from Grove Street approximately 400 feet to the east. The 5 Briar Lane driveway branches to the northwest of the dead end. The driveway is a small circle drive with a narrow branch at the south that provides access to a fenced, concrete parking area (or “motor court” as it is noted in the plans).

The original landscape design of 5 Briar Lane is predominantly unknown. In 1922, eight years before the residence's completion, a landscape plan of the Skokie Country Club depicts the Briar Lane neighborhood as a separate parcel of land, enclosed within the Club grounds. From this depiction, it is

gathered that the area was composed of a dense grove of trees. This indication is confirmed in an oblique aerial photograph of the Clubhouse from 1922. A pre-construction sketch of the front elevation of 5 Briar Lane by Ralph Stoetzel in 1929 depicts a circular drive with a central planting, short hedges that immediately surround the residence, and trees that encircle the property at the north, west, and south. As seen from the front elevation in 2025 (Figures 1, 2, and 4 in Appendix C), the property's landscape architecture largely follows this design. The landscaping at the rear (west) elevation is depicted in a 1938 aerial photograph. From this image, the design features a large, open yard and trees along the west and south property lines. This landscaping was altered in 1974, during the Thomas and Nancy Burke residency, to construct a non-extant clover-shaped pool surrounded by concrete or stone pool decking. This pool was replaced with a large rectangular pool in 1990 during the Ronald and Christina Schmidt residency. At this time, the Schmidts also added a large patio, terrace, and a tennis court, all of which are extant in 2025.

The overall design of the existing landscaping is restrained, displaying three primary priorities: to border the property and provide privacy, to create a focal point at the primary entrance, and to accommodate a private rear yard with an entertainment space. These goals are achieved by applying the fundamental landscape design principles of line, rhythm, and simplicity to both soft and hardscaping elements. Variety is also a key trait utilized in the design, with repetition of form and plant species being rare.

The hardscape of the property is composed of fencing, a brick vehicular driveway, stone stairs, a motor court, a large in-ground pool, an in-ground hot tub, a concrete terrace and patio, stairs, and a tennis court. Along the property lines shared with the Skokie Country Club and between the front and rear yards, the site is defined by a wrought iron fence. The motor court, located near the southeast end of the property, is paved with asphalt and surrounded by a historic stone wall. Small paths are created within landscaped areas, using concrete or stone pavers, to provide access to non-primary entrances.

The rear of the property is accessible on either side. One access point is through the lawn at the north end of the property. A wrought iron fence with a gate creates a barrier between the front and rear yard. At the time of the May 2025 survey, a portion of this fence was demolished. A second access point is via a small side yard at the south end of the property. This yard is separated from the rear yard by a small chain-link fence with a gate. This leads to a concrete path that provides access to the tennis court, the terrace, and the pool deck. The terrace extends from the first floor of the residence down to grade, which is accessed by a centered, double staircase. The terrace is clad with pavers laid in a herringbone pattern. The walls of the terrace are clad in a limestone veneer laid in a coursed ashlar pattern. The west wall of the terrace is crowned with a classical balustrade. To the north of the terrace is an at-grade patio. Below the terrace—to the west of the residence—is the pool deck, the in-ground pool, and the in-ground hot tub. The pool deck is covered with concrete, tinted in a red brick color, that features a scored diamond pattern. The corners of the pool deck are chamfered. At these corners, short concrete walls with built-in seat benches are present. In May 2025, the pool and hot tub were covered and were not visible.

The softscape utilizes both round and square hedges, ground cover plants, ornamental flowering trees, assorted conifer trees, and expansive lawns. Medium-height trees are utilized at the property lines shared with the golf course to create privacy screens and provide protection from golf balls. According to a circa 1992 topographical and drainage drawing, these trees comprise the following species: Maple, Basswood, Osage Orange, and others, the identities of which are undetermined. A dominant feature of the front yard is an ornamental in-ground planting within the circle drive. This consists of a ring of cut

grass that encloses a field of bulb flowers and a central ornamental shrub. Also at the front are two towering conifer trees grouped at the northeast corner of the residence. South of the primary entrance is a group of trees composed of a columnar Cyprus tree, a tall Spruce tree, and a pink-flowering Dogwood tree. These two groupings of trees flanking the primary entrance draw the eye directly to the historic section of the residence. A large group of trees and plantings is located on the east side of the motor court, obscuring it from view as one approaches the driveway. At the rear of the property is an assortment of trees placed unaccompanied by other plantings. Other plantings around the residence include foundation plantings with symmetrical balance and compact shapes in immediate proximity to the residence, as well as assortments of textural plants in box planters on the rear patio.

EXTERIOR

5 Briar Lane has a predominantly L-shaped footprint, following the construction of the south addition and hyphen between the residence and coach house in 1990. Historically, the original residence had a T-shaped plan with deviations at the northwest and southeast corners. The deviations include a one-story, hipped roof bedroom wing at the south end of the front (east) historic façade and a two-story cross-gabled section at the north end of the building, which creates the cross stroke in the "T." Overall, the building is two stories with an attic and separate basements below the original residence and addition.

The exterior is predominantly clad in rough-faced Wisconsin limestone set in a coursed ashlar pattern. On the second floor, the gabled ends along the east and west façades are clad in brick nogging. As the construction of the exterior walls was not visible, it is unknown if the construction is true brick nogging or a brick veneer with wood detailing to represent the medieval construction technique. This use of diverse materials, specifically the rusticated limestone and brick nogging, is a quintessential hallmark of the Tudor Revival style.

At the roofline, the building is crowned with a steeply pitched cross-gable roof covered with red clay roof tiles. The visible edge of each tile is moulded to be craggy so they appear rusticated or aged. At the north end of the building, the west gable is further accentuated by a distinctive jetty design, a feature common in medieval architecture. In true Tudor architecture (c. 1485-1603), a "jetty" or "jettying" refers to a projecting upper story that overhangs the story below it. At the base of the second floor, the jetty is flanked by carved owl sculptures.

On the east façade, the length of the roof is broken by lower cross-gable roofs at the projecting main (east) entrance bay and at the south end of the original residence. The entrance bay and its shouldered parapet are clad in rough-faced limestone. The shape of the parapet is accentuated by a smooth limestone coping. The lower cross-gable roof at the south end of this façade is clad in the aforementioned brick nogging. On the west façade, the roofline is similarly accentuated by a through-cornice gable dormer with a shouldered parapet clad in limestone. The parapet is trimmed with a smooth limestone coping and crowned with a finial. Immediately south of the dormer is a lower cross-gable roof, which is identical in design to the aforementioned gable at the south end of the east façade.

Additional architectural detailing is found in the sections with brick nogging. In these areas, the roof features an overhanging eave with a wooden bargeboard that incorporates a bas-relief rinceau motif. The roof also features six Tudor-style chimneys with a ten-sided star shape, each accompanied by chimney pots of varying design.

There are four entrances at the front (east) façade of the original residence. The main entrance is situated at the center of the motor court near the north end of the façade within a two-story projecting bay. The approach to the entrance is delineated by stone pavers and accentuated by a Tudor arch with limestone archivolt, which frames the passageway between the motor court and the covered, semi-enclosed exterior vestibule. Within the vestibule, a groined vault defines the space and terminates at foliated carved limestone corbels. Centered at the south elevation of the vestibule is a fixed quarrel window set within a Gothic arch opening and framed by a limestone Gibbs surround. At the center of the west elevation of the vestibule is the main entrance into the original residence. The entrance is composed of a solid wood door detailed with a radiating bas-relief diaper pattern. The door is flanked by stained glass sidelights and crowned by a tripartite transom window. The entrance is set within a segmental arch opening framed by a limestone Gibbs surround. The entrance retains its historic screen door, ornamented with an iron grille at the bottom panel.

A secondary entrance is located at the west end of the north façade of the bedroom wing. The entrance is composed of a single solid wood door, ornamented with a bas-relief diaper pattern. The opening is framed by a limestone Gibbs surround.

Moving to the rear (west) façade, there is one entrance located near the north end of the original residence. The entrance is composed of a pair of multi-light steel French doors, flanked by fixed steel sidelights set within segmental arch openings. The glass panes in the doors and sidelights are leaded glass in an array of soft pastels. Above the doors and sidelights is a series of four evenly spaced leaded and stained glass transom windows, each set within a segmental arch opening. A limestone mullion separates the transom windows from the door and sidelight grouping. The stained glass designs are further described in the interior descriptions. The entire entrance is accentuated by a wide limestone surround with a carved label moulding.

