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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Castalia Trout Club

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 604 Washington Street

City or town: Castalia State: Ohio County: Erie

Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Barbara Power</u>	DSHPO for Inventory & Registration	<u>October 9, 2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Lisa DeLine
Signature of the Keeper

12/2/19
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/clubhouse
AGRICULTURE/fishing facility, fish hatchery
LANDSCAPE/natural feature, pond
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation, fly fishing stream

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/clubhouse
LANDSCAPE/natural feature, pond
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation, fly fishing stream

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _Wood, Metal_____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Castalia Trout Club is located in the village of Castalia, Ohio. Castalia is located in Margaretta Township in western Erie County, 6 miles southwest of Sandusky. The Castalia Trout Club nomination encompasses all of the Club's historical buildings, bridge structure, and Blue Hole site as well as the entire fishable portion of the Club's stream from its entry under North Washington Street to its exit at the bottom of the Race consisting of 138.3 acres with 5.2 miles of Cold Creek diverted throughout the heavily wooded property and maintained for fly fishing. The stream's sections holding trout are known as the Outer (Blue) Stream, the Upper Stream, the Meadow Stream, and the Race. The Club property terminates at the foot of its portion of the Race where Cold Creek flows into the adjoining property of the State of Ohio on which the Ohio Department of Natural Resources takes advantage of the high quality water guaranteed by the Club's upstream stewardship to operate a hatchery for steelhead trout that the State uses to stock the various rivers of northeast Ohio flowing into Lake Erie. The Club property is separated from neighboring properties by a long private entrance drive and is not visible from the road or any other property. The Castalia Trout Club Co. owns, in addition to the nominated property, the origin springs of Cold Creek and their pond in the middle of Castalia, Ohio, and its outlet stream leading through the town and under North Washington Street, both of which are easily accessed by the public and are not considered part of the Club facility.

Included in the nominated property is a legendary trout stream originating at springs on Club property and has the unusual characteristic of never freezing and remaining between 48 and 54 degrees year round, ideal for trout, a significant spring with a large pond known as the Blue Hole, and the historic tufa rock entrance gate associated with Blue Hole's years as a tourist attraction. The nomination includes the Club's four main contributing historic structures located in a compound on a section of the property: (1) a large three story Clubhouse which serves as the social center and sleeps 19, (2) a separate Dining Hall connected by (3) a Footbridge spanning the stream, and (4) a Cottage for guests which sleeps 12. A fifth contributing historic structure located in close proximity is the former Hatchery building. All of these buildings were constructed of wood frame between 1879 and 1896, except the Footbridge has an iron frame with a wood deck. All of the contributing resources have remained in their original condition and have been continuously used as designed to the present, except the Hatchery building is no

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longer in active use. Noncontributing buildings are a new combined hatchery and nursery, an associated building housing an aeration system for water entering the hatchery, the remnants of the former Blue Hole visitor building now used for storage, a multi-bay garage, an equipment storage shed, and the former grinding building where food was once prepared for nursery trout. The nominated site and associated historic buildings and structures have a high level of historic integrity, conveying their historic significance and character-defining features through their location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Site – Contributing (Footbridge, reconstructed 1971, The Race, Outer (Blue) Stream, Upper Stream, Meadow Lower Stream, Blue Hole, Blue Hole Entrance)

The Castalia Trout Club is entered from a long drive off of State Route 269 (N. Washington Street). The drive is lined with trees. Additional trees are spaced 10 feet apart located along the perimeter of the Club's land. The site includes the Race running through the site and connecting to the two distinct water features, the Outer (Blue) Stream, the Upper Stream, and Blue Hole all situated at the southern (upper) end of the site, and the Meadow Lower Stream, adjacent to the Race in the northern (lower) portion of the site.

The Bellevue-Castalia Karst Plain is a land form developed by the breakdown of limestone, dolomite, and gypsum, creating a landscape of sinkholes, caves, large springs, and streams. Surface water draining in rock fractures generates the subterranean aquifer system running beneath Huron and Erie counties. Its water comes up to the surface through natural springs, namely Cold Spring supplying Cold Creek, the water source making the Castalia Trout Club site possible. The water flows northward with Cold Creek emptying into Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie.¹

The Race was dug in 1816 to connect the former mill on site to Cold Creek. The Race connects to Cold Creek at the northwest corner of the Club site. The Race runs roughly along the western edge of the nominated Club property where it connects with the Meadow Stream, the extensive stream defining the lower portion of the Club stream and the Upper Stream and Outer (Blue) Stream making up the southern portion of the Club site. (Photo 0005)

The Blue Hole was formed in 1820 as first a pond created by the backup of water from the former mill and dam, and then due to additional pressure developed into a sink hole. Blue Hole measures 75 feet in diameter with a depth of 45 – 50 feet with clear blue spring fed water charged with limestone. The Blue Hole empties an estimated 7,000,000 gallons of water into the streams daily. (Photo 0027)

In 1889 fifty-six acres were added adjoining the Race which serves as the water source for the Meadow Lower Stream, the highly acclaimed “crookedest water course in existence.” The

¹ Glenn C. Kuebeler, *Castalia, Cold Creek, and the Blue Hole*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), 7.

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stream meanders back and forth, forming great loops roughly 100 feet apart then connecting back to The Race at the northwest corner of the site. Club member Frank C. Hubbard described what he called the beauties of this portion of the stream, "...a system of curves, rapids, pools, hiding places for trout, as nature could hardly imitate."² The Meadow Stream was deepened in 1899. The favorite pools, dams, sections of stream are named after members of the Club, such as Sweeney's Section, Beebe's Delight, Bowman's Bay, etc. (Photos 0030, 0031)

In 1890 the former mill was demolished and the lower pond was converted to a meadow. This meadow includes the Upper Stream and the "tortuous channel" of the Outer (Blue) Stream, fed by the waters of the Blue Hole. The Outer (Blue) Stream designs include "sinuous, curving bends creating numerous pools and rapids, desirable features for the fish and fisherman."³ (Photo 0028)

The streams are 5.2 miles in total length constructed on 104 acres of land. No significant alteration of the stream has been made since the late 19th century other than the addition of several low riffle dams to improve the oxygen content of the water. Low cast concrete bridges (replaced the earlier wood plank bridges) are constructed at numerous points across the streams, enabling fisherman to reach the Clubhouse within ten minutes from anywhere on the property. Large trees are planted throughout the property and along the streams wild rose and other bushes are planted creating ideal hiding spots for the trout.

The public entrance to the Blue Hole includes an asphalt entrance and parking lot located near North Washington Street in 1930. The tufa-rock entrance, constructed by Charles Eggert, has a wide center archway for automobiles flanked by round arched wooden pedestrian gates on either side. The center archway has battered pillars supporting a metal arch sign identifying "Blue Hole" (lettering has been removed). The public area was electrified in 1933, and the big Blue Hole letters over the arch were illuminated along with vertical colored lights on the two supporting pillars (lighting has been removed). (Photos 0032-0033, Figure 12)

The Clubhouse and Cottage are located on the west side of the Cold Creek Race near the bank and approximately 30 yards apart. The Clubhouse is connected from its large porch onto a Footbridge across the stream to the Dining Hall about 15 feet from the east bank of the Race. The Footbridge was reconstructed with similar iron and wood materials in 1971 to the same style. (Photo 0020) These three original historic buildings and bridge form a complex used as a social center, fish cleaning facility, meeting rooms, sleeping quarters, and dining.

Clubhouse, 1879, 1894, 1906, John Newton Richardson, Cleveland, architect; George Feick & Company, Sandusky, contractor -- Contributing

The first clubhouse of the Castalia Trout Club was a small two story building erected in 1879. The present Clubhouse was built in 1894 as a two and ½ story wood frame building incorporating the first clubhouse. The first floor has wood clapboard siding and the wood

² Frank C. Hubbard, *History of the Castalia Trout Club*, (Columbus: Lawrence Press Co., 1895) 14.

³ Ibid

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shingled second floor flares out creating a very shallow overhang where it meets the clapboard siding. (Photo 0002) The site slopes down to the Race, and the Clubhouse's limestone foundation opens to a recessed porch supported by square brick piers and wood posts on the east side facing the stream. A deep porch wraps around the Clubhouse first floor on the front half of the west side, across the south side, and along the east and north sides overlooking the Race. (Photos 0002, 0005, 0006, Figure 2) The east elevation features a second floor sleeping porch with hipped roof extending from the main roof, similar broad eaves and wood posts support the open porch (later enclosed with 1 over 1 double hung wood windows), the wood clapboard base flares out and is incorporated into the first floor porch roof. (Photo 0003) The west elevation features an oriel bay window with large stained glass window comprised of 4 separate windows each topped by a transom, stained glass frieze windows are located just below the eave. (Photo 0001) Around the corner from this feature on the south side is a small oval window with wood trim. Windows throughout are original with first floor large 2 over 2 wood double hung windows and 6 over 1 wood double hung window on the second floor. First floor windows are paired flanking a single door on the south and east side, with additional single windows and doors spaced along the east, west, and north elevations. Second floor has two paired windows on façade and single windows spaced along the east, west, and north sides.

The Clubhouse is topped by an asphalt shingled cross-gabled hipped roof with wide, deep eaves supported by exposed rafter tails and punctuated with hipped roof dormers on west and east sides. Large gable roof wood shingle dormers with overhang project from roofline on front and rear of the Clubhouse. Dormer windows are diamond pane wood casements. In 1906 the one story wood clapboard sided Tackle Room was added the north side of the Clubhouse extending out from the one-story rear projection of the Clubhouse. The Tackle Room has a brick chimney on its north elevation, five tall 1 over 1 double hung wood windows on the east and west elevations and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails matching the Clubhouse and topped by a cupola. (Photo 0004)

The Castalia Trout Club Clubhouse has a brick basement and limestone foundation just above the stream level which houses a boiler and utilities and opens onto the Race on the east side; storage of barrels of liquor was another use during Prohibition. The first floor with the principal entry from the drive to the west side consists of a large social living room with an original stone fireplace and original woodwork (Photos 0007, 0008, Figure 3), a smaller meeting room with original wood cupboards, a fish cleaning room, a Bar Room with the original wood cabinets assigned to members and a fireplace (Photos 0009, 0010, Figure 4), a large Tackle Room with the tall lockers for each member's rods and equipment and a large brick fireplace with stone mantle (Photo 11, Figure 5), a small lavatory in essentially original condition, and the original stair to the second floor with original woodwork and stained glass window at the foot of which is still found the original rack for members' rods (additional rod racks are attached to the clapboard siding on the east porch). (Photos 0012, 0013) The first floor rooms all have original wood beaded board paneling and hardwood floors. The first floor is surrounded on the east and south sides by the original wide covered wood porch looking over the Race below. The second floor consists of a screened sleeping porch, a large bedroom with three beds and original furniture and wood cabinets, one double bedroom, one larger and five small single bedrooms, two bathrooms, original wood lockers for members' clothing in the hallways and the large three bed room, and

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the original stair to the third floor with original woodwork and additional original stained glass windows. (Photos 0014, 0015, 0016) The third floor consists of an unaltered single large open dorm style room with five beds and a large bathroom with wood paneled walls. (Photos 0017, 0018, 0019) The upper floors all have original woodwork and hardwood floors. In 1906 improvements were made to the bath and toilet facilities on the second and third floors, along with the Tackle Room addition.

Dining Hall, 1879 – Contributing

A Dining Hall was constructed on the opposite side of the Race from the first clubhouse in 1879 and connects to the 1884 Clubhouse over the Race via the footbridge. The Dining Hall is two-story wood frame building with wood clapboard siding and asphalt shingle gable roof with decorative bargeboard featuring a simple incised design. (Photo 0021) The main gable roof building has a full shed roof porch supported by wood posts and diagonal brackets across the west front elevation facing the Race. The single wood door main entrance is off center on the west front. Several one story gable roof wings extend off from the main building to the north, south, and extending out from the rear (east) elevation. A screened porch with shed roof is off the rear portion of the north side. The windows are 6 over 1 wood double hung with decorative wood window heads featuring a scroll design. The front one story north and south wings feature gable roof dormers and a paired window on the north wing's side elevation. The interior has original beaded board paneling, woodwork, and hardwood floors. (Photos 0022, 0023, Figure 6) The Dining Hall has its large member space for meals and kitchen on the first floor, living quarters for the resident manager on the second floor, and an adjoining office area.

Cottage, 19th Century, 1895 -- Contributing

A separate Cottage for guests was built at an unknown time in the 19th century but moved to its present site just north of the then new Clubhouse in 1895. The Cottage is a one story gable roof rectangular building with board and batten wood siding and concrete block foundation. A hipped roof porch with wood posts and railing runs along the east elevation facing the stream. (Photos 0024, 0025) The Cottage is on one floor and consists of eight bedrooms with 12 beds, a small central lounge area, and two bathrooms. The interior features plain wood window and door trim and baseboards.

