

ERIC MULLICA AND HIS DESCENDANTS

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A Swedish Pioneer in New Jersey; together with a Description of the Mullica River Region in Burlington and Atlantic Counties, N. J. ' and An Account of the Early Generations of the Family in the Vicinity of Mullica Hill and Swedesboro, Gloucester County, N. J. » / By CHARLES J. WERNER MEMBER, SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY. NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY L SOCIF .*. • Uf IAH MAR 1930 Published by CHARLES J. WERNER NEW GRETN, N. J. 1930 DATE MICROFILMED ^ Sept-8fc ITEM JL__ . PROJECT -_ G. S. ROi.1 # CALL . ai_a-__--__-__J One Hundre d Copie s Printe d of which this is No. ____ _ CONTENTS PAGE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER 5 POLITICAL DIVISIONS, MULLICA RIVER REGION .. . 10 INDIANS IN THE MULLICA RIVER REGION 22 BRIDGES, DAMS ETC., MULLICA RIVER 23 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS 38 GENEALOGY OF THE MULLICA FAMILY 41

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INTRODUCTORY

THE name of Eric Mullica, one of the Swedish pioneers of southern New Jersey, has been perpetuated by three distinct and not inconsiderable localities in the State. It is evident that he was a person of some consequence, yet, strange to say, very little of an authentic nature concerning him can be found in printed books previous to the publication of this work. Some of the statements made concerning him are ridiculous and his advent into this section is generally placed at a date entirely too early. The purpose of this book is to collect and exhibit as good an account of Eric Mullica and his descendants as it is possible to prepare, based on an exhaustive search of the existing records and investigations throughout the localities involved. It is hoped that this presentment will serve to place his name in the position it should occupy on the roll of New Jersey's pioneers.

The three above mentioned localities are the Mullica River, forming the boundary line between Burlington and Atlantic Counties, and the third largest stream in the State, excluding the Hudson and Delaware which are not entirely contained within the borders of New Jersey; Mullica township, bordering on the river and containing several villages; and Mullica Hill, a small town in Gloucester County, where Eric Mullica spent the last years of his life. He was the probable discoverer of the river which bears his name, and his plantation on this stream was the first one laid out on the [5] Jersey coast between Great Egg Harbor and Middletown in northern Monmouth County. For this reason a description of the river is incorporated in this book, and particular attention has been paid to its aspect as an ancient boundary line between counties and the erection of the counties and townships contiguous to its shores.

Although the river and its tributaries traverse a sparsely populated section of the State, yet a century ago and earlier, the iron industry, wood-cutting, shipbuilding, and the coasting trade, gave it an importance that it no longer has, due to the growth of other parts of the country and changing industrial conditions. In general, the population of this section, one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five years ago, was several times greater than what it is today. The iron furnaces and glass factories situated in the pine belt supported fairly large communities, and the entire commerce of the region was borne on the wide and deep rivers that intersect the region. It is a land that has been overlooked by the historian, which is unfortunate, as very little admixture of outside blood, comparatively speaking, has come into the communities, and the descendants of the original settlers are still strong in the land.

The Mullica River is in southern New Jersey, and from the interior of the State, flows in a southeasterly direction into Great Bay and from thence to the Atlantic Ocean. It forms the boundary line between Burlington County (and a very small portion of Ocean County) on the northeast, and Atlantic County and a part of Camden County on the southwest. It [6] seems to be one of a system of four main streams which water the extreme southern part of the State and flow in a direction, east to south. The others are Cohansy Creek, Maurice River and Great Egg Harbor River. Mullica

is the northernmost one. A glance at a good map will do more than several paragraphs of descriptive matter. The main body of the river is about twenty to twenty-five miles north of Atlantic City and forty-five miles southeast of Philadelphia. The distance from source to mouth in a straight line is thirty-five miles, but this does not take turns into consideration, of which there are many. Indeed, the lower part of the river is noted for crookedness. The navigable portion from the bay to Batsto is fifteen miles long, and this book concerns itself mostly with the country along this part of the stream.

Of branches there are many, and the reader can best inform himself concerning them by referring to the map. On the northeast side, beginning at the mouth and proceeding up the river, we enumerate Roundabout Creek, Ballenger Creek, Bass River, Wading River, Turtle Creek, Bull Creek, Batsto River, Wesickamam Creek and Alquatqua Branch. Bass River and Wading River are navigable streams and of some importance. On the southwest side we have Nacote Creek, Landing Creek, Pine Creek, Hatches Branch, Lucas Branch, Brockaway Brook, Hammonton Creek, Nesochoaque Branch and Sleeper Branch. Only Nacote is navigable. Many of these tributaries also have branches.

In general, the land contiguous to the Mullica River is flat, indeed; a height of one hundred feet is not [7] exceeded anywhere. The actual source of the main branch of the Mullica River is in Camden County, about three-quarters of a mile from Berlin village and very close to where the railroad track crosses the Berlin-Atsion road. Half a mile further on, the tiny stream becomes the boundary line between the counties, as previously related, and retains this characteristic throughout the journey to the ocean. The mouth of the river flows into Great Bay between the point of land just west of Wills Island, in Ocean County, and the opposite point in Galloway township, Atlantic County. It is three-quarters of a mile wide at the mouth. The most interesting and, we may say, picturesque part, extends from Crowleytown to Lower Bank, a distance of about five and a half miles. The lakes formed by mill dams at Batsto and Pleasant Mills are also worthy of attention.

Three drawbridges span the navigable reaches of the river. The Chestnut Neck bridge is three and a half miles from the mouth as the crow flies, but almost double this distance following the course of the river, which is extremely crooked here.

Six miles further up, we come to the Lower Bank bridge, built some years ago and recently rebuilt. The Green Bank span is three miles further up and, over it, crosses the main highway from Tuckerton to Egg Harbor City. Other bridges cross the non-navigable part of the stream and are simple, stationary spans. There are three at Pleasant Mills, two at Atsion and nine from Atsion to the source.

The land forming this region is rather diversified in character, consisting of tidal flats, forests, cleared [8] land, villages and swamps. A detailed description will be found hereafter under the proper heading.

The principal villages are Lower Bank, Green Bank, Batsto, Pleasant Mills, Atsion, Wading River, New Gretna and Port Republic.

From the mouth, the waters of Mullica River flow into Great Bay and thence into the Atlantic Ocean through New Inlet, which is considered to be the best inlet on the Jersey coast. The distance from mouth to inlet is five and a half miles. Great Bay is nearly circular in shape and a fine body of water. The mariner is directed to the inlet by Tucker Beach Light, situated on Tucker Beach, north of the inlet.

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE MULLICA RIVER REGION

As the river from an early period has been a boundary line between counties, some particulars concerning the erection of these counties will be of interest.

When "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey" were promulgated on March 3rd, 1676, it was ordained that the territory should be divided into ten equal shares or parts.* These parts were not actually laid out and surveyed until February, 1681. The tenths were then measured along the front of the Delaware River from Assunpink Creek (Trenton) to Cape May, in the following manner: "That the Surveyor shall measure the Front of the River Delaware, beginning at St. Pink Creek, and from thence down to Cape May, that the Point of the Compass may be found for the running the Partition Lines betwixt each Tenth. That each and every Tenth, or Ten Proprieties, shall have their Proportion of Front to the River Delaware, and so far back into the Woods, as will make or contain Sixty-four Thousand Acres, for their first Settlement."!

The first and second tenths, extending from Assunpink Creek to Pensauken Creek, later became Burlington County with definite boundaries and reaching (*Leaming and Spicer, p. 383. fLeaming and Spicer, p. 437. [10]) from the Delaware to the sea, while the third and fourth tenths, extending from Pensauken to Oldman's Creek, became Gloucester County, also reaching from river to sea. The Mullica River formed the boundary line between Burlington and Gloucester for over half the distance from the ocean to the Delaware, and still retains that characteristic, although the part of old Gloucester which fronted on the Mullica has been made into Atlantic County.

The first political division of any kind within this territory took place in May, 1682, when the General Assembly of the province, sitting at Burlington, set apart the two judicial districts of Burlington and Salem 4 These were the only towns in the province at this time and they, therefore, became the county seats of their respective districts. To each was assigned a court of quarter sessions, sheriff, clerk and surveyor.

The two judicial divisions or counties of Burlington and Salem continued until May 15th, 1686, when, by Act of the Provincial Assembly, a Court for the third and fourth tenths was instituted, to be held alternately at Newton and Red Bank. The Act is herewith given verbatim: "*The Members of ye assembly for ye third & fourth Tenths on ye behalf of their Tenths Requests they May have power to keep Courts for ye third and fourth Tenths.— Whereupon ye Query being put to ye house whether they Judge It Convenient or not. The Voat Carryes It in the Affirmative yt they may keep Courts.— Resolved yt there be a Court kept for ye third & fourth Tenths, one time ye same to be held att Newton & ye other time at Red bank & William Warner is chosen Sherriff of that Jurisdiction & John Reading Clerk thereof.*" JLeaming and Spicer, p. 443. [11]

Thirteen days later, on May 28th, 1686, the people of the above mentioned tenths, sitting in convention at Gloucester, drew up an instrument carrying out the will of the Provincial Assembly by prescribing the details of the said courts and their legal procedure. This document has become locally famous as the "Constitution of Gloucester County" and, until very recently, it was believed

to be the first move towards the erection of the county and, in fact, by its provisions, to have erected the county on that date without any previous act or authorization on the part of the Assembly. This erroneous idea was started by Mickle in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester County," published in 1845, and has been religiously followed by practically every authority since then, including Mulford's "Civil and Political History of New Jersey," Tanner's "Province of New Jersey," Cushing and Sheppard's "History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland," and Frank H. Stewart's "Old Gloucester County."

Mickle goes on to say that no legislative sessions were held in the Province of West New Jersey between November 25th, 1685, and November 3rd, 1692; and that by reason of this circumstance and other political disturbances in the provincial government, the people of the third and fourth tenths seized upon the first opportunity of organizing the County of Gloucester by means of the said "Constitution," and that it is the only county in New Jersey that can deduce its existence from a direct and positive compact between her inhabitants with full powers of legislation.

Mickle was led into his error by Learning and [12] Spicer's "Grants and Concessions," which entirely omit the legislative sessions between November 25th, 1685, and November 3rd, 1692. Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, Director of Public Records of the State of New Jersey, discovered the discrepancies between Learning and Spicer's compilation and the original manuscripts covering the sessions, and to him must be given the credit of finding the Act of Assembly constituting the Courts, which thus establishes the true origin of Gloucester County. Dr. Godfrey's investigations were recently printed in pamphlet form by the Camden County Historical Society. §

The so-called "Constitution" is found in Book A of the Court Minutes, at Woodbury, the present county seat and, as related, is simply a following-out on the part of the inhabitants, of the will of the Assembly which organized the county in a regular and lawful manner. The Constitution is herewith appended:

"Gloucester Ye 28th May 1686. By the Proprietors, Freeholders and inhabitants of the Third and Fourth Tenths (alias County of Gloucester) then agreed as followeth: Imprimis—That a Court be held for the Jurisdiction and limits of the aforesaid Tenths or County one Tyme at Axnamus alias Gloucester and another tyme at Red Bank.

Item—That there be four courts for the Jurisdiction aforesaid held in one year at ye days and tymes hereafter mentioned viz, upon the first day of the first month, upon the first day of the fourth month, on the first day of the seventh month and upon ye first day of the tenth month.

Item—That the first Court shall be held at Gloucester aforesaid upon the first day of September next. §"The True Origin of Gloucester County, N. J., from some unpublished pages of Learning and Spicer's Concessions, 1681-1699, together with an Appendix on Gloucester Town Township," by Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, Director, Public Record Office of N. J.

Item—That all warrants and summons shall be drawne by the Clerke of the Courte and signed by a Justice and soe delivered to the Sheriff or his Deputy to execute.

Item—That the bodye of each warrant etc. shall Contayne or Intimate the nature of action.

Item—That a copy of the Declaration be given along with ye warrant by the Clerke of the Court that soe the defendant may have the longer tyme to consider the same and prepare his answer.

Item—That all summons, warrants etc. shall be served and declaration given at least ten days before the Court.

Item—That the Sheriffe shall give the jury summons six before the Courte be held at which they are to appear.

Item—That all persons within ye jurisdiction aforesaid bring into the next Courte ye marks of their Hoggs and other Cattell in order to be approved and recorded."

In 1692 (Learning and Spicer, page 507), the statute making the Cape May territory into a county recites, among other things, that the province had been formerly divided into three counties (i.e., Burlington, Salem, Gloucester), thus taking note of the formation of Gloucester County.

During the same year the boundaries of Gloucester were partially defined by an Act making Pensauken Creek the division line between it and Burlington, but as it proved to be inconvenient it was repealed at the next session, II

While on this subject of counties we might say that in many instances, not alone in the State of New Jersey, but elsewhere as well, county divisions and jurisdiction of courts seemed to be shaped by common consent, geographical circumstances, and the condition of travel, and one must not imagine that legislative enactment erected counties like magic, overnight. Rather must we believe that such Acts merely con- ||Learning and Spicer, pps. 509-513, etc. [14] firmed, in a legal manner, what had formerly been accepted through custom and tradition.

In 1694 an Act** was passed definitely establishing the bounds of the County of Gloucester in the following words: "That the two distinctions or divisions heretofore called the Third and Fourth Tenths be and is hereby laid into one county, named, and from henceforth to be called, the County of Gloucester; the limits whereof bounded with the aforesaid river called Crapwell (formerly called Penisawkin) on the north, and the River Berkeley (formerly called Oldman's Creek) on the south." The historian, Mickle,ff does not believe that it was intended to extend the county to the ocean at this time and in confirmation of his opinion cites another law,|J passed the same year, which states that the inhabitants near the ocean (Egg Harbor) might be considered under the jurisdiction of Gloucester, until such time as they could be erected into a county. He also contends that the eastern boundary of Gloucester was a right line drawn from the headwaters of Pensauken Creek to the headwaters of Oldman's Creek. The exact words of this law are as follows: "Forasmuch as there are some families settled upon Egg Harbour, and of right ought to be under some jurisdiction, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that the inhabitants of the said Egg Harbour shall be and belong to the jurisdiction of Gloucester to all intents and purposes, till such (""Learning and Spicer, p. 530. tfReminiscences of Old Gloucester; or, Incidents in the History of the Counties of Gloucester, Atlantic and Camden, N. J., by Isaac Mickle. Philadelphia, 1845. {{Learning and Spicer, p. 535. [15]) time as they shall be capable, by a competent number of inhabitants, to be erected into a county, any former Act to the contrary notwithstanding."

This tributary territory, as it might be called, included the southwestern bank of the Mullica, as "Egg Harbor" was considered to be the entire seacoast from Great Egg Harbor River to the Mullica, §§ together with adjoining territory extending back to Mickle's suggested boundary.