Additionally, at the north end of the original residence, a sunroom is defined on the exterior by an arcade at the north, west, and east façades. Each arched opening is composed of French doors with a non-historic, stained glass arched transom. The pier between each opening is adorned with a bas-relief trellis motif, and the arch is accentuated by a compounded limestone moulding crowned by a keystone. It is believed that this room was a semi-enclosed terrace or three-seasons room, and not historically enclosed with windows or doors.

The intended location of the residence, situated within a grove of trees bounded on three sides by the Skokie Country Club, is a significant feature. The architectural design seamlessly integrates both natural and man-made landscapes through the thoughtful placement of windows within each room, thereby incorporating the landscape into the overall architectural design. From the second floor, a wide view of the course is provided, while the first floor vista is that of the sprawling lawn framed by mature trees which encircle the site to the north, west, and south. The windows are arranged in a regular pattern, with groupings of two, three, or four, creating a symmetrical rhythm throughout the overall fenestration design. Two types of windows are used in the original residence: fixed and casement. The windows located in the portions of the building clad with limestone contain multi-light metal casement or fixed windows set into openings trimmed with a carved limestone label moulding or Gibbs surround. In the sections of the building clad with brick nogging, the window openings contain historic wood casement windows with a multi-light design or non-historic full-light metal windows with simulated divided lites.

Descriptions of the designs within the stained glass windows are provided in each room description. Period trade catalogs indicate that the historic metal casement windows are Stanwin Casement windows created by the Crittall Casement Window Company of Detroit, Michigan.

At the south end of the residence is the 1990 addition. This section of the building is modest in design, inspired by the historic Tudor Revival details of the original residence. The addition is two stories in height and nearly doubles the building's length. In plan, the addition is largely rectilinear on a north-south axis. Deviations to the plan include five east-west projections: the largest is a garage at the center of the east façade; a projecting entrance vestibule immediately north of the garage that is setback to a midpoint between the front façade of the garage and main façade of the addition; two shallow projections which flank the west façade; and a narrow hyphen at the southeast corner that connects the addition to the coach house. The height of the addition is slightly lower than the original building. The addition is crowned with a gable roof clad in flat, red clay roof tiles similar to those of the historic section. Dormers along the east and west faces of the roof are crowned with shed roofs covered with flat metal sheeting. The addition is clad with a veneer of rough-faced limestone and brick, featuring a modern half-timbering detail that mimics the original design of the building.

There are four entrances to the addition, located on both the east and west façades. The east entrances consist of a basement entrance at the connection between the addition and the historic residence and a first floor entrance at the projecting entrance vestibule to the north of the garage. On the west side, a first floor entrance to the breakfast nook is near the center of the overall building, and another is located off the family room at the south end of the building. Garage access is provided via two garage doors. The window surrounds of the addition are made of cast stone, and the windows are metal, full-light casement windows with simulated divided lites.

Coach House

The coach house, located at the south end of the property, was constructed in 1929, along with the original residence. According to the 1929 permit, it is listed as a two-story “garage with living quarters,” with the first floor used for automobile storage and the second floor used as a living space for hired workers.⁷ The coach house has a rectilinear footprint, oriented along an east-west axis. The building is constructed of “fireproof construction” utilizing brick and hollow clay tiles as the primary construction material. It is clad with a rough-faced limestone veneer laid in a coursed ashlar pattern. The coach house is crowned with a steeply pitched cross-gable roof clad with flat, red clay tiles. The cross in the roof is located at the far eastern end. Two dormers in each east-west roof slope are crowned with copper sheeting.

In addition to the aforementioned hyphen, exterior access to the coach house is provided through two entrances: one located at the west end of the south façade and a second at the south end of the west façade. Furthermore, three garage doors at the north façade provide vehicular access to the coach house. The window openings of the building are original and consist of stone surrounds with historic steel multi-light casement windows in the stone-clad gable ends, as well as two similar window types in

⁷ Between 1929 and a 1947 Plat of Survey by F.C. Lang indicates that a non-extant frame green house was added to the south end of the building.

wooden surrounds in the dormer windows. On the second floor, the windows are also crowned with a stone label moulding.

The coach house is designed in the Tudor Revival style, although the architectural detailing of the building is less ornate than that utilized in the residence. In addition to the forementioned details, other primary ornamental features include shouldered parapets at the gable ends. At the highest point, the parapets feature thin, square stone finials. At the east gable end, the stone features a faux dovecote detail. Below the dovecote is a decorative stone hook.

INTERIOR

The interior is reflective of the architectural styles popular throughout the history and development of the residence, predominantly the Tudor Revival and Jacobethan styles of the late 1920s and early 1930s, which later inspired the design of the addition, completed in 1990. The following sections provide a detailed narrative description of the interior spaces within the original residence and addition.

First Floor

On the first floor, the interior plan radiates from the entrance hall and the main staircase, located at the center of the original residence. Flanking the entrance hall are the primary spaces, including the living room, library, and dining room.

To enter the residence, one passes into the entrance hall located directly off the main (east) entrance. The hall spans the full depth of the residence, providing direct access from the east entrance to the west yard. The ceiling is vaulted with a chandelier centered at the crown of the vault near the east entrance. The length of the ceiling and walls is decorated with historic plaster moulding. On the wall, the moulding features a series of motifs: fleur-de-lis, portcullis, lily flowers, and rope trim at the top and bottom. On the ceiling, bundles of tree flowers with their leaves and twigs are flanked at the bottom and top with thin rope trim. The floor is clad with historic ceramic tiles in a variety of earth tones. The walls are decorated with a historic wooden dado with square paneling. Some of the dado boards cover radiators and contain metal grilles in place of individual solid wood panels. The eastern, primary entrance contains a historic wood door carved with six equally spaced lines of reeding that run the length of the door. At the center of the door is a small, diamond-shaped leaded glass window. The entrance is flanked by sidelights composed of stained glass designed with interlocking ovals. A tripartite transom window, set within a segmental arch opening, is located above the door and contains three stained glass windows. The two outer windows feature ladder motifs, while the larger central window showcases a woman seated at a spinning wheel, flanked by flowers in pots. An entrance is also located at the west end of the room and is composed of historic metal French doors with fifteen upper and nine lower lights, as well as a central band of diamond-shaped lights. The panes of glass vary in pastel shades of blue, pink, and yellow. This entrance is flanked by 24-light segmental arch sidelights with matching pastel-colored leaded glass panes. Above the doors are four transom windows set into segmental arches. Each contains six lights of transparent glass and a central stained glass panel. The panels feature the following designs, from north to south: a butterfly, an abstract chrysalis, a group of yellow flowers, and a spider web.

At the southeast corner of the room is the main, “L” shaped staircase, finished with faux wood graining reminiscent of bleached European Oak. It features a square, quarter-sawn oak newel post with bas relief arabesque carvings and a square cap with an intricately carved finial. Similar newel posts are located

along the railing at the first floor landing and the top of the stairs. Two engaged newel posts are located opposite, at the bottom and top of the stairs. The balusters are squared, stylized Ionic columns. At the center of the east wall in the staircase is a monumental tripartite stepped window framed by a Gibbs surround. From north to south, the opening is composed of a 30-light fixed window, a 24-light fixed window, and an 18-light casement window. All three windows feature pastel-colored leaded glass panes. Above each of the three windows is a fixed transom window composed of pastel-colored leaded glass panes with a central stained glass pane depicting a sailboat, an abstract butterfly wing, and foliage. The grouping of windows is divided by stone mullions.

Directly across from the staircase, at the north end of the entrance hall, is a large wood door that leads to the library. The door is finished with faux wood graining and features panels adorned with carvings of people in Tudor dress, linenfold motifs, and various symbols of the arts and sciences. The walls of the library are clad with paneled wood wainscoting. The space is defined by an ornate plaster coffered ceiling, accentuated by repeating panels of intricate quatrefoils embellished with Tudor roses encircled by wreaths and Fleur-de-Lis motifs. The ceiling cornice is wood bolection moulding. Large bookcases are built into the east and west walls, and a closet is located at the southeast corner. At the east wall, the cases flank a central tripartite window composed of three casement windows with three transoms above. The windows are divided by stone mullions. A similar window is located at the east end of the north wall. The windows in the library are historic leaded glass windows. The panes are shaped like elongated octagons with small diamond panes located at each corner. At the center of the transoms, stained glass panels contain the following designs: a sailboat, the sun rising over earth, an Ionic column crossing a hammer, a bud vase with a flower and a script containing Latin lettering LAVS VI, a beaker, and a compass. At the base of each window is a built-in wood window seat clad in wood panels adorned with linenfold motifs to enclose the radiators.