Hatchery, 1896 -- Contributing

The Hatchery was built in 1896. The one story building is wood frame with clapboard siding and steeply pitched gable roof with wide eaves supported by diagonal brackets. The peak of the gable on the south front elevation features a wood sunburst bracket. The south front has two single doors and an upper level loft door. The west and east side elevations have five window openings. All door and window openings have been boarded. According to a 1904 article in *Field and Stream* the hatchery measures 24 feet x 50 feet. During its operation the building contained sixteen hatching tanks, each measuring 18 feet x 18 inches x 8 inches, and pipes connecting to the stream outside to keep a steady flow of water to the tanks.⁴ Evidence of this operation can be seen by the two pipes coming out of the front of the building. (Photo 0026)

⁴ L. J. Ryall, "The Castalia Trout Stream," *Field and Stream*, 1904.

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Non-Contributing – Hatchery/Nursery, former Gift Shop (storage), Garage, Grinding Building, Equipment Shed

The Blue Hole Gift Shop was built c. 1930s. The log exterior of the gift shop was not preserved, and the surviving core of the building is a storage facility for Castalia Trout Club supplies. The building does not retain its historic appearance. The other non-contributing buildings have been constructed outside the Period of Significance. Aside from the new Hatchery building which is located in open land slightly set off from the historic core of the Club property, the other new buildings are small and do not distract from the overall historic appearance and character of the Castalia Trout Club.

Historic Integrity Assessment

Essentially unchanged since the early 20th century, the Castalia Trout Club displays an extremely high level of historic integrity. The property conveys its significance as an exclusive sportsmen's club associated with the history of recreational trout fishing and the early conservation movement in Ohio, and natural tourist attractions through its location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Castalia Trout Club's location in relationship to the underground aquifer source for Castalia Springs and Cold Creek as well as its placement in the larger Lake Erie region were essential to its development as a trout stream and tourist attraction and remain intact. The distinctive trout stream configuration and natural setting are intact and all of the historic buildings and structures retain their original design and materials. The historic core of club buildings including the Clubhouse, Dining Hall, and Cottage all have their original wood siding of clapboard, shingle, and board and batten; large open porches overlooking the trout stream and interior spaces with original finishes and details, still used for their original purposes. The overall setting of the private trout fishing club, fish hatchery, and scenic sightseeing location exist today, little changed and retaining feeling and association from its historic beginnings.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- CONSERVATION
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1879-1971

Significant Dates

1879
1894

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Richardson, John Newton
Feick, Johann Georg (aka George)
George Feick & Company

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Castalia Trout Club is nominated under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C for significance in the areas of Conservation, Recreation, Social History, and Architecture. It is believed that the Castalia Trout Club is the oldest, and that its historic buildings are the oldest fishing club structures, in the State of Ohio. Founded in the 1870s, the private trout club and trout preserve illustrates the role of sportsmen and sportsmen's clubs in the early Conservation Movement in Ohio and the country. The Castalia Trout Club earned a national reputation for the propagation of trout and during the late 19th and early 20th centuries its hatchery supplied their own streams, as well as provided fish for the State Conservation Division and other trout clubs in the United States. The Castalia Trout Club reflects Castalia's natural phenomena of the underground waters supplying Cold Creek as the source of private trout fishing, fish hatcheries, and scenic sightseeing. The Club land includes the Blue Hole, a natural tourist attraction in the Lake Erie region popular during the early-mid 20th century. The collection of wood frame buildings including the Club House, Dining Hall, and Cottage overlooking the scenic curving trout streams reflect the influences of 19th century picturesque, resort architecture designs. Hailed by expert fish culturalists, "Castalia affords all the attractive and practical features of the best stream fishing in the world." ("A Unique Artificial Trout Stream, the Castalia Trout Club at Sandusky, Ohio, USA, *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, 1903). The Period of Significance begins in 1879 with the founding of the club and development of the trout streams and ends in 1971, roughly the fifty-year cut off and reflecting the ongoing recreational and social activities at the Castalia Trout Club.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early History of the Region and Castalia

The first recorded sighting of Cold Creek was by Maj. Robert Rogers and his British Colonial Rangers on return from an excursion from Montreal to Detroit and Mackinac in September 1760. A gristmill was erected by Docartus Snow at the origin of Cold Creek in what is now Castalia, Ohio in 1810, and a Race was dug to direct the major flow approximately seven miles to the outlet into Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie at Venice, Ohio. The damming of the water for Snow's gristmill caused a large spring known as the Blue Hole to appear in 1820. A second mill for production of paper was later built in 1839 on Cold Creek near the Blue Hole, was subsequently converted to a gristmill, and operated until 1888 when it burned. The foundation of that mill still exists near the original Hatchery building.

The area of Castalia, Ohio was a part of the Firelands, so named as land compensating for loss of property and damages from extensive burning by British forces in Connecticut during the Revolutionary War. The Firelands had been included in a strip of land claimed by Connecticut in the charter given to the colony by Charles II in 1662 running westward from its northern and southern boundaries to the Mississippi River. It lost control of the portions included in the states

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of New York and Pennsylvania but continued to claim the remainder from the western Pennsylvania border. When the original states ceded their western land claims to the new federal government, Connecticut resisted until 1786, and in the last of the cessions reserved the most northerly portion. An Act of Congress in 1800 officially recognized Connecticut's Western Reserve as running 120 statute miles west from the Pennsylvania line. In 1792 the Connecticut General Assembly had quitclaimed to the "sufferers" 500,000 acres as compensation for their property losses during the War. This area, now located in Huron and Erie counties, was mostly swampland and wilderness. The absentee Connecticut proprietors of the Firelands entered into the treaty of Fort Industry in 1805 with the native Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, and the Ottawas, Chippewas and some of the Pottawatamies residing on the Huron River. The land obtained by the Connecticut quitclaim and the Indian treaty was not surveyed until 1808, and many Connecticut owners then sold their land claims. A small number of settlers entered the Firelands at scattered locations in 1808. The first settlers arrived at current Castalia from New York in 1810, and the first cabin and a gristmill were built on what became the property of the Castalia Trout Club Co. in what is now the center of Castalia. The village of Castalia was laid out in 1836 by Davidson Hadley & Company. A second mill for the production of paper was constructed on what is now Club property near the Blue Hole in 1839, and a series of additional mills was built in the following years downstream along Cold Creek. During most of the 19th century these mills provided the sole support to farmers and residents of northwest Ohio and southern Michigan to process their grain. Later in the 20th century Portland cement operations became a primary economic source for Castalia.

History of the Castalia Trout Club

Brook trout were first introduced into Cold Creek in 1868 by John Hoyt, the owner of the Castalia Milling Company, at the urging of Dr. Elisha Sterling, a Cleveland, Ohio physician and naturalist. The water of Cold Creek maintained its temperature throughout the year, rising at 48 degrees from a limestone aquifer and never freezing or warming beyond about 54 degrees. This habitat was recognized by Dr. Sterling as ideal for trout. The Cold Creek Trout Club Co. was formed in 1879 with capital stock in the amount of \$1275 divided into \$15 shares, leased the sole fishing privileges from the Milling Company for \$50 per year, and built a small clubhouse and dining hall. Dissatisfaction with the Milling Company's control of the water led to a new club being formed as the Cold Creek Sporting Club Co. in 1886 with increased capital, and it bought the entire plant, property and water rights of the Milling Company, including the original springs and millpond in the center of the town of Castalia, the connecting stream, the Blue Hole and the upper portion of the Race for \$20,000. The name of that reorganized club was changed in 1890 to The Castalia Trout Club Company and has remained so ever since. That newly organized Club constructed an additional stream diverting a portion of the flow with bends, deep holes and riffles in 1889 and 1891. George W. Baker, a prominent engineer of Cleveland and a member, surveyed and laid out the new Meadow Stream which was constructed using picks, shovels, wheelbarrows, and a gang of Italian laborers under the direction of August Miller from downstream. Small wood plank walking bridges were installed at that time to facilitate access by fishermen to all portions of the stream; those locations have been retained for the subsequent 125 years. The first rainbow and brown trout were introduced at the conclusion of this project in

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1891. Since then the Castalia Trout Club has had 5.2 miles of prime trout stream within its private grounds devoted exclusively to fly fishing by members and their guests.

A second unrelated club was formed downstream (i.e. to the north) from the Castalia Trout Club slightly later in 1881 as the Castalia Sporting Club when rights to the water exiting the Castalia Trout Club's Race were leased to the Union Club of Cleveland. This was commonly known as the "Lower Club." Its property was sold in 1936 to a company headed by William Levis of Toledo, president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, which called it Castalia Farms. The original clubhouse built in the late 1890s was torn down in 1937, and a new clubhouse was constructed. In 1959 Castalia Farms was sold to John W. and Daniel M. Galbreath of Columbus who became members of the Castalia Trout Club in 1959 and 1983, respectively. Since 1965 it has operated as a private management retreat for Owens-Illinois executives and guests. The Castalia Farms hatchery and spring were sold again privately in 1992 then subsequently acquired by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources in 1997 and used to raise steelhead and rainbow trout for release into northern Ohio streams. The former Castalia Sporting Club property is not included in the nominated property but merely adjoins it.

Members had the initial convenience of two parallel railroad lines with tracks across their stream between the Blue Hole and the clubhouse, the Big Four (the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad) and the Lake Erie and Western (later known as the Nickel Plate Railroad) with a depot building directly across North Washington Street (previously known as Railroad Street) from the Castalia Trout Club property. From 1907 to 1938 the Lake Shore Electric streetcar ran from east of Cleveland to Toledo with a stop on Depot Street at the east side of North Washington Street just where the Club's stream entered its private property. The advent of easy automobile travel caused the LSE to go out of business in 1938. (Figure 9)

The Race, along which the historic structures of the Club are located, was dug around 1816 to direct the flow from the origin springs in Snow's millpond to Lake Erie, drain the surrounding swamp for farmland usage, and provide reliable power for additional mills. The Club has carefully preserved and maintained its portion of the original Race and provided stewardship to the quality and quantity of high grade water for the entire seven mile length of Cold Creek since the 1870s after the original mills ceased operation. It is no exaggeration to observe that Cold Creek and its origins on the property of the Castalia Trout Club are inseparable from the creation, history and survival of the community of Castalia and indeed of the entire surrounding Margaretta Township.

Recreation of the highest order has been the focus of the Castalia Trout Club since its origination in 1879 after the successful introduction of trout into Cold Creek on the Club's current property in 1868. Theodatus Garlick, a Cleveland surgeon and Vice President of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, had been successful in the artificial fertilization of brook trout eggs in vitro in 1853 and built the first fish hatchery in the United States in Cleveland. He wrote in 1858 that the brook trout "is found from our most northern States as far south as Virginia—rarely in the western States. In a few streams in north-eastern Ohio they were found in abundance, thirty or forty years since, and a few are yet to be found on the head waters of the Chagrin river; but in a very short period of time they must become extinct, unless measures are taken for their

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reproduction.” Another Cleveland physician, Dr. Elisha Sterling, took this warning seriously. He recognized the suitability of the water of Cold Creek for the propagation of trout, obtained some eggs, hatched them and raised the trout in a pen constructed for the experiment on Cold Creek where they reproduced. When the enclosure broke the escaped trout stocked the stream for the first time. The Club has provided trout from its own hatchery continuously since 1896. The first fish were all brook trout, the only native form of trout east of the Mississippi. Beginning in 1891 the Club planted both rainbows (from the west) and browns (brought to the U.S. from Germany). In 1960 the Club’s experiments in its hatchery successfully produced a hybrid of female browns and male brooks known as tigers. All four varieties of trout have been in the water of the Castalia Trout Club ever since.

The first version of the Club was formally incorporated as the Cold Creek Trout Club by three incorporators from Castalia and two from Sandusky. Its stated purpose as a corporation was “fishing, hunting and pleasuring, propagating fish and protecting game.” Those objectives have remained the focus of the Club for the succeeding 140 years, except the members never pursued hunting and contented themselves with perfecting fish culture, fishing, protecting the environment and stream quality, and maintaining superb habitat for animals and birds. Capital of \$1,275 was sufficient for the initial undertakings.

One of the incorporator Sandusky residents was the Sheriff of Erie County; the other was a prominent hardware merchant. One of the incorporator Castalia residents was a significant farmer; a second was a leader of the Castalia community; the background of the third is unknown. The Club had 22 members its first year: four from Castalia, including Jeremiah Atwater as the first president, six from Sandusky, four from Cleveland, three from Indiana, and the remainder from various Ohio towns. Atwater was the leading citizen of Castalia having been elected to virtually every available public office as justice, town clerk, town treasurer, trustee, real estate assessor, and a member of the school board for 35 years. Among the other charter members were John W. Oswald, who was both a devoted fly fisherman and founder of the oldest commercial photography firm in Toledo, and D.W. Cross who had been a Cleveland pioneer, lawyer, developer of Ohio’s coal fields, and a leading industrialist, as well as the organizer and first Secretary of the Cleveland Grays, a socially notable military organization, and an acknowledged “authority on rod and gun” with numerous contributions to various sportsman publications. All members were considered prominent citizens and avid sportsmen. Another thing most of the early members had in common was that they were veterans of the Union army who had fought in the Civil War. Many were active in veterans organizations. Thus these fishermen of varied backgrounds and locales were eager to enjoy each other’s company and to escape into what they considered to be an experience in nature for a few select men who were relatively accomplished anglers.

