

at Brooktondale. He had been a soldier in the army of General Gates and had fought in both of the battles at Saratoga, but he did not witness the surrender of General Burgoyne. He had been detailed to repair a gristmill at Schuylerville that the enemy had destroyed, but was needed to grind corn for the American soldiers.

Hunting and fishing along Six Mile Creek one Sunday morning, Mulks saw for the first time the flats at Slaterville. Two merchants in Chemung owned the land and wanted to sell it. That fall his son John came in with a prospecting party, and father and son decided to purchase the tract. They paid \$1,000 for 325 acres; the deed is dated September 30, 1800.

Mulks had noticed a spring near the creek, and here he and his son built a log cabin that fall to accommodate the family when it came the next spring. On June 15 the Mulks party of eight arrived; the oldest member was a grandmother of 70 and the youngest an infant of six months. After Mulks built a frame house, school was taught in his log cabin built in 1800. The site is marked at Slaterville on Route 79.

In the War of 1812, Mulks helped build Perry's victorious fleet on Lake Ontario.

Before the Mulks party arrived, Levi Slater, John Robison and Lemuel Yates had come with their families and occupied the Mulks cabin until they could erect their own nearby. Slater built his on the site of Slaterville, which took its name from him.

Slater was a Yankee schoolteacher with a knowledge of surveying. He came with General Cantine and, using John Cantine's instruments, laid out the land in the vicinity. He bought of the General 100 acres at \$3.75 an acre, and by 1812 had most of his land under cultivation.

Upon arrival Slater's party found two men from Chemung running a large sabbush on the flats. When these men went away they left their kettles and tools, and these Slater used to make a supply of maple sirup and sugar.

He was captain of militia in the War of 1812, and when Buf-

falo was threatened by the British his command was ordered to the frontier; each member of his company was given a \$20 gold piece and started on a march to Buffalo. At Canandaigua the unit was informed the settlement had been burned, and ordered to return home. All of Captain Slater's soldiers felt well repaid for their walk.

During the first few years after the settlement of Slaterville, a small tribe of Oneida Indians came each fall to hunt. Their chief was Wheelock, who was killed while fighting as an American soldier in the War of 1812. Their camping ground is indicated by a marker three-fourths of a mile west of Slaterville Springs and near the hill known as the "Rosy Bone."

## ***"Yankee" and "Dutch" Sectors***

Matthew Jansen, a blacksmith of Dutch descent, settled in Slaterville in 1802, bringing a few slaves. As the eastern sector of the settlement was populated by Yankees, soon the two sections were distinguished by the names of "Yankee" settlement, and "Dutch" settlement.

The Rev. Garrett Mandeville came from Ulster County in 1803, settled near Brooktondale, and organized a Dutch Reformed Church there in 1810. The site of the church and cemetery is identified by a marker on Route 79 at West Slaterville.

On Route 79 at Caroline a marker has been placed to locate the site of the home and tavern of Nathaniel Tobey who came with his brother Samuel from Bristol County, Mass., in 1810. Nathaniel, a young married man when he migrated to Caroline, built many New England-type houses in the town.

There were, of course, many other settlers during the early years of the nineteenth century. The ones mentioned here have been selected to indicate the variety of skills they brought with them to the wilderness. It will have been noticed, too, that they came from the Northeast, mostly from New England and Ulster County, New York; these latter were known as the "Marbletown Dutch."