United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received MAR | 3 |986 APR 1 0 1986 date entered

not for publication

code

133

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

Name

WALTER L. PECK HOUSE historic

ISLANDALE and or common

2. Locat ion

38928 ISLANDALE DRIVE street & number

code

city, town

OCONOMOWOC

____ vicinity of

55

state

Classification 3.

WISCONSIN

Category district	Ownership public	Status X occupied	Present Use	museum
X building(s)	<u> </u>	unoccupied work in progress	commercial educational	park private residence
site object	Public Acquisition in process being considered X N/A	Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted	entertainment government industrial	<pre> religious scientific transportation</pre>
	\underline{X} N/A	<u>X</u> no	military	other:

county

WAUKESHA

Owner of Property 4,

name THE ESTATE OF ELENORE P. ASHLEY/C/O HARRY G. SLATER (PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE)

1626 N. PROSPECT AVE., APT. 1503 street & number

city, t	t own M	ILWAUKEE		vicinity of	state	WISCONSIN	53202
5.	Locat	ion of	Legal D	escription			
court	house, registry	of deeds, etc.	REGISTER OF	DEEDS/WAUKESHA CO	UNTY COURTHOU	JSE	
street	t & number	515 MOI	RELAND BLVD.				
city, t	lown	WAUKESI	IA		state	WISCONSIN	
6.	Repre	senta	tion in E	xisting Sur	veys		
title	WISCONSIN	INVENTORY	OF HISTORIC	has this property b	een determined e	ligible? y	es <u>X</u> no
date	1985		PLACES		_ federal sta	ite county	 loca

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN depository for survey records

MADISON city, town

state WISCONSIN 53706

7. Description

Condition

excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
<u> </u>	ruins	<u>x</u> altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one

<u>x</u> original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Check one

The Peck House. is a 2 1/2 story, frame Stick Style structure set on a heavily wooded mound 10 feet above water level at the eastern end of a 6 acre island in Lac La Belle. After Peck purchased the island, he built a barn first in 1881. The house followed in 1882(1) and it is said that the materials had to be floated to the site on flat boats.(2) Thereafter Peck dumped 10,000 wagonloads of gravel into the lake to create a causeway/road connection.(3) At the western end of the island he built two guest cottages, one of which was described at the time as. "of quaint, still modern architecture".(4) Elsewhere on the property he built a gasoline gas plant to supply illuminating gas for the house, a water tank on the highest point at the center of the island, a bandstand near the main house and a boat house on the south shore. Of these improvements only the main house, the boat house, and the causeway remain. Two later houses (1940's & 1960's) have replaced the original guest houses at the west end of the island and a recent frame garage has been added near the main house.

The main house is a tall 2-1/2 story frame structure of an asymmetrical plan broken by projecting rectangular and half-octagon bays. The complex roof is composed of a high, irregular, pyramidal segment (roughly in the center) out of which cross gables and dormers emanate. A substantial portion of the rooftop is truncated to provide a large widow's walk on two levels connected by stairs. The 2-1/2 story main (west) entrance bay is capped by a steeply pitched gable roof with a finial at the peak and a flare at the eaves. The substantial overhang is supported at the corners by two pair of scroll-cut, 3-board laminated, ornamental brackets. The triangular gable end is filled with unusually close-spaced vertical board and batten. The battens are specially refined by having a milled bead on each corner. The triangle base is finished with a pierced and scalloped fringe. Under this, minimal barge-boards begin with scroll-cut edges and rise to the peak, with intermittent 45° chamfers, and terminate in a small stick-style quasi-truss. Below the triangle is a tripartite window with a low-releif eastlake inspired ornamental grid as a lintel. Centered below is an unusual 6-faceted, crossgabled, porch roof with a fine fret-sawn triangular pediment board featuring a stylized flower & scroll motif. Brackets, an openwork spindle frieze, banded posts and applied, turned, buttons complete the attractive, and unspoiled porch. While the above entrance bay details are all completely symmetrical, the off-center, transomed, front door, and tall flanking vestibule window, break the formality. The rest of the facade is similarly treated with above average and occasionally quite unusual wooden detailing.