The somewhat modest origin of the Club with little more than fishing rights on leased water soon expanded with the addition of both facilities and greatly increased and improved fishing opportunities. With the reorganization of the first Club by incorporation of the second as its replacement and the infusion of multiples of the former capital (from \$1,275 to \$30,000), larger buildings were created, and more importantly the existing stream was extended in two new sections known as the Upper Stream and Blue Stream, and the Meadow Stream with large

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additions to the original mileage. These substantial riparian improvements had the further benefit of draining surrounding swamp lands and creating significantly upgraded wildlife habitat.

A notable consequence of the need for increased financial resources for these ambitious plans was an evolution of the leadership and membership. Just two of the initial incorporators became incorporators of the second version of the Club. Of the 22 members in the Club's first year, only four continued as members of the second version of the Club. One of the new incorporators was Jeremiah Atwater who had been an original incorporator, the first president, but he was accompanied by only two other residents of Castalia. During its initial ten years of existence until the 1888 reorganization, the Club had at various times had 13 Castalia members, 33 from Sandusky, 42 from Cleveland, 22 from Toledo, five from Indiana, three from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, two from Chicago, and 19 from various other Ohio towns. John Zollinger became president in 1886 and continued for the next 36 years. In the three years of the second Club (before the final corporate name change in 1890) only 38 remained from the 137 former members, and the demographics shifted notably with 44 from Cleveland, ten from Sandusky, nine from Toledo, three from Castalia, and seven from various other places. It was apparent that the expense of the Club's expanded physical presence had the consequence of skewing the membership to the more affluent.

Fishing at the Club has always been strictly of the "purist" form using artificial flies initially made popular by Sir Isaac Walton and later perfected by H.G. Halford on the River Test in southern England in the 19th century. The characteristics of Cold Creek bear a striking resemblance to the famed British chalk streams where fly fishing was first developed with its clear limestone rich water, continuous flow, and low drop in elevation. No bait fishing or other forms of lures have ever been allowed. There are no fish except trout in Cold Creek. A high waterfall near the mouth of Cold Creek prohibits infiltration of other varieties of fish from Lake Erie.

The angling prowess and dedication of everyone, members and guests alike, is recorded by individual daily catches in bound books covering more than a century. The total annual catch has varied between 2,000 and 14,000 since records began being kept in 1888 but never fewer than 9,000 in the last 65 years. A fish of more than four pounds is noted for the fisherman in the daily register. The largest fish in each category of Rainbow, Brown, Brook and Tiger is always mounted and displayed on the Bar Room wall with the member's name and date until replaced by a new record breaker.

While fly fishing is the *raison d'être* of the Castalia Trout Club, it cannot be denied that cordiality and bonhomie among the members is an equally fundamental factor in the enjoyment and perpetuation of the Club for 140 years. Dining service began in 1879. Extraordinary meals-- including the unvaried breakfast of oatmeal, toast, English muffins, homemade strawberry, peach and rhubarb jams, blueberries and strawberries, both scrambled and poached eggs, bacon, and pancakes, supplemented by filet mignon and champagne on the opening weekend closest to

April 1 and the occasional special request sausage gravy over homemade biscuits-- are legendary. All meals have been served family style for well over a century at a long dining table.

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When present, the Club President always occupies the head of the table; otherwise the most senior member sits there. A member intending to drink wine is obliged to provide enough bottles to serve all. Bar Room yarns and frequent imbibing from the members' ample stocks of beverages promote cheerfulness and a separation from daily cares. Those cares fade far away in the summer afternoons on the Clubhouse porch over the stream with the predictable and welcome Castalia Trout Club mint juleps mixed for over a hundred years by a well-schooled staff using mint from the Club's own patch and taking a break from preparing the fish caught that day. At one time years ago a private label Castalia Club Rye was produced and provided to the Club by Bergin and Brady Company of Columbus, and Castalia Club cigars were available for 8 cents apiece in boxes bearing the image of the Clubhouse and Footbridge on the lid. The club's proximity to Lake Erie and its bootleggers bringing liquor from Canada during the Great Depression facilitated an ample storage of barrels in the basement of the Clubhouse near stream level to support member and guest conviviality. In 1928 a rule was adopted instructing employees to report to any Director a delivery by bootleggers to the Clubhouse. The only recorded disapproval concerning liquor storage was when the family of a deceased member showed up to remove his barrel.

These pleasures have been enjoyed over the life of the Club by something over 525 members over 140 years, all men. In addition to U.S. Presidents, at least one U.S. Senator, Tom L. Johnson, the famous reforming Mayor of Cleveland in the early 20th century, and other civic figures, the Club has always been a sought after place of escape and relaxation for captains of industry and other business and professional leaders. One elderly former business leader and widower was asked at age 90 about his fondness for the Club and responded "it's a sanctuary; I come here to escape." "What are you escaping?" "Casseroles" was the explanation. For many years that sanctuary status was protected by strict limitations on women, as was common practice in men's clubs during the late 19th and early 20th century. For a considerable length of time women were permitted to fish only in designated months, only in a specified portion of the Race, and never on Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays. Until 1945 women ate in a separate room and were not allowed in the Clubhouse or even on its porch. These policies have been steadily abolished over the subsequent decades, but even now only men are eligible to become members, and non-members must be accompanied by a member.

In recent years members have included the CEOs of major Ohio companies and institutions such as Ashland Chemical, BF Goodrich, Cardinal Health, the Cleveland Clinic, The James Cancer Center (Ohio State University), Key Bank, Kroger, Lubrizol, Nationwide Insurance, Ohio Bell, Orvis, Ross Laboratories, and Sohio (BP), among numerous others, as well as the senior partners of Ohio's largest law firms and founders of many other notable enterprises. While most members have been Ohio residents, over 50 have been from other states as far separated as Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma, Idaho, New Mexico, and California. The Castalia Trout Club is valued by its actual and prospective members and their guests for its solitude, fly fishing for impressive trout, unique stream, and the companionship of gregarious fellow fishermen. The Club has had numerous well known members divided into four equal groups: residents of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, plus an At Large category. The membership has been strictly limited (maximum of 45 until 1969, 48 until 1979 and since then has never exceeded 60) and has been by invitation only with

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the unanimous approval of all members. Among the members have been judges, founders and CEOs of many Fortune 500 companies, other noted industrialists, prominent lawyers, highly regarded physicians, successful entrepreneurs, various Ohio elected officials, and such well known men as Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, and John W. Bricker, not to mention a cast of notorious characters adding to the Clubhouse atmosphere and stories. When a famous guest without great skill was expected, an extra supply of easy to catch trout fresh from the nursery was frequently added to convenient pools near the Clubhouse so the unwary novice could have a pleasant experience. One of the more recent recipients of this treatment was former Governor George Voinovich who thoroughly enjoyed his visit and surprising (to him) catch of trout. The water of the Blue Hole has insufficient dissolved oxygen to support fish life until it exits and runs over a series of aeration dams; so a standard initiation for a new member for decades was to require him to catch a trout in the Blue Hole, an impossibility providing an enjoyable spectacle of frustration for the other members.

The spring on the Club property known as the Blue Hole was considered a fascinating natural phenomenon first appearing in 1820 following a collapse of surface land creating a large sinkhole filled with crystal clear water from the underground aquifer. Visibility is at least 50 feet. The popularity of the automobile made visitation by tourists easier in the early 20th century, and in order to control the influx the Club improved the Blue Hole site, built a gift shop and had it operated commercially beginning in 1925 when the tract surrounding the spring was leased to Leonard Hacker and Clair Goodwin. They then built observation platforms and comfort stations (all since removed) and charged admission. A new asphalt entrance and parking lot were located near North Washington Street in 1930 with a tufa-rock archway which still stands. The public area was electrified in 1933, and the big Blue Hole letters over the arch were illuminated from dusk until closing at 11:00 p.m. with vertical colored lights on the two supporting pillars. Hundreds of thousands of visitors were attracted with peak visitation occurring from the 1930s through the 1960s. A log cabin style gift shop sold refreshments and a variety of post cards and souvenirs. Tourism interest in such natural attractions waned beginning in late 20th century due to competition from an increasingly wider variety of travel destinations and choices. The resulting cost compared to the small profit of this operation led the Club to close the public Blue Hole operation in 1990.

Criterion A: Early Conservation Movement and the Castalia Trout Club

19th century Americans were fascinated with the bountiful American landscape. Its majesty inspired American artists and writers to celebrate the American landscape through large-scale landscape paintings, poetry, and literature depicting wilderness and the awe-inspiring power of nature. Nature was seen as a moral, spiritual, even patriotic inspiration. Likewise during the late 19th and early 20th centuries a "leisure revolution" expanded the number and types of sports and recreational pursuits available to Americans, coupled with the growing availability of leisure time resulting from the increasing industrial, urban lifestyle of many Americans as the country steadily grew to be more urban than rural. Ohio reflected these trends, growing from sparsely populated early settlements to crowded industrial cities; sports and recreation replaced the rigors of a primarily outdoor life, as well as providing relaxation and diversion from urban life and work demands.

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Since the late 18th century, American men of different classes, ages, races, and ethnicities, established men's clubs to foster comradery, conversation, debate, education, and business relationships. Clubs served as refuges from the pressures of work, family, where like-minded men gathered to discuss, recreate, make connections, contacts. Typically clubs were private and achieved status through the exclusiveness of membership and practices, creating private spaces excluding or limiting the participation of women, and segregated by class with mostly upper – middle class membership. The social and recreational history of the Castalia Trout Club reflect the broader pattern and characteristics defining men's clubs during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

During the Post Civil War period, hunting and fishing became more popular as sports and leisure time was spent pursuing these outdoor recreations. Sportsmen's clubs, like the Castalia Trout Club, formed with the underlying desire for comradery, while also fostering a code of conduct among true sportsmen. This code included practicing proper etiquette in the field (or on stream), giving game a sporting chance, possessing an aesthetic appreciation of the whole of the context of sport, including a commitment to its perpetuation. The Castalia Trout Club demonstrates the typical practices of sportsmen clubs by keeping large acreage in natural condition, self-regulated number and size of fish. Sport hunting and fishing developed an appreciation for nature with sportsmen joining together to preserve their recreation.⁵

American sportsmen who hunted and fished for pleasure were the first to grow concerned with the depletion in region after region throughout the country of game fish, birds and wildlife, challenging the long-standing myth of inexhaustibility of nature. The role of the sportsmen and the growth and development of sportsmen's clubs, particularly wealthier men concerned about the loss of wildlife and wilderness as a recreational resource, led and supported the growth of the American Conservation Movement beginning in the 1850s.⁶ The Castalia Trout Club reflects this pattern through its membership, practices, development of the site and stream, and concern for the propagation and preservation of trout in Ohio. United States Presidents Grover Cleveland, an early advocate for conservation practices, and Theodore Roosevelt, who made conservation of American wilderness a priority of his administration, were members. Cleveland joined in 1893 and Roosevelt in 1904. A 1904 *Field and Stream* article describes a Club visit by Cleveland mentioning he spent two days and caught 26 fish.⁷

Conservation generally refers to the act of consciously and efficiently using land and natural resources. Conservation as a movement began in the U.S. with the American sportsmen who came to the realization that unchecked waste of wildlife and their habitats had led to the extinction of some species, while others were at risk. As early as the 1850s there was a growing public concern for fish conservation through fish culture, the science and work to develop new strains of fish and restock depleted waters, especially at state levels.⁸ The fish culture movement was the first environmental crusade to capture a significant number of the American public's

⁵ John F. Reiger, *American Sportsmen and the Origins of Conservation*, (New York: Winchester Press, 1975) 56.

⁶ Reiger, 20-21.

⁷ L. J. Ryall, "The Castalia Trout Stream, *Field and Stream*, 1904.

⁸ Conservation Movement Timeline, United States Library of Congress, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron1.html>. Accessed July 2019.

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attention and interest.⁹ Theodatus D. Garlick introduced fish culture into the U. S. with articles such as *Treatise on the Artificial Propagation of Certain Kinds of Fish* first published in 1857. By the 1870s American fish culturists such as Dr. Elisha Sterling were making new discoveries, hatcheries were put into operation restoring trout to depleted waters, and new species were introduced to regions where they had not previously existed. The Castalia Trout Club demonstrated these changes with their hatchery and fish propagation practices overseen by long time superintendent of their hatchery and trout preserve, Andrew Englert.

