The Early Years,  
BC (before Cornell)

The modern day Cornell University Biological Field Station is often associated with Bridgeport, NY and Shackelton Point. Settled around 1802, Bridgeport was originally called Chittenango Rifts or Rapids due to the presence of a quickly flowing and large stream named Chittenango Creek. Initially vast wilderness, the fertile soils of Bridgeport of the mid-1800’s lent themselves to productive farming that included crops like hay, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, some rye, spring and winter wheat, and tobacco. Bridgeport was a typical small New York town at this time that used water from Chittenango Creek to run wheels to process these and other crops. There was a grist mill, saw mill, carding mill (for wool), and stave mill (for barrels).

Shackelton Point was a beautiful land feature overlooking the Oneida Lake landscape, originally occupied by the late Oneida Indian Reservation. Settled by Gideon Owen and first called Owens Point, it was later purchased by Charles Shackelton. Charles was a farmer, and had ties to Oneida Lake as he was a fishing guide and state game protector. Along with his wife Jane, Shackelton was the proprietor of the Shackelton Hotel, a guest-house on Oneida Lake that was destined to become a vacation retreat. People came from as far away as Syracuse and Brewerton to picnic at “the Point”. By November of 1887, Shackelton saw the opportunity to develop his land with fine cottages and the property gained a reputation as the “best steamboat landing on the lake”.

Shackelton’s health declined in later years, and in February of 1895, he liquidated a large amount of farm stock and farm implements at a public auction that was held on-site at the Point. In addition, he also “offered for sale 100 acres of land from the

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Early postcard showing bridge across Chittenango Creek.

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Early 20th century postcards showing Shackelton Point and a steamer on Oneida Lake.
south side of his farm on easy terms”. Shortly after the auction, Shackelton leased the popular grove to two gentlemen who built a new saloon and continued to offer picnics and clambakes to the summer residents and visitors. But in October of 1895, Charles Shackelton died at his home on the Point, and the property was left to his wife. Also in poor health, Jane died in June of 1896. Charles’ will left the property at Shackelton Point to his wife but upon her death, it was transferred to Orimel and Angelina Jones, friends of the Shackeltons’ and frequent guests at Shackelton Point.

Little is known if the tradition of picnics continued after the Jones’ acquired the property, but in 1901, Orimel and Angelina sold Shackelton Point to Alexander T. Brown.

The Alexander Brown Years

Alexander T. Brown was born on a farm in Scott, NY in 1854. Like many young men at that time, Brown attended the district school in Scott (and later academies in Cortland and Homer, NY) during the winter months when he wasn’t needed on the farm. But at an early age, he exhibited a keen mechanical ability. Brown’s free time was spent tinkering with his father’s meager farm implements to make them more efficient. While still in his teens, he applied for his first patent - a self-binding harvester. Although, he was “scooped” by another inventor, he continued perfecting the machinery on his father’s farm.

Brown left the farm in 1878 for Auburn, NY and a sales position with the Osborne Harvester Company. His organizational and business skills quickly became evident but the lure of using his mechanical abilities and inventing brought him to Syracuse the next year. He accepted a position working on a lathe at the W. H. Baker Company (a gun manufacturer- precursor to the L. C. Smith Company). While employed at the Baker Company, Brown attained his first
patent success with the invention of the breech-loading shotgun. The gun was manufactured at the plant in Syracuse and its innovative design gained national recognition and prominence.

Never idle, Alexander would work at what was now the L. C. Smith Company by day, and toil over his theories and designs at night. After several years, this diligence and brilliance led to an invention that changed the world - the Premier Typewriter. In addition, Brown designed the machinery needed to manufacture the typewriter. Contracting with L. C. Smith to market the typewriter, his skills as a businessman emerged and the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company became known world-wide, and Syracuse, NY became known as the “typewriter city”.