The Stick Style is especially evident in diagonal false timber framing, panels of vertical pattern and the eaves bracing. A large and very complex one story porch wraps around the rear (east) and north sides with the exception of a missing balustrade atop the aforementioned porch and the addition of a garage at the basement level, which alters the size of the southwest corner porch deck, the exterior is almost completely original.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

WALTER L. PECK HOUSE, OCONOMOWOC, WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN Continuation sheet Item number 7

Inside, the house is equally original but much of the once-natural woodwork has been painted. The entrance hall is the most important feature with its recessed hat rack with hall seat and the staircase. Both the chair height wainscoting and the recess are paneled with v-groove boards laid diagonally within molded framework. The staircase, recognized at the time as of "peculiar design," (5) is today the single most important interior element. Following the precept of Charles Eastlake, it is fitted together honestly, with no glued-on ornament, and features elaborate moldings and an unusually high quantity and quality of deep relief chip carved ornament. The rectangular staircase rises three stories through a large open well. Other important first floor spaces include the central east-facing parlor with a corner rectangular bay featuring a high quality cathedral glass transom window with zipper-cut prisms and jewels, and a large fireplace mantel in a half-octagon bay. Adjacent to this is the dining room with a split-flue fireplace featuring a window centered over the mantel and an elaborate, original, eastlake sideboard. There are four large bedrooms on the second floor and servants quarters on the third. All of the house's six fireplaces (3 - 1st, 3 - 2nd) are unusual in design and a few display a combination of carved wood, carved marble and either majolica or transfer printed tiles.

Second in importance to the Peck residence is a large two-story balloon-framed boat house of an undetermined, but early, date. It is located to the southeast of the main house where it bridges a narrow neck of water between the island and a tiny adjacent islet. The structure derives its character from narrow-spaced clapboards and a wide band of vertical channel boards separating the first and second floors. Facing the house is a small amount of v-groove paneling laid diagonally. The low-pitched roof has a substantial overhang, is supported by scroll-cut brackets, and is crowned by a louvered cupola. Inside are two boat slips on the first floor and 2 bedrooms on the The boat house is in need of leveling and shoring and it has been altered by second. the addition of a one-story lean-to on the north (land) side.

1 Oconomowoc Free Press, September 2, 1882

2 Milwaukee Sentinel, September 4, 1960

3 Ibid

4 Oconomowoc Free Press, September 2, 1882

5 Ibid



Page

8. Significance

1700–1799 _X_ 1800–1899	architecture	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	Iandscape architecture law Iiterature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1882	Builder/Architect C	ass Chapman (2)	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) 1882-1929 (period of significance)

The Walter L. Peck summer residence is an architecturally significant Stick Style frame house situated on a 6 acre wooded island in LacLa Belle. The truncation of its hipped roof (to accommodate a widow's walk) and its strong leaning to the Stick/Eastlake style make it an unusual variation of an ordinarily common type in Wisconsin. Its above average design and detailing were executed by a well known Chicago architect who specialized in churches. It is also interesting for its association with the Peck family of Chicago which figured prominently in the early development of the Oconomowoc resort area and which maintained five summer homes there.