During the 1870s a number of key factors associated with the beginning of the Conservation Movement began to develop. During this time federal and state-level measures were created for conserving fish and game as well as increased grassroots efforts to obtain wise use of the country's natural resources. In 1871 the U.S. Fish Commission was established as the first federal agency created to address the conservation of a specific natural resource. In Ohio the first official body to address wildlife conservation matters was a three-member Ohio Fish Commission created by an act of the General Assembly in 1873. The Commission's duties were largely concerned with investigation and recommendation. A new five-member commission, called the Commission of Fish and Game, was appointed in 1886. It further provided for the appointment of fish and game wardens to enforce the fish and game laws. That Commission operated until 1913 when it was replaced with a Fish and Game Division within the State Board of Agriculture. Another major change took place in 1929 when the state Legislature abolished the Division of Fish and Game and created a Division of Conservation headed by commissioner who was appointed by the State Director of Agriculture. Ten years later (1939) the Division of Conservation and Natural Resources was established by legislative action, becoming the Ohio Department of Natural Resources in 1949.¹⁰

Beginning in the 1870s the publication of national magazines, *American Sportsman* (1871), *Forest & Stream* (1873), *Field & Stream* (1874), *American Angler* (1881), provided a means of communicating and raising awareness among American sportsmen. These journals included articles on hunting, fishing, natural history and conservation topics. Dr. Elisha Sterling, the expert on fish culture responsible for introducing trout into Cold Creek wrote articles for *Forest and Stream*. *Country Life in America* (1901) featured articles celebrating pastoral suburban life and raised more widespread awareness about conservation causes of the protection/preservation of forests, fish, wildlife, and natural landscape.¹¹

The Castalia Trout Club reflects the growth of sportsmen's clubs during the 1870s. In 1874-75 almost 100 sportsmen organizations formed all over the country.¹² By 1878, 34 organizations nationwide were devoted to "pleasures of angling and the protection/propagation of fish."¹³ The founding of the Castalia Trout Club was described in the 1889 *History of Erie County*: "attracts to its club house many of America's largest capitalists, and the name Castalia is as familiar in

⁹ Reiger, 52.

¹⁰ *The Ohio State Journal of Science*, Vol. XLVIII, November, 1968, no. 6.

¹¹ Conservation Movement Timeline, United States Library of Congress, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron1.html>. Accessed July 2019, Reiger, 30.

¹² Reiger, 40-43.

¹³ Conservation Movement Timeline.

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sporting circles as the Adirondacks or Ranglely Lakes.”¹⁴ The Castalia Trout Club, the older trout club of the two exclusive clubs in Castalia (Castalia Sporting Club the other), described as “one of the most unique and most exclusive angling clubs in America.”¹⁵ By 1915, the *Sportsman’s Directory and Yearbook*, listed roughly 70 gun, sports, fishing clubs in Ohio.

The Castalia Trout Club reflects the importance of sportsmen’s clubs in the early conservation movement and played an important role in Ohio’s conservation efforts. The Club’s founding, distinctive trout stream, buildings and setting are featured in articles in *Field and Stream* (1904), *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* (1903), *Forest and Stream* (1891, 1914), and *Country Life in America* (1909). The *Field and Stream* article describes in detail the Club hatchery and fish propagation process including the layout of the spawning stream (300 feet long divided into 8 sections, 3 nursery ponds).¹⁶ The article in *Country Life in America* uses the unique Castalia Trout Club’s trout stream as the example for how a country estate could add a trout stream to the property. The illustration of the Club’s trout stream shows the spawning stream which closely resembles Theodatus Garlick’s pond diagram. (Figures 7, 8) While not identical, the Castalia Trout Club version displays characteristics discussed by Garlick including: water supplied by underground springs, designing a stream in a zigzagging manner to create a larger stream within a confined lot size, designing a succession of ponds to keep younger fish separated from older ones, and the use of aquatic plants.¹⁷ The *Country Life in America* article calls out the depletion of trout in eastern states streams, reinforcing the importance of replenishing trout streams as evidenced by the Castalia Trout Club’s hatchery and contributions to fish culture.¹⁸ The 1914 *Forest and Stream* article distinguishes Castalia Trout Club as the “only real brook trout fishing in Ohio.”¹⁹ Another article described Castalia Trout Club as “one of the most satisfactory trout preserves that one can find in America.”²⁰

Throughout the early 20th century the Castalia Trout Club trout production topped other state sources. The Club stocks its own stream and sells eggs to the State of Ohio and other trout clubs. In 1902, 400,000 eggs were hatched and 100,000 eggs in 1907, compared to 5,000 - 32,000 in other Ohio streams.²¹ In 1913 the Club hatched 600,000 eggs and planted 325,000 yearlings in its stream. During the 1930s the State Conservation Division purchased trout from the Castalia Trout Club for placement in Ohio streams, 3,000 rainbow trout in 1937 for placement in Mad

¹⁴ Lewis Case Aldrich, *History of Erie County, Ohio*, 1889, 482. Beginning in the mid-1800s, sportsmen journeyed to Ranglely Lakes, a ruggedly pristine region in Maine to fish brook trout and salmon.

¹⁵ “Exclusive Fishing Clubs Have Two Trout Streams for Private Use,” *Akron Evening Times*, December 28, 1913, Newspapers.com, accessed August 2019.

¹⁶ L. J. Ryall, “Castalia Trout Stream,” *Field and Stream*, 1904.

¹⁷ Theodatus Garlick, *The Artificial Propagation of Certain Kinds of Fish*, Cleveland, 1857.

¹⁸ C. M. D’Enville, “Making an Artificial Trout Stream,” *Country Life in America*, April 1909, 619-620.

¹⁹ “Three Trout Streams in Castalia,” *Forest and Stream*, Vol. 83, 1914, 52.

²⁰ “The Problems of Ohio Sportsmen,” *Outing*, Vol. 40, 1902, 285.

²¹ Distribution of Fish/Eggs (Brook Trout), Ohio, Fiscal Year 1907.

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River in Logan County,²² 5,000 previously purchased from the Club.²³ In 1939 over 1,000,000 brook and rainbow trout were hatched.²⁴

Criterion A: Blue Hole as a Natural Attraction and Tourism in the Lake Erie Region

Beginning in the 19th century the search for natural beauty became an important factor in travelling for pleasure as well as sport and recreational pursuits. Resort hotels centered around mineral springs, Chautauqua located in wooded or lakefront settings, and the development of National Parks all drew upon nature as an attraction and tourism destination. For most tourists the search for nature was geared more for pleasure with natural attractions often reduced to familiar terms in an attempt to humanize nature. This often resulted in attractions focused around scenic natural curiosities, frequently promoting the little understood as potentially frightful or mysterious.²⁵

Just as with the growth of sports and recreation, the increase in leisure time expanded travel and tourism in America in the late 19th and early 20th century. Coupled with the expansion of leisure time was the growing affordability of automobiles and the improvement of roads and highways. Between 1920s-1930s more leisure hours and a higher standard of living coincided with the beginning of American auto travel for pleasure. The 10-day, 2 week vacation became the standard, coupled with improved highways and greater auto-ownership resulted in the car vacation. From the end of World War I through the 1940s road and highways significantly improved with the completion of hard-surfaced roads for most state routes. In Ohio during the 1920s thousands of miles of roads were improved and a national route, the Lincoln Highway (US 30) cut across northern counties. By the 1950s and 1960s the network of highways created by the Federal Highway Act were under construction, and the Ohio Turnpike crossing northern Ohio opened in 1952. Between 1921 and 1940 railroad travel decreased by 22% while auto travel increased by 6 times. By 1935, 85% of vacation travel was by auto, and Americans spent almost 5% of their income on vacation.²⁶ Pent-up buying power and even more leisure time after World War II resulted in large numbers of vacationers traveling by auto. By 1950 the majority of Americans travelled, if only short distances.²⁷

The Blue Hole on the Castalia Trout Club's grounds opened to the public in 1925 reflecting the increase in automobiles and leisure travel. The natural attraction became a popular destination and was widely promoted on billboards, travel publications, postcards and newspaper advertisements.

Blue Hole's promotion illustrates the emphasis on describing natural attraction as mysterious curiosities, and in exotic terms. The WPA *Ohio Guide*, describes the Blue Hole: "On State

²² At the time Mad River was the only public location for trout fishing in Ohio, *Ohio Guide*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1940, reprint 1946.

²³ *Sandusky Register*, May 9, 1937.

²⁴ *Sandusky Register*, July 4, 1940.

²⁵ John A. Jakle, *The Tourist, Travel in Twentieth Century North America*, Lincoln NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1985, 64-66.

²⁶ Jakle, 169.

²⁷ Jakle, 301.

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Route 269 is the Blue Hole, a beautiful spring, 75 feet in diameter that daily exudes 7,000,000 gallons of water into the winding race nearby. The spring's blue measureless depths reveal iridescent wonders. The similarities of an Alpine village, or a mountain side farm, or a medieval castle... visitors come from all parts of the world."²⁸ The *Ohio Guide* mentioned as other nearby natural wonders, Crystal Rock Caves and Glacial Grooves State Park (Kelley's Island). A post card, showing the Blue Hole entrance, reads: "Sportsman's paradise where nature carved a fairyland, more beautiful at night... a sight never to be forgotten, a dreamland, inconceivable where one can crystal-gaze in water rather than glass." Newspaper advertisements called out the Blue Hole as a natural curiosity: "Visit the mysterious Blue Hole, Ohio's Greatest Natural Wonder," "Give yourself and family a One Day Vacation." Roadside signs were placed along many routes through northern Ohio saying "Castalia Blue Hole. Don't Miss It."

During the 1940s and 1950s tourism developed an outdoor orientation with scenery, fishing, camping, and hiking as popular travel choices. Another trend in tourism was regional promotion as a concept providing tourists with a means of organizing the diversity of sights encountered in travel.²⁹ In celebration of Ohio's centennial in 1953 SOHIO, The Standard Oil Company in Ohio, published a booklet, *Let's Explore Ohio*, dividing the state into several distinct regions and highlighting each region's tourist attractions.

The general area around Sandusky Bay was "Ohio's Lake Erie Vacationland." The booklet highlighted the region's "excellent facilities for fishing, boating, picnicking, and bathing."³⁰ The booklet emphasized Ohio's natural attractions, reflecting the trend for outdoor vacations and visits. It stated, "Ohio has many attributes making it a delightful state for the motorist seeking interesting recreation for his family – a wealth of State parks and forests, delightful beaches along Lake Erie, an increasing number of inland lakes, and beautiful scenery throughout its area."³¹ In the Lake Erie section much emphasis was placed on natural and scenic attractions, including the Blue Hole at Castalia:

"One of the most popular vacationland sections of the Great Lakes is the Lake Erie island area in Lake Erie off of Sandusky, largest freshwater fishing port to U. S. Fishing, swimming, boating are the top sports along the white sand beaches and the blue waters of Lake Erie. State and Federal fish hatcheries are here and there are caves and caverns to explore. Tourism attractions included: Glacial Grooves on Kelley's Island, Blue Hole, near Castalia, famous artesian spring flowing from a deep underground grotto at a rate of 7,000,000 gallons daily; Seneca Caverns, south of Bellevue."³²

The Blue Hole was widely popular and hosted large crowds of visitors from its opening into the 1960s. An August 30, 1934 *Sandusky Register* article reported that "an average of 1,000 persons a day have clicked the turnstile at the Castalia Blue Hole during the month of August," according to August C. Webb Sadler, secretary-treasurer of the Castalia Trout Club. Sadler also stated the

²⁸ *Ohio Guide*, 376-77.

²⁹ Jakle, 199.

³⁰ *Let's Explore Ohio*, SOHIO, The Standard Oil Company, OH, 1953, 22.

³¹ *Let's Explore Ohio*, 1.

³² *Let's Explore Ohio*, 22-24.

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number “reflected the largest amount of visitors in the history of the place.” “Night crowds have been large and visitors have been delighted with the charm of the spot, brought out by novel lighting system.” By the 1960s school groups were regular visitors to the Blue Hole and the *Sandusky Register* cited over 150,000 visitors to the Blue Hole Park each year.

Criterion C: Architecture Significance

The 1894 Clubhouse was designed by architect John Newton Richardson of Cleveland, Ohio and built by contractor George Feick of Sandusky, Ohio. These men were prominent figures in Ohio architecture and construction.

Richardson emigrated from Scotland in the 1860s. In 1870 Richardson joined Frank E. Cudell to form the architectural firm of Cudell and Richardson, one of the most important architectural firms practicing in Cleveland during the 1880s. Cudell and Richardson designed some of the most significant buildings in Cleveland including the Root McBride Building (1884), the Perry-Payne Building (1888), St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church (1873) (demolished), St. Stephen’s Roman Catholic Church (1874), the Franklin Circle Christian Church (1874-1883), and the Hannes Tiedemann Residence (1881). After the partnership dissolved in 1890, Richardson went on to design the Powerhouse at Elm and Riverbend St. (1892) and the Jennings Apartments (1898). All of these properties except the powerhouse are National Register listed.

The Clubhouse for the Castalia Trout Club shows the diversity in Richardson’s architectural designs. His work with Cudell and on his own are mostly commercial and religious buildings, the Clubhouse is a significant example of his later work. The Clubhouse shows Richardson’s interpretation of resort/club architecture, reflecting late 19th century eclectic mix of Queen Anne/Shingle styles to create a picturesque complement to the natural surroundings. The Clubhouse incorporates architectural characteristics seen in 19th century resort hotels, camp meeting cottages, and rustic lodges. These character-defining features include the deep inviting wrap around porch, broad overhanging eaves, clapboard and shingle wood siding, wood paneled interiors, functional plan with emphasis on fresh air and circulation with large windows and sleeping porch. These design features are oriented to the enjoyment and interaction with the natural surroundings.

