Cooke is best known for his significant personal effort in raising funds to support the Union during the Civil War. Using bond sales techniques new at the time, he was able to sell bonds with face values of as little as $50 to individual investors, raising about $1 billion during the course of the war. The significance of this effort is summarized in a comment attributed to General Ulysses S. Grant, who said that the Union owed as much to Jay Cooke as to all of its generals. Cooke came to the island at least twice each year, spending many hours with friends and family fishing the nearby waters of Lake Erie. Cooke regularly invited members of the clergy – of various denominations – to the island, and encouraged theological discussion that was surprisingly ecumenical for the time. Salmon Chase, Rutherford B. Hayes, and William Howard Taft were also among the many visitors to Cooke’s summer home.
Cooke Castle on Gibraltar Island was constructed in 1864 and 1865 by civil war financier Jay Cooke. Located within Put-in-Bay harbor on South Bass Island, the island served as a summer residence for Cooke and his family until it was acquired by The Ohio State University trustee Julius Stone for the university in June 1925. Stone’s goal was the establishment of a lake laboratory named in honor of his father Franz Theodore Stone.

Today, Gibraltar Island is the home of Stone Laboratory, a full-service lake laboratory and summer campus for scientists and students from across the Great Lakes region. Ohio Sea Grant manages all operations at Stone Lab, including summer classes for more than 200 college students, and a Lake Erie Science Field Trip and conference program for grades 5 through adults.

Cooke Castle was constructed using local limestone, and original carpentry work in the library and plaster features on the ceiling still remain today. The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Landmarks in 1966. Renovation and rehabilitation of the castle building began in 1998 with roof replacements and window repairs, including the import of authentic period glass from France. Mortar restoration was completed in 2000, and construction of porches that followed the original exterior design completed the return of Cooke Castle to some of its former glory.

Support from businesses and individuals is encouraged. If you would like to support Ohio Sea Grant’s preservation efforts, tax-deductible donations to the Cooke Castle Fund can be made at go.osu.edu/donate.

The Gothic style tower is topped with crenellations, and distinctive hood moldings outline the castle windows.

Cooke’s family visited the island at least twice a year.

Members of the family were musically talented and often performed for guests.

The first floor library exemplifies the beautifully crafted Victorian architectural details found throughout the castle.

This view from the southwest was taken in 1901, but the house looks much the same today.