In 1708 mention is made in the Gloucester County records of the township of Egg Harbor or New Weymouth, and the Grand Jury, says Mickle, in appointing officers for this distant and independent territory, was clearly guilty of usurpation; but we cannot agree with this as the land had been placed under the jurisdiction of the county as heretofore set forth. The Egg Harbor County continued to be in this dependent state until 1710 when an Act^f was passed uniting it with Gloucester.

As the population along the seacoast increased, township subdivisions became necessary and were generally made by common consent, to be later ratified by county authority or Colonial Assembly. That part of Egg Harbor lying along the Mullica was called Galloway, probably after Galloway Mull, Scotland. We find the first mention of it in the county records under date of March, 1775, when the court allotted two constables each to Galloway and Egg Harbor.

Although the bounds of most of the ancient townships in the State of New Jersey were established and (§§*Allinson's Laws*, p. 12. ^f*Mickle*, p. 78. [16.J) altered by statute, there are some cases where the county authorities ran out such boundaries and recorded them at the respective county seats. Therefore, the lines of these townships are not to be found in any statute. This method of procedure was authorized and sustained by three Acts,^{*J} the last of which was finally repealed by the general Act for ascertaining county and township lines and incorporating the same, passed March 5th, 1798.^{*} § Previous to this Act of 1798 and by virtue of the provisions found in the three Acts mentioned, many of the ancient townships were first run out by the said county authorities and their boundaries are only to be found in the records of the offices where they were directed to be recorded. Galloway is such a case, nor can mention of the town's bounds be found in any statute previous to the said Act of 1798, when all existing county and township lines were laid out and incorporated. After the boundaries were decided upon by the county authorities, a grant was received from the reigning sovereign, in April, just one month after the constables were appointed.

There have been other township subdivisions of the land along the Mullica, but as they took place after the formation of Atlantic County from the southeastern part of Gloucester, we will first take up the erection of the new county. On February 7th, 1837,^{f*} an Act was passed creating the County of Atlantic, which included the towns of Egg Harbor, Galloway, Hamilton and Weymouth. (^{*}{*Learning and Spicer*, p. 382-320. *Allinson's Laws*, p. 227. ^{*}{*Patterson*, p. 279. ^{t*}*Hall*, p. 11. [17)

The northwestern boundary is a line drawn from Atsion to the Blackwater Branch of the Maurice River; the northeastern boundary is the Mullica River from Atsion to the sea, via Great Bay, and the southern boundary is a line drawn from the Blackwater to the headwaters of the Tuckahoe River and thence to the sea, via Great Egg Harbor. The Atlantic Ocean forms the fourth side of this irregular square.

The township of Mullica was erected from Galloway, on February 21st, 1838,^f % being the northwestern part of the old town.

Egg Harbor City was set off from Mullica and Galloway by Act approved March 16th, 1858,^f § being sandwiched in along the boundary of the two towns. The township of Hammonton was carved out of Mullica and Hamilton on March 5th, 1866^{*} There have been other divisions in the

county, but we are only concerning ourselves with those fronting on the Mullica River. To recapitulate, we will say that the Mullica River formed a good part of the line between Burlington and old Gloucester Counties and that the town in Gloucester, fronting on the river, was called Egg Harbor. Later, the river frontage was known as Galloway, and from Galloway was formed Mullica, Egg Harbor City and Hammonton, all extending along the river. Atlantic County does not extend along the extreme upper reaches of the stream, going no further than Atsion. This upper portion from Atsion to the source is contiguous to Camden County, which was formed (*tJMickle, p. 78. t§Heston, p. 254, Vol. I. j*Heston, Vol. I, p. 254. [18]*) out of Gloucester on March 13th, 1844, \$t by Act of the Legislature. The township along the river, which was one of the six original townships in old Gloucester, ^ is known as Waterford. The source of the river is in this county (See page 8).

BURLINGTON COUNTY

As before mentioned, Burlington County lays along the northeastern branch of the Mullica and here we find no county subdivisions, hence our boundary narrative on this side of the river is much shorter and simpler to relate. We have said before that the first and second tenths along the Delaware came to be regarded as Burlington, and the Act of Assembly, passed in 1694, §* recognizes these bounds. The bounds of the county were definitely settled by the Act of January 21st, 1709-10, §f declaring that the line of partition between Burlington and Gloucester Counties begins at the mouth of Pensauken, alias Crapwell Creek, thence up the same to the fork; thence along the southernmost branch thereof, sometimes called Cole Branch, until it comes to the head thereof; thence upon a straight line to the southernmost branch of Little Egg Harbor River (Mullica); thence down the said branch and river to the mouth thereof; thence to the next inlet on the south side of Little Egg Harbor's most southerly inlet; thence along the seacoast to the line of partition between East and West Jersey; thence along the said line of partition by Maidenhead and tfMickle, p. 38. J§Mickle, p. 45. §*Leaming and Spicer, p. 530. §fAllinson's Laws, p. 11. (19)

Hopewell to the northernmost bounds of the town of Am well; thence by the same to the river Delaware to the first mentioned station. This boundary was destined to give a good deal of trouble later, as the description "thence to the next inlet on the south side of Little Egg Harbor's most southerly inlet" was construed differently, first by Burlington and Gloucester and later by Burlington and Atlantic. The above law was the first and only description of the line, and the trouble was occasioned by the shifting inlets and beaches.

BURLINGTON TOWNS

Beginning at the source, the first township along the river is Evesham, one of the original subdivisions in the county, set apart at an early date and incorporated in 1798. The river here flows almost in a due easterly direction. Next comes Medford, which was erected out of Evesham by Act of Assembly on February 4th, 1847. Most all of the distance along the bank of the river in this town is taken up by a huge swamp, known as the West Jersey Cranberry Meadow. It extends into Waterford township, Camden County. Shamong township follows and forms the bank of the river all the way to the village of Atsion, and a little bit further. It was formed from Medford, Southampton and Washington, by Act of Assembly, February 19th, 1852. Next is Washington township and included therein is the territory which forms the subject of a large part of this book. Here we find the best land, especially in [20]

the southern part and the broader reaches of the river, with the most pleasing scenery. Washington was erected in 1802, from Evesham, Northampton and Little Egg Harbor. Bass River township extends from the confluence of the Wading River and the Mullica River to Ballenger's Creek, and the central part of the town is watered by Bass River, also flowing into the Mullica. It was erected on March 30th, 1864. Ballenger's Creek is now the county line between Burlington and Ocean, and Little Egg Harbor township now lies in Ocean County and runs along the river from Ballenger's Creek to the mouth. Previous to 1891 Little Egg Harbor belonged to Burlington and the county extended as far as West Creek village, but on March 30th, 1891, the Legislature passed an Act transferring the town to Ocean County. Little Egg Harbor was one of the original subdivisions of Burlington County laid out in 1741. It was incorporated in 1798. In the days of Eric Mullica, the entire region around the mouth and lower reaches of the river was known by this name, as witness Mullica's report to Pastor Rudman in 1698, in which he is described as living near Little Egg Harbor. §J Also, when his sons sold parts of their father's plantation at Lower Bank, the deeds described the land as being at Little Egg Harbor. From a careful comparison of dates, as outlined in the previous paragraphs, it will be seen that down to 1802 the townships of Evesham and Little Egg Harbor were the only ones along the Mullica River on the Burlington side. After 1802 the territory was frequently subdivided, as related above. §{See p. 6. [21]

CHAPTER II

INDIANS IN THE MULLICA RIVER REGION BESIDES

providing a political boundary, the Mullica River, in aboriginal days, was the dividing line between the territories of two sub-divisions of the Lenni-Lenape nation of Indians, which, before the coming of the white man, occupied all of what is now the State of New Jersey.

North of the Mullica River the Unami tribe extended to the Raritan, and southward the Unilachtigo held sway to Cape May. The Unami were the predominant people in the Lenni-Lenape nation, and most authorities accord to them the leadership in civil affairs and councils. The Unilachtigo generally followed the guidance of the Unami. The Munsie, in the northern part of the State, was the warlike tribe, but we are not concerned with them.

Taking the Unami and Unilachtigo for consideration, aboriginal authorities again divide these tribes into still smaller units, and those of the Unami who lived on the northern shore of the river and extending in a northwesterly direction towards the source, were known as Atsions. This name is perpetuated by the village of Atsion on the upper reaches of the river. South of the Mullica and extending to what is now Atlantic City, we find the Absegami, and this name is also preserved by the village of Absecon, the bay and creek of the same name, and by Absecon Island, upon which stands Atlantic City. [22]

CHAPTER III

BRIDGES, DAMS, ETC., ON THE MULLICA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

MULLIVCA RIVER

As the Mullica River is a boundary line between ZA counties for almost all of its distance, an account of the several bridges spanning the stream will not come amiss.

Beginning at the mouth and working up-stream, the first bridge met with is the Chestnut Neck span, three and one-half miles from the mouth, as the crow flies. The Act authorizing the building of this bridge was passed by the State Legislature, March 14th, 1856, and the first structure was erected soon afterwards. The wording of the Act is as follows:

AN ACT to authorize the erection of a draw or swing bridge over the Mullicus River.*

1. B E IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Burlington and Atlantic, to build and maintain a good and sufficient bridge over the Mullicus river, at or near Chestnut Neck, in the township of Galloway, in the said county of Atlantic, to a point opposite, in the township of Little Egg Harbor, in the county of Burlington, with a suitable draw or swing therein, which said draw or swing shall be at least thirty-five feet in width, for the convenient passage of all vessels navigating the said river.

2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect immediately. Approved, March 14th, 1856.

This bridge is part of the New York-Atlantic City highway and takes care of a great deal of traffic. Proceeding from Chestnut Neck, where the upland "Notice the incorrect spelling. The legislators should have known better. [23] touches the stream, the span is crossed and the traveller comes out upon the extensive salt meadows of the Burlington County side, over which a firm road has been built leading to the village of New Gretna.

The bridge has recently been rebuilt and is a very modern and substantial structure. The building of the span has been fraught with a good deal of litigation between the contractor, George S. Bennett, and the counties of Burlington and Atlantic, who jointly shared the expense of construction. This contract was approved in March, 1915, but Bennett stopped work on February 20th, 1917, his work proving unsatisfactory to the county engineers. Forty thousand dollars had been paid to Bennett up to this point and it cost the authorities sixty-three thousand dollars additional to complete the job after Bennett quit.

Six miles further up the river we come to the Lower Bank bridge, which is very convenient for the people of Lower Bank and vicinity who travel to Egg Harbor City and contiguous territory. The bridge at present, however, is in poor repair, and has been the cause of several accidents to motor vehicles. Rather than build a new bridge, the authorities of Burlington county wished to do away with it altogether, and thereby cause the people to use the Green Bank bridge further up, which would necessitate a much longer journey to Egg Harbor City on the part of Lower Bank residents,

who do most of their business in that town. Led by Mr. Lewis Adams, a prominent resident of Lower Bank, a vigorous protest was made, and the idea of doing away with the bridge has been given up. A new bridge will soon be built, or the old one [24] thoroughly repaired, at the joint expense of Burlington and Atlantic counties.

Lower Bankers, desirous of getting to Philadelphia, used to ferry across to Clark's Landing and from thence proceed, via highway, to Philadelphia; or take the train, after the Camden and Atlantic line had been built in 1854, connecting Atlantic City, then just starting, and Philadelphia.

The Act authorizing the Lower Bank bridge was passed February 25th, 1863, and is as follows:

AN ACT to authorize the building of a bridge over the Mullicus River, at Lower Bank.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Atlantic and Burlington to build and construct, or cause or permit to be built and constructed, a bridge across the Mullicus River, commencing at the terminus of the road running from Capt. J. Johnston's store to the river, at Lower Bank, in Washington township, Burlington County, to a point on the opposite side of the river, in the township of Mullicus, county of Atlantic, meeting and connecting with a road now being constructed by the Egg Harbor Association, from Egg Harbor City to said river, and to place in said bridge a draw or swing of at least thirty-five feet in width, of such construction as to impede as little as possible the navigation of said river.

2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, February 25th, 1863.

The road mentioned leading from Captain Johnston's store was, and is, the main street in Lower Bank. Later in the same year the location of the bridge was moved down the river a little distance to a point then opposite the house of Samuel Cavileer. The Act authorizing this change is as follows:

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An Act to authorize the building of a bridge over the Mullicus River, at Lower Bank. [25]

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the bridge which by the act to which this is a supplement, the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Atlantic and Burlington were authorized to build and construct, or cause or permit to be built and constructed across the Mullicus River, shall commence near the residence of Samuel Cavileer, at Lower Bank, in Washington township, Burlington County, and end at a point on the opposite side of the river in the township of Mullicus, county of Atlantic, meeting and connecting with a road now being constructed by the Egg Harbor Association from Egg Harbor City to said river; instead of being built as in said original act is directed; and they shall place in said bridge, over the deepest channel of said river, a draw or swing of at least thirty-five feet in width, of such construction as to impede as little as possible the navigation of said river.

2. *And be it enacted, That the said act to which this is a supplement, in so far as the same is inconsistent with the provisions hereof, be and the same is hereby repealed.*

3. *And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.*

Approved March 24th, 1863.

After leaving Lower Bank, the road crosses the river and proceeds through the meadow to Gloucester, formerly called Gloucester Furnace, and from thence to Egg Harbor City. Three miles further up the river we come to the Green Bank bridge and over it crosses the main highway from Tuckerton to Egg Harbor City. This bridge was the first span to be thrown across the navigable part of the Mullica River, that is, from Batsto to Great Bay, and before it was built there was no means of crossing the river below Batsto, except by boat. After leaving Green Bank, the road crosses the bridge, proceeds over a section of swamp and arrives at the settlement of Weekstown, called Weeksville in the Act of 1855, authorizing the building of the bridge. Here the road divides, the western fork leading to [26]

Elwood and the southeastern to Egg Harbor City, via Gloucester.

AN ACT to authorize the erection of a draw or swing bridge over the Mullicus River.

1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Burlington and Atlantic to build and maintain a good and sufficient bridge over the Mullicas river, at Green Bank, in the township of Washington, in the said county of Burlington; to a point opposite in the township of Mullicas, in the county of Atlantic, with a suitable draw or swing therein, which said draw or swing shall be at least thirty-five feet in width, for the convenient passage of all vessels navigating the said river; provided that before the freeholders construct said bridge, the inhabitants of Greenbank and Weeksville enter into bond to construct the causeway connecting the bridge with the main land free of expense to said counties.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 15th, 1855.

The causeway spoken of, is the highway extending over the swamp on the Atlantic County side of the river. We have now enumerated all the drawbridges crossing the Mullica River. Other bridges cross the nonnavigable parts of the stream and are simple, stationary spans. There are three at Pleasant Mills, one at Batsto on the Batsto branch, two at Atsion, nine from Atsion to the source, and numerous others crossing the non-navigable branches.