The family name Feick is synonymous with buildings and construction projects in Erie County and elsewhere in Ohio. Johann George Feick came to Sandusky from Germany in 1866, joining his brother Adam as contractors in the firm Adam Feick & Brother. The firm’s specialty was stone construction, building many of Sandusky’s large public buildings using the area limestone. After the death of Adam in 1893 the company became George Feick & Company. The firm built many important buildings such as multiple churches (First Congregational (NR), Zion Lutheran (NR), and St. Mary’s Rectory (NR) in Sandusky, and St. Joseph’s at Marblehead, Ohio), the law building at Ohio State University in Columbus, several large primary buildings at Oberlin College (including Finney Memorial Chapel (NR), the Carnegie Library (NR), Warner Gymnasium, Severance Chemical Laboratory (NR), Rice Memorial Hall, the Men’s Building, Keep Cottage (NR), and the Jacob Dolson Cox Administration Building (NR)), numerous community libraries (New London, Milan, Norwalk (NR), Shelby (NR), and Mansfield (NR), Ohio), Erie County Jail (NR), Erie County Infirmary (NR), Sandusky High School, Edwards

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Gymnasium (NR) and the Pfeiffer Natatorium (NR) at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, the Savings Bank (NR) and Mohican blocks in Mansfield, Ohio, the railway station in Painesville, Ohio, the Feick Building (NR) in Sandusky, the IOOF Temple (NR) in Sandusky, and the Wyoming State Capitol in Cheyenne, Wyoming along with multiple residences built by George Feick (John Mertz House (NR), Taylor-Frohman House (NR), and John Stang House (NR), all in Sandusky).

Conclusion

The Castalia Trout Club is significant for its role in shaping the early conservation movement in Ohio through its extraordinary trout stream and trout preserve. The Club helped to introduce trout to Ohio streams and through its hatchery and propagation aided in the stocking and replenishing of trout streams in Ohio and elsewhere in the country. The influence of the Club's members illustrates the significance of late 19th and early 20th century sportsmen's clubs in defining conservation practices. The Blue Hole is a significant representation of a natural attraction contributing to the tourism history of the Lake Erie region. The Clubhouse and other historic buildings on the property are important examples of 19th century recreational architecture in the Lake Erie region. The club buildings add to an understanding of the type and appearance of the recreational architecture associated with the history of the Lake Erie region.

The Castalia Trout Club is the only historic trout club remaining in the Castalia area with a continuous history as a sportsmen's club and historic site. Two additional trout clubs operated in the Castalia area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The trout stream site of the former Castalia Sporting Club (later Castalia Farms) is currently not used for trout fishing. The Rockwell Springs Trout Club located southwest of Castalia was founded in 1900. Trout fishing is still available at the site, however the streams were renovated in 1995-2001 and the 1903 clubhouse has been incorporated into a new modern lodge facility.

The Castalia Trout Club is not nominated under National Register criteria D for archaeological significance. Archaeological investigations of the foundation remains of the former mill and the land surrounding the Race may have the potential to yield important information about the earlier milling activities at the site.

Castalia Trout Club
Name of Property

Erie County, Ohio
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Aldrich, Lewis Cass. *History of Erie County Ohio* (1889).

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron1.html>. Accessed July 2019.

D’Enville, C. M. “Making an Artificial Trout Stream.” *Country Life in America*.” April 1909: 619-620.

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“Exclusive Fishing Clubs Have Two Trout Streams for Private Use.” *Akron Evening Times*. December 28, 1919.

Frohman, Charles E. *A History of Sandusky and Erie County*. (1965).

Garlick, Theodatus, M.D. Vice President of Cleveland Academy of Natural Science. *A Treatise on the Artificial Propagation of Fish*. The Ohio Farmer. (1858).

“Gone Fishing,” *Fortune magazine*. (May 1964).

Hinsdale, B. A. “The Sale of the Western Reserve.” *II Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Publications*. (1893).

Howe, Henry. *I Historical Collections of Ohio*. (1896).

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Hubbard, Frank C. *History of the Castalia Trout Club*. Columbus, OH: Lawrence Press Co. (1895).

Jakle, John A. *The Tourist, Travel in Twentieth-Century North America*. Lincoln NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1985.

Castalia Trout Club
Name of Property

Erie County, Ohio
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Kuebeler, Glenn C. *Castalia, Cold Creek and the Blue Hole* (2007).

Newberry, Prof. John Strong. *Geological Survey of Ohio*. vol. II. (c.1869).

Niebergall, Ernst. *The Club House*, Photograph in Charles E. Frohman Collection, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, Fremont, Ohio. (1909).

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Peck, Col. E.C. *History of the Castalia Trout Club*. (1945).

Peeke, Hewson L. *A Standard History of Erie County, Ohio*. (1916).

Quick, Ellen Burggraf. *Quick's Castalia History*. (1966).

Reiger, John F. *American Sportsmen and the Origins of Conservation*. New York: Winchester Press, 1975.

Rogers, Maj. Robert. *Report of Expedition to the Western Forts* (surrendered by the French and Indians). (1760).

Ryall, L. J. "The Castalia Trout Stream." *Field and Stream*. 1904.

Ryan, Daniel J. "From Charter to Constitution, Concerning the Cession of the Western Reserve." *V Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Publications* (1898).

The Sandusky Register. "Castalia Trout Club Hatchery Will Observe First Year of Work Today." July 4, 1940.

"Sees Best Trout Season on Record." *Plain Dealer*. (March 28, 1914)

Smith, Rev. H., and Harvey Fowler. "Incidents of the Early History of Margareta." *The Friends Pioneer*. (1860).

"Three Trout Streams in Castalia." *Forest and Stream*. Volume 83. 1914: 52.

Williams, W.W. *History of the Firelands, Comprising Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio* (1879).

Castalia Trout Club
Name of Property

Erie County, Ohio
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: The Castalia Trout Club

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 138.3

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.412736 | Longitude: 82.810988 |
| 2. Latitude: 41.412720 | Longitude: 82.801290 |
| 3. Latitude: 41.408507 | Longitude: 82.803600 |
| 4. Latitude: 41.401240 | Longitude: 82.808566 |

Or

Castalia Trout Club
Name of Property

Erie County, Ohio
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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Castalia Trout Club National Register nomination boundary is shown on USGS Castalia Quad Map with the coordinates of the corners of the boundary marked and listed above. See also Castalia Trout Club, Parcel Map.

The boundary includes a large contiguous parcel with the Club's fishable portion of Cold Creek plus the spring known historically as the Blue Hole which supplements the flow of Cold Creek, and all of this fishable property is located within a private area restricted to Club members and their guests. This is a contiguous large parcel containing the portion of Cold Creek within the private property owned by The Castalia Trout Club Co. from the entry of the stream under North Washington Street in the southwest corner to the bottom of the Race where the stream exits onto the land of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources at the northwest corner and largely along the easterly side of the Club's stream.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary includes all historic buildings, structure and site associated with the history and significance of the Castalia Trout Club. All of the stream within these boundaries is used exclusively for trout fly fishing. The property to the north is owned by the State of Ohio and occupied by its Department of Natural Resources fish hatchery; to the east is farmland; to the south is both more farmland and village residences; and to the west are more residences and woodland.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Leslie W. Jacobs, Director, with assistance by Barbara Powers, Ohio History Connection

organization: Castalia Trout Club Co.

street & number: 1710 Woodstock Rd.

Castalia Trout Club
Name of Property

Erie County, Ohio
County and State

city or town: Gates Mills state: Ohio zip code: 44040
e-mail les.jacobs2012@gmail.com
telephone: 216-396-9816
date: 1 April 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Castalia Trout Club

City or Vicinity: Castalia

County: Erie

State: Ohio

Photographer: Steven Sessler (Photos 1-31), Barbara Powers (Photos 32-34)

Date Photographed: March 2019 (Photos 1-31), August 2019 (Photos 32-34)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 34, west front of Clubhouse looking east
- 2 of 34, south side of Clubhouse looking north

Castalia Trout Club

Erie County, Ohio
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- 3 of 34, east rear of Clubhouse and Footbridge looking west
- 4 of 34, north side of Clubhouse looking southeast
- 5 of 34, north side of Clubhouse and Footbridge looking south
- 6 of 34, east side of Clubhouse porch connecting to Footbridge looking southeast
- 7 of 34, living room of Clubhouse looking northeast
- 8 of 34, original furniture of Clubhouse living room looking west
- 9 of 34, bar room of Clubhouse looking north into fish cleaning room
- 10 of 34, bar room of Clubhouse looking south with several original member cupboards
- 11 of 34, tackle room of Clubhouse with members lockers looking north
- 12 of 34, original rod rack at base of Clubhouse stair to second floor
- 13 of 32, Clubhouse stair to second floor with original stained glass bay window looking west
- 14 of 34, original member lockers in Clubhouse second floor hall looking northeast
- 15 of 34, original furniture and more member lockers in a Clubhouse second floor bedroom looking southwest
- 16 of 34, Clubhouse stair to third floor with original stained glass window looking west
- 17 of 34, Clubhouse third floor dorm room looking south
- 18 of 34, Clubhouse third floor dorm room looking north
- 19 of 34, Clubhouse third floor bathroom
- 20 of 34, Footbridge connecting Clubhouse porch to Dining Hall over Cold Creek Race looking southeast
- 21 of 34, Dining Hall looking southeast
- 22 of 34, Dining Hall interior looking south
- 23 of 34, Dining Hall interior looking northeast
- 24 of 34, Cottage looking northeast
- 25 of 34, Cottage looking south
- 26 of 34, Original Hatchery looking northwest
- 27 of 34, Blue Hole looking southeast
- 28 of 34, Cold Creek Stream looking north
- 29 of 34, Cold Creek Stream flowing into millpond near Blue Hole and original Hatchery looking east
- 30 of 34, Cold Creek Stream
- 31 of 34, Cold Creek Stream
- 32 of 34, Blue Hole Entrance looking east
- 33 of 34, Blue Hole Entrance, left side pedestrian gate, looking east
- 34 of 34, Blue Hole Entrance, right side pedestrian gate, looking east

Figures

1. Historic Photograph by Ernst Niebergall of Clubhouse, Footbridge, Dining Hall, and Race, looking north, c. 1909
2. Clubhouse looking northwest, photographer unknown, 1922
3. Clubhouse living room looking north, photographer unknown, 1922
4. Clubhouse bar room looking southwest, photographer unknown, 1922
5. Clubhouse tackle room looking north, photographer unknown, 1922
6. Dining Hall looking southeast, photographer, unknown, 1922

Castalia Trout Club
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7. Pond Plan, Garlick, *Treatise of the Artificial Propagation of Certain Kinds of Fish*, 1857
8. "Map of the crookedest watercourse in the world, the Castalia Club's trout stream," *Country Life in America*, April 1904
9. Historic postcard, "Trout Fishing at Castalia, near Toledo," Ohio History Connection
10. Historic postcard, "Mill Pond, Fish Hatchery, Blue Hole," Ohio History Connection
11. Historic postcard, "The Famous Blue Hole – In Ohio's Lake Erie Vacationland," Ohio History Connection
12. Historic postcard, "Blue Hole Entrance." Ohio History Connection
13. Cartoon/Promotion, *Sandusky Register*, June 28, 1931
14. Advertisement, *Logan Daily News*, June 25, 1958

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Park Service

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ERNST NIEBERGALL Photographer

Castalia Trout Club Clubhouse in Winter / c. 1909

Figure 1: Historic Photograph by Ernst Niebergall of Clubhouse, Footbridge, Dining Hall, and Race, looking north, c. 1909
(Source: The Charles E. Frohman Collection, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Library & Museum, Fremont, Ohio)

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National Park Service

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Figure 2: Castalia Trout Club, Clubhouse looking northwest, photographer unknown, 1922. (Source: Castalia Trout Club)

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Figure 3: Castalia Trout Club, Clubhouse living room looking north, photographer unknown, 1922.
(Source: Castalia Trout Club)

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Figure 4: Castalia Trout Club, Clubhouse bar room looking southwest, photographer unknown, 1922. (Source: Castalia Trout Club)

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Section number Supplemental Materials Page 5