Immediately west of the library, off the entrance hall, is the living room. The entrance to this space features a similar door to the library. The space is minimally decorated, with the primary design feature being a fireplace accentuated with a faux marble surround centered on the north wall. It is designed with a Tudor arch opening and a brick herringbone firebox. The flooring in front of the fireplace contains three pink Tennessee marble slabs. The room is filled with light from three large window openings – a large bow window is centered on the west wall and is flanked by a set of tripartite windows at the west end of the north and south walls. The bow window is composed of three 18-light historic steel casement windows and two 18-light fixed historic steel windows, each with a six-light historic steel transom above. The flanking window groupings to the north and south feature identical historic steel casement windows, each with a transom above. At the base of each window opening is a wooden built-in window seat which encloses a radiator. Other elements of the living room include a dentillated wood crown moulding, two chandeliers, and two ornate sconces.

At the northeast corner of the room is a historic, 24-light, steel French door that provides access to a sunroom. Above each door is a historic steel six-light fixed transom window. The doors and windows are separated by a stone mullion, and the openings are trimmed with a simple stone surround. The sunroom is largely unfinished, with concrete tile flooring, arcaded walls of masonry parged with plaster, and exposed wood beams at the ceiling. The arcade is filled with non-historic wooden French doors and windows that are similar in design. Above each door is a non-historic transom window with stained glass containing grapevine motifs. Between each arch is a plaster pilaster with a trellis design, square capitals, and a lamb's tongue motif. Likely, this room was formerly open to the elements, without windows and doors at the exterior walls.

Moving south from the entrance hall is a set of French doors that lead to the dining room, featuring classically inspired ornamentation. The space is defined by plaster walls with inset panels trimmed with ovolo molding. The lower portion of the walls is lined with wooden skirting with raised panels. The ceiling is flush, but it is trimmed with a cornice containing compounded dentillated trim. Two large window openings on the west wall illuminate the room. Each opening is trimmed with limestone and features three historic, multi-light steel casement windows and matching transoms. The door at the passage between the dining room and the entrance hall is surrounded by a wood architrave crowned with an intricately carved Swan's Neck pediment. The floor is covered with hardwood boards of varying widths secured with dowels. There are two doors on the south wall, both accentuated by a shouldered wood architrave. The door at the east end provides access to the kitchen through a short hallway. The door at the west end provides access to the adjacent breakfast room.

The breakfast room is crowned with a vaulted, unadorned ceiling. From this room, access to the rear patio and yard is provided through a set of non-historic metal French doors. The floor is clad with ceramic tiles, also found in the entrance hall. The floor is trimmed on the outer edges with Brocatelle Marble. At the walls, the lower portion is covered with a dado containing inset panels of rectangles featuring rounded, concave edges. These panels are also found on wooden radiator covers flanking the exterior door. An opening to the present kitchen was added at the west end of the south wall during the construction of the addition. Formerly, this southern wall was an exterior elevation.

On the east side of the first floor are a group of rooms accessible from a passageway located at the south end of the entrance hall, below the second floor landing for the main staircase. The passage leads to a small powder room with a non-historic tile floor, historic metal casement windows, and a wall of cabinets on the east wall. South of this room is a passage with a large closet and access to a non-historic staircase, constructed as part of the 1990 addition and remodeling. This staircase connects the first and second floors. The flooring in this space matches the non-historic tile in the powder room. At the staircase, two steps downward lead to a hallway located on the east side of the building. From this hallway, access is gained to a historic wood exterior door, a basement entrance, a cleaning closet, and, to the far east, a bedroom. This bedroom is located on the ground level and appears to have been retrofitted with accessibility accommodations. Records indicate that at various points, the elderly parents of the Schmidts lived at 5 Briar Lane. Although the original purpose of this room may not have been a bedroom, it has since been used in that capacity for several decades.

The interior design of the bedroom is characterized by its wall treatment. The walls are comprised of wood wall moulding set within a grid. In between each grid opening is a plaster panel. A simpler version of this moulding design extends to the ceiling. This detail is reminiscent of half-timbering typically seen on the exterior of Tudor Revival buildings. The walls surrounding the entrance to this space from the hallway are fully paneled in wood, carved with vertical bands of reeding that continue down onto the interior side of the door into the space. A closet to the south of this entrance contains a door treated similarly. Next to the closet door is a fireplace, centered on the west wall. The firebox is brick and features a brick surround with a herringbone pattern. A smooth limestone header spans the opening into the firebox. The high level of detail continues at the upper portion of the walls, which are articulated with a carved wood cornice. The floor is a hardwood floor secured with dowels that has been covered with linoleum faux parquet tiles. The bedroom has three large window openings on the north, south, and east walls, respectively. The east wall features four windows and four transoms, while the other walls have three windows each. Each window is a historic steel 10-light window with leaded glass. Each pane is an octagon shape with a small diamond pane at each corner, which separates the larger panes. The transoms feature stained glass roundels at the center, depicting various figures, including an

archer, a flower, a jester, an ox, a witch, a pinecone, a bell flower, and an owl. At the southwest corner of the room are two steps that lead to two closets and a bathroom.

The remaining rooms on the first floor are not part of the original construction of the residence but were added during the 1990 addition. At the northwest corner of the addition is a modern kitchen. It is a large room divided east of the center by a peninsula. Where the peninsula is located, it was formerly an exterior wall. An original exterior window is visible at the upper portion of the wall above the peninsula. To the east of the peninsula are a built-in pantry, refrigerators, and a cooking and serving area. The west side of the kitchen is dedicated to prep areas with base and wall cabinets, sinks with adjacent dishwashers, and counter space that spans the length of the west wall. The west end of the south wall contains a pass-through to the adjacent room. The overall feel of the room is spacious and airy, due to the open, vaulted ceiling with exposed wooden trusses. The design of the room reflects the personality and tastes of Christina Schmidt, as evidenced by her initials, "TS" (for Tina Schmidt), over the stove area on the south wall. The kitchen finishes include white tiles with blue diamonds (some featuring vegetables printed on them) and a large mural above the peninsula that incorporates the former exterior window with a faux plant planter box, faux-painted curtains, painted flowers, and a painted cat peeking out the window.

Two passages at the south end of the kitchen lead to a family room at the south end of the addition. The passages flank two non-historic bathrooms, situated between the kitchen and family room. The space features a tall, vaulted ceiling and exposed trusses. At the northeast corner of the room is a hallway that heads east to the non-historic garage. The south end of the room contains a large fireplace. To the east of the fireplace, at the southeast corner of the addition, is a long, narrow hyphen that connects to the historic coach house.

Second Floor

The second floor can be accessed from two locations: the main staircase in the entrance hall and a stair located near the center of the north wall of the addition. The second floor is comprised of eight bedrooms, six bathrooms, an office, and a laundry room. The rooms are organized around an L-shaped central double-loaded corridor that runs north to south with a leg at the south end that heads east.

At the main staircase, the corridor projects over the entrance hall and is visually supported by decorative wood brackets. Moving north, the east side of the corridor is composed of two bedrooms with a central shared bathroom. At the north end of the corridor is a large bedroom and bathroom. To the west of this bedroom entrance is a door leading to the attic stairs. The bedrooms are modestly finished with wood flooring and simple wood wall trim. Windows in each space are pairs of 15-light steel casement windows with a stone frame and mullions. The associated bathrooms are also simply finished with tiled floors and walls.

Along the west side of the corridor is the master bedroom, situated within the aforementioned "jetty" visible on the exterior, as well as two bathrooms and a smaller bedroom. The master bedroom is brightly lit with windows at the south, west, and north elevations. Each opening is composed of a historic steel 15-light casement window in a single, pair, or triplet grouping. The openings are trimmed with stone, and the grouping of three windows at the west elevation also features stone mullions that divide the casement windows and the transom windows above. The bedroom features a wood floor, baseboard, and dentillated crown moulding. The bathroom was renovated in the 1970s by the Burke Family in the Hollywood Regency aesthetic. A shower is enclosed by a frosted glass door with clear glass

motifs that include vines, ribbons, and the letter “B” for Burke. The floor and walls are partially clad with pink marble featuring red veins and trimmed with red marble featuring large white veins.

The portion of the second floor south of the main staircase was completed in 1990. This is indicated by historic drawings and aerial photography. The three bedrooms, laundry room, office, and half bathroom in the addition are decorated with simple finishes, including wallpaper and carpeting. The windows in these rooms are similar in design to the historic steel windows found in the original residence, but are common metal casement windows.