WADING RIVER

The only drawbridge crossing this chief tributary of the Mullica River is at the village of Wading River, or Bridgeport, as some call it, five miles, in a straight line, above the confluence of the two rivers. It was the first drawbridge to be erected within the territory [27] covered by this bridge and antedates the earliest bridge over the Mullica by forty-one years. Although the Mullica was a more

important stream, the main highway from Tuckerton to Camden led across the dam at Batsto, whereas the road could not avoid the Wading River, as a glance at the map will show. We append herewith the authorization Act, passed January 18th, 1814.

AN ACT authorizing the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Burlington, to build a Draw-bridge over Wading River, at or near Leakes wharf.

1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the board of chosen freeholders in and for the county of Burlington aforesaid, to build and maintain a good and sufficient bridge over Wading river, at or near Leakes wharf, where the main road leading from Longacoming to Tuckerton crosses the same, with a suitable draw therein, of a sufficient width for the convenient passage of vessels navigating the same.

2. And be it enacted, That if any master of a vessel, or other person or persons shall hoist the draw in said bridge, and leave the same hoisted so as to prevent travellers and others from passing over the same, for more than fifteen minutes, when the same is not absolutely necessary for the passage of some vessel through the same, or if any person or persons shall cut, remove, or destroy any piece or pieces of timber, or any plank or planks belonging to, or a part of said bridge, draw, post or piles, or shall remove any piece or pieces of timber, or any plank or planks off said bridge, or any iron work belonging to the said draw, posts or piles, or otherwise wilfully damage, or do any act which may have a tendency to injure said bridge and draw unnecessarily, he, she or they so offending shall for each and every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars over and above the damage done to said bridge, or draw, to be recovered in an action of debt, before any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit, by any person who shall sue for the same, one-half of said sum to be for the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid into the hands of the county collector, to and for the use of said county. A. Passed at Trenton, January 18, 1814. [28]

Longacoming is now known as Berlin, and Leake's Wharf has long since crumbled away. The river is the boundary line between Bass River and Washington townships. There are many fixed bridges further up the stream, among which may be mentioned those at Jenkins, Martha and Speedwell.

BASS RIVER

Bass River is by some regarded as a more important tributary than Wading River, due to the uniform and deep channel of the stream. From the mouth to the bridge at New Gretna, a uniform depth extends throughout the width of the stream. It is a common sight to see a sailboat tacking from bank to bank. The drawbridge is about three miles above the confluence with the Mullica and above this the aspect of the river changes and shoal spots appear, although it is navigable for some distance further.

The bridge was authorized in November, 1823, and erected during the early part of 1824. The lower road, through what is now New Gretna village, had been laid out in 1821, which necessitated bridging the stream at this point. Previous to the building of bridge and road, through-traffic went

via the upper road extending from Tuckerton across the upper bridge at Bass River Hotel, thence to Wading River.

AN ACT authorizing the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Burlington to build a Draw-Bridge over Bass River, about a quarter of a mile above the dwelling-house of Benjamin Mathis.

1. Be It Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the board of chosen freeholders, in and for the county of Burlington aforesaid, at [29] their discretion, to build and maintain a good and sufficient bridge over Bass River, about one quarter of a mile above the dwelling-house of Benjamin Mathis, and about one hundred yards below William Butler's house, where the new laid-out road crosses the same, leading from Tuckerton to Bridgeport, with a suitable draw therein, of sufficient width for the convenient passage of vessels navigating the same.

2. And be it enacted, that if any master of a vessel, or other person or persons, shall hoist the draw in said bridge, and leave the same hoisted, so as to prevent travellers and others from passing over the same, for more than twenty minutes, where the same is not absolutely necessary for the passage of some vessel through the same; or if any person or persons shall cut, remove or destroy any piece or pieces of timber, or any plank or planks belonging to or composing a part of the said bridge, draw, post, or piles, or shall remove any piece or pieces of timber, or any plank or planks off the said bridge, or any iron or iron-work belonging to the said bridge, draw, post, or piles, or otherwise wilfully damage, or do any act which may have a tendency to injure the said bridge or draw unnecessarily, he, she, or they so offending, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, over and above the damage done to the said bridge or draw, to be recovered in an action of debt, before any court of competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit, by any person who will sue for the same; one-half thereof to the use of such prosecutor, and the other half thereof to the use of the county of Burlington.

3. And be it enacted, That if any master of a vessel, scow, or other boat, of four tons and upwards, shall moor or fasten to the said bridge longer than is absolutely necessary for making ready and passing through the draw of said bridge, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars to any person who shall prosecute the same, with cost of suit, before any court having cognizance of the same. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, finding any vessel, scow or boat riding fastened or moored to the said bridge, to desire the captain, owners or occupiers of such vessels, scows, or boats, to remove from their said fastening or mooring, and if he or they shall refuse so to do, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to loose the same, by casting off or cutting the same.

C. and A. Passed Nov. 13th, 1823. [30]

It may be interesting to note that Benjamin Mathis' house is still standing, though unoccupied and fast going to ruin. He was a grandson of John Mathis, first of the name in Burlington County, and lived and died in this house. The place had been owned by his father and grandfather before him. William Butler's house has long since disappeared, but its location is known to the older folks. William married Angeline, a daughter of his neighbor, Benjamin Mathis.

A new bridge was built some seven or eight years ago, of concrete, but inferior material was used, with the result that the piles are wearing away and a new span will soon be built by the State, a little north of the present structure. It is said that too little cement and too much gravel was used in the concrete. A hearing was held in Tuckerton during the summer of 1922 by the War Department, to determine whether the draw should be continued in the new bridge about to be constructed, or whether a fixed span would be satisfactory. The residents were unanimous in opposing a fixed bridge and the Department acceded to their wishes, and the drawbridge instituted one hundred years ago will be incorporated in the new structure. It devolved upon the author to point out the length of time the locality had enjoyed the draw feature and all present testified to the need of a bridge permitting free navigation throughout this important stream.

Two and one-half miles above New Gretna we come to the upper bridge. This location was known as Bass River or Bass River Hotel. There are in reality two [31] bridges over two branches of the river—the eastern one is a rare bit of woodland scenery.

NACOTE CREEK

Nacote Creek flows into the Mullica below the Chestnut Neck bridge, and is the last tributary before the main stream reaches the bay.

About one and a half miles from the mouth of the creek we come to the Johnson's Landing bridge, a fine, new structure, completed in the latter part of 1922, with a wide, high draw in the center. This bridge forms part of a new and shorter route from Chestnut Neck to Atlantic City, via Johnstontown and Higbeeville, two small settlements, but cuts out the old and picturesque village of Port Republic, through which the previous and longer route passed.

It is not generally known that the above bridge is a modern realization of an old idea, but such is the case, as the careful searcher of the records will find that a bridge at this location was authorized April 2nd, 1869, but was never built until modern times, as related in the preceding paragraph. The authorization Act is as follows:

AN ACT to authorize the building of a bridge over Nacot Creek.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Atlantic, whenever they shall deem it expedient, to build and construct or cause to be built and constructed a bridge across Nacot Creek, in the township of Galloway, in the county of Atlantic, at or near Johnson's Landing, and terminating on the opposite side of said creek at Chestnut Neck; and there shall be in said bridge over the deepest part of the channel of said creek, a draw or swing of [32] at least thirty-five feet in width, of such construction as to impede as little as possible the navigation of the said creek.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately. Approved, April 2nd, 1869.

Two miles further up the creek, the Port Republic bridge is met with, first erected in 1829. As the motorist clanks over the structure going north from Atlantic City, he is struck by the prospect

spread before him. The northern shore of the creek rises in a gentle roll from the stream and gives the village of Port Republic a higher appearance than is true. As we leave the bridge, a charming old brick house, with white verandahs around both upper and lower stories, meets our view. This is the Endicott house, erected in 1795, with the date carved on a stone set in the brick-work near the roof. Across the street is an ancient tavern, still older, and now used as a private dwelling. The shore becomes higher as the creek wends its way eastward, culminating in a knoll flanked by sharp banks, upon which sets an abandoned dwelling. A church spire is a noticeable landmark to the west of the bridge.

The Act authorizing the construction of the bridge is dated February 7th, 1829, in the following words:

AN ACT to authorize the chosen freeholders of the County of Gloucester to build a drawbridge over Nacott Creek, at a place called Port Republic. Sec.*

*1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That the board of chosen freeholders of the County of Gloucester be, and they hereby are authorized to build and maintain a good and sufficient bridge over Nacott Creek, when they, or a majority of them, may think proper so to do, with a draw therein, at a place called Port Republic, so as to meet *Now Atlantic County. [33] the road now laid out on the north side of said creek, in the township of Galloway; and the draw to be fixed in that part of said bridge where the vessels and boats may pass through with the greatest convenience; and that the draw in said bridge shall be at least twenty-five feet wide. Provided, nevertheless, that if the board of chosen freeholders, or a majority of them, as aforesaid, shall not agree, within one year from the fourth day of July next, to build said bridge, then this act shall be void. Sec.*

2. And it be enacted, That if any captain of a vessel, or other person or persons, shall hoist the draw in said bridge and leave the same up, so as to prevent travellers and others from passing over the same for more than fifteen minutes, when the same is not absolutely necessary for the passage of some vessel or boat through the same, or if any person or persons shall cut, remove or destroy any piece or pieces of timber, or any plank or planks, belonging to, or a part of said bridge, draw, posts, or piles, or shall remove any piece or pieces of timber, or any iron-work belonging to the said draw, posts or piles, or otherwise willfully damage or do any act which may have a tendency to injure said bridge and draw unnecessarily, he, she or they so offending shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars over and above the damage done to said bridge or draw, to be recovered, in an action of debt, before any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit, by any person who shall sue for the same, one-half of said sum to be for the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid into the hands of the county collector, to and for the use of the county of Gloucester.

Approved, February 7, 1829.

The width of the draw in this bridge was increased in 1861, as witness the subjoined Act of Legislature affecting it:

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An Act to authorize the chosen freeholders of the county of Gloucester to build a drawbridge over Nacott Creek, at a place called Port Republic, approved Feb. 7th, 1829.

1. Be it Enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the draw in the bridge authorized to be built by the act to which this is a supplement, shall be at least thirty feet wide. [34]

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately. Approved, March 15th, 1861. At the western end of Port Republic appears the old mill-dam and pond. These works were erected in 1774, and the following extract from the Session Laws gives full particulars: CHAP. XXVI AN ACT for erecting a Dam, Mills and other Waterworks on Nacut Creek, in the County of Gloucester, and to indemnify those whose Property may be injured thereby.

(PASSED MARCH 11, 1774) Sect.

1. Whereas Evi Smith, Hugh MacCollum and Richard Westcot, owning the lands on both sides of Nacut Creek, in the Township of Great-Egg-Harbour, in the County of Gloucester, near the Fork of the said Creek, a little above Indian Landing, have proposed to build a Grist and Saw Mills at the said Landing: And whereas sundry Inhabitants living near the said Fork, by their petition to the Legislature of this Province have, in order to obviate the Objections of certain Persons holding Lands and Mills above the said Fork, on the Branches of the Creek, represented that the said Nacut Creek is not, in their Apprehension, navigable above the said Landing, nor ever has been so, or capable as they conceive, of being made navigable: That the erecting of a Grist Mill at the Place aforesaid would be of publick Utility, and praying a Law to authorize the erection of the said Dam and Mill;

2. Be It Therefore Enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Evi Smith, Hugh MacCollum and Richard Westcot, their Heirs and Assigns, to make and erect the said Dam sufficiently wide and strong for the Purposes aforesaid, at the Place proposed; and to erect and build thereon such Mills and other Waterworks as they may think beneficial and convenient, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And whereas it is highly reasonable that every Person whose Property may be injured by the Erection of the said Dam, Mills and Waterworks, should be reasonably compen- [35] sated therefor, and the Petitioners have agreed to place in the Dam so to be erected, and keep in good Repair, Floodgates sufficiently wide to give a reasonable Passage for the Transportation of Lumber through the same, which the Pond raised by the Dam will enable them to do, Be It Enacted that the said Evi Smith, Hugh MacCollum and R. W., their H. & As., shall place in the said Dam, and during the continuance thereof keep in Repair, one good Pair of Floodgates sufficiently wide and large to give a reasonable and convenient passage for the Transportation of Lumber or other Property through the same, down the said Nacut Creek, at proper Seasons for that Purpose.

4. And in case the said E. S., H. McC. and R. W., their H. & As., should in erecting their said Dam and Works, either overflow the Grounds of any other Person or Persons, or injure his, her or their Property, it shall and maybe lawful to and for the Person or Persons so injured (if the Parties cannot agree upon or ascertain the Value of the said Lands so overflowed, or the Quantum of such Damage themselves) to request the Attendance of Micajah Wills, Esquire, Isaac Evans, Zachariah Rossel, Benj. Thomas and Robt. Mattocks, on the Premises to view the same, first giving at least twenty Days' Notice to the said E. S., H. McC, and R. W., their H. & As., of the time when the said Arbitrators are to meet; which said five Arbitrators, or any three of them, after due Proof to them of Notice as aforesaid, and full Hearing of the Parties on both sides, shall have Power to award and determine the Value of the Land so overflowed, and the Amount of the Damages done by the said Dam and Works, to such Person or Persons apprehending him, her or themselves injured: And the said E. S., H. McC, R. W., their H. & As., shall pay the Sum or Sums so awarded, agreeable to the Justice, Intent and Direction of the said Award.

5. And in order to prevent Doubts and Contention and more effectually to carry the said Award into Execution, the same shall be put in Writing, and a fair Copy made thereof, both which shall be signed by at least three of the said Arbitrators, and one Part delivered to each of the Parties; which Award so made and delivered shall be binding and conclusive to all Intents and Purposes; and on Demand and Refusal of the Monies, so awarded to be paid, in the Presence of one Witness, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Party, in whose Favour the said Award shall be made, to apply to the Inferior Court of Com. Pleas, or a Magistrate of the County, as the Case may require, for a Scire Facias against the said E. S., H.McC, & R. W., their H. & As., to shew Cause for [36] such Refusal: Which if not done so as to impeach the Integrity of the said Arb., or to manifest a plain Deception, to the Satisfaction of the said Court or Mag., after hearing of the Arb., or some of them signing the said Award, the Court or Mag. shall have full power to give Judgment and award Execution as usual.(37).