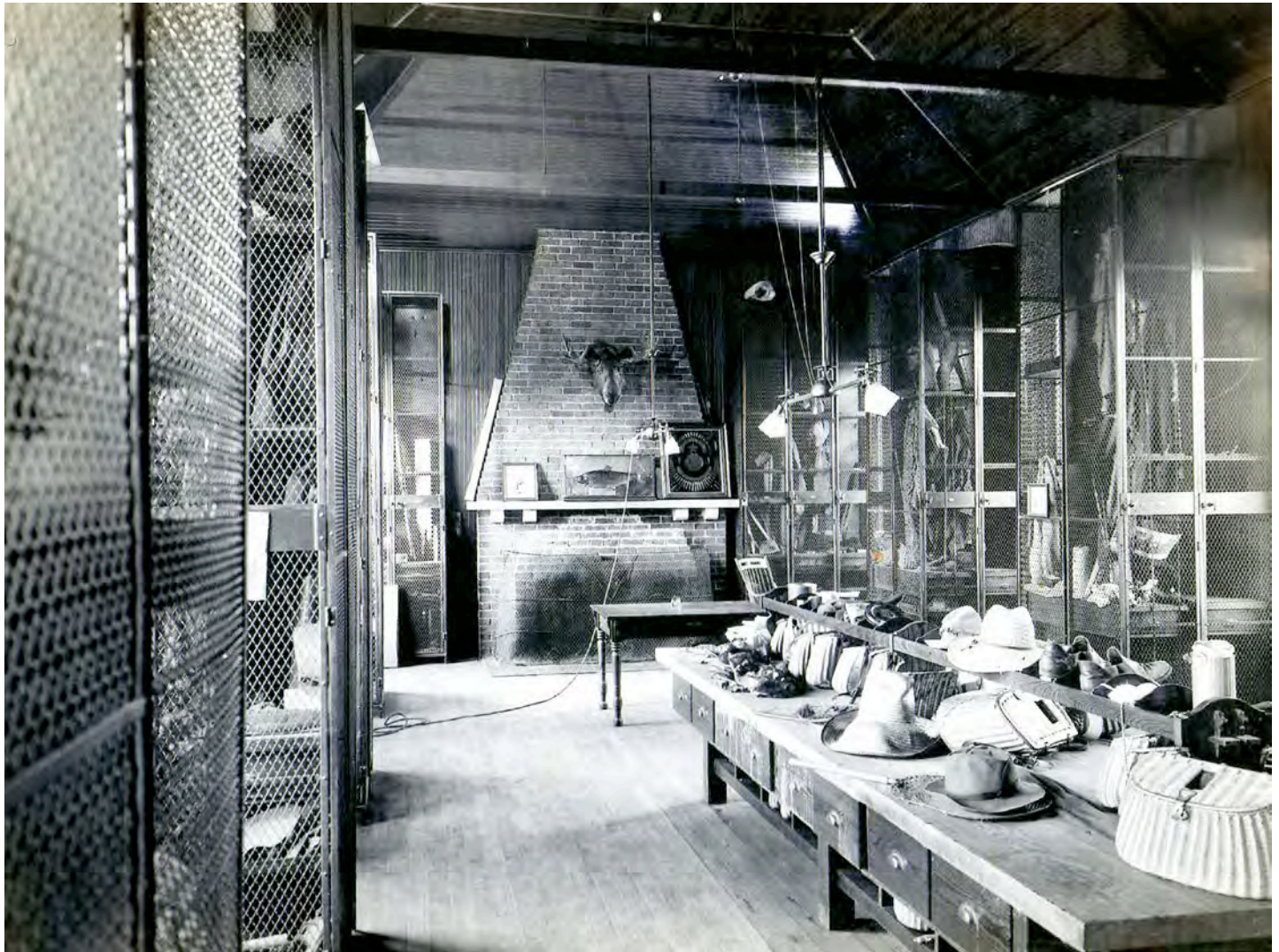


Figure 5: Castalia Trout Club, Clubhouse tackle room looking south, photographer unknown, 1922.
(Source: Castalia Trout Club)

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Figure 6: Castalia Trout Club, Dining Hall looking southeast, photographer unknown, 1922. (Source: Castalia Trout Club)

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Castalia Trout Club

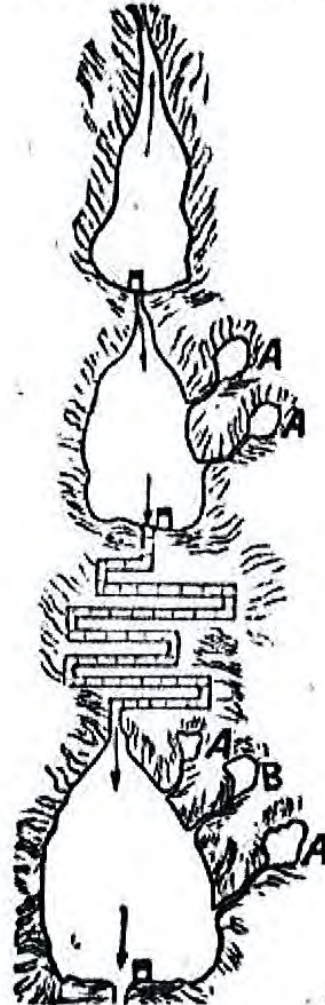
Name of Property
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Page _____

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PONDS.



This cut will convey to the reader an idea of the plan adopted by Prof. Ackley and myself.

Figure 7: Pond Plan, from Garlick, *Treatise of the Artificial Propagation of Certain Kind of Fish*, 1857
(Source: Books.Google.Com, accessed July 2019)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Castalia Trout Club

Name of Property

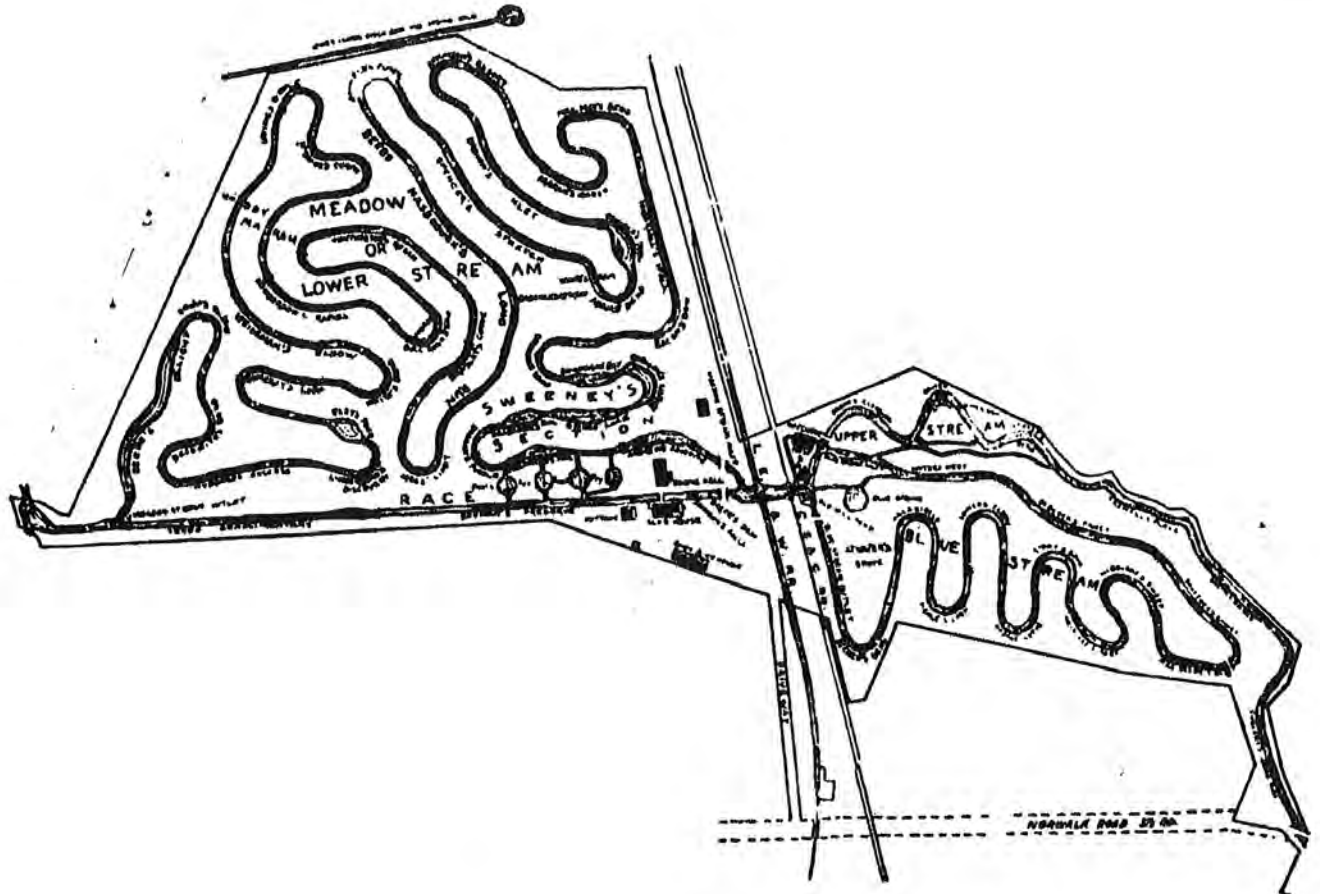
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Map of the crookedest watercourse in the world, the Oastalia Club's trout stream

Figure 8: "Map of the crookedest watercourse in the world, the Castalia Club's trout stream," *Country Life in America*, April 1904. (Source: Books.Google.Com, accessed July 2019)

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National Park Service

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Figure 9: Castalia Trout Club, historic postcard, “Trout Fishing at Castalia, Near Toledo, Ohio”
(Source: Ohio History Connection)

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Figure 10: Castalia Trout Club, historic postcard, “Mill Pond and Fish Hatchery, Blue Hole, Castalia, Ohio. (Source: Ohio History Connection)

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Figure 11: Castalia Trout Club, historic postcard, “The Famous Blue Hole, Castalia, Ohio”

(Source: Ohio History Connection)

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Figure 12: Castalia Trout Club, historic postcard, “Blue Hole Entrance, Castalia, Ohio”

(Source: Ohio History Connection)

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Figure 13: Castalia Trout Club, historic cartoon/promotion, *Sandusky Register*, June 28, 1931. (Source: Newspapers.com, Ohio Collection, accessed August 2019)

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National Park Service

Castalia Trout Club
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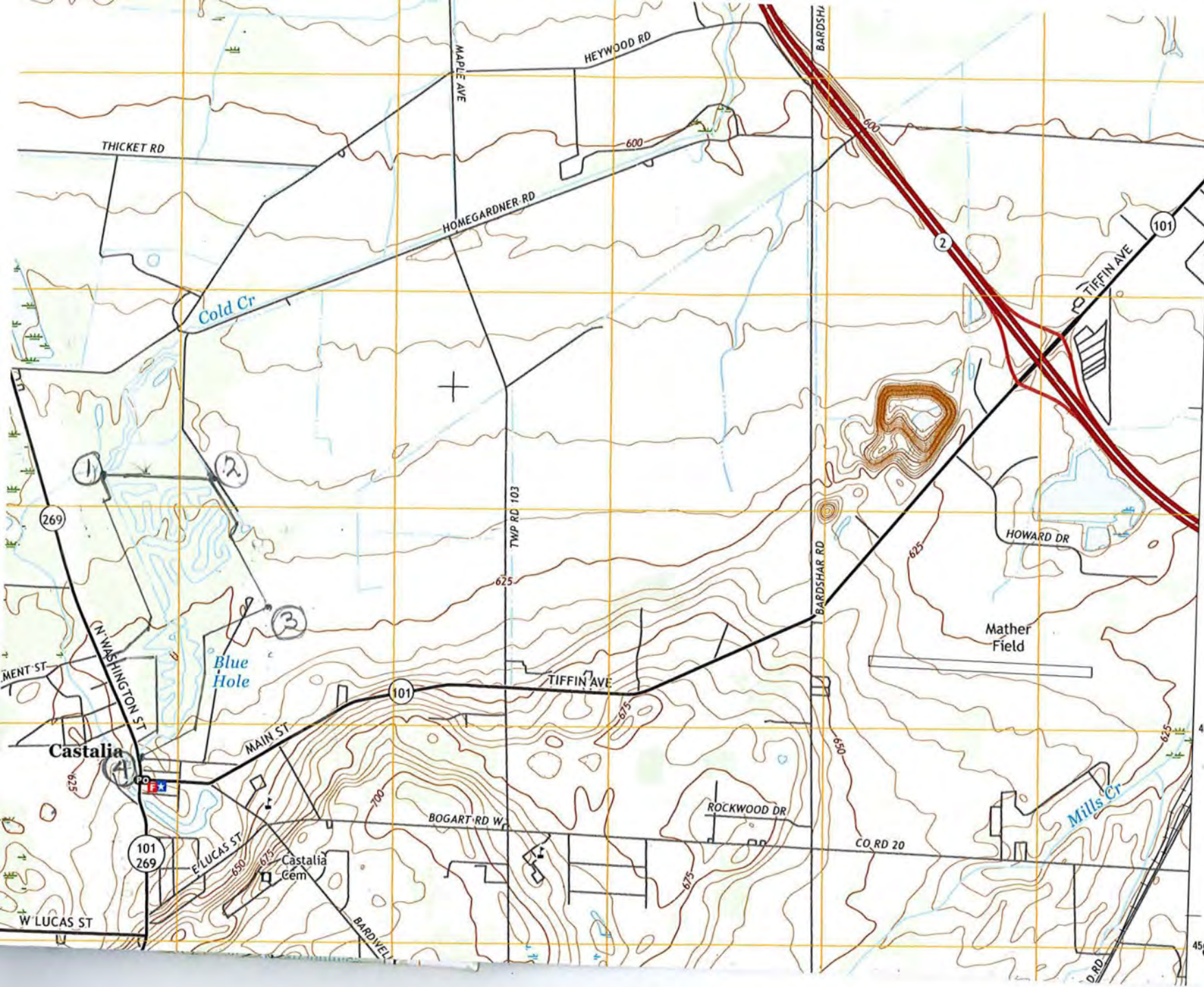
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Figure 14: Castalia Trout Club, historic advertisement, *Logan Daily News*, June 25, 1958. (Source: Newspapers.com, Ohio Collection, accessed August 2019)