Basement and Lower Level Areas

Separate basements are located below the original residence and below the addition. The basement for the original residence retains evidence of having been a kitchen or preparation area historically. Features of the space include a dumbwaiter, an incinerator, and wood cabinets. Access to the basement is provided by a staircase near the first floor bedroom at the southeast corner of the original residence, which also contains direct access to the exterior. The rooms are presently unfinished, with exposed ductwork, concrete floors, and painted masonry walls. The second basement is a non-historic recreation room below the addition. It is accessed from the north end of the family room in the addition. The space is unfinished with painted concrete floors, walls, and ceilings.

Coach House

The coach house consists of two stories, the first is a garage, and the second is a small living quarters for hired help. The garage floor plan is predominantly open, with a concrete floor. A secondary space is separated from the garage by a brick partition wall at the west end of the first floor. This space serves as a storage and utility area, providing access to the rear yard through two doors located at the southeast corner (one on each wall). The second floor is accessed via a staircase located off the northwest corner of the building. The second floor living quarters are divided into seven rooms: two bedrooms with bathrooms located at either end of the floor, a kitchen, a central living space, and a closet. At the northwest corner is the kitchen, a small L-shaped room with access from the living room at the east. Counters wrap around the north and east walls, and a stove is located at the northeast corner. The other rooms have largely been gutted, with finishes consisting mainly of mosaic tile flooring in the bathrooms.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WIEBOLDT ESTATE

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

The first non-native white settlers of New Trier Township, Illinois, arrived in the 1830s from the eastern seaboard. Early settlers chose farmland near the Green Bay Trail, an early Native American trail and later stagecoach line connecting Chicago with Green Bay, Wisconsin. In Section 8 of the township, a man named Anson Taylor established Taylorsport in the mid-1830s. This was a small, planned community of 25 blocks nestled against the Lake Michigan shoreline. Inland from this section were miles of marshland, which the native Potawatomi called the “Skokie.”

Non-native development in the area began in earnest in 1854 when the newly chartered Chicago & Milwaukee Railway platted three hundred acres in New Trier Township. As part of the plat, the town of Glencoe was founded and established around Glencoe Station north of Taylorsport in Section 7.

Between the 1850s and 1870s, the northern Chicago suburbs experienced significant population growth due to gradual improvements made to the communities, including the installation of sewer lines, gas, and other utilities. By the end of the 1890s, the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad (later renamed the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad) had arrived in Glencoe, providing an additional link between the suburb and the city of Chicago. Chicagoans seeking to escape the crowded and busy city were drawn to Glencoe's lakefront location and convenient commuter services.

As growth continued along the shoreline, the inland region remained a marshland. In October 1897, 156 acres of land west of the historic Taylorsport village were purchased from Marcus Gormely by a group of Chicagoans hoping to establish a 9-hole golf course and country club. It was founded that year as the Links of the Skokie Country Club. The course, located remotely from other Glencoe area developments, became a destination golf course for Chicago businessmen and high-society ladies. As the club experienced an increase in popularity, more and more parcels around the club were purchased. By 1913, the result was an 18-hole golf course. In that year, the club hired famed Scottish golf course designer Donald Ross to redesign the course. By 1915, the course became world-renowned and was chosen to host the 1922 U.S. Open Tournament.

The area surrounding the Skokie Country Club experienced increasing residential development through the creation of subdivisions between 1920 and 1930. In 1929, club members Elmer F. and Helen D. Wieboldt purchased two acres of land from the Skokie Country Club. In an aerial sketch of the club from 1922, it is indicated that this parcel of land was separate from the course but nestled within its boundaries.

Between 1929 and 1938, the club experienced the negative effects of the Great Depression. It was during this time that Elmer F. Wieboldt was appointed as the president of the Skokie Country Club. To stay afloat, the club began selling parcels of its land at the north end of the course to acquire land at the southwest end that was suitable for additional golf holes. It was at this time that the Briar Lane neighborhood was established.

Meanwhile, Glencoe became a draw for new wealthy residents with the establishment of the Highland Park Electric Light Company in 1903. Many new Glencoe residents, both permanent and seasonal, chose to live along the lakeshore, calling it the "New Mediterranean." But the area immediately surrounding the Skokie Country Club was also a highly sought-after area for families. Since 1922, a common selling point for residential properties in the country club area has been its proximity to "one of the finest public schools in America," New Trier Township High School.⁸

Glencoe's population peaked in 1970 at 10,542. Since that time, the population has decreased gradually. In 2020, the census recorded 8,849 persons living in Glencoe. While small, the village remains an affluent suburb of Chicago, with a predominantly Caucasian (93 percent) community that works primarily in professional or managerial occupations.

⁸ Chicago Tribune, January 15, 1922

ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS

RALPH EDWARD STOETZEL SR., architect (1892-1970)

Ralph E. Stoetzel, Sr., AIA, was a Chicago-born architect best known for his grand residential and industrial building designs in Chicago and the North Shore. He was educated as an architect at Columbia University and commenced his career in 1917. He spent his early career at the following architecture firms: Holabird and Roche, F.A. Mayo, Howard Shaw, Schmidt, Gardner & Marten, and Lowe and Bollenbacher. In 1920, he became the principal of his firm. Twenty years later, he welcomed his son, Ralph Spencer Stoetzel, Jr., as his partner in the firm. During World War II, he served as a chief engineer for the War Production Board's Region 6 from 1943 to 1944. After completing his service, he became president of the Glencoe Park District, a position he held from 1946 to 1950. He made his home in Glencoe for many years, residing at 246 Dennis Lane. Examples of his work include a diverse range of projects, spanning high-end residences, subdivision plans, churches, and industrial buildings. One of his most significant projects was the design of Wheelwright, Kentucky—a town owned by Inland Steel Company. His work there included the design of subdivision housing, a golf club, a hospital, a theater, and a town hall. Also for Inland Steel Company, he designed 100 residential units for their East Chicago, Indiana, plant in 1951. His works in Chicago include the Holy Nativity Episcopal Church (1953) and the Esquire Building (1947). On the North Shore, he designed the Glencoe Union Church (1950), Kenilworth Union Church (1949), the P.O. Dittmar Residence in Evanston (1951), and the Joseph Broska Residence in Winnetka (1949).

RAYMOND CARL WIEBOLDT (b. 1887, d. 1968)

Ray C. Wieboldt was the contractor for 5 Briar Lane as well as the brother of its first owner, Elmer Wieboldt. He was born in Chicago to William and Anna Wieboldt. As a young man, he attended the Lewis Institute for undergraduate studies. After graduation, he began his career working for his father at Wieboldt Stores, Inc. However, by 1913, he had established himself as a real estate developer through his firm, Wieboldt Construction Co. His list of works totals over 1,000 projects, including the lower portion of Tribune Tower, the Shedd Aquarium, and the restoration of the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago. In 1924, he acquired the 1919 Richard Schmidt-designed residence at the northeast corner of Orrington Avenue and Central Street in Evanston. He managed the renovation of the residence in 1924 to make it English style (or Tudor Revival style). Four years later, he constructed 5 Briar Lane for his brother Elmer. In 1963, he donated this residence to Northwestern University, and today it is the University President's residence, known as Wieboldt House. He was a trustee of the university for the majority of his life.

CONCLUSION

5 Briar Lane is a historically significant residence as the first residence of the Briar Lane neighborhood, for its association with the development of the Skokie Country Club, for its history of ownership that marks a lineage of well-known and successful Illinoisans, and for its retention of historic building material and design that exemplifies the Tudor Revival style.

The residence was constructed as part of the turning point in the history of the west side of Glencoe. While it was once a marshy area with a small community, the region attracted successful businesspeople and high-society individuals after the growth of the Skokie Country Club in the 1920s. The club was isolated and situated within the marshes and groves of West Glencoe, but after hosting the PGA World Championship in 1922, it began to seek development of its outer limits. This drew subdivisions to the area, with advertisements touting the location as near the Skokie Country Club and within the New Trier Township School District. Elmer F. Wieboldt was a member of the club and purchased a tract of land that was hedged in by the course on three sides. This established the Wieboldt Subdivision of Glencoe. Elmer soon thereafter became president of the club and organized the sale of many Skokie Country Club parcels, including those remaining in Wieboldt's Subdivision.

The history of ownership of the residence continues the legacy left by Elmer Wieboldt. Since 1930, five families have resided in the main residence, and two known families of hired help have resided in the coach house. Each family has made a lasting mark on the history of Glencoe and the broader United States through their contributions, philanthropy, and even their hobbies. This includes the Kirschnick, Leander, Reineman, Keith, Burke, and Schmidt families.