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

THE following ancient advertisements from the New York Mercury pertain to the Mullica River region, and to Mullica Hill, Gloucester County: FROM NEW YORK MERCURY, MARCH 8, 1758

To be sold by the subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Wallis, late of Chester, in the County of Burlington, the following described Tracts of Land, viz. One Tract containing 260 Acres, situated in Gloucester County, below a Place called the Blue Anchor, joining on Daniel Morgan. Another containing 306 Acres, in Burlington County, at a Place called Mulokee's River, joining on Land of Samuel Driver. Also 43 Acres of Meadow Ground, near the above 306 Acres. And 76 Acres of Upland, near said Mulokee's River. Also 73 Acres and an Half of land, joining on Land of John Collings; and 47 Acres joining on Land of Thomas Venable, both in Eversham, Burlington County. Likewise ten Acres of Land lying near the upper Ferry on Ancocus Creek, joining on Land of Hugh Hollingshead, and William Ivins. And also a House and Lot in the City of Burlington, fronting on Delaware River, late in the Tenure and Occupation of Gabriel Blond. For Terms of Sale enquire of Hope Wallis, John Wallis, and Joshua Lippincott; Executors. (AP J. Archives, First Series, Vol. XX, Page 342.)

To B E SOLD

Several parcels of land in West Jersey, viz, one tract of welltimber'd land, containing about 255 acres, within a mile of Mountholly, extending on the South branch of Rancocus Creek, where the tide flows, adjoining to the old bridge on the country road; it is very conveniently situated for sending timber and cord-wood to Philadelphia; it hath a large stream of water running thro' it sufficient for a mill and is supposed to have about 40 acres of swamp, which is capable of being made into good meadow at a small expence. Also several tracts of cedar swamp, which by the surveys are called 180, 65, 50 and 19 acres, and are all situated near a navigable branch of Mullica's [38] river, in Egg harbour. Any person inclining to purchase all, or any of those tracts, may have them on reasonable terms, and a considerable time for payment of the purchase money. For further particulars enquire of John Smith, in Philadelphia.

(AP J. Archives, First Series, XIX, P. 457.)

Deed Aug. 9, 1755, Thomas Gardiner, Chairmaker of the city of Burlington, conveyed to Daniel Ellis of the same place for £30, 1.128 acres of land in Gloucester County, "beginning at a twin cedar standing by a creek called Attsionk, being the bounds between Burlington and Gloucester Counties, and marked T. G.; thence south 41 degrees W. 85 chains to a cedar marked T. G. E. standing by a branch of the Mullekey's river called Mechescatuckzing thence down said branch to a creek called Sleepy Creek" etc. Liber M. P. 430. (AP J. Arch., Second Series, Vol. 3, Page 362.)

March 2, 1779. "On Saturday the 17th, at the house of John Cozens Inn-Keeper, near Mullica Hill, in the township of Greenwich, the real-estate of William Fusman—containing about 15 or 20 acres.

JOHN SPARKS 1 Commissioners ,
SAMUEL KAIGHNJ (Ibid. P. 131)

On Thursday June 22, 1779, at the house of Capt. John Cozens, innkeeper, near Mullica's hill Greenwich Township, one undivided one third part of 300 acres of good timber land, lying in the townships of Greenwich and Woolwich, joining land of Jacob Fisler and others, late the property of Daniel Cozens; one lot of about 2 acres near the place of Sale, late William Poinyards, about 50 acres of land near the above said lot, late William Forsman's likewise one undivided moiety of a tract of land near the Lake, late the property of Peter Johnson.

JOHN SPARKS 1 C(mmissiorwra .

SAMUEL KAIGHNJ (Ibid. P. 450)

Adv. in Penna. Gazette Jan. 11, 1742/3.—For sale About 1000 acres in three tracts most of it good marsh near the Mullicas plantations on little Egg Harbour River.

(AP J. Arch. 1st Series, XII, P. 160.)

A tract of land joining to the Plantations of Cauelear, on Mullicas River 208 acres. (Ibid. P. 231) [39]

"Historical Collections of New Jersey," by J. W. Barber and H. Howe. There were several editions of this book, the first published in 1845. It is one of a series of similar books on several eastern States which were very widely read in their day and are still consulted by historians. A page and a half is devoted to Washington township, but very little about Green Bank or Lower Bank. After bounding the township and giving the date of its inception, the author proceeds as follows:

"The surface is level; soil generally sandy and covered with pines. It is thinly settled and has few inhabitants, excepting such as are employed in the glass and iron works.f The vicinity of the Quaker Bridge, in this township, is a remarkably interesting botanical region, there being there many rare and beautiful flowers."

"There are large quantities of bog iron ore in the township. It is an interesting fact, that after being dug, the deposit is in time renewed. In some places the period does not exceed twenty years. The renewal of the ore arises from the circumstance that the soil in which it is formed is [incessantly washed by springs containing much iron in their composition. The Wading River and its branches drain the central part of the township and the Little Egg HarborJ river forms its S. W. boundary. These are never-failing streams and furnish more natural water-power than is to be found in any other township in this part of New Jersey. The township contains 4 stores, 2 furnaces, 5 grist-mills, 8 saw-mills; capital in manufacture \$76000; 8 schools, 470 scholars Green Bank, on the Little Egg Harbor river, 3 miles below Batsto, contains 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill, a glass factory, and about 20 dwellings. Lower Bank, 6 miles below Batsto, on the same stream, has a Methodist Church and about 30 dwellings . . . The well-known Batsto furnace is on Batsto river, near the forks of Little Egg Harbor river, on the S. W. line of the township; 28 miles S. E. of Mount Holly."

fNot strictly true, the farming, wood-cutting, ship building and seafaring elements seem to have been overlooked. JThe Mullica was sometimes called by this name. [40]

CHAPTER V

GENEALOGY OF THE MULLICA FAMILY

ERIC PALSSON MULLICA, to give him his full name, was born in Helsingeland, Mora Parish, Sweden, some time during the month of April, 1636. The name shows that his father's Christian name was Pals. Following the custom then in vogue among the Scandinavian and Dutch peoples, the son added to his own baptismal name Eric, his father's name Pals and attached the suffix "son" to indicate his parentage. Mullica was the family name and was sometimes omitted altogether, especially in the old country. In Europe, the peasants or common people at this period did not always use a family name, this privilege sometimes being reserved for the nobility and gentry. As time went on, however, the custom of taking family names became universal among the common people, although they were the last class of the population to do so. The Scandinavian and Dutch settlers in the New World rarely omitted their family names and, to the writer's mind, one of the reasons was their association with the English, who later became their rulers. As a student of the Dutch settlers on the western portion of Long Island, New York, it is very clear to the author that after the conquest of 1664, the English encouraged the settlers to use a family name in all legal matters, registration of births, marriages, deaths, etc., thus avoiding confusion. The first generation of Dutchmen on Long Island hardly [41] ever used a family name; the second generation never omitted it. Attention is called to the joint deed on page 53, signed by Eric Mullica, with his mark "E. P. " standing for Eric Palsson.

He married, probably about 1657,* a wife whose name is not known, by whom he had a son Andrew. If, as is supposed, he did not come to America until 1663, this first marriage took place in Sweden. There is no record of his first wife's death.

When the Dutch at New Amsterdam, under Governor Peter Stuyvesant, conquered the Swedish settlements on the Delaware in 1655, governors over the colony were appointed, and of these, Alexander D'Hinojossa served from 1659 until the English conquest of 1664. During the summer of 1663, D'Hinojossa went to Holland, collected a number of Dutch and Swedish colonists and returned with them to the Delaware, arriving there on December, 1663. Although no complete list of these colonists is available, it is known that the company amounted to about 150 souls and it is supposed that among these was Eric Mullica. From a letter written by William Beeckman, ViceDirector of the West India Company at Fort Casimir, on the Delaware, to the council at New Amsterdam, we know that Captain Israel Helm was one of the company. Helm's daughter, Ingabor, later married Mullica.

The vessel that D'Hinojossa returned in was known as "de Purmerlander Kerck," and it landed at Altena (Fort Casimir), on the west bank of the Delaware River, near what is now New Castle, Delaware. Our *His oldest son was of age in 1681. See p. 67. [42] supposition that Eric Mullica arrived on this vessel is founded on the fact that his name does not appear on any lists of inhabitants or transactions of the Swedish settlements previous to this date; also on the fact that his father-in-law, Captain Israel Helm, arrived on the ship. Hazard, in his "Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609-1682," published in 1850, makes the following statement on page 354: "D'Hinojossa arrived from Holland, on 3rd inst. (Dec. 3,1663), with Peter Alrich and Israel (Helm) and about 150 souls." Among whom was probably Eric Palsson Mullica.

Beeckman's letter to Stuyvesant announcing the arrival of "de Purmerlander Kerck" is as follows:
"Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen.

"Gentlemen! "

I heard at New Amstel yesterday, that Mr. d'Hinojossa would send as quickly as possible a savage to your Hon. Worships, as his Honor arrived here in the ship 'de Pumerlander Kerck" on the evening of the 3d inst. together with Peter Alrichs and Israel, who went away with Miss Printz, as Members of the high Council, and about 150 souls. Coming to New Amstel last evening with 2 or 3 men, to bring them on board, His Honor immediately sent the Hon'ble Councillor Mr. Cousturer to tell me, that I should send no soldiers on board, that he would give and show me something from the LordsDirectors, of which letter I am sending the copy to your Hon'ble Worship. It is said here, that the whole River shall become part of the Colony; therefore I humbly request your Hon. Worships will please to employ me elsewhere in the service of the Hon. Company, wherewith I commend your Hon. Worships to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a happy New Year,"

*"Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
"Your Hon'ble Worships "*

Altena faithful and affectionate servant the 5th of Decbr. 1663.

"Wilh. Beeckman." [43]

"To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen, their Honors, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General and Council of New Netherland, Curacao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans."

Around 1672 or 1673, Eric Mullica married for his second wife, Ingabor, or Ingrid Helm, born circa 1656 and died August 10th, 1719.f She was the daughter of Captain Israel Helm, before mentioned, a distinguished man among the Swedes. He was a member of Captain Carre's council under Governor Lovelace's administration of the Swedish dependency, a Justice of the Upland Court and an Indian interpreter. Captain Helm was on terms of intimacy with Governor D'Hinojossa, who made him a large grant of land and granted him the exclusive privilege of the fur trade with the Indians at the upper end of Passayunk. Peter Alrichs, another companion on the voyage, was given the same privilege at New Amstel. These monopolies were not favored by the other colonists and made the governor very unpopular. He, however, retained his tenure of office until the English assumed administration of the colony.

D'Hinojossa's land patents were not very numerous. Among them may be mentioned the grant to Swan Gunderson, Swan Swanson, Olof Swanson and Andreas Swanson, the three latter doubtless sons of Swan Gunderson. This grant embraced within its limits a considerable part of the site of Philadelphia.

*Raccoon Church Records (Swedesboro, New Jersey). Manuscript in possession of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. She stood as godmother for her grandson, Erick3 , son of

Stephen², when he was baptized at Raccoon Church, on January 24th, 1714. (Raccoon Church Records, p. 11.) [44]

Their patent was confirmed by Governor Lovelace and recognized by William Penn. Captain Helm's grant was also confirmed, but Governor D'Hinojossa was not so fortunate. He applied to Governor Lovelace for his property but his request was refused, as the governor had shown too much activity in favor of the Dutch and against the English interests. It was one of the few instances in which previous grants or patents were refused recognition by the English.

Ingabor Helm was a sister of Helena Helm, who married Peter Cock, Jr., son of Peter and Margaret Cock, and brother of Captain Laurence or Lassy Cock, member of Assembly and a distinguished man among the Swedes. Her brother, Harmanus Helm, died February 19th, 1729, aged about fifty-four years.*

The first record of Eric Mullica in New Sweden is a patent for land on the Delaware River at the mouth of "Sissowokinnk" Creek. This creek is now called Wissonoming and the locality is now a suburb of Philadelphia. The land was called "Towocawonink," and the patent is included with many others, in a list of surveys of land along the Delaware. § The date of the list is July 18th, 1676, and there were three patentees, Erick Mullica, Olle Nielson and Christian Thomason. The grantor was Governor Edmund Andros of the Province of New York.

The patent is as follows: A Patent for Erick Mallock, Otte Nielson and Christian Thomason. The sd. land being bounded as followeth, vizt beginning at the River side at the West side of the Mouth of

*Raccoon Church Records.

** New York Colonial Documents, Vol. XII, p. 552. [45]

Sissowokinnk Creeke and from thence running up the said creeke North Westerly thirty degrees two and twenty perches, North and by East, one hundred ninety eight perches (bounded with the sd creeke by the mouth of a small brach, & from the sd Oake by a line of marked Trees West three hundred thirty six perches, to a Corner marked White Oake standing on the side of a knowle on the Eastern side of a branch on Creeke called Towocawonink Creeke, being a branch of Quessinowominck, and from thence downe the severall courses of the sd branch and maine creeke to the Riverside; & from the mouth of Quessinowominck Creek along by the River side to ye place of beginning. Conteyning & layd out for Nine hundred and fifty acres of land formerly granted by patent unto Andrew Carre, As by the returne of the survey under the hand of the Surveyor doth and may appeare; Now Know yee &c.

Quitt Rend 9 bushels & a half blanck date

It is supposed that Mullica lived with his family on his share of this property and made it his home. Just where he resided from the time of his arrival in New Sweden up to the date of this survey, is not known. It is quite probable that the foregoing patent was simply a confirmation of an earlier grant given by Dutch authority, and, if this is so, he may have lived here since his arrival on the shores of the Delaware.