4588 Castalia
Trout
Club
Erie County
OH

- 1. 41.412736
82.810988
- 2. 41.412720
82.801290
- 25' 3. 41.408507
82.803600
- 4586 4. 41.401240
82.808566

4585

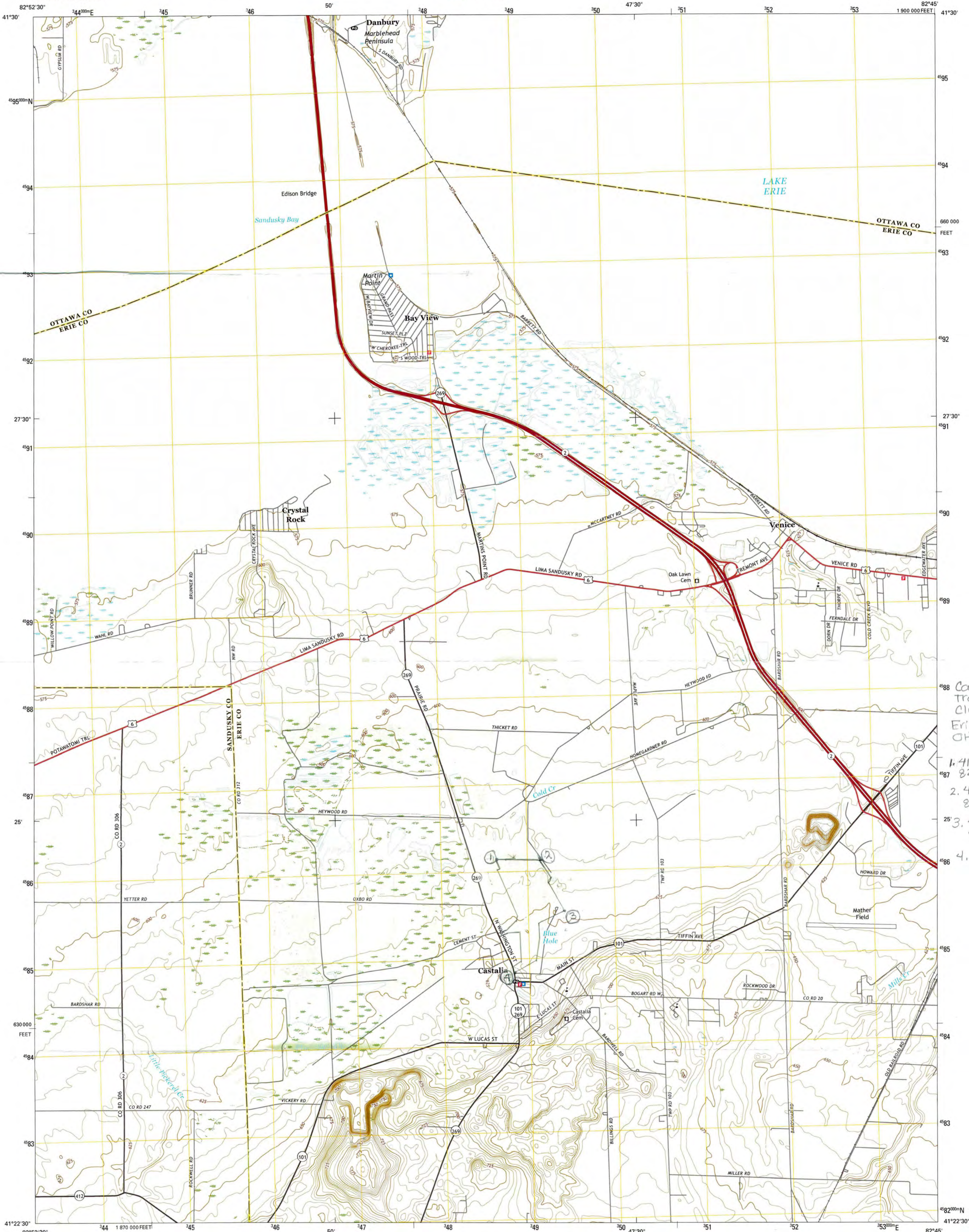
4584



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

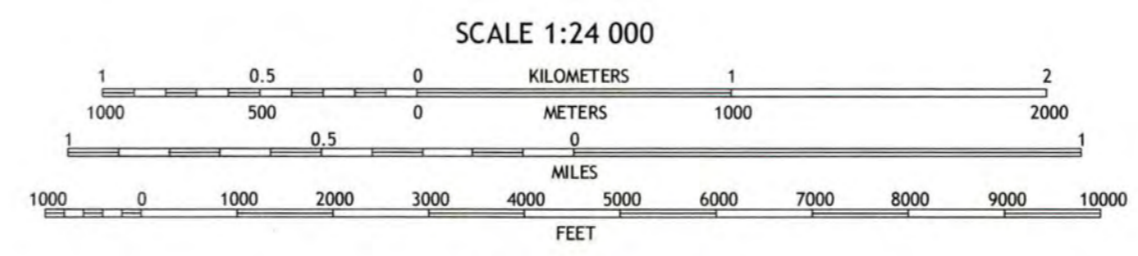
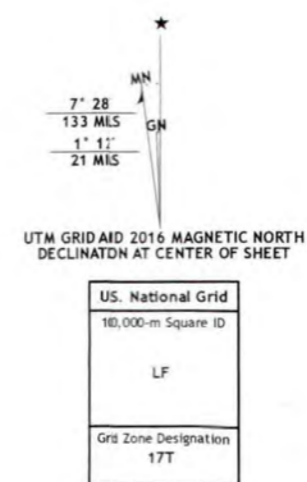


CASTALIA QUADRANGLE
OHIO
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Castalia Trout Club
Erie County OH
1. 41.412736
82.810988
2. 41.412720
82.801290
3. 41.408507
82.803600
4. 41.401240
82.808516

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17T
10 000-foot ticks: Ohio Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.
Imagery.....N.A.P., October 2015
Roads.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 - 2016
Names.....GNS, 2016
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2015
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2010
Boundaries.....Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2016
Public Land Survey System.....BLM, 2013
Wetlands.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977 - 2014



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988
This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.19



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

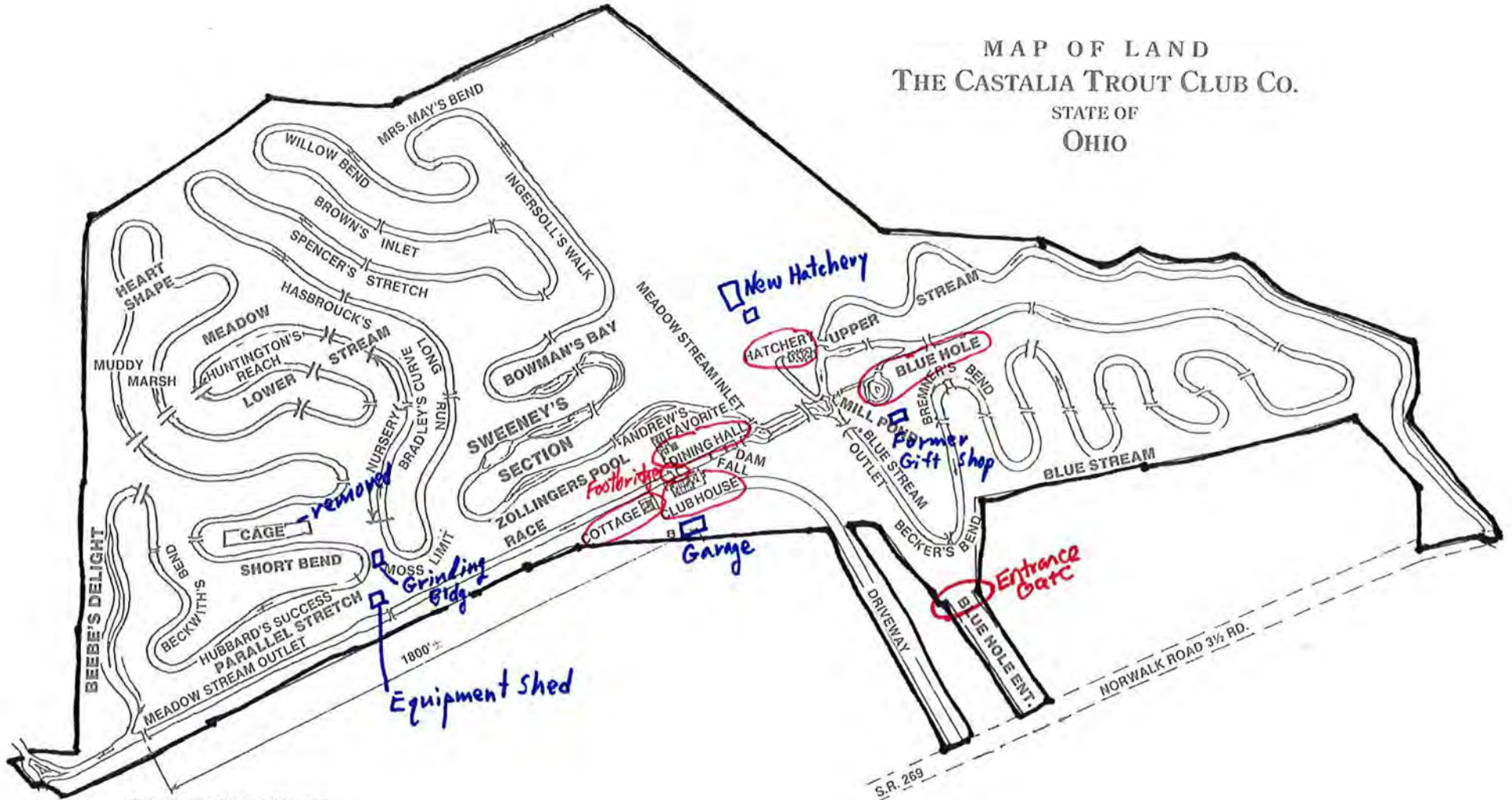
1 Port Clinton
2 Gypsum
3 Kelleys Island
4 Vickery
5 Sandusky
6 Clyde
7 Bellevue
8 Kimball