Brown’s genius as an inventor, engineer and businessman became increasingly evident. He maintained associations with several industries that he had patented designs for. It was the era of bicycles. Brown invented the “clincher” tire for bicycles as well as a two-speed gear. He was co-founder of the H. H. Franklin Automobile Company, makers of an air-cooled automobile with a differential (equalizing) gear that he had invented. With the boom of the automobile industry came the formation of the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Company, a company that specialized in the manufacture of transmission gears. This company was eventually sold to General Motors. In addition to the above, Alexander designed an automatic switchboard for the telephone that allowed for a change from manual transmission of calls to a dial phone system. In all, Alexander had over 300 patents awarded throughout his lifetime. Many of these patents can be viewed at the Onondaga Historical Society in Syracuse, NY.

Alexander Brown’s life was more than work. He married Mary Lillian Seamans while the typewriter was in its infancy. They had two children, Charles (born in 1885) and Julian (born in 1887). Both Charles and Julian would come to be known for their ambition, mechanical abilities and keen business sense. Brown was also active in many civic organizations in the Syracuse area and was well known for his philanthropy. He sat on the boards of the New York State College of Forestry (now the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry) and Syracuse University. Alexander was a contributing director to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and the Women’s and Children’s Hospital, both in Syracuse, NY. He was also involved in the banking world as a director of the Third National Bank of Syracuse and a large stakeholder in the Syracuse Trust Savings Bank. He was an avid boater and maintained a boat on the St. Lawrence River.
It’s unknown what drew Alexander to Shackelton Point and Oneida Lake. It may initially have been the beauty of the area and the resort atmosphere, as he continued to host picnics on “the Point”. But Alexander was known to be a reserved man who valued seclusion and meditation. Perhaps he came to Shackelton Point for respite. Brown’s keen interest in agriculture led to the acquisition of several farms adjacent to his lakeside property. He maintained horses on the property and had barns filled with farm implements. In fact, many of Alexander’s later patents were related to farm equipment, including improvements for tractor frames, and a mower sickle bar for tractors. Clearly, by the early 1900’s, the research at Shackelton Point had already begun!

The Charles Brown Years

Charles Seamans Brown was born into what would become a family of privilege. He was sent to a college preparatory school in Europe to study the arts and languages. At The American College in Strasbourg, his activities were as diverse as taking violin lessons and being a member of the crew team. Charles enjoyed the theatre, and attended the automobile show in Paris, France, in January, 1904.

However, letters from Charles to his family from Strasbourg told of engineering designs and models that he was building. And he would inquire on the status of his father’s Franklin automobile designs. It was while he was attending prep school that he made the decision to attend Cornell University instead of Yale. In a letter to his parents dated April 17, 1904, he stated “I have almost decided on the mechanical course at Cornell… I want to be a businessman with mechanics as the basis…”. And thus began the Cornell connection. While at Cornell, Charles was a member, and actively involved in, the Chi chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, in addition to his course work in mechanical engineering. He returned to Syracuse after graduation, but subsequently served in the United States Navy during World War I.

Charles first purchased property on Shackelton Point in 1928. After his parents’ deaths (in 1929, Alexander at age 74, and 1933, Mary at age 68), he bought out his brother Julian’s interest in the Shackelton Point property. In 1936, Charles married Iola Warrior. They would spend winters at their house in Syracuse but from April through November, they would reside at Shackelton Point. Charles continued to increase his holdings around Shackelton Point by purchasing camps and farms from willing sellers, and by buying parcels at tax auctions. Charles planned to build a “little Williamsburg” at Shackelton Point. Architect Dwight James Baum, a Syracuse University alumnus, was hired to assist in the design. Baum’s architectural commissions were found up and down the east coast and his credits were extensive,
including the Sarasota, FL mansion of John and Mabel Ringling of Ringling, Barnum and Bailey Circus fame. Charles would take photographs of buildings that were architecturally pleasing, or find pictures in magazines. He would forward those to Baum with building use and size specifications, and Baum would design the plans.