Finally, the residence is a significant example of the Tudor Revival style in Glencoe. Although a large addition was constructed in 1990, the interior and exterior architectural features, as well as the construction materials, of the historic section remain largely unchanged from its 1930s design.

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APPENDIX

- A- CURRENT PLANS
- B- HISTORIC MAPS
- C- CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS
- D- AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
- E- HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION

APPENDIX A – CURRENT PLANS

5 Briar Lane, Glencoe Basement and Lower Level Floor Plan

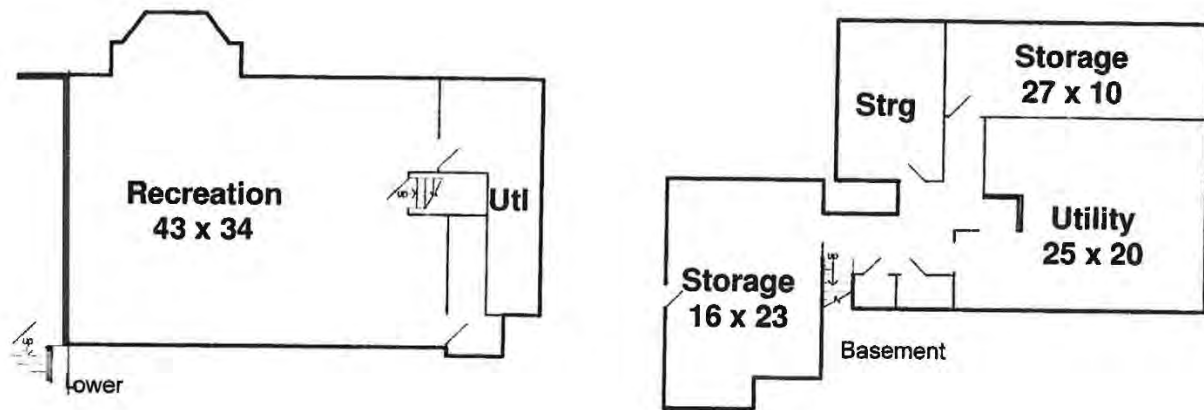


Figure 1: Existing Basement Plan of the main residence at 5 Briar Lane provided by Highgate Builders. The plan is oriented west.

5 Briar Lane, Glencoe

Main Floor Plan

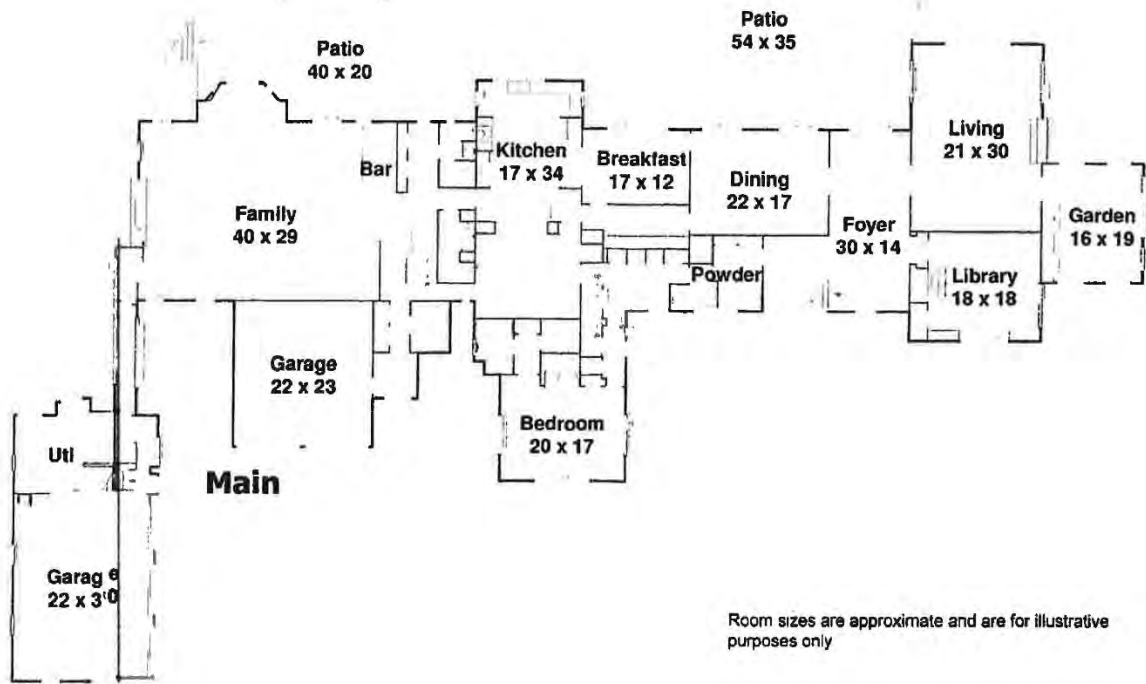


Figure 2: Existing First Floor Plan of the main residence at 5 Briar Lane provided by Highgate Builders. The plan is oriented west.

5 Briar Lane, Glencoe

Second Floor Plan

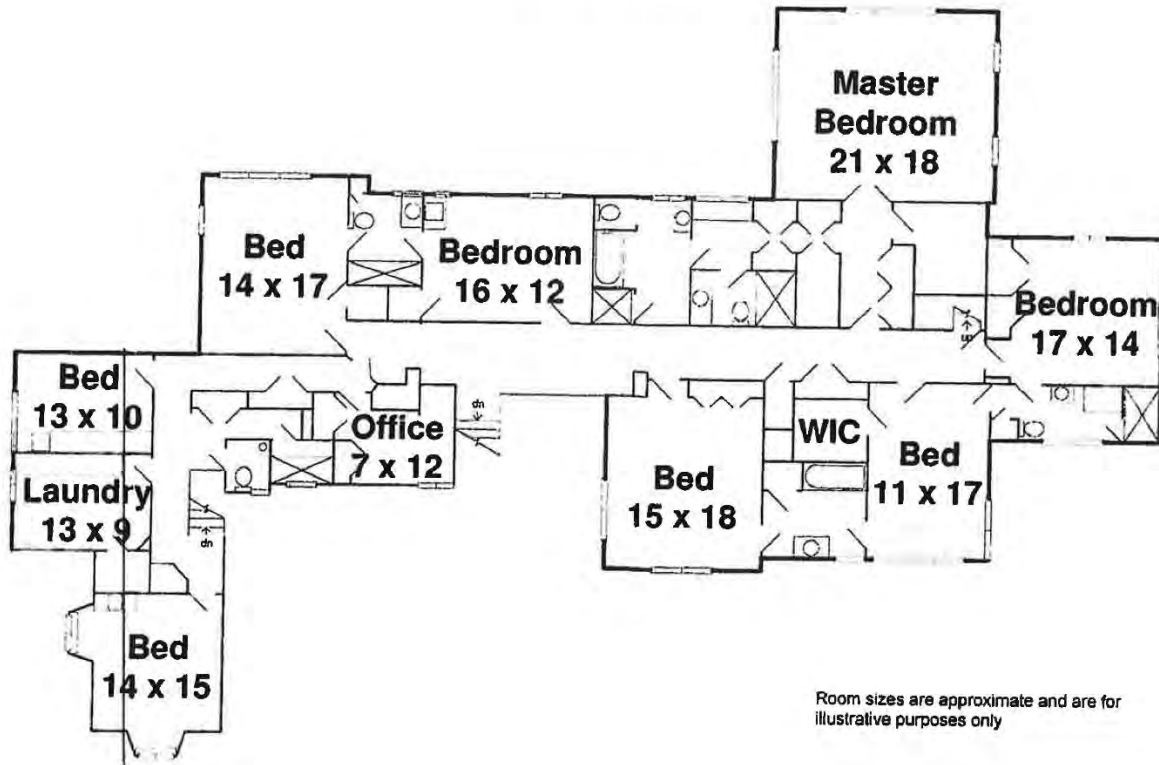


Figure 3: Existing Second Floor Plan of the main residence at 5 Briar Lane provided by Highgate Builders. The plan is oriented west.

5 Briar Lane, Glencoe
Coach House Floor Plan



Room sizes are approximate and are for
illustrative purposes only

Figure 4: Existing Second Floor Plan of the coach house at 5 Briar Lane provided by Highgate Builders. The plan is oriented west.

APPENDIX B – HISTORIC MAPS



Figure 1: 1938 Aerial Photograph of 5 Briar Lane, denoted by the red bounding box. Provided by the Illinois State Geological Survey.



Figure 2: 1960 Aerial Photograph of 5 Briar Lane, denoted by the red bounding box. Provided by the Illinois State Geological Survey.