Architecture

The Walter Peck House is an above-average example of its style and is one of the most original and best preserved all-frame Victorian residences in the Lac La Belle, Fowler Lake, and Oconomowoc area. In a time when a significant number of Queen Anne houses were created wholly or partly from examples in contemporary pattern books, Islandale stands out as an obviously superior design created entirely by an architect. It is equally significant that the architect avoided the tempting array of mass-produced details offered in the lavish millwork catalogs of the period. By the use of custom designed and manufactured ornaments and moldings he achieved an unusually fine relationship of these elements to the whole. The architect was Cass Chapman of Chicago.(3) Chapman, who.. "made a special study of church (4) architecture," was born in Niles, Michigan, in 1833, and spent 20 years as a contractor and builder there. He.. "did extensive work in the rebuilding of Niles after the fire at that place" and moved to Chicago in 1868.(5) Among his commercial designs in Chicago were the Lakeside, Fuller & Fuller, and the Clow Buildings.(6) His Lakeside Building, on the southwest corner of Clark & Adams, was only partially completed (5 stories) when it was destroyed in the 1871 (7) fire. Thereafter, as in Niles, he played a role in the rebuilding of Chicago.(8) In 1891 Chapman was credited with having erected 180 churches between "Portland, Ore., and the Far East." (9) He was the architect of the LaPorte, Indiana city hall and several hotels and courthouses in Iowa and Indiana.(1) The sizable, frame boathouse located along the southern shoreline of the property is also considered a significant feature of the estate.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

While very little is known about Walter L. Peck specifically, there is much evidence that he and his family figured prominenty in the social life and early development of both Chicago and Oconomowoc. His father, Philip F. W. Peck, was a pioneer among pioneers in Chicago. He settled there in 1830, began purchasing real estate, and erected two of Chicago's earliest buildings. Although he made a good living as a merchant, it was the ownership of what was to become prime downtown real estate that became the basis of the family fortune.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Oconomowoc Free Press, September 2, 1882

Industrial Chicago: The Building Interests, Goodspeed Publishing Co. Chicago 1891 Yenowine's News, Vol. XXI No. 534, Milwaukee, June 29, 1895

10. Geographical Data

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street & number 229 E. Wisconsin Ave. telephone 289-0080

city or town Milwaukee state Wisconsin 53202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ___X local

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

State Historic Preservation Offic	er signature					
title SH620	10	date	3	5	86	
For NPS use only	roperty is included in the National Register		1	I		
June M. Mc (-		date		f/i	0/86	
Keeper of the National Regi	ster			/	/	
Attest:		date				

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Upon his death, Peck's 4 sons inherited the properties (then valued at \$10,000,000)(11) and dropped their individual pursuits to manage and protect the estate. Ferdinand, Walter's younger brother became the most important member of the family. He is credited with founding the Auditorium Association, hiring Adler & Sullivan to design that worldclass landmark, and with bringing two presidents of the United States to Chicago in connection with the project.(12) "Madame" Peck (the widow of Philip F.W. Peck) and her 4 sons are credited with being among the first outsiders to recognize the potential which later grew into the Oconomowoc summer resort region. (13) They came to the city of Oconomowoc after the Chicago fire and began building houses long before the area developed the reputation of being "Newport of the West." Madame Peck built on Main Street - the prime peninsula which separates Lac La Belle from Fowler Lake - and three of her sons settled across the street. Walter Peck bought Long Island, the largest island in Lac La Belle, and built a bridge and causeway of notable proportions to connect it with the mainland. In addition to his own house Peck had two other "cottages" on the island which were leased to various wealthy and influential Chicagoans including William Hale "Big Bill" Thompson a one-time mayor of Chicago.

1 OCONOMOWOC FREE PRESS, September 2, 1882

2 Ibid

- 3 Ibid
- 4 _CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Undated clipping, Milwaukee Co. Historical Society
- 5 INDUSTRIAL CHICAGO: THE BUILDING INTERESTS, Goodspeed, Chicago, 1891
- 6 Ibid
- 7 Randall, Frank A. <u>HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION IN</u> <u>CHICAGO</u>, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1949
- 8 INDUSTRIAL CHICAGO: THE BUILDING INTERESTS, Goodspeed, Chicago, 1891
- 9 Ibid
- 10 Ibid
- 11 Milwaukee Sentinel, June 3, 1894
- 12 Gilbert & Bryson, Chicago and Its Maker, Chicago, 1929
- 13 Yenowine's News, Vol XXI no 534, Milwaukee, June 19, 1895
- 14 Register of Deeds, Waukesha County, Wi Reel 629, image 482
- 15 Milwaukee Journal, December 31, 1975



Page