During 1679, in a list of Patents sent to Captain Edmund Cantwell which were refused to be signed, appear the names of Ehrich Mallock, Otte Nielson and Thomason, 950 acres on the Delaware, besides meadow granted before to Mr. Andrew Carr. This is undoubtedly identical with the previous survey, but the trouble, if any, seems to have been cleared up, as Mullica later conveyed part of this land. 11 It appears that a few years after the date of Eric Mullica's patent (1676), he sold a portion of his lands (11New York Colonial Documents, Vol. XII, p. 620.) [46] to Hans Keen, who had recently moved to this locality from Upland. A part of the description of this property is quoted:** "a Certayne piece of meaddow or marsh Lying and being on the westsyde within Pemibackes Creeke & within a halfe a myle of ye mouth thereof, oppositt over against ye house and plantation of Pieter Rambo," purchased by him (Keen) of "Erik Mullica, one of the Intressants of Taokanink." At the same time that Eric Mullica received his patent, and included in the same list, there appears another patent granted to Michael Fredericks for adjoining land, as follows :ff A

PATENT FOR MICHAEL FREDERICKS

Two hundred acres (part thereof) beginning at a corner markt. black oake by the River side, which divideth this from the land of Peter Peterson & Gaspar Fisk, & from the sd. oake running North, North West by their line of marked Trees three hundred and twenty perches, to their upper corner bounded Tree, being a black oake, & from the said oake West South West by a line of marked Trees one hundred perches to another corner markt black Oake, & from thence South, South East, by a line of Markt. Trees three hundred and twenty perches to a corner markt. white Oake standing by the Riverside, & from thence East North East along the Riverside to the first menconed corner Oake, and the other hundred acres the residue of the sd. land, beginning at a corner markt. Beech, standing on a small point at the mouth of Sissowokissinck Creeke, & from thence running East, North East forty perches, & North East & by East one hundred and fourteene perches (by the Riverside) to a corner markt black Oake at the side of a small Creeke, & from the sd. Oake North, North West by a line of markt trees two hundred and sixty perches to a corner markt. white Oake standing by the maine run of Sissowokissinck Creeke, & from the sd. white Oake, downe along the sd. River and Creeke (dividing this from the land of Towocawoninck) to the first menconed Beech Tree. Conteyning & layd out for three hundred "Descendants of Joran Kyn, p. 15.(tfNew York Colonial Documents, Vol. XII, p. 549.) [47] acres of land, As by the returne of the Survey under the hand of the Surveyor Doth & may appeare Now know yee etc. Quitt Rent. 3 bushells blancke date. On February 10th, 1688, Michael Fredericks conveyed the above tract to Eric Mullica, mentioning that it was then occupied by Matthias Keen, as follows:

DEED

Know all men that Michael Frederick of the County of Philadelphia for a certain summe of mony to him paid by Errick Mulleker of the same County hath given granted enfeoffed and by these presents Confirmed unto the said Errick Mulleker all that Moiety or half part of all that Three hundred acres of Land granted unto the said Michael Frederick & his Heirs and Assigns forever by Patent from Edmond Andros Esqr under the Province Seal of New York Dated the twenty fifth Day of March 1676 Recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia in Patent Book A, Page how X Black ye sd Original which said Moiety hereby intended to be granted is Situate and being in the

said County and now in the Tenure & Occupation of Mathias Keen Together with all the Rights Members & Appurtenances to the said Moiety belonging and the Remainders & Reversions Rents Issues and Profits thereof To have & to hold the said Moiety or half part of the said three hundred acres of Land & Premises with their Appurtenances unto the said Errick Mulleker and his Heirs To the use of him his Heirs & Assigns for ever And the said Michael Frederick and his Heirs the said hereby granted premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Errick Mulleker and his Heirs against him and his Heirs and against all others Claiming or to Claim by from or under him or them shall & will Warrant And for ever Defend by these presents and hath made Thomas Curtis his Attorney to Deliver these presents in the County Court of Philadelphia According to Law In Witness whereof he hath hereunto Set his Hand & Seal the Tenth Day of the second month 1688 being the fourth year of the King's Reign and Eighth of the Propriety's Government.

Rufayl frst (Seal)

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of

Thos Curtis

John Sibley Acknowledged in Open Court held at Philada [48] the fourth day of June 1696 as Witness my Hand & County Seal John Claypole Cler (Seal) of the County Recorded ye 24th February 1761

Two months after the date of the above deed, Eric Mullica conveyed the property to the before mentioned Matthias Keen, and the deed for this transaction is endorsed on the Frederick's deed and is a part of it.

Deed endorsed on the above Entred Deed Know all men That the within named Errick Mulleker for the Consideration of a certain Sum of Money to him paid by Mathias Keen of the County of Philadelphia hath given, granted, bargained sold & assigned and by these presents set over unto the said Mathias Keen all the Lands & Premises within granted and all his Right Title Interest Claim & Demand of in and to the Same To have & to hold unto the said Mathias Keen and his Heirs To the use of him his Heirs and Assigns forever in as full & ample manner as she or they might could or ought to have held and enjoyed the same and the said Errick Mulleker and his Heirs the herein granted and above assigned Premises with the appurtenances unto the said Mathias Skein and his Heirs against him and his Heirs against him and his Heirs and against all others Claiming or to Claim by from or under him them or any of them shall & will Warrant and forever Defend by these presents

In Witness Whereof he hath hereunto set his Hand & Seal the fifth day of the fourth month 1688 being the fourth year of the King's Reign and Eighth year of the Proprietary's Government.

his Erick X Mulkr (Seal) mark

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of

Thomas Curtis

John Hibley Acknowledged in Open Court held at Philadelphia the 4th day of June 1696 As Witness my Hand and C

ounty Seal John Claypole (L S) Recorded ye 24th February 1761 (Phila Deed Book H. 13 pp 502 & 503) [49]

In addition to the above, Matthias Keen fell heir to his father's land, § § thus acquiring possession of the tract sold by Eric Mullica to Hans Keen.

Part of the land obtained from Mullica by Matthias Keen was sold by him, his mother and brothers to another brother, Erick Keen, by deed dated January 25th, 1706-07. *f It is stated that this land was situated on the Delaware River, at the mouth and along the eastern side of Wissinoming Creek. Erick Keen was already in possession of it and resided there the rest of his life.

In 1677, Eric Mullica's name appears with others as a petitioner to the Court at Upland for the setting out of a new settlement on the river. The petition is given in full herewith:*

J Petition Court of Upland, by Israel Helm, Lawrence Cock, Morris Cock—Andries Benckson, Swen Lom, Ephraim Herman, Caspar Herman, John Dalboo—Jasper Fiske—Hans Moensen, Frederik Romey, Erik Mulk (Mullica) Gunner Rambo, Tho: Harwood, Erik Cock, Jan Cock, Peter Jockum, Peter Cock Junior, Jan Stille, Jonas Neelsen, Oele Swensen, James Sanderlin, Mathias Mathiasse Devos & William Orian; Doe most humbly shew to yor. worpp That they the peticoners being all Inhabitants and for ye most parte born & brought up in this River & parts Have a great Inclination (as well for ye Strenght of ye River, as for ye Convenience of trevelars & other ways) to settle together in a Towne att ye west syde of this River just Below the faals, Doe therefore humbly Request this worpp Court to move the Case to his honor governor that they the Peticonrs may have each of them in Lotts Laid out one hundred acres of Land with a fitt proportion of marrsh, as alsoe that a fitt place for a Towne may be laid out, in ye most convenient place there about wth such priviledges & Libertys for their Incouragemt as shall bee (§§Joran Kyn, p. 25. *fJoran Kyn, p. 32.*[New York Colonial Documents, p. 586.) [50] thought fitt and that the same may been confirmed unto them by his honor ye Governor and the peticon'rs "will forthwith seate accordingly, and shall for yor Worppps Ever pray, etc. Att a Court held att upland, November ye 13th 1677 The Court answer, that they will send the Peticonrs peticon to his honor the governor and wth all Moove and Request the Governor In the peticonrs behalfe By order of Court. Eph Herman

In 1687, Eric Mullica, together with twenty-two other Swedes, conveyed a tract of land in the "Liberties of the City of Philadelphia" to the Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. This deed is interesting in that it is signed by Eric Mullica with his mark "E. P. " standing for Eric Palsson. The deed is also signed by his brother-in-law, Captain Lassy Cock, and by Christian Thomson and Wolle (Olle) Nealson, who were grantees with Mullica in the patent of 1676. The document exhibits the signatures or marks of many of the Swedish settlers.

Know all men that Lasse Cock, Gunner Rambo, Andrew Swanson, Hanse Monson, Andrew Bengsten, Mounce Cock, John Cock, Peter Nealson, Swan Swanson for himself & in right of Andrew Salung, Errick Mullecre, Christian Thomson, Wally Nelson, John Mateson, Wolley Swanson, John Stilley, Lasse Anderson, Michael Nelson, John Harper, in right of Hance Keene, Erick Cock, Walter King & Thomas Fairman for and in consideration of one hundred Guilders paid to them, paid by the Society of Traders in Pennsylvania, the receipt whereof by the sd psons and of them doe hereby respectively acknowledge thereof and of every part thereof doe acquit exhonerate & discharge the sd Society of Traders, their heires and successors forever by these presents. Have Given granted enfeoffed and by these presents, etc. unto the sd Society of Traders

all that Tract of land (formerly laid out to the Swedes & on the twenty ninth day of the seventh month 1686 laid out by the surveyor Generalls order to Benjamin Chambers President of the sd Society by virtue of a Warrant from the Commissioners dated the 22nd of the 7th Mo. aforesaid Situate in [51] the Liberties of the City of Philadelphia beginning at a corner black oak standing in the Shacamapunk northwesterly line from thence East North East by these fine forty eight perches to another whie oak, thence North East 60 perches to another tree standing by ffrankford Street near the bridge thence up the several courses of the sd creek to corner of Walter King's land from thence South sixty degrees westerly by said King's Land 252 perches thence South 35 degrees Easterly 150 perches to the place of beginning conteyning 200 acres of Land.

To have and to hold the sd two hundred acres of Land & premises with the appurtenances unto the sd Society of Traders and their successors to the use of them the sd Society & their successors forever Paying the yearly quit rent thereof according to the Proprietary and his heires And their successors & their heires the hereby granted premises with the appurtenances unto the sd Society & their successors against them & their heires & against all others claiming or to claim by from or under them or any of them Shall & will warrant and forever Defend by these presents And have made David Lloyd their attorney to deliver these presents in open Court at Philadelphia according to Law. In Witness whereof they have hereunto sett their hands & seals the first day of the 8th Mo. 1687 being the third year of the King's Raighn & 7th year of the Proprietary Government.

Sealed & delivered in the presence of us. After the interlineation of ye words (for himself & in right of) to Ben: Chambers Pres of ye sd Society) and the words (from thence south sixty deg. westerly by the sd King's Land) Walter King Benjamin Chambers Erick Cock Jjis his John X Stille John X Matson mark mark Walter King Tho: ffairman Lace Cock his Gunor G. R. Rambo John Harper mar k Peter X Nelson the mark of]•_ • i_x e Andrew Swanson ditto in right of Andrus X Salung The mark of his mark Hance H Monson [52] Erick E P Mulcer Andrews Bengdsen Lase Anderson , , his , , , , TMs Mounce M K Cock Mich M Nellson mark mark Christian Thomson ____ , , ~ s _ , , . Wolby O Swanson his J mar k Wolle X Neelson mark John Cock Acknowledged in the County Court of Philadelphia the 3 day of the 10th Mo. 1687, Certified under my hand & seal of the sd County. Recorded the 28 10/mo th 1687 (Phila. Deed Book E 1 5, P. 632)

The Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. XIX, p. 343, quote a deed dated January 21st, 1689, as follows:

"Erich Mullikas, by Indenture dated 21, 1 mo. 89 conveyed to John Tyzack all that his Lott of Land upon Quessionaman Creek, containing with the Marsh thereunto belonging etc., about 74 acres more or less."

Questionaman Creek will be recalled as a boundary in Eric Mullica's patent of 1676.

On March 10th, 1692, a petition was signed by certain freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania and sent to the Provincial Assembly, asking relief from a tax. A synopsis is herewith quoted from the Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. 38, pp. 495 et seq. The petition in full can be consulted by referring to the said magazine. Among the signers was Eric Mullica (page 500). His name is spelled "Erick Mullakie."

"3/10/1692, Petition of the Freeman of the Province of Pennsylvania to the Assembly:

"Concerning a Bill for the Assessing and Leavying of One Penny per Pound out of the supposed value of every man's Estate either Real or Personal, and two shillings per Head for [53] those not otherwise rated which great Tax as it will doubtless amount to a great Sum of Money; for which we know no present Necessity and requesting that the Assembly refuse to pass the Bill." The petition did not meet with the approval of the Assembly, as witness the following extract from the above mentioned magazine:

*"The first tax payers list of Phila. County by virtue of a law made at Philadelphia by a Genrll Assembly held 15th May 1693. For granting One Penny per pound to King William & Queen Mary etc. *§ The list of the names of the Real Estate owners shows that Erick Mullicker was assessed in Oxford Township by John Worrell on a valuation of £40, 4 sh. 2 d. "Erick's two sons (probably head tax) 12 Sh. (P. 967, of Vol. VIII)"*

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the Swedish churches and congregations along the Delaware became apathetic and fell into a decline, through the aging of Pastor Jacob Fabritius and the lack of new supply. Several attempts to bring their condition before the authorities in Sweden through the medium of letters having failed, the principal men in the colony sought for other means to accomplish their purpose. At last an opportunity was afforded them of gaining their worthy desire, through the person of Anders Printz, claiming to be a nephew of a former governor and himself a traveler from Sweden in an English ship. Printz informed himself concerning their wretched religious condition and on his return to the fatherland, laid the whole matter before Mr. John Thelin, an official at Gotheborg, a pious man, and withal one who had the ear of the Court. Thelin at once transmitted to King Charles XI, reigning sovereign of Sweden, an account of the woeful state (*\Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. 8, p. 85.) [54] of the church in America, which was received by the King with interest and concern, so much so, that he immediately gave assurance that help would be forthcoming, promised the sending of pastors, and instructed Thelin to communicate with the settlers and ascertain their living conditions, number, and desires in the matter.

Thelin's letter (November 16, 1692), was received with great joy, and Charles Springer, lay reader and an educated and influential man among them, undertook to compile a census of the inhabitants and give an account of their condition. Most important of all, he asked for the sending of two Swedish ministers, "well learned in the Holy Scriptures," and gave instructions for the dispatch of a number of Bibles and other religious books. The above requests and account of the colony were incorporated in a most interesting letter (May 31st, 1693), composed by Springer and signed by him together with the names of thirty other settlers, among whom was Eric Mullica, seventh in the list of signers. Along with the letter, Springer sent a census of heads of families, and in this list Eric Mullica is put down as head of a family of eight. These may be his seven children by his second wife, and their mother.

A second list contained the names of those still living who were born in Sweden. Eric Mullica is on this list also. The name is spelled "Molica" in the census and "Mollicka" in the second list.

These lists are important as giving some idea of the number and identity of the Swedish settlers along the Delaware at this time. [55]

We now come to an important period in the life of Eric Mullica, from the standpoint of this book. We refer to his removal from the Delaware near Philadelphia, to the Mullica River in New Jersey. The last reference to Mullica as residing on the Delaware is the aforesaid Springer census of 1693. Some time between this date and 1698, Eric Mullica, his wife, youngest daughter and two youngest sons, emigrated to the banks of the river flowing into the Atlantic, which now bears his name. It is certain our pioneer was the earliest settler along this stream and it is quite probable that he was the first to explore its reaches and may have been the discoverer. The fact that the river was named after him, lends color to the supposition that he was the discoverer and explorer.