CASTALIA, OH
2016



Castalia Trout Club, Erie County, Ohio

MAP OF LAND
THE CASTALIA TROUT CLUB CO.
STATE OF
OHIO

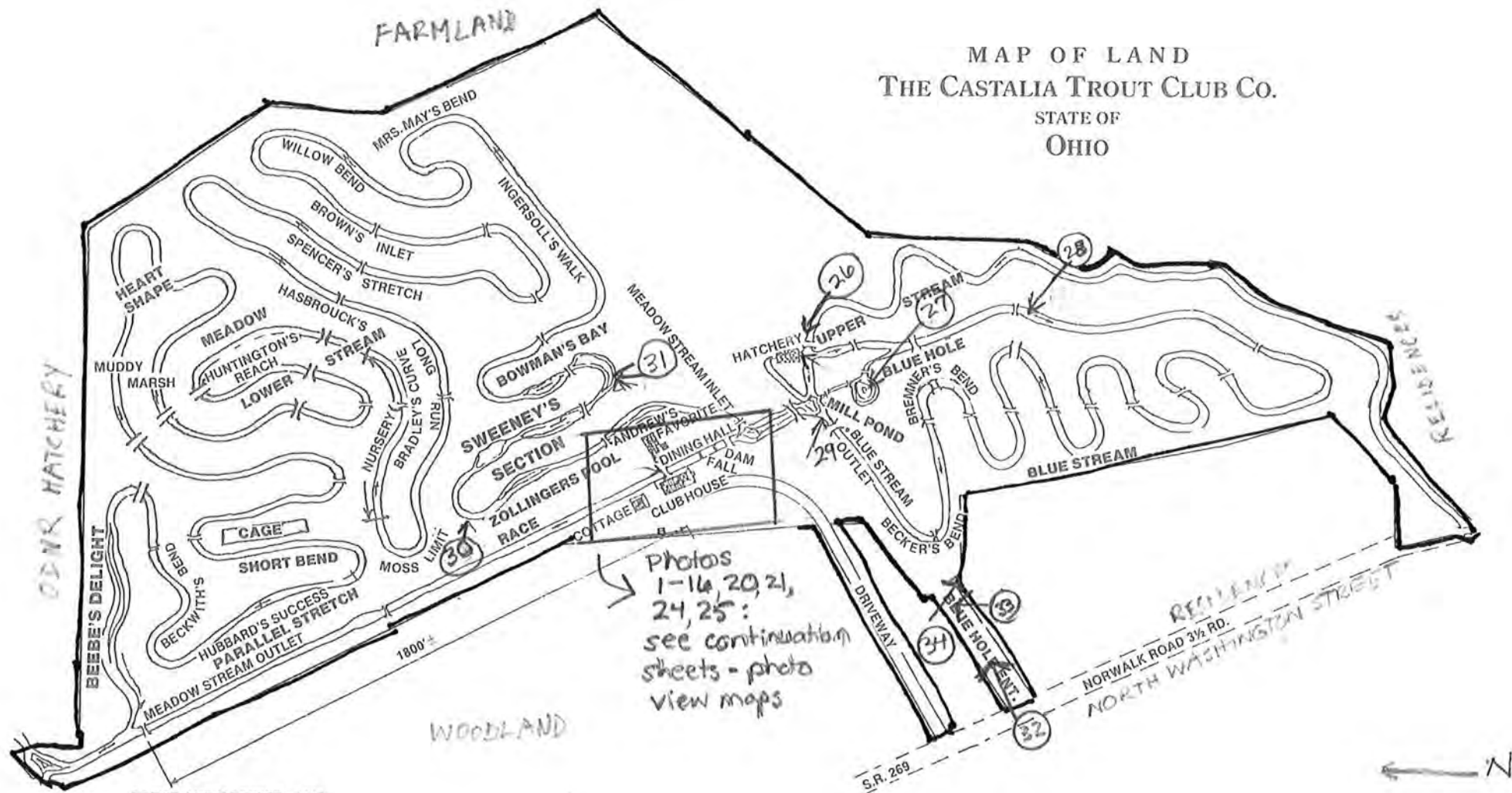


COPIED AND MODIFIED - 1949
FROM A MAP MARKED: V.A. BENDA - 1905

- = Contributing
- = Noncontributing
- = NR Boundary



Castalia Trout Club, Erie County, Ohio



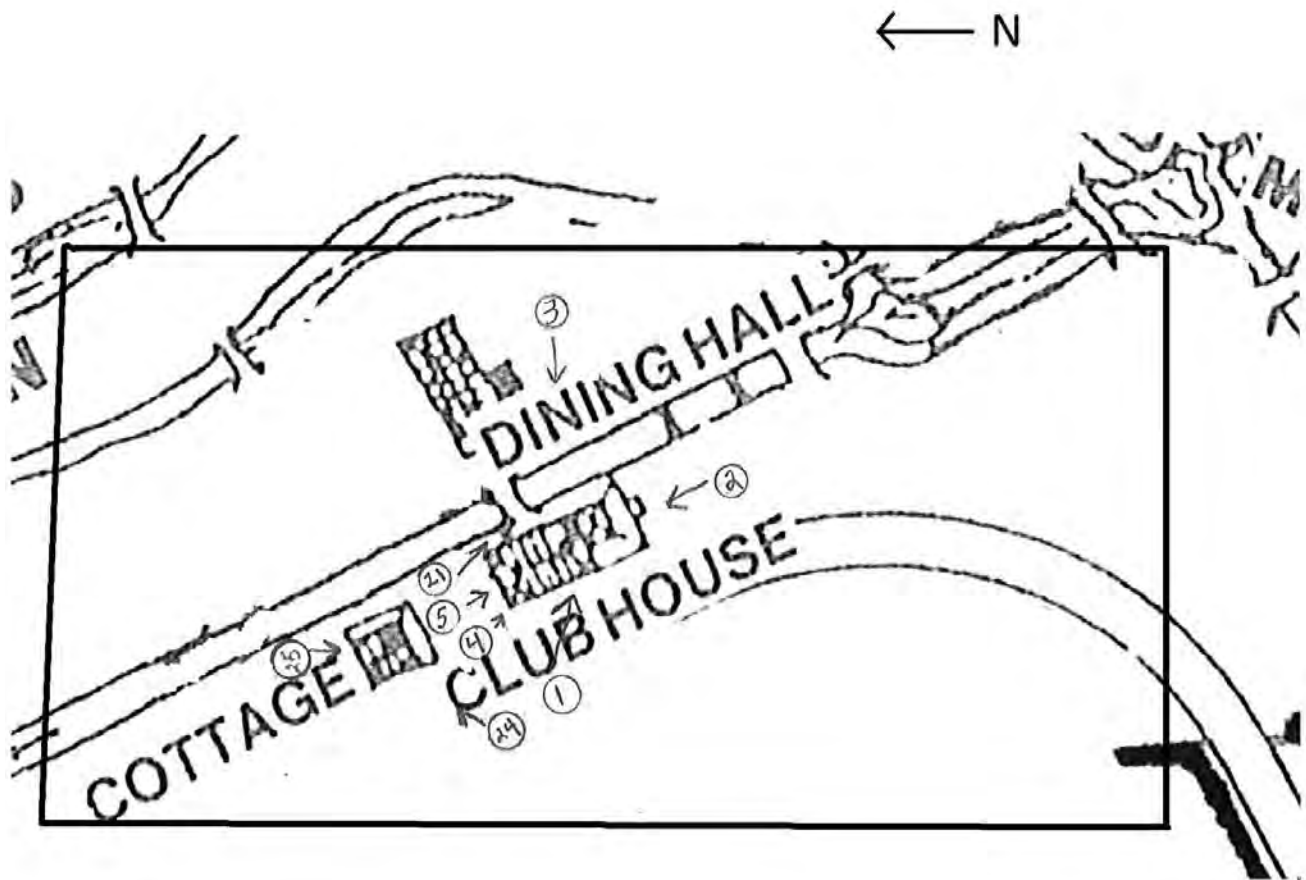
COPIED AND MODIFIED - 1949
FROM A MAP MARKED: V.A. BENDA - 1905

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National Park Service

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Photos 1-5, 21, 24, 25, Clubhouse, Dining Hall, Cottage, Castalia Trout Club

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National Park Service

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Name of Property
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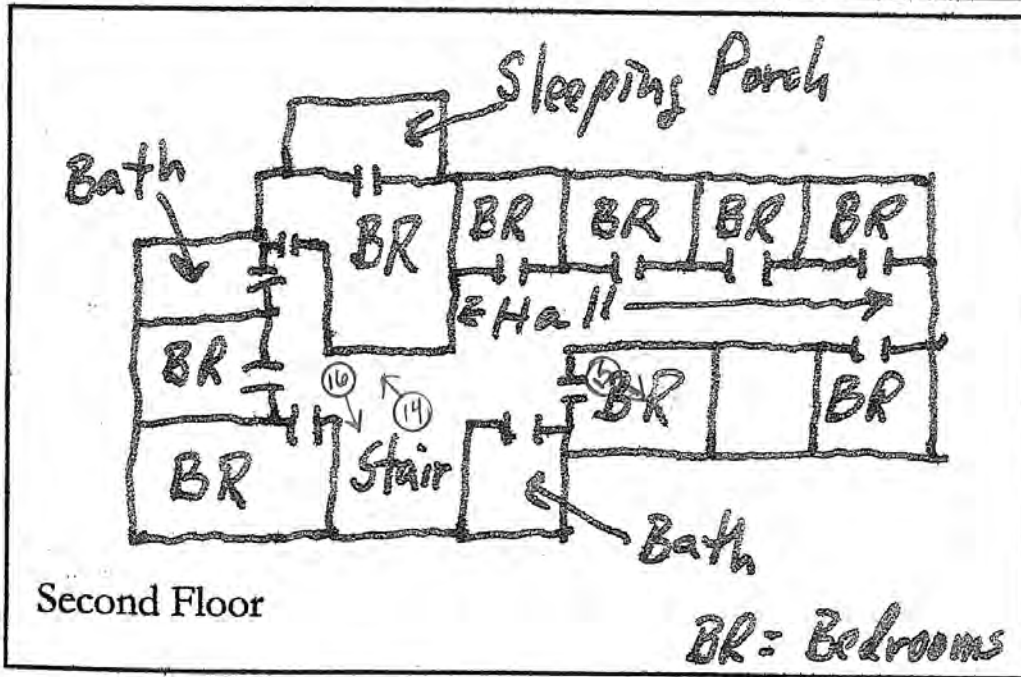
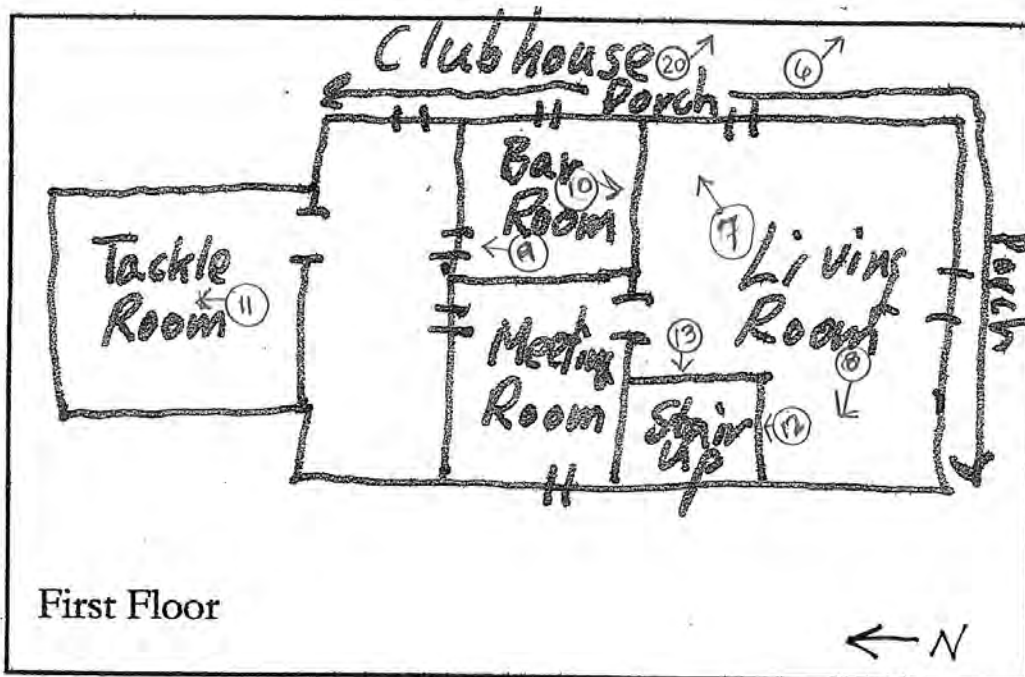


Photo views 6-16, 20, Clubhouse interior, Castalia Trout Club

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National Register Boundary, Castalia Trout Club, Erie County, Ohio

National Register Boundary Parcel Map (Source: Erie County Auditor’s Website)







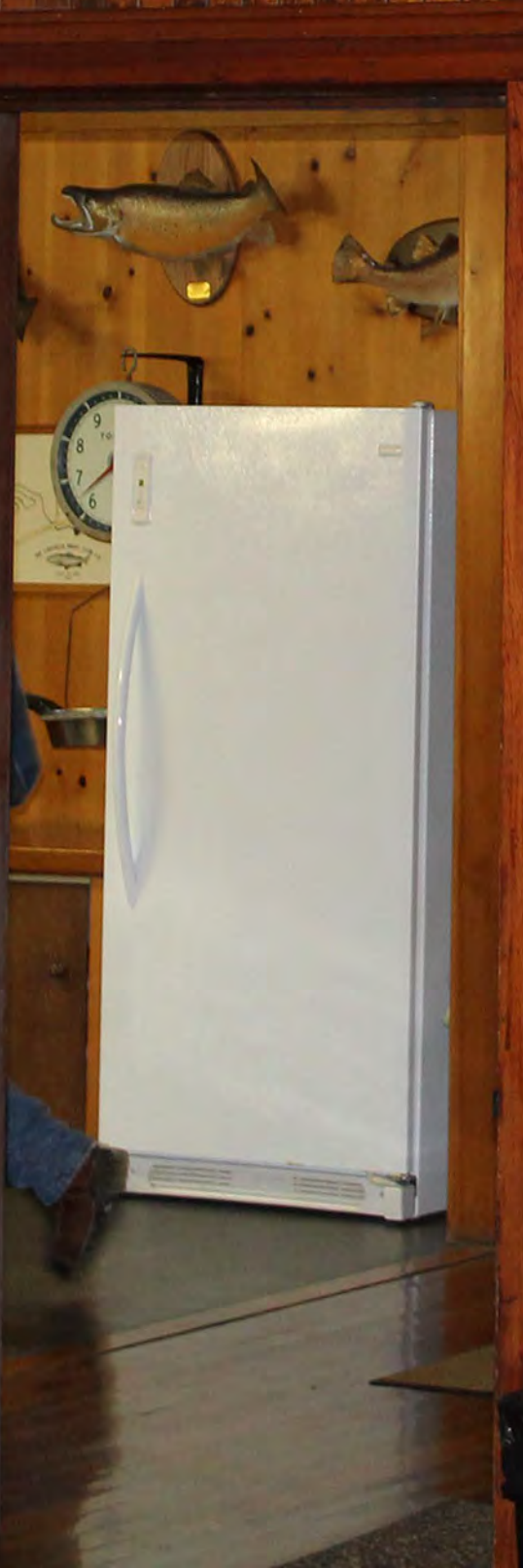


























**NO
SMOKING**







EXIT









0911

MASSUNN



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Castalia Trout Club

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Erie

Date Received: 10/16/2019 Date of Pending List: 11/12/2019 Date of 16th Day: 11/27/2019 Date of 45th Day: 12/2/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004704

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/2/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary NR Criteria: A & C.
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria AOS: Conservation, Recreation, Social History, Architecture; POS: 1879-1971; LOS: State

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 12/2/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



October 11, 2019

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

Enclosed please find three new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATIONS

Castalia Trout Club
Findlay Country Club Golf Course
University Club

COUNTY

Erie
Hancock
Summit

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nominations for Findlay Country Club Golf Course and University Club.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Oct. 11, 2019
For nomination of the Castalia Trout Club to the National Register of
Historic Places: Erie County, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____