Figure 3: 1967 Aerial Photography of 5 Briar Lane, denoted by the red bounding box.
 Provided by the Illinois State Geological Survey.



Figure 4: 1974 Aerial Photography of 5 Briar Lane, denoted by the red bounding box.
 Provided by the Illinois State Geological Survey.

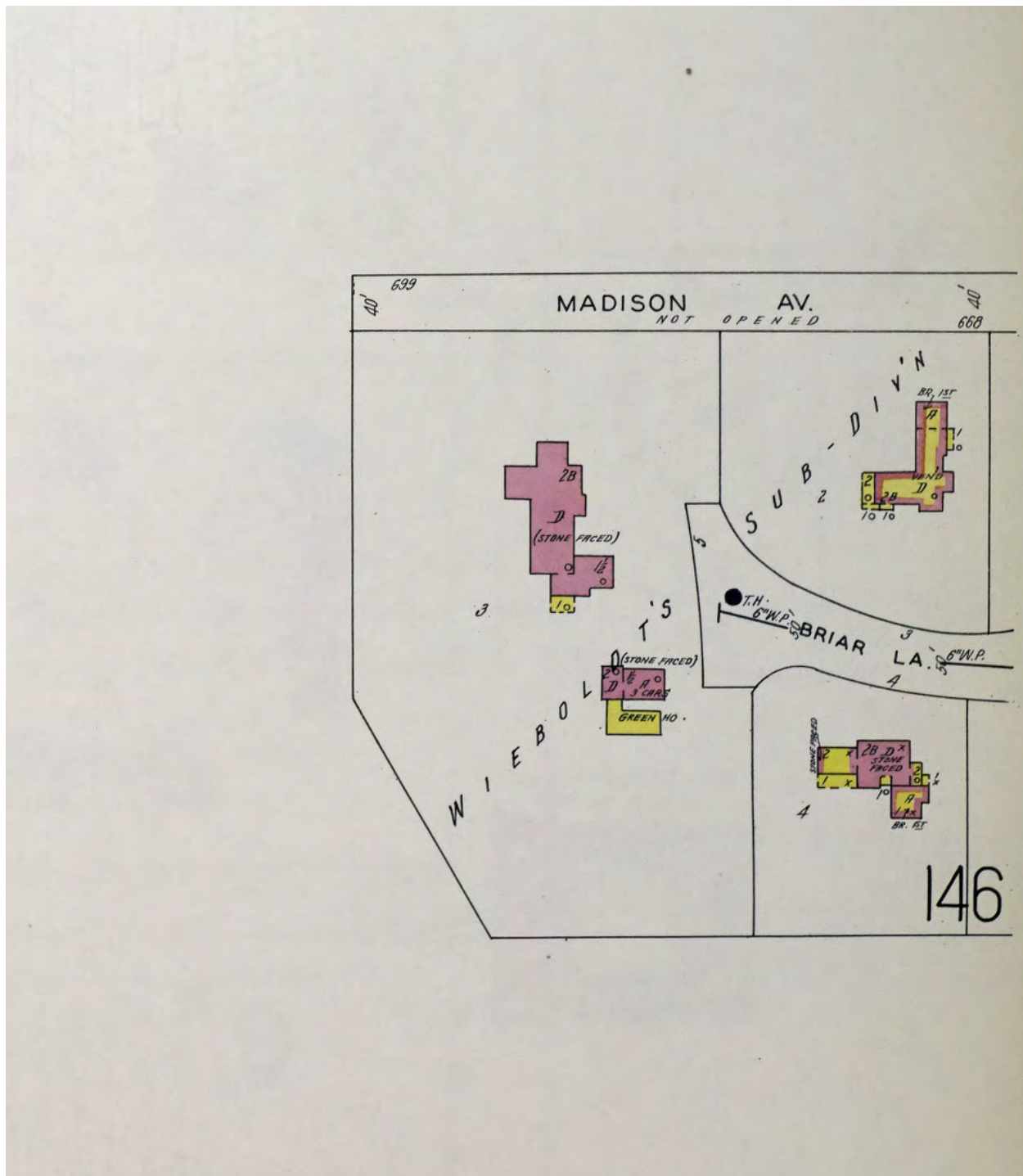


Figure 5: 1938 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cook County, North Shore, Illinois, Sheet 145.

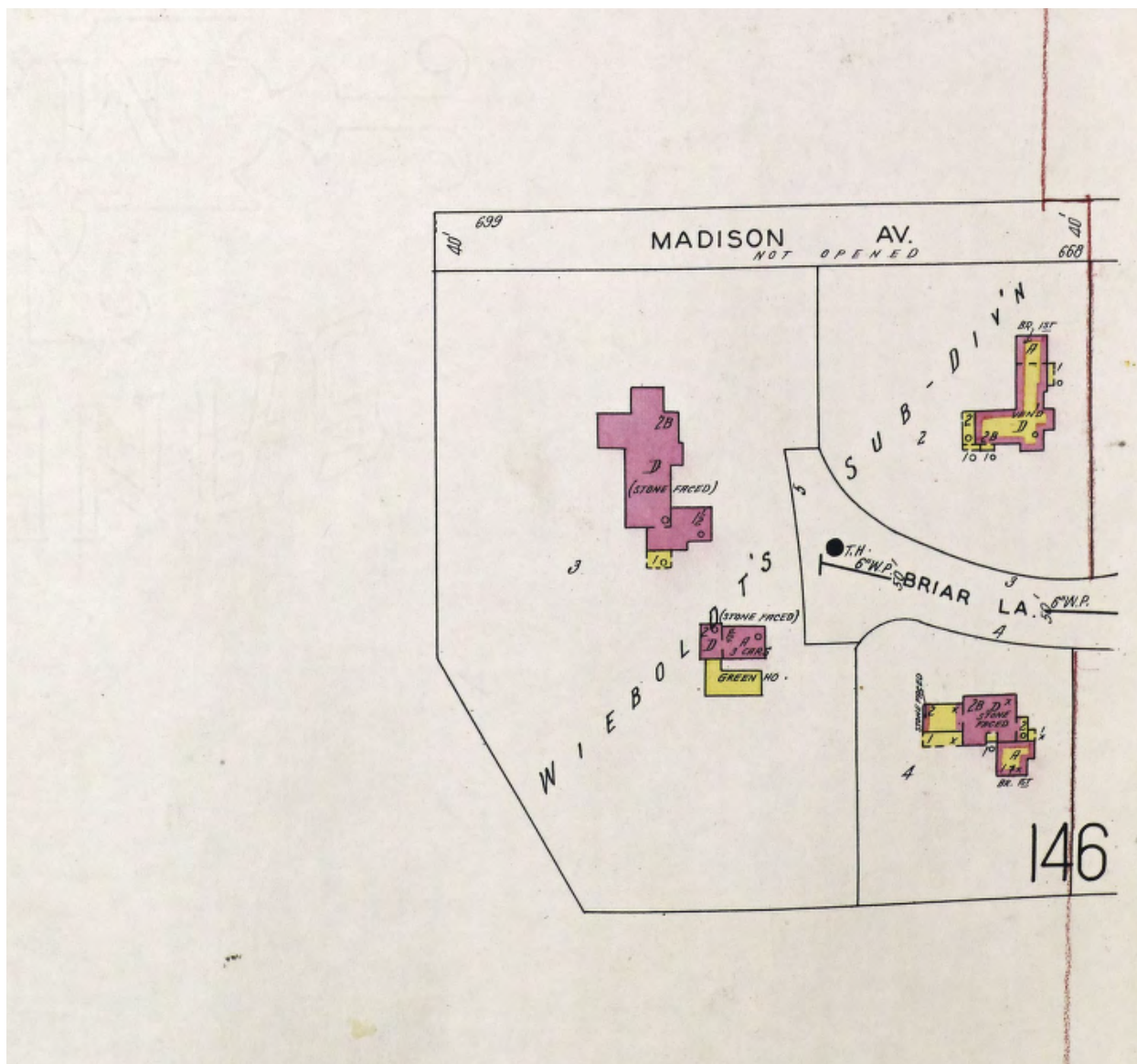


Figure 6: 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cook County, North Shore, Illinois, Sheet 145.

APPENDIX C – CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs provided by McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. and taken on May 6, 2025.



Photograph 1: View of the front (east) façade looking northwest.



Photograph 2: View of the front (east) façade looking west.



Photograph 3: View of the south end of the front (east) façade looking southwest toward the original coach house.



Photograph 4: View of the front (east) façade looking southwest.



Photograph 5: Detail of the limestone parapet above the front (east) entrance.