Charles paid attention to detail. The main cottage was his parents’ camp, and was Victorian in style prior to renovation. Charles had the camp turned to the east, prior to the renovation and it was adjusted five times until it was exactly right. Charles’ Shackelton Point estate was to have living quarters for not only his own use but housing for some of his staff, as well as a kennel for his Great Danes, numerous gazebos, barns, an office, library, greenhouse, sawmill, blacksmith shop, maintenance shop, maple sugar shack, windmill, bath house and even a radio station!

One of the Brown’s Great Danes with his handler.
The kennel was built in the late 1930’s (at a cost of over $40,000!) for Charles and Iola’s Great Danes. Mrs. Brown loved the Great Danes. According to Paul Laible, site superintendent and a long-time employee of both the Browns and Cornell University, some of the dogs were imported from Germany, and their “nurse-maid” accompanied them until they could take commands in English. The kennel was built with a full basement so that the dogs had an area where they could play in inclement weather. It was a “dog’s life” for these Great Danes as they had their own car and chauffeur, and could be seen on trips to town! But these were big dogs, and when they were allowed outside on the property, the dogs would “guard” the main gate and keep unwelcome visitors from stepping foot on the property. The Great Danes went to New York City dog shows but were never shown at Shackelton Point. There was a dog hospital on the estate that had a solarium on one end. That has since been removed. When the dogs died, a casket was made for them and they were buried in the dog cemetery with their heads facing north. The kennel in 2007 houses a kitchen and eating area, as well as a meeting room.

Many of the animal buildings that Charles built or renovated never saw an animal! But the poultry house was an exception. Beautiful peacocks made their home here. It currently is the summer home of undergraduate student interns (program begun in 1979) who spend 11 weeks at Shackelton Point working on research projects.

The Tower apartments (named for Brown’s water tower) were originally a single unit dwelling and built to house a fire truck. The firehouse was not finished
for some time as Brown could not decide how he wanted to complete the roof. According to several of Brown’s former employees, the truck was used for more than fire protection! Brown had little use for the hunters who found the waters around Shackelton Point an extremely productive hunting ground. The truck was one of several means that Brown used to scare away the ducks. During hunting season, employees would drive the fire truck around the property, with siren blaring, to scare away the ducks and rid the shoreline of the hunters. The water tower next to the firehouse was built to bring lake water on site.

The main office was to be a dairy barn. Everything had to be exactly right and Charles would check to ensure that all the nails were set just so. It was a technologically advanced facility with a concrete foundation, wood block floor, insulated walls and a waste disposal system. He had a state-of-the-art Jamesway cattle drinking and feeding system installed. Then he renovated the barn 10 years after the first renovation. Charles purchased special mats for the cows to lie on but the barn never had a cow in it. This building currently houses offices and laboratories.

The rose garden cottage was actually a tool shed, purchased from a Sears and Roebuck catalog, and located in the midst of Mrs. Brown’s beloved rose garden. There were over 300 rose bushes in the garden. Iola would escape to her own private retreat and sneak a cigarette in the “tool shed” as Charles did not approve of her smoking! Stewart Sayles was the caretaker of the rose garden and also Mrs. Brown’s chauffeur. He would take Mrs. Brown into Syracuse for groceries every Friday. There would be stops at the meat market, and also stops for produce and baked goods. Sometimes Mrs. Brown would leave Stewart at the Hotel Syracuse. He would have a wonderful dinner, but always by himself. He never knew where she went for those few hours, perhaps to run errands or have her hair done, but she would always come back and pay for his dinner.

The rose garden and cottage.

The Lodge.
The maids’ quarters were known as the “Lodge” and located to the east of the main cottage. The maids hated the time they spent at Charles’ summer estate—even though it was only for part of the year. They felt very isolated from the city. The maids would prepare food in what is now called the Taylor house and then carry it over to the main cottage for Charles and Iola. Charles and Iola lived in the Lodge while the main cottage was under renovation.

![Image: Renovation of the club house/poker cabin, 1930's.](image-url)

The clubhouse was another camp that Charles bought and renovated for his own use. It was also known as the poker cabin and Charles would entertain his gentlemen friends with games of poker and fine cigars. The six-car garage was originally a dance hall that Charles had moved from the lakeside back closer to the roadway. It has tongue and groove wood paneling on the walls and ceilings.