The precise time of his settlement on the river cannot be ascertained from available data. As yet, no record has been found of his original purchase of land on the Mullica River or any survey of land allotted to him. Pastor Rudman's list (see page 60) of Swedish settlers in April, 1698, is our first reference to him in his new home. From the fact that Mr. Rudman cites him as a resident on the river at this date, it is natural to conclude that he had been there for a year or so at least. It will be noticed that the list was made in the early spring and I do not think it at all likely that Mullica would have set out for his new abode in an uncharted and unknown locality during the winter, or even in the autumn, with the prospect of a hard winter approaching, before he could erect a dwelling or start planting. Therefore, I believe it reasonable, on the basis of Rudman, to conclude that he could not [56] have settled there any later than the early spring of 1697, which would give him a chance to plant, and it is, of course, possible that he arrived much earlier, that is, any time after 1693.

Placing the date at 1697 makes Eric Mullica the pioneer settler on the New Jersey coast over a wide extent of territory extending from Great Egg Harbor, 25 miles south, to the confines of what is now Monmouth County, many miles to the northward. He antedates the Tuckerton colony by a year, and the settlements along Barnegat Bay came much later. The taking up of land by a few families around Great Egg Harbor in 1694, prevents us from calling him the pioneer from Cape May to the Shrewsbury. It is indeed fitting that his name is perpetuated by the river on whose land he reared his lonely dwelling.

Our subject chose, for his dwelling and plantation, what is without doubt the most favorable location along the river. The spot is now known as the village of Lower Bank, and here we find the best land and a wide expanse of water. The locality is about nine miles from the mouth of the river, where it discharges into Great Bay. One may wonder what natural advantages lured our Swede from the developed, comparatively speaking, colonies along the Delaware with their churches and community life, to an absolutely primeval location on the bank of an unexplored stream. First and foremost, we find a deep, navigable river with direct access to the sea, a means and agency for transporting easily and cheaply the natural products of the land to the markets of New York and Philadelphia, not to speak of more distant points.

Again, [57] this very river and bay would yield inexhaustible stores of marine treasures; salt hay, shell-fish and sea-food of all kinds, wild fowl inhabiting the marshes, and an occasional whale on the coast, not to mention those valuable fur-bearing mammals whose existence demands an ever-

ready access to the water, such as the beaver, otter, weasel, muskrat, etc. The vast cedar swamps, whose strange and foreboding aspect always claimed the attention of the early traveler and writer, provided that most essential material for shipbuilding; nor was the sturdy oak lacking for keel and frame. And lastly, the land at this lower bank was not to be despised; it stood out prominently in a region where good farm-land was scarce and valuable. All these and many other thoughts raced through the mind of the pioneer and directed him onward to rear his cabin in a land where no neighbor could encourage and cheer him. Before moving his family thither, Mullica must have obtained, in some manner, a good knowledge of the region and realized its advantages. The possession of this information, so positive as to induce him to carve out a home in the wilderness, could only have been gathered by personal contact, and it is only logical to assume that Eric Mullica was the careful and long-visioned explorer of the region, not to say discoverer. In the absence of any contradictory proof we must accord him this honor, also.

It is to be regretted that Mullica did not bring other settlers of his own race with him or induce them to follow. A new chapter of Swedish colonial history might then be written. A homogeneous colony of thrifty Swedes might have had no inconsiderable effect [58] and result on the development of the coastal region extending northward. As it was, his plantation became a lonely and far-flung outpost of Swedish colonial life. It must not be inferred, however, that Mullica's move produced no result whatsoever. Indeed, the contrary is true. The location began to be called Mullica's plantation,¹* and soon, other families of Dutch and English extraction came in. Prominent among these was Yoos Sooy, a Hollander, who reared a considerable family, and died here in 1737. His grave and headstone overlook the river he must have loved so well. His descendants are now numerous throughout the region. Pedro, or Peter Cavileer, was another and he, too, has left a numerous family, a great many of whom still live on the river. The Johnsons and others soon joined them, until a respectable settlement began to take shape in the first years of the eighteenth century.

It must be plain to the student and historian that we owe the settlement of the Mullica River region to Eric Mullica. From the expanse of territory spread out before him, he chose well and the wisdom of his choice was soon apparent. The Quaker colony at Tuckerton forged ahead, and the only route from the Delaware to this point lay through the settlements on our river.

We will now regale the reader with some account of Pastor Rudman and the circumstances which brought forth his list of Swedish settlers, in which first mention is made of Eric Mullica living on the river named after him. ^f*See p. 39. [59]

It will be remembered that Springer's letter to Thelin evoked favorable attention from King Charles XI of Sweden, and a promise that ministers would be sent to the Swedish congregations in America. This was in 1693, but Acrelius^J states that several obstacles caused delay, among which may be mentioned the death of Queen Ulrica Eleanora, so it was not until 1696 that three clergymen were set apart to proceed to America and take charge of the struggling congregations there. Two of these were intended as permanent supply and the third was to compile an account of the country and then return. The two settled pastors were the Rev. Mr. Andrew Rudman and the Rev. Mr. Eric Bjork. They left London on the 4th of February, 1697, fortified with commissions from the King and the Archbishop of the Swedish Lutheran faith, and finally reached the congregations on the Delaware towards the end of June of the same year. Pastor Rudman chose

the Wicacoa congregation in Philadelphia, later called Gloria Dei Church, and soon after his arrival an entirely new edifice was erected.

During 1697-1698, Mr. Rudman compiled a list of his parishioners and also included those who lived at a distance. The list goes into considerable detail and is extremely valuable to a student of the Swedish settlers, and especially so to anyone interested in Eric Mullica and his children, giving, as it does, information concerning his family not to be found elsewhere. The list in the original Swedish is still preserved among the archives of Gloria Dei Church. It has been translated into English and published in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biographies, Vol. II.

The list gives two distinct references to the Mullica family, viz., an entry regarding Eric Mullica and that part of his family then residing on the banks of the Mullica River, and one pertaining to his other children living in the neighborhood of Tacony, on the western side of the Delaware, near Philadelphia. We herewith give the two references verbatim:

Takokan, near Little Egg Harbor—Eric Mollicka, born in Helsingeland and Mora Parish, 62 years of age in April 1698. His wife Ingabor, sister of Peter Cox's wife. Their children: John 20 years; Stephen 13 years the 30th April; Catharine 15 years.

Tahokaning, Olave Mollicka 24 years; Eric Mullica 22; Anna Mollicka, Helena, sisters; Anna Runnels, Engl., professing our religion. Her daughter Elsa, son Olave.

The name Takokan, as applying to the vicinity later known as Lower Bank, is certainly interesting. I have seen no other mention of it in any manuscript, deed, map, survey or publication, yet it was evidently used to designate the locality, or Mr. Rudman would not have used it. The name should be perpetuated by the present generation of inhabitants by the use of it in connection with a fraternal lodge, society, or in some other similar and appropriate way. It is probably of Indian derivation.

Eric Mullica chose for his home a pleasing location directly on the bank of the river. The site is on the property of Mr. Lewis A. Adams, and the exact spot on which the dwelling stood is 200 feet from Mr. Adam's house. Adjacent are the remains of two large walnut trees which tradition asserts were planted by Mullica himself. In their prime, these trees were [61] eight feet and five feet in diameter, respectively. One blew down in 1885 and the other in 1890. At the present writing, two sections of trunk still remain, each about five feet long. They are very close to the river bank.

From available data, it appears that Mullica's plantation was not larger than 100 acres. As mentioned before, no deed or survey has yet been found covering his original purchase, and to guide us as to its area we only have tradition and several deeds subsequent to his arrival there. It would seem as if a new settler in a primeval region would take up a larger acreage. This supposition may be strengthened by future disclosures. Local tradition fixes the extent of the plantation at 100 acres, and it appears that when Mullica and his children disposed of it later, they divided the tract into two parts of fifty acres each. This division and mensuration clung to the property long after Mullica left the river.

It is impossible to state exactly how long Eric Mullica and his family lived at Lower Bank. On July 4th, 1719, his son John conveyed the 100-acre plantation, on which stood his father's dwelling, to Thomas Bishop, of Northampton, Burlington. This is the first recorded deed conveying any part of the tract and from this circumstance we infer that Eric left the place either shortly before or after the date of the indenture. On August 8th, 1722, Eric Mullica, either father or son, conveyed one-half of the same tract amounting to fifty acres, to Joseph Pierce. How Eric gained possession of fifty acres, three years after John had sold the entire tract to Bishop, is not apparent. [62]

The records show that on April 16th, 1705, Richard Bull, Deputy Surveyor for the Province of West Jersey, surveyed 242³ acres, at the locality later known as Mullica Hill in Gloucester County, New Jersey. A survey for an additional sixteen acres adjoining the above, was made by the same surveyor on February 5th, 1714-15, pursuant to a warrant issued to the surveyor bearing date of February 28th, 1712-13. Whether these dates convey any indication of the time of his removal from Lower Bank, it is impossible to say. We can conclude that Mullica would not have moved to a new location until after his new home had been allotted to him, and it is, of course, possible that he might have owned the Gloucester County property for some time before actually living there. There is considerable tradition attached to Mullica's life at Lower Bank which indicates that he lived there for a reasonable length of time and, in the absence of any other proof, we will assign the date of his departure from Lower Bank no earlier than the date of the deed to Thomas Bishop (1719). Figuring his arrival there in the spring of 1697, a residence of twenty years on the Mullica is indicated.

We can only conjecture what caused our pioneer to move to Gloucester County, yet we are not entirely in the dark, as there is evidence existing on this point. His son, William, took up land here as early as 1704 and an additional amount in 1714. The settlements along Raccoon Creek were growing, and the example of the son may have induced the father to go there.

It is probable that Eric Mullica's sons went to Gloucester County before their father, as we have [63] baptismal records of the grandchildren previous to 1719. We herewith append Mullica's survey of land on Raccoon Creek, at a locality afterwards known as Mullica Hill, named after our subject.

ERIK MULLIKEH—242 ACEES & 3[^]
Surveyed this tract of Land to Erik Mulliker Begining at a Corner tree standing by the Northerly branch of Raccono Creek thence North Easterly ten deg thirty five Chains to a Corner thence North Westerly fifty deg twenty Chains to a Corner tree then North Eastwardly thirty three degs thirty six Chains to a Corner tree thence North Easterly Seventy degs Sixteen Chains to a Corner tree then South Easterly fifty degs thirty Chains to a Corner tree then South Westerly forty degs fifty Chains to a Corner tree thence East twenty Ch: to a corner tree then South Westerly ten degs thirty five Chains to the aforesaid branch and so down ye several! Courses of ye same to the first mentioned Corner Containing two hundred fourty two acres & half with allowance for Roads Surveyed ye 16 of April 1705 Rich: Bull Dep Sur Recorded in Book A of Surveys, page 60

Seven years later, an additional sixteen acres was laid out for Mullica, adjoining his first purchase. The survey is as follows:

ERICK MULLAKEE—16 ACRES

Surveyed by order of John Budd in part of his warrt to the Survr Genl Directed bearing date 28th day of february Anno 1712 Domo: ,o unto Erick Mullaker Bounded as followeth vis Begining at his Red oake Corner of his other Land Scituate in the County of Gloucester in West newjersey thence North Twenty degrees westerly fourty four perches to Edward Eglin tons Corner black oake Thence North three degrees westerly Twenty six perches to a hickery saplin for a Corner thence north Eighty four Degrees westerly (neere a line of Stephen Jones meadow) seventy six perches to a black oake saplin for a Corner thence south Twenty six degrees westerly two perches to another Corner of his land then by his said other Land south [64] Easterly fifty Degrees one Hundred & Twenty perches to the place of Beginning within which bounds is Contained sixteene Acres of Land Surveyed and Returned the 5th day of ffebruary 1714 •^ R Bull Surv 9th of March 1714 Inspected & Approved by ye Councill of Proprietors & ordered to be Entred on Record Test John Wills Cleric: Recorded in B or Bulls Book, Page 30

Today, Mullica Hill is quite a thriving village and is the center for a prosperous tomato growing region, also other farm products. Population of the village is about 700. The village is now situated on both sides of Raccoon Creek, but originally only that part of the settlement on the north side of the creek was known as Mullica Hill. This included Mullica's purchases as detailed in the above mentioned deeds. His dwelling stood on the north side of the creek at or near the orchard owned, in 1840, by Joseph Doran.f § In 1883 the location was owned by Jacob H. Mounce.J*

The village is a very pleasing one and is fortunate in having many fine shade trees. A good account of the place, from an historical standpoint, is to be found in Cushing and Shepard's History of Gloucester County.

Eric Mullica is supposed to have passed the balance of his life at Mullica Hill, and to have died there at an advanced age. This is tradition only, but in the absence of any contradictory proof we will assume it as being true. If he did not come to Mullica Hill until 1719, as outlined on page 63, he was then eighty-three years of age, and even though he may have arrived f §Barber and Howe, p. 216. |*Cushing and Shepard, p. 248. (65) ten years sooner, based on the deeds quoted on page 64, he was even then quite old, and it is not reasonable to suppose that he again changed his residence. Barber and Howe state that he attained the age of 100 years, and this statement has been copied by other historians.Jf Although Barber and Howe cannot always be relied upon, yet a great deal of their information was gleaned by personal visits to the localities in question and this statement was probably obtained by them from local tradition. No record has been found of Eric Palsson Mullica's death. He left no will of record and there is no account of any administration of his estate. Likewise, his burial place is unknown, but he may rest in an unmarked grave in the old Raccoon Church graveyard at Swedesboro, New Jersey, which was the only Swedish congregation near his last home.

It is interesting to note that out of three places of residence, he has left his name in connection with two, Mullica River and Mullica Hill. From this fact it is logical to assume that he was a man of considerable consequence. He left the following children:

2. Andrew i
3. Olof (Wolle, William) ii
4. Eric iii
5. John iv
6. Anna v
7. Helena vi
8. Catharine vii
9. Stephen viii

JfMickle, p. 75. Cushing and Shepard, p. 246. Heston, Vol. I, p. 87; this author states he died in 1723, but gives no authorities. [66]

2. Andrew Mullica2 (Eric1).

According to a lawsuit reference, given below, he must have been of age in 1681, and therefore was born, in or previous to 1660. As his father was born in 1636 and became of age in 1657, we may place Andrew's birth between 1657 and 1660. His father is supposed not to have emigrated until 1664, therefore, Andrew was born in Sweden.

Jan Willems was plaintiff and Andrew Mullica defendant in a lawsuit, Court of New Castle (Delaware), May 3rd, 1681. The parties came to an agreement September 6th, 1681. § §

Andrew's will was made out December 11th, 1717, and was proved April 12th, 1720. He died March 25th, 1720. §* A transcript of the will is found in the New Jersey Archives, Vol. 23. The original is on file in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton, New Jersey. His wife's name was Bridget, and she is mentioned as a kinswoman of Palle (or Paul) Cemp, probably a sister. Paul Cemp was a member of the Swedish colony on the Maurice River, New Jersey. §t Bridget Mullica stood as godmother for her nephew, Jacob3 , son of Olof2 , who was baptized at Raccoon Church, August 23rd, 1719. §J A Brigetta Mullica is mentioned as marrying Matthias Shugen at Raccoon Church on January 31st, 1723. §J We assume that she was Andrew's widow, as the only other Brigitta Mullica2 , daughter of Erick2 , was born in 1720.

