

ond wife of Måns Pålsson, who relocated his home plantation to an island in the Christina River at the north end of Crane Hook. He was fined 150 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion. He served as a Councilman for the Swedish church at Crane Hook, but became disabled in 1676 while working for Hans Peterson. He died at the age of 70 in December 1680. Elisabeth had four known children by him, sons John and Peter Månsson and daughters Catharine (who became the second wife of Matthias Holstein of the Wicaco congregation) and Anna (who married John Tussey). Elisabeth was still living in 1699 when assigned a pew in the new Holy Trinity Church at Christina (present Wilmington).

3. **Magdalena Pålsson** became the second wife of Hans Peterson alias Petascus, a Holsteiner, born in 1631, who had arrived on the Delaware as a Dutch soldier. He had previously been married to a daughter of Carl Jönsson, a Finn who came on the *Mercurius* in 1656. She bore him a son named Carl. Hans Peterson was fined 50 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion and became active in the Swedish church. At the settlement of Pål Jönsson Mullica's estate, he received one-half of Indian Hook, and later added further holdings, including the first grist mill on Skilpot Creek. It is unknown when Magdalena died, but she was the mother of three sons – Peter, Paul and Israel Peterson. At the time of his death, c. 1720, Hans Peterson had married a third time, to a wife named Anna.

4. **Eric Pålsson Mullica**, born c. 1637 in Hälsingland, Sweden, moved as an adult to live among the upriver Swedes, where he married Ingrid, daughter of Olof Philipsson, a Finn who arrived with his family on the *Mercurius* in 1656. They lived successively at Moyamensing and Tacony until her death. Eric then married Ingeborg Helm, daughter of Israel Helm, and moved to the river on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey which later bore his name – the Mullica River. He died before 1704, when Pastor Andreas Sandel preached at his house.

All of Eric's eight children were by his first wife and used the surname of Mullica. All of them died in New Jersey:

- Anna, born 1668, married John Reynolds (Runnells), English; seven children; died after 1724.
- Anders, b. 1670, m. Brigitta Kämpe; died childless, 1720.
- Olof (William), b. 1675, m. Eva —;

seven children; d. after 1731, Mullica Hill, NJ.

- Eric, Jr., b. 1675, m. Margareta, daughter of Olle Petersson; seven children; d. after 1754, Mullica Hill, NJ.

- John, b. 1677, m. Anna Halton; d. 1766, Mullica Hill, NJ; no surviving children.

- Helena (Ella), b. 1680, m. George Keen; d. before 1740; three children living to adulthood.

- Catharina, b. 1682; not traced.

- Stephen, b. 1684, m. Elisabeth —, 1712, Christina Homan, 1731; died at Maurice River, NJ after 1748; seven children.

5. **John Pålsson Mullica** was fined 150 guilders, under the name of "John Powles" on one list and as "Jan Paulson" on a second list for his involvement in the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669. No later record has been found about him.

6. **Margareta Pålsson** married before 1664 Bärtil Hendricksson and moved with her parents to Maryland. On the division of Pål Jönsson Mullica's estate, it was agreed that she and her husband would receive 150 acres of "None So Good in Finland." In 1668, he traded his share of this plantation to John Cocks for the latter's 200-acre tract known as "Cock Crows Thrice" and later added a 100-acre tract known as "Indian Range." The death of Bartholomew Hendrickson occurred in 1684, after which Margareta married their servant, John Hagley. She had three sons: Matthias, Hendrick and Bärtil (Bartholomew) Hendrickson.

7. **Anna Pålsson** was married in Maryland to an English widower, John Cocks (Cox), who already owned extensive lands in present Cecil County. She apparently was the mother of John's two younger sons, Benjamin and Thomas Cox.

8. **Christina Pålsson** also became married in Maryland, first to Cornelis Petersson, born in Sweden, who had arrived in New Sweden on the *Eagle* in 1654 with his father, Peter Månsson, and thereafter moved to the Sassafras River. On the division of Pål Jönsson Mullica's estate, Cornelis received 150 acres of "None So Good in Finland," which he sold to John Cocks in 1669. Cornelis died childless soon thereafter, and Christina then married his brother Anders Petersson. He died in 1686, after which Christina married an Englishman Nicholas Dorrell. She died a year later, survived by Mary Peterson (then married to Peter

continued on page5