![Image: Six car garage, circa 1950's.](image-url)

Plans for a radio station were in the works in the 1930’s. Drawings showed the two broadcasting towers with a radio station located between them. Charles wanted the call letters “WCSB”, which included his initials! When he was ready to apply for a license, WW II was in full force and the government denied his request.

There were originally five pergolas (gazebos) at Shackelton Point. One evening, while Charles and Iola were entertaining guests under one of these gazebos by the flag pole, a fisherman in a small boat turned and relieved himself off the side of the boat. Brown was furious. He installed a 200 ft. pipe into the lake, and designed and built an electronic clapper-noisemaker that could be operated from shore. He would use it when fishermen got close to

![Image: Brown’s own drawing of his radio station.](image-url)

![Image: Gazebo, circa 1941.](image-url)
his estate to disperse the fish and the fishermen! There were two gazebos just west of the main cottage. One of those gazebos was donated to the village of Chittenango and is located in Stickles Park.

Another part of Charles’ Shackelton estate was Dutchman’s Island or “Sly Island”, located in Delmarter Bay. Charles purchased the island from Benjamin and Doris Auer. According to Dr. Martin Auer, professor at Michigan Technological University and Auer family historian, Sly Island was purchased by Major Michael Auer from Arthur and Alina Leete of Port Allegany, Pennsylvania in 1905. Marty stated:

“The Auers have a long family tradition as sportsmen, and duck hunting and fishing were certainly a focus of life on the island. Although the Major didn’t formally purchase the island until 1905, he did maintain a camp there (called the Spider Web) and as early as 1902, hosted friends wishing to engage in the sporting life. Family tradition tells of those on the island going out at dusk to leave a turned over washtub with a lantern on top along the shore and returning to find the tub full of walleye in the morning. Apparently, there was an agreement with a band of Oneida Lake fish pirates allowing use of the island for nocturnal net mending and rigging in return for a few pike for the Spider Web’s breakfast.”

Marty noted that there was one point in the island’s history that ownership was transferred from Michael to his son-in-law. But under circumstances that remain unclear (or unstated), Michael bought the island property back at public auction in July of 1912. There were now no direct descendents for Michael to pass the island to. Edwin, the eldest son of his brother Baltisar, seemed to be the heir apparent, but Auer family history tells of an argument between Michael and Ed. The result of this squabble left Ed’s brother Benjamin the title to Sly Island in 1919. Benjamin enjoyed the island for 14 years but in April of 1933, Sly Island was sold to Brown. Brown’s master design plan for the estate included a boathouse that would overlook the harbor and island, although it is unknown if detailed building plans were ever finished.

During the 1940’s, Charles maintained a design and machine shop that took up an entire floor of the Terminal Building in Syracuse. He continued to research his ideas and had many of his “inventions” patented. Charles’ patents were numerous and included inventions as varied as an internal combustion engine, tapered roller bearings, a method to reinforce concrete walls and one patent for a machine gun. Perhaps one of the most famous was the smallest roadside mower, a machine that was manufactured by a company in Rome, NY.
Charles Brown’s later years again showed diverse interests. He dabbled in forestry and horticulture, and maintained a plantation of evergreen and hybrid popular trees, and a fruit orchard at Shackelton Point. Charles was known as an “angel” – he provided financial support for New York Broadway plays. He would also spend many hours “researching” catalogs for just the right part for one of his designs, or the perfect chair for his living room.