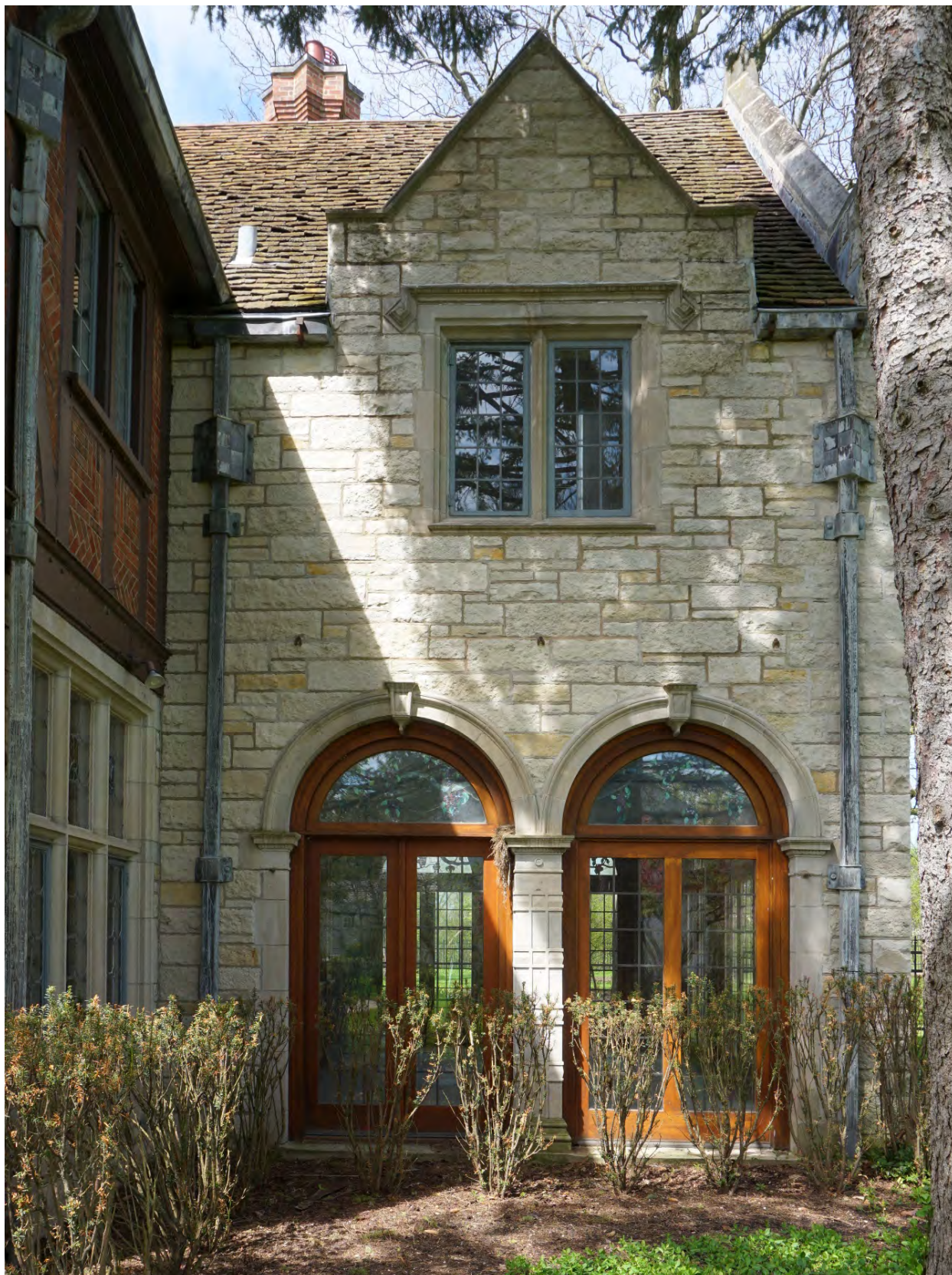
Photograph 6: Detail view of the brick detailing and carved bargeboard at the north end of the front (east) façade.



Photograph 7: Detail view of the exterior entrance vestibule and entrance at the front (east) façade.



Photograph 8: View of the north façade looking southwest.



Photograph 9: Detail view of the northeast façade looking west.



Photograph 10: Detail view of the north end of the front (east) façade looking southwest.



Photograph 11: Detail view of the limestone parapet at the north façade.



Photograph 12: View of the northwest façade looking southeast.



Photograph 13: Detail view of the west façade at the northwest corner looking east.



Photograph 14: Overall view of the rear (west) façade looking southeast.



Photograph 15: Detail view of the rear (west) façade of the original residence looking northeast.



Photograph 16: Detail view of the parapet details at the north end of the rear (west) façade.



Photograph 17: Detail view of the mid-section of the rear (west) façade, where the original residence and addition meet, looking northeast.



Photographs 18: Overall view of the rear (west) façade and site looking east.



Photographs 19: Overall view of the rear (west) façade of the original residence looking east.



Photograph 20: Overall view of the rear (west) façade and non-historic pool terrace looking northeast.



Photograph 21: Overall view of the south end of the rear (west) façade looking northeast.



Photograph 22: Overall view of the south façade of the addition and connecting hyphen to the original coach house looking north.



Photograph 23: View of the west and south façades of the original coach house.



Photograph 24: View of the south and east façades of the original coach house looking northwest.



Photograph 25: Detail view of the limestone details at the east façade of the original coach house.



Photograph 26: View of the east and north façades of the original coach house.



Photograph 27: View of the north façade of the original coach house looking south.



Photograph 28: View of the east façade of the addition (right) and the north façade of the original coach house (left) looking west.



Photograph 29: View looking northwest from the original coach house toward the original residence.



Photograph 30: Detail view of the south end of the original residence at the front (east)

façade.



Photograph 31: View of the north façade at the south end of the original residence looking south.



Photograph 32: View of the entrance hall looking east toward the front (east) entrance.



Photograph 33: View of the main staircase off of the entrance hall looking southeast from the center of the space.



Photograph 34: View of the main staircase off the entrance hall looking south from just inside the main entrance.



Photograph 35: View of the main staircase at the second floor looking up from the first floor landing.



Photograph 36: View of the entrance hall looking west from inside the front (east) entrance.



Photograph 37: View of the library looking northeast from the passageway between the library and the entrance hall.



Photograph 39: View of the library looking south from the north end of the space.



Photograph 40: View of the living room looking northwest from the passageway between the entrance hall and the living room.



Photograph 41: View of the living room looking west from the east end of the space.



Photograph 42: View of the passageway between the living room and enclosed garden room looking north.



Photograph 43: View of the enclosed garden room looking northeast from the passageway between the living room and garden room.



Photograph 44: View of the garden room looking southwest from the northeast corner of the space.



Photograph 45: View of the dining room looking south from the passageway between the entrance hall and the dining room.



Photograph 46: View of the dining room looking northeast from the passageway between the breakfast room and dining room.



Photograph 47: View of the breakfast room looking south from the passageway between the dining room and the breakfast room.



Photograph 48: View of the breakfast room looking north from the north end of the kitchen. The wall separating the breakfast room and the kitchen denotes the end of the original residence at the southwest corner.



Photograph 49: View of the kitchen, located in the 1990 addition, looking west.



Photograph 50: View of the east end of the non-historic kitchen (remodeled c. 1990) located in the original residence. The footprint of the original residence returned east from the southwest corner. The thick wall denoted by the red bounding box is an original exterior wall that has been enclosed.



Photograph 51: View of the north end of the non-historic kitchen (remodeled c. 1990), located in the original residence.



Photograph 52: Detail view of the non-historic kitchen (remodeled c. 1990) looking north from the hallway connecting to the family room in the addition.



Photograph 53: View of the family room at the south end of the addition looking south from the north end of the space.



Photograph 54: View of the family room at the south end of the addition looking northwest from the southeast corner of the space.



Photograph 55: View of the powder room immediately south of the main staircase in the original residence looking southeast.



Photograph 56: View of the bedroom at the southeast corner of the footprint of the original residence looking southeast from the northwest corner of the space.



Photograph 57: View of the bedroom at the southeast corner of the footprint of the original residence looking northwest from the southeast corner of the space.



Photograph 58: Detail view of the main staircase at the second floor landing.



Photograph 59: View of the south half of the main corridor through the second floor looking south.



Photograph 60: View of the north half of the main corridor through the second floor looking north.



Photograph 61: View of the bedroom immediately north of the main staircase on the east side of the second floor corridor looking east.



Photograph 62: View of the bedroom in the northeast corner of the second floor looking east.