(t§New Castle Court Records, 1678-1681 (Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania), p. 370 and 385. §*Raccoon Church Records (Genealogical Society of Philadelphia), p. 43. §tPennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. 5, p. 119. Acrelius, p. 442. §|Raccoon Church Records, p. 35). [67]

ANDREW MULLICA—WILL*

"In the name of god amen I andrue Moleca be in somewhat HI but of sound memory and Knowing the sertainty of Deth and the unsertainty when Do make this my Last will and testament makeing void all other wills and Testaments by me formerly made and Declaring this only to be my Last will and testament first I be queth my soul to god that gave it and my body to be Desently buryed by my Exsecutorx hereafter named Item I give and bequeth unto my brother Willeam Molleca the som of five shillings Item I give and bequeth unto my brother Erick Mollica the som of five shillings Item I give and bequeth unto my brother John Moleca the som of five shillings Item I give and bequeth unto my brother Steaphen Molleca the som of five shillings Item I give and bequeth unto my wifes Kinsman Palle Cemp all my Real Estate after my wifes Deases to him his heirs and

assignes for ever Item I give and bequeth unto my Louing wife Briget Moleca all my Real Estate During hur naturall hur naturall Life and then to goe as before given Item I give and bequeth unto my Louing wife aforesd all my personal estate not before given to hur and hur heirs and assignes for Ever and I make hur my Louing wife Briget Molleca my sole Exsecetricks to see this my Last will performd In witness whereof I have here unto sett my hand and seale this eleventh day of Desember one thousand seven hundred and seventeen

Signed and sealed in the presents of John Hugg Andrue Molleca his (Seal Henery X Totten his mark A mark fredrick Deny X his mark"

On August 6th, 1723, an inventory of the personal estate was made by William Hewes and Frederick Hopman. The amount was £130 12s. 0d., including three servants, £30.* From the fact that Andrew Mullica was a party to a court action at New Castle, Delaware, in 1681, it "Liber 2, p. 136. [68] would seem as if he was a resident of this place at the time. Frederick Hopman, one of the appraisers of the estate, lived on the Maurice River and, as related above, Andrew's wife came from a family residing there. From these facts, we might assume that Andrew also was a member of the Maurice River Swedish colony.

Andrew² left no children. His widow, Brigitta, married Matthias Shugen on January 21st, 1723, at Raccoon, f

3. Olof (Wolle, William) Mullica² (Eric¹) was born in 1674,

according to Pastor Rudman's list, wherein he is mentioned as being twenty-four years of age in 1698.\$ He was a child by his father's second wife, Ingabor Helm, whom he married about 1673. Olof was their first-born. Rudman's list reports him as living with his younger brother, Eric² , and sisters, Ann² and Helena² , at Tahokaning, or Tacony, near Philadelphia, in 1698. Included in this household, was "Anna Runnels, English, professing our religion. Her daughter Elsa, son Olave." Members of this family are later mentioned in connection with the Mullicas. It will be noted that Olof was not among the children who went with their father to the Mullica River.

His wife's name was Eva, whom he married about 1700, based on his age. She died February 24th, 1729.¹¹ Eva Mullica stood as godmother for her niece, Magdalena Mullica³ , daughter of John² , at the baptismal fRaccoon Church Records, p. 72. JSee p. 61. ||Raccoon Church Records, p. 91. [69] service held at Raccoon Church, September 29th, 1717.** After his marriage, Wolly, or William, as he was now called, left the company of his kindred at Tacony and took up 160 acres on the north branch of Raccoon Creek, at the locality later known as Mullica Hill.

The following is a copy of the survey which is found in Book A of Surveys, page 83, Surveyors' Association, Burlington, New Jersey:

WOLLOCI MULLIKER—16 0 ACRES

Surveyed to Wolloci Mulliker these two tracts of Land ye first begining att A Corner then South West thirty Eight degs ten Chs then south East fifty Eight degs Seven Ch:s from thence North East thirty Eight degs ten Ch: Yi then North West fifty two degs Seven Ch: Yl to ye first Corner

Containing seven acres & half The Second begineth att the northerly side of ye Northerly branch of Raccoun Creek from thence North thirty five Chains to a Corner then East fourty three Chains to a Corner then South thirty five Chains to a Corner by sd branch then the same by the severall courses thereof to ye first Corner Containing one hundred fifty two acres & half with allowance for Roads both tracts Surveyed the 22: of June 1704 Rich: Bull

Recorded in Book A of Surveys, page 83

Ten years later, William Mullica took thirteen acres of additional land in Gloucester County. The survey is herewith appended. It is found in B. or Bull's Book of Surveys at the Surveyors' Association, Burlington, New Jersey.

*Wm Mullakers SURVEYED the fifth Day of february 1714/15 _a_ by order of John Budd in part of his warrant to 13 Land the Surveyr Genl Directed bearing date the 28th of ffebruary 1712/13 unto William Mullaker ye Land Bounded as followeth vizt Begining at the Corner of Clemts Corronets Land Scituate in the County of Gloucester in the western Division of new jersey thence by his Land SE 67 degrs **Raccoon Church Records, p. 25. [70] Thirty Six perches thence by Land of said Clemts this day surveyed SE 15 degrs fifty two perches to a stake for Corner standing in the line of his other Lands, thence by the same west fourty four perches to another post for a Corner, thence North by Land of the said John Budds sixty perches to the Corner first mentioned within which bounds is Contained Thirteene Acres of Land—Surveyed the day abovesaid & Returned*

RBULL Sur

9th of the month Called March 1714/15 Inspected and Approved by the Councill of Proprietors and ordered to be recorded Test:

John Wills Cleric

Recorded in B or Bull's Book, Page 27

In 1723, John Mullica, Eric Mullica and Olof Mullica selected their burial lots on the east side of the Raccoon Church, at Raccoon, now Swedesboro, New Jersey. No record or indication has been found of Olof Mullica's death. He left no will of record and there is no account of any administration of his estate. He left the following children:

- 10. Anders or Andrew i**
- 11. Olof ii**
- 12. Maria iii**
- 13. Jacob iv**

of whom Olof³ , Maria⁴ and Jacob⁴ are mentioned in the Raccoon Church Records as being born or baptized after 1712. No mention is made of Anders³ , who was probably born before the records commence. As the Raccoon Church Records do not commence until about 1712, Olof or William

Mullica may have had other children in addition to Anders, who were born prior to 1712. Note that Olof² was married circa 1700. ^tRaccoon Church Records, p. 73. [71]

4. Eric Mullica² (Eric¹)

was born in 1676, according to Pastor Rudman's list, wherein he is mentioned as being twenty-two years of age in 1698.^{JJ} The list reports him as living with his older brother, Olof² , and his sisters, Anna² and Helena² , at Tahokaning, or Tacony, near Philadelphia, in 1698. He evidently moved to Gloucester County, New Jersey, at the same time as his brother, Olof² . On May 23rd, 1716, he stood as godfather for his nephew, Thomas³ , son of Stephen Mullica² , who was baptized at Raccoon Church. The wife of Nils Crist is also mentioned as standing for the child. §§ On December 4th, 1717, he married Margareta Cock, his cousin,^{*J} daughter of Peter Cock, whose family is also reported at Tacony in Rudman's list. Margareta was born in 1691, and therefore, twenty-six years of age at her marriage. She died February 5th, 1742.^{*f} She stood as godmother for her niece, Sarah³ d., of John Mullica² , who was baptized November 6th, 1723, at Raccoon Church.^{* §}

Eric Mullica, together with his brothers, **John** and **Olof**, selected their burial lots on the east side of the Raccoon Church, in 1723.^{f*}

He lived at Mullica Hill, on the north side of the north branch of Raccoon Creek. We give herewith a deed, dated September 7th, 1741, in which Eric Mullica conveys fifteen and one-half acres of his land at ^{Jf}See p. 61. §§Raccoon Church Records, p. 21. ^{*f}Raccoon Church Records, p. 115. ^{*f}Her mother and Eric's mother were sisters, daughters of Captain Israel Helm; see p. 45. ^{*§}Raccoon Church Records, p. 65. ^{t*}See p. 80. [72]

Mullica Hill to Daniel Sutton. It will be noted that Eric and John Mullica, brothers, bought, together, 273 acres, on March 2nd, 1704. It appears that this tract was not divided until June 21st, 1740. The fifteen and one-half acres mentioned was part of John's share, which, however, he later conveyed to Eric under date of December 7th, 1740.^{fJ}

MULLICKA DEED

This Indenture made the Seventh day of September in the fifteenth of the reign of George the Second King over Great Britains Anno Dom 1741. Between Earick Mullekey and Margaret his wife of the Township of Greenwich in the County of Gloucester in the Province of New Jersey yeoman of the one part and Daniel Sutton of the same place yeoman of the other part. Witnesseth: that the same Earick Mullekey and Margaret his wife for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty pounds current money of America to them in Hand paid or Secured to be paid before the Executing and Delivery hereof by the said Daniel Sutton the Receipt whereof the said Erick Mullekey and Margaret his wife Doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every part thereof Doth acquitt Exonerate and ffor ever Discharge the said Daniel Sutton his Heirs Executors adms and Assigns by these presents Hath Granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and Confirmed and by these presents Doth Grant bargain sell Alien and Confirme unto the said Daniel Sutton all that Tract or parcell of Land and Swamp Seittwated Lying and being in the Township of Greenwich aforesaid and on the north side of the north Branch of Raccone Creek. Beginning at a Corner of Daniel

Sutton's other Land Thence North Sixteen degrees East Ten perches to a marked white Oak. Thence South Eighty ffour Degrees west ffourty ffour perches to a Corner Stake thence South thirty Six Degrees west fourty ffour perches to a Black Oak bush by the Line of John Poynard, thence South Seventy Degrees East along John Penyards Line twenty two perches, thence South ffourteen degrees East Twenty Two perches to a Branch of Rackoon Creeke aforesaid thence up the said Creek to a Corner of Daniel Suttons other Swamp Thence North Sixty three Degrees West nine perches to a marked Oak thence north twenty ffive Degrees West six perches to an Other Corner marked tree thence North tJThis conveyance is quoted under John2 , on p. 81. [73] Eight Degrees East ffourteen perches to a Black Oak Thence North Sixty Degrees East twenty two perches to the first mentioned Corner Containing -fifteen acres and a half. Being part of a right two hundred and twenty three acres bought of John Ladd and a right bought of John Reading Containing ffifty acres by the said Erick Mullaky and John Mullakey as will more at Large appear by their Deeds of Sale bearing date the Second day of March Anno Domini 1704 and an Equal Division of the said Two hundred and Seventy three acres of Land was made between the said Erick and John Mulleky and the said John Mulleky became Lawfully seized of the above Described fifteen acres and a half of Land as will more at Large appear by his Deed of Sale bearing date the 21st of June Anno Domini 1740 and the said John Mullakey being so thereof Seized, Did Sell & Convey unto the said Erick Mulleky the above Described -fifteen acres and a half of Land and Swamp as will appear by his Deed of Sale bearing date the Seventh Day of December Anno Domini 1740 and is now in the possession of the said Erick Mullekey And now the said Erick Mullecy being so thereof seized Hath sold and by these presents hath Granted and Sold unto the said Daniel Sutton his heirs and Assigns fforever the above Described fifteen acres and a half of Land and Swamp Together also with all the ways Waters Water Courses Woods underwoods Meadows Marshes Swamps Mines Minerals and all Other the Heridataments and premises thereunto belonging or any Ways pertaining to the said hereby Granted tract of Land or in any wise Appertaining and the reversion and reversion Remainder and Reaminders Rents Issues and profitts thereof To Have and To Hold the said tract of Land and all Other the Heridataments and premises hereby Granted and mentioned and intended to be hereby Granted with their Appurtenances unto the said Daniel Sutton his heirs and Assigns forever To the only use and behoof of the said Daniel Sutton his heirs and Assigns fforevermore. Under the yearly quitt rent hereafter according to the Lord of the ffee thereof And the said Erick Mullekey Party hereunto and his heirs the said tract of Land hereidataments and premises Hereby Granted or mentioned to be Granted and every part thereof with their appurtenances unto the said Daniel Sutton his heirs and Assigns And against all other person and persons whatsoever Lawfully Claiming or to Claim by from or under him Them or any of them or by ffrom or under the said John Ladd or by ffrom or under the said John Reading or by from or under any Other proprietors but shall and will warrant and Defend by these presents And ffree and clear and ffreely and Clearly [74] acquitted Exonerated and Discharged of and from all and all manner of fformer and Other bargains Sales gifts joyntures Dowers Mortgages rights Titles arrearages of rent troubles Charges and incumbrances whatsoever the yearly Excepted And Him the said Erick Mullikey and Margaret his wife parties hereunto and their heirs and all and every Other person or Persons whatsoever having or Lawfully Claiming any Estate right Title or Interest of in or to the said ffifteen acres and half of Land heridataments and premises hereby Granted or any part or Parcell thereof Shall and will at any Time hereafter upon the reasonable request Costs and Charges in the Law of the said Daniel Sutton his heirs or Assigns make Do Execute Levy acknowledge and Suffer or Cause so to be all and every such ffurther and other Reasonable act and acts Deed and Deeds Conveyance or Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the ffurther and

better Conveyance & Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further and better Confirming and Assuring of the said Land and premises hereby Granted with their Appurtenances unto the said Daniel Sutton his heirs and Assigns as by him them or by his or their Counsel Learned in the Law shall be reasonably Devised advised or required

In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have interchangably set their Hands and Seals the Day and year first above written

*Erick Mulleky's Mark (Seal)
Margaret Mulleky her Mark (Seal)*

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us

*John Mulleky by his mark
Jacob Mulleky by his mark
Samuel Stivers*

Be it Remembered that on the 16th Day of April 1743 came Erick Mulleky Vendor to this Deed and Declared before me the subscriber one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Gloucester that he and his wife Did Duly Execute and Deliver this Deed to Daniel Sutton for the use therein mentioned. Therefore I allow the same to be recorded of me

John Kaighn Judges unus

Recorded this 4th Day of June Dom. 1759 Charles Read Sec. (Liber P. pp. 72, 73 & 74) Trenton

The witnesses to the above deed were Eric's brother, John, and his nephew, Jacob, son of Olof. [75]

Eric Mullica was also possessed of an additional thirty acres of land in Gloucester County, as witness the following survey which recites that Eric purchased thirty acres from Robert Lains on December 4th, 1741.