In 1944, Charles was the alternate delegate for the 32nd district (New York State) to the Republican National Convention. This surprised family friend Dan Gates. According to Dan, who’s parents (Francis and Naomi Gates) were friends of Charles and Iola, Charles seemed to prefer the seclusion that his rural Madison County life had brought him. The Gates and Brown families initially became acquainted due to their mutual interest in agriculture. However, Charles’ father, Alexander, was associated with Dan’s grandfather, John W. Gates, who was a New York State assemblyman and senator. Charles had been around the “movers and shakers” of Syracuse all his life, and this may have sparked his initial interest in politics. Charles was also a bit upset at the rationing that World War II had brought to his rural life, and perhaps hoped to put someone in office that would help ease those restrictions. Dan’s cousin, Dan Gates Frey, remembers Charles coming to speak to his father. Max Frey was on the Farm Machinery Rationing Board for Madison County, NY, and had the dubious honor of telling Brown that he could not have the parts that he wanted for tractors that were not actually being used on a working farm.

Most of the anecdotal stories of the Brown estate were from adults who had worked for Charles and Iola. But from a child’s perspective, growing up at Shackelton Point was a wonderful life.
Jim and Chuck Laible were the sons of Paul and Caroline Laible. Jim felt that Charles and Iola treated his brother and himself like the grandchildren that they never had. They would receive expensive gifts at Christmas time. During the spring and summer months, Jim remembers “Mr. Brown” arriving at the gatehouse, driving his convertible with the top down. Jim and Chuck would climb in and Charles would drive them around the estate to check the status of on-going projects. Springtime also meant pulling out the fishing poles and heading to one of the ponds that Charles had stocked with bullheads.

Jim and Chuck had a paper route on Shackelton Point Road that included the Browns. Jim and Chuck would alternate the days that they delivered to the Browns as they would have to sit with Charles, have a soda and visit. Chuck Laible also remembered daily visits from Charles to their gatehouse residence. The Laibles had purchased a television set before the Browns. Charles would come to view the evening news but also enjoyed watching television Westerns with Jim and Chuck.

Both Jim and Chuck have recollections of the Great Danes. Jim stated that the dogs were unruly, and Chuck indicated that he was frightened of those big dogs. That is until their grandfather, Reuben Lucas, retired and came to the Brown estate to be the kennel master. Reuben worked with the dogs until they were docile. Jim said that his grandfather would walk the Great Danes down to their gatehouse so that Jim and Chuck could ride them like ponies.

Paul Laible, a graduate of Cornell University’s Department of Horticulture, worked with Brown to develop the orchards and plantations of evergreens. For Paul’s sons, it meant a plentiful supply of apples in the fall and learning how to make apple cider with the on-site cider press. And they would enjoy cutting beautiful Christmas trees from the plantation of blue spruce trees. Yes, being a child and living at Shackelton Point was a splendid experience.

Planning to renovate the old Shackelton Hotel for his primary residence, Charles was working on this next project when he fell ill. The hotel had sweeping views of the water from two sides, and evergreens graced either side of what was to become a beautiful garden. It was a project that was never completed.
Science is often enhanced by wonderful gifts, given by those whose desire it is to benefit society. In 1952, Charles, by now a wealthy philanthropist, bequeathed to Cornell University a splendid 400+ acre property with undeveloped shoreline located on the south shore of Oneida Lake. Upon his death in 1953, Brown’s beloved Shackelton Point was left to his alma mater, Cornell University.

Evolution of a research program at the Cornell Biological Field Station

In 1955, Professor Gustav Swanson, an ornithologist, and head of Cornell’s Department of Conservation, proposed that this unique property, Shackelton Point, be developed as a biological field station. In a letter to then University President Deane W. Malott, Swanson initially suggested the following for Shackelton Point:

- Development of the land areas for biological research, teaching and extension
- Survey of existing biological conditions
- Study of commercial production of bait fish
- Farm forestry research
- Study of the annual cycle of overturn and thermal stratification in Oneida and Green Lakes
- Survey of mollusks in the Oneida Lake area

Swanson also envisioned a resident scientist director and a research vessel that could be utilized in both Oneida Lake and Lake Ontario. The proposal was accepted by Cornell University and the responsibility for operation and maintenance, was assigned to Cornell’s Department of Conservation, now the Department of Natural Resources.