Photograph 63: View of the bathroom off the northeast bedroom looking north.



Photograph 64: View of the original kitchen located in the southeast corner of the basement of the original residence.



Photograph 65: View of the connecting hyphen between the addition and the original coach house looking east from the southeast corner of the addition.



Photograph 66: View of the staircase in the original coach house.



Photograph 67: View of the primary garage space at the east end of the original coach house looking east from the west end of the space.



Photograph 68: View of the primary garage space at the east end of the original coach house looking west from the northeast corner of the space.



Photograph 69: View of the living room at the center of the second floor plan of the original coach house.



Photograph 70: View of the kitchen in the northwest corner of the second floor plan of the original coach house.

APPENDIX D – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

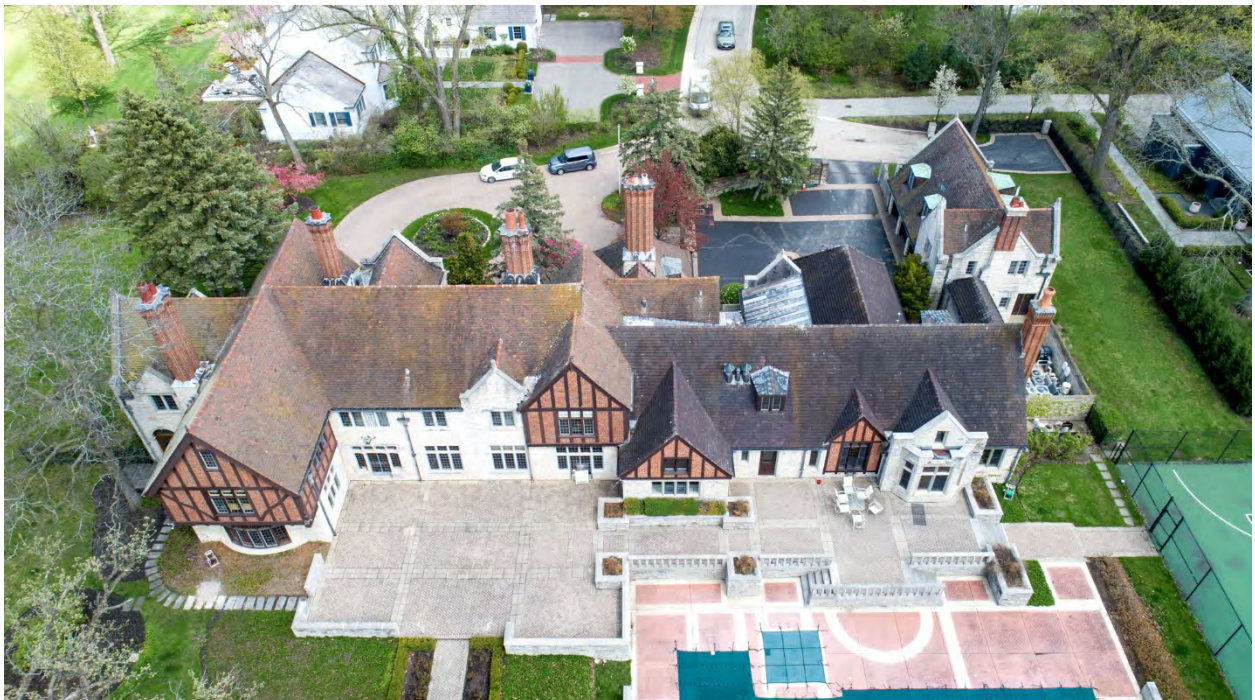
All photographs provided by Leslie Schwartz Photography and taken on May 6, 2025.



Photograph 1: Overall aerial view of the site, original residence, addition, and original coach house.



Photograph 2: Aerial perspective view of the site, with the original residence (right), addition (center), and original coach house (left) visible, looking west.



Photograph 3: Aerial perspective view of the site, with the original residence (left), addition (center), and original coach house (right) visible, looking east.



Photograph 4: Aerial detail view of the original roofline and details at the north end of the front (east) façade of the original residence, looking west.



Photograph 5: Aerial detail view of the original roofline and details at the north end of the rear (west) façade of the original residence, looking northeast.

APPENDIX E – HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION



Figure 1: Construction announcement in the *Chicago Tribune*, July 28, 1929.

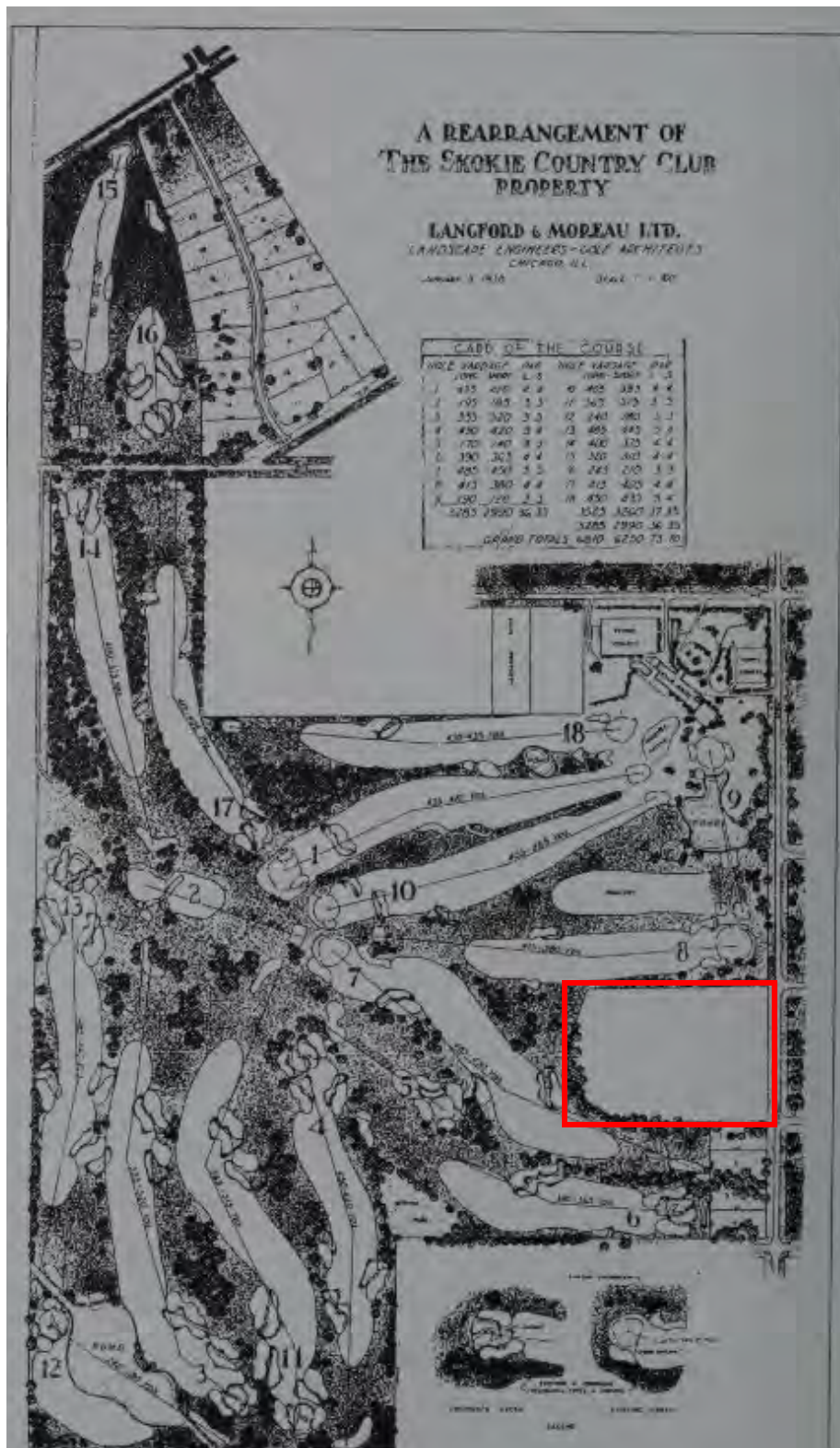


Figure 2: Site plan for the rearrangement of the Skokie Country Club designed by William J. Langford and Theodore J. Moreau, 1938. Published in *Discovering Donald Ross: The Architect and his Golf Courses*. The Wieboldt Estate at 5 Briar Lane is denoted by the red bounding box.



Figure 3: View of 5 Briar Lane prior to the construction of the addition at the south end of the residence, c. 1990. Courtesy of the Junior League of Evanston-North Shore.