The gift of a lakeside property to Cornell University coincided with biological events in Oneida Lake which would lead to a long term research partnership with the New York State Department of Conservation, now the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Oneida Lake was New York’s premier walleye lake with a seemingly unlimited population. The Conservation Department had long justified liberal angling regulations including the sale of walleye caught by hook and line. There was an
abrupt decline in catch in 1954, and by 1955 many unsuccessful anglers were convinced the walleye population was nearing extinction. The low catch coincided with the appearance of vast schools of gizzard shad, a nearly simultaneous decline in the once abundant emerald shiner, and an increase in numbers of white perch, a recent invader. All of these events generated a sense of pending ecological disaster. In response to public demand for action, the New York State Department of Conservation contracted with the NY Fish

and Wildlife Co-op Unit at Cornell University to assess the status of the walleye population. The leader of the Co-op Unit, Dr. Alfred Eipper, assigned Dr. John Forney the task of developing a three-year field study, which unbeknownst to the contracting participants, would evolve into over a half century of research. These studies, begun in 1957, inaugurated the beginning of a research program at the Cornell Biological Field Station and launched the development of a long-term data set that would become unique among warm water north temperate lakes of the world.

Estimates of walleye abundance and angler harvest, begun in 1957, led to studies of walleye recruitment and predator-prey relations which extended over a 20-year period. The focus of these early studies by Forney and his coworkers targeted interactions between walleye, yellow perch, and zooplankton (small crustaceans). This was the first step toward a comprehensive understanding of the Oneida Lake food web (a complex of organisms, each providing an important pathway for moving energy to fish). These early studies led to numerous insights about how fish influence freshwater lake food webs, and also to a long-term commitment by Cornell University to fish and fishing in Oneida Lake.

Initial efforts to understand food web dynamics in Oneida Lake targeted walleye and their prey, but researchers soon realized the need to know more about nutrients (particularly phosphorous), algae (phytoplankton), and zooplankton. Studies in the mid-1970s focused on the role of zooplankton in the growth and food consumption by small yellow perch, important prey for yearling and older walleye. These studies led to insights on mechanisms controlling young fish abundance, how competition for food and predation interact to regulate young fish recruitment,
and how predation by fish influences organization of the Oneida Lake food web. These early studies by Dr. Edward Mills and colleagues were pivotal, and recognized that young fish could impact zooplankton community structure and that density dependent effects of young fish collapsing their prey could indirectly impact their growth and recruitment. Subsequent studies focused on how feeding behavior and prey selectivity by young yellow perch influenced their growth and ultimately, young fish survival. The results of the studies challenged ecological theory and showed that young fish select prey smaller than what they can physically consume, leading to more efficient conversion of food to fish growth. Consequently, years in which young yellow perch had abundant supplies of large-bodied zooplankton, namely *Daphnia*, were years in which fish growth was high, resulting in better recruitment of juvenile and adult yellow perch.

As data accumulated, there were opportunities to explore the importance of fish predators and food availability on the Oneida Lake food web. Strong recruitment of young yellow perch was found to collapse filter-feeding *Daphnia* in summer and lead to increased phytoplankton. In contrast, piscivorous walleye could decimate young yellow perch populations by the end of their first year of life, resulting in abundant *Daphnia* populations, clearer water and less phytoplankton.

The long-term ecological research on Oneida Lake has provided the basis for understanding the effects of ecological perturbations to the nation’s freshwater lakes. The best example to understand how a food web responds in the face of a major perturbation is found in the introduction of the zebra mussel. Zebra mussels filter tremendous quantities of water and, in doing so, have increased the water clarity of Oneida Lake tremendously. The outcome of increased water clarity has been greater aquatic plant growth, increased macro-invertebrate food for fish, and decreased phytoplankton abundance.

An integral part of the long-term fisheries and aquatic research program has been the expansion into new areas of inquiry. Acoustic techniques, adapted by Dr. Lars Rudstam have been applied to assess fish population distributions over large spatial scales, to map aquatic macrophytes and lake bottom soil types, and to quantify whole lake fish biomass. Studies by Dr. Randy Jackson have focused on Oneida Lake’s nearshore habitat as well as the restoration of the lake sturgeon. With growth of the Oneida Lake long-term database, more mechanistic studies have followed and have contributed greatly to our understanding of the Oneida Lake ecosystem. For example, the ecology and feeding of the double-crested cormorant led to an understanding of why walleye and yellow perch populations declined so precipitously. In turn, management efforts were effective in reducing the cormorant...
population and the recovery of Oneida Lake’s sport fishery.

The evolution of the Oneida Lake research program has provided the basis for understanding how species interactions impact Oneida Lake’s offshore food web, and how food at the base of the food web is linked to fish recruitment and production. As a result, Oneida Lake has become a model system for understanding other north-temperate lakes throughout the world. Finally, there are several key elements of the Oneida Lake research program that have contributed to its success. These include the gift of a wonderful lake-side facility by the Brown family, an early vision of a long-term research program, and an excellent long-term working relationship with Cornell University stakeholders including the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, which has served to link research with management.
Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank John and Janet Forney, the first resident
director and first lady of the Cornell Biological Field Station, for their contribu-
tions of pictures and memories, and for reviewing the draft document; Harlan
Brumstead, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University, for providing information
on the early years of CBFS; Stuart Sayles, former employee of Charles S. Brown
and Cornell University for his recollections of Shackelton Point; Mary Bailo
Wallace, personal secretary of Charles S. Brown; Dan Gates and Dan Frey, fam-
ily friends of the Browns; Dr. Martin Auer; Lloyd Goodelle and Irene (Sally)
Goodelle Sternberg. The authors would like to extend special thanks to Paul
Laible, Superintendent of Grounds for Charles S. Brown and Cornell Univer-
sity, for providing photographs, newspaper articles and who spent an afternoon
reminiscing with the authors on his time spent at Shackelton Point. In addition,
thanks go to Jim and Chuck Laible who supplied a different perspec-
tive about life at Shackelton Point. Thanks also go to Randy
Jackson, Kristen Holeck, Jack Henke and Barbara Rivette
for their suggestions and editorial comments. Property
deeds were reviewed at the Madison County, NY Clerk’s
Office. Research assistance was provided by the
Division of Rare & Manuscript Collections, Carl
A. Kroch Library at Cornell University; Madi-
son County Historical Society; and the Town
of Sullivan, Madison County, NY
Historian’s Office. Support and
funding for this publication
was provided by Cornell
University and the Brown
Endowment. For additional
information on the Cornell
University Biological Field
Station, please visit:
www.dnr.cornell.edu/
fieldst/cbfs.htm.
New York State Legislature

Citation

Whereas, a great person once said "research was to make building dams out of swimming blocks" and that is exactly what the Cornell Biological Field Station at Elkins Park on Onanda Lake has done in seeking to prevent and mitigate harmful fish breaches to benefit the ecotone of New York Lake and

Whereas, it is clear that the biological field station that has been the backbone of trying to improve the water and aquatic quality of Onanda Lake and to provide jobs, in general, and the local community of better lakes and wetlands. From ensuring that the wetlands protects, recovering habitat and energy to display the relationships between phytoneutrophical, phytokeco and aquatic food. The research being done at the Elkins Station will clearly improve the water quality if New York Lake and

Whereas, for the 150th year of Cornell Biological Field Station's contribution to research and aquatic research, now, we have gathered together to honor the laboratory and station by creating a large 200th anniversary. On behalf of the New York State Legislature, we join in this tribute to the Cornell Biological Field Station for their 150 years of research on behalf of our states, lakes and streams even downhill back.

Resolved, it is hereby enacted by the New York State Legislature, it recognizes the Cornell Biological Field Station has contributed to the advancement of aquatic research and organization that is celebrating its 150th anniversary and a worthy of the vision of both the Elizabeth and the Elkins Lake of New York.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and signatures:

William Magee
New York State Assembly

David Ekdahl
New York State Senate