*ON A WARRANT OF RICHARD LAWRENCE FOR 625 ACRES To ERICK MULLICA 30 ACRES
A Ex BY VIRTUE*

of a Warrant from the Council of Proprietors to Me directed Bearing date the Seventh day of February One Thousand Seven hundred and thirty nine Requiring me for to Survey to Richard Lawrance the full Quantity of Six Hundred and twenty five acres of Land in the Western Division of the province of New Jersey Below the falls of Delaware And by an Assignment from the said Richard Lawrence unto Robert Lains for two hundred acres thereof Bearing date on or about the Second day of November One thousand Seven hundred and forty one And by an Assignment from said Robert Lains to Erick Mullica for thirty acres thereof Bearing date on or about the fourth day of December One thousand Seven hundred forty and One Therefore I have caused the same thirty acres of Land for to Be Surveyed to the said Erick Mullica by my Lawful Deputy Jacob Richman as by his Return of the Survey to me Bearing date the Seventh day of December Anno Domini one thousand Seven hundred forty and One Situate in the County of Gloucester and Province aforesaid and is Bounded as followeth Beginning at a White oak Corner of Justate Hormans Land &

Bounding on his said Land North West fifty five degrees Seven Chains unto a White oak Corner thence along said Land North East thirty degrees five chains unto a Corner thence along Homans Land North East five degrees twenty two chains unto a post thence along John Braymans North East Eighty degrees ten chains unto a Corner thence along Taylors Land Land South West five degrees twenty five Chains unto a White oak Corner thence South East thirty degrees four Chains and fifty links unto a White oak Corner thence along said Mullicas Land South West Seventy Degrees Nine Chains and fifty links unto the place of Beginning in which Bounds Containing thirty acres of Land and Swamp Witness my hand this 16th of April 1742. Ja: Alexander Sur. Genii August 6th 1742. Inspected and approved by the Council of Proprietors & Ordered to be Recorded. Sam Scattergood Clerk

Recorded in Book N of Surveys, page 175 [76]

The following quotation is from Rev. Abraham Reincke's private record of baptisms made while he was a missionary among the Swedish congregations in New Jersey. f§ Rev. Reincke was a Moravian and ministered to the Swedes during 1745-1755, at such times as they were without Swedish pastors. Even after a regular supply of Swedish divines was assumed, some families clung to the Moravian missionaries, and among these appears to be that of Eric Mullica.

"Nov. 24th 1748—Rebecca, infant daughter of John and Rebecca Locke, born in Raccoon, Oct. 31, 1748. The act was performed in the fathers' house, in the presence of Garret van Immen, John Jones, old Stephen Jones, Eric Mullicas and ten other witnesses."

Besides his private record of baptisms, Rev. Reincke compiled a register of Moravian congregations in America. Those in West Jersey are published as an appendix to Acrelius¹ History of New Sweden. Although a member of the United Brethren or Moravians, who were mostly German, Mr. Reincke was a Swede, born in Stockholm, and thus could preach to the Swedish colonists in their native language. The register was compiled in 1748, and Eric Mullica is mentioned as among those attached to the Brethren in Raccoon. This is the last record we have of Eric Mullica.^{J*} He was then seventy-two years of age. No record has been found of his death. He left no will of record and there is no account of any administration of his estate. He left the following children: (t§Acrelius, p. 443. t*Raccoon Church Records, p. 191: Margareta Von Nieman, daughter to Tobias and Britta Von Nieman. Godparents: Mother, Erick Mulicka and Sarah Mulica; born January 22nd, 1753; baptized January 30th. This might be Eric² and, if so, he was seventy-eight years old. [77])

- 14. Johannes i**
- 15. Maria ii**
- 16. Brigitta iii**
- 17. Ingrid iv**
- 18. Jonas v**
- 19. Erick vi**
- 20. Jonas vii**

John Mullica² (Eric¹) was born in 1678, according to Rev. Mr. Rudman's list, Jf wherein he is mentioned as being twenty years of age in 1698, and living with his father, Eric, at Lower Bank.

John is important from the standpoint of this book, as he was the oldest child to accompany his father and mother when they moved from the Delaware to the banks of the Mullica River. § John remained with his father until the family moved to Mullica Hill, Gloucester County, New Jersey, circa 1719 or earlier. §* It is possible that John may have gone there before his father in order to prepare the new home. §| On May 14th, 1714, he married Ann Halton, who may have been a daughter of James Halton and wife, who are mentioned as living at Raccoon in 1748, and attached to the congregation presided over by the Moravian brethren. § J The record of the marriage is found on page 7 of the Raccoon Church Records, now in possession of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia, and reads as follows: "May 10, 1714, Johan Mulicka with Ann Halton." (ttSee p. 61. §*See p. 63. j§See p. 56. §|See p. 63. §|Acrelius, p. 440.) (78)

The next record we have of John Mullica is his deed of July 4th, 1719, conveying the 100-acre plantation at Lower Bank, which had belonged to his father, to Thomas Bishop of Northampton Town, Burlington County, New Jersey.* This indenture is one of the most important documents yet found in connection with the Mullica family, for the following reasons: First, it is the first deed to fix the exact location of the family plantation on the river; second, it shows that John Mullica was living in Gloucester County in 1719 and, therefore, had removed from the Mullica River before that date, and that his father had probably accompanied him, as he was then an old man aged eighty-three years; third, it locates Peter Cavileer's house, who was the progenitor of an important family in this vicinity, and shows that he had settled here previous to 1719. We herewith give the deed in full:

This Indenture made the fourth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nineteen between John Mullica of Raccoon Creek in ye County of Gloucester and Province of New Jersey yeoman of ye one part and Thomas Bishop of Northampton in ye County of Burlington and province aforesaid yeoman on ye other part. Witnesseth that ye said John Mullica for and in consideration of ye seem of fifty pounds to him in hand paid & secured to be paid by ye said Thomas Bishop at or before ye ensealing of these presents the receipt whereof ye said John Mullica doth hereby acknowledge thereof and Doth acquit and fully discharge ye sd. Thomas Bishop his heirs executors administrators and every one of them forever by these presents Hath Granted Bargained and Sold, Alienated, Enfeoffed, & Confirmed and by these presents doth fully and freely Grant, Bargain, Sell, Alien, Enfeoff, & Confirm unto ye sd. Thomas Bishop his heirs and assigns forever One Hundred Acres of Land, scituate laying & being by Littell Egg Harbor and is bounded as followeth Vizt. Beginning at the River where Peter Cavileer's house now stands and runs by ye land to ye •See p. 62. [79] end thereof. Thence ye same course on a straight line to ye Swamp thence down by ye said swamp to the River thence up ye said River to ye Station first named in which bounds is contained fifty acres. The other fifty acres begins and is bounded by the land Pierce now lives upon at a Stake thence up ye River a quarter of a mile and back into the Woods as will make up ye complement of fifty acres which said one hundred acres of land was purchased of Matthews Gardiner by deed dated ye twentieth day of June 1719.

(the above completes the description of the land and is followed by a long legal dissertation.)

In Witness whereof ye party first above named hath hereunto sett his hand and seald ye day and year first above written 1719.

his John X Mulica mark

Signed Sealed & Delivered in ye presence of
Thomas Donlon
Samuel Woolman
Peter Hall

June the first 1720 There came before me Joshua Humphries Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for ye County of Burlington, Samuel Woolman & upon his solemn affirmation did declare yt he saw ye within deed sined seal & executed.

Joshua Humphries

John Mullica was a godfather to his nephew, Jacob, son of Olof and Eva Mullica, who was born August 10th, 1719, and baptized August 23rd, 1719. The other godparents were Michael Laikian, Brigitta Mullica, wife of Andrew, and Maria Cock.f

In 1723, **John, Eric and Olof Mullica, brothers**, selected their burial lots on the east side of the Raccoon Church, now Swedesboro, New Jersey.J

John, after his removal from Lower Bank, lived at Mullica Hill, Gloucester County, New Jersey, near his brothers, Eric and Olof. Upon examination of the fRaccoon Church Records, p. 35. JRaccoon Church Records, p. 73. [80] deed Mullica to Sutton, quoted on page 73, it will be seen that John, together with his brother, Eric, bought 273 acres of land situated on the north branch of Raccoon Creek, on March 2nd, 1704. This was not divided until June 21st, 1740. John, therefore, being seized of his half, sold fifteen and one-half acres of it to Eric, under date of September 7th, 1741. The deed for this transaction follows:

Indenture, Seventh of December, 1740—John Mullokey of the township of Greenwich Co. of Glouces and Anne his wife to Earick Mullokey of the same yeoman in consideration of £5 All that tract of land and swamp lying in the township of Greenwich Beginning at a corner of Daniel Sutton's land, thence north sixteen degrees east ten perches to a mark whighte oak thence south eithty four degrees west forty four perches to a corner stake thence south thirty six degrees west forty four perches to a marked bush by the line of John Pynyard, thence south seventy degrees East along John Pynyard line twenty two perches thence South fourteen degrees East twenty two perches to a branch of Raccoon Creek thence up the Creek to the corner of Daniel Sutton's swamp thence North sixty three degrees west nine perches to a marked oke thence North twenty five degrees west six perches to another corner marked tree thence North eight degrees East fourteen perches to a black oak, thence north sixty degrees East twenty two perches to the first mentioned corner containing 15 acres and a half. Being part of a right containing two hundred and twenty three acres bought of John Ladd and a right bought of John Reding containing fifty acres by the said Earrick and said John Mullokey as will more at large appear by their deed of second day of March A. D. 1704. And after an equal division of the said two hundred and seventy acres of land was made between the said Earrick & John Mullokey the said John Mullokey became lawfully seized of the above described fifteen acres and a half of land as will more at large appear by his deeds of sale 21 of June A. D. 1740 and is now in possession of the said John Mullokey etc.

the mark of signed John X Mullokey (Seal)

Wit: the mark of Joseph Jones Anne X Mullokey. Robert Zane Matth. Boucher. [81]

Be it Remembered that on the 28th day of February, 1782 personally came before John Witkins, Esq., William Zane of township of Woolwich & testified to the signature of his father's hand writing who is now deceased and doth further affirm and say that the name subscribed Robert Zane as a witness to the within deed is the true hand writing of his father Robert Zane now deceased and this affirman further saith not.

William Zane

Before me John Wilkins Recorded February 10th, 1824. (Woodbury Deed Book M.M. P. 55—56 & 57)

The above is the fifteen and one-half acres which Eric, in turn, conveyed to Daniel Sutton. (See page 73.) In addition to the above chain of transactions, John Mullica bought an additional fifteen and one-half acres from Robert Zane, which adjoined his own land. Deed is as follows:

WOODBURY DEEDS

(Grantee Index) Deed Jan. 21, 1740, Robert Zane of the Township of Greenwich in the Co. of Gloucester, N. J., Yeoman, and Jane his wife to John Mullekey of same yeoman in consideration of £5 all that tract or parcell of land situate in the Township of Greenwich beginning at a corner post running along the line of John Mulleky East 21 chains 50 links into a hickery, thence along land of Daniel Sutton North 28 Deg. West 15 chains 75 links to a post thence South 46 Degrees West 18 chains and Quarter by the lands of John Mulleky to place of beginning, Containing 15J/2 acres Being part of a right of 200 acres bought of Richard Lawrence by the said Robert Zeane (sic) as may more at Largapere and is now in the actual possession of the said Robert Zeane. Robert Zane (L. S.) Jane Zane (L. S.) Recorded March 22, 1816. (Book Y. P. 13)

It will be noted that the grantor was one of the witnesses to the deed of John to Eric, on page 81. The following is a transcript of a deed found at Trenton: [82]

Deed June 28, 1740, John Mullakay of the Township of Greenwich Co. of Gloucester, Western Division of Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, and Anne his wife, to Daniel Sutton of same Blacksmith—in consideration of £7 Three and one half acres adjoining the premises in deed of Erick & Margaret same recital

Note the words "in deed of Eric and Margaret same recital." At first glance this might seem to refer to their deed to Sutton, on page 73, but the MullicaSutton deed is a later date, so the reference is probably to the division of lands between the two brothers mentioned as taking place June 21st, 1740.

John Mullica was a bondsman of the estate of Jasper Homan, deceased, who lived in the township of Greenwich, Gloucester County, New Jersey. The widow, Eleanor Homan, was administratrix. The date is July 19th, 1745. §

5 John Mullica

died September 15th, 1766, aged eighty-eight years. 11 He was buried on the following day. The Raccoon Church Records give his age as ninety-seven, but this is wrong, as he was born in 1678, as per Rudman's list. His will was made out July 2nd, 1766, and is found in the Gloucester County Records at Woodbury, New Jersey. It is herewith given in full:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the Second Day of July Anno Domi 1766 I John Mullicka of Greenwich in the County of Gloucester and province of New Jersey Yeoman being weak in Body but of Sound and perfect Mind, Memmory and Understanding thanks be given to God for it therefore I think proper to make this my Last Will & Testament in manner and form following Vizt—

Imprimis—It is my Mind and Will that all my Just Debts & Funeral Charges be paid by Executors hereafter Named— §Gloucester County Public Records; Wills, etc. ||Raccoon Church Records, p. 265. [83]

Item—I give and Devise unto my Daughter Cathrine MaccCall the one third part of My Plantation whereon I now dwell to be possessed by her during her Naturall life and after her decease it Shall be to my Daughter Sarah Mullacka her heirs and Assigns forever Also I give and Devise unto my Daughter Sarah Mullacka the other two thirds or the remaining part of my Plantation whereon I now dwell Situate in Greenwich as aforesd to be possessed by her and her Heirs & Assigns forever.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Magdalena Parks the Sum of Ten Pounds proclamation Money of New Jersey.

Item—I Give and bequeath unto my grand Daughter Hannah Carrman the Sum of Ten Pounds like Money aforesaid And I do hereby Nominate and Appoint my Two Daughters Cathrine MaccCall and Sarah Mullaca Executrixes and my friend William Guest Executor of this my Last Will and Testament Rattifying and Confirming this and no Other to be my Last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above Written

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced and Declared by the said John Mullacka to be his Last Will & Testament his in presence of— John X Mullicka Ebenezer Cook Mark & Seal Burroughs Abit Elizabeth Cook

From the will we learn several circumstances about his surviving children not obtainable elsewhere. His oldest daughter, Catharine, married a McCall; his second daughter, Magdalena, married a Parks; the fourth daughter, Sarah, was single at the time of the will, 1766; his youngest child, Christina, who married a Carman, probably died prior to 1766, as she is not mentioned, although her daughter, Hannah Carman, is bequeathed £10. He rightfully provides for his unmarried daughter more extensively than the other children.

His third daughter, Helena, and his fifth [84] child and only son, **Jonas,** died in infancy.

His wife, Anna, must have died previous to July 2nd, 1766, as she is not mentioned in the will. His children were:

- 21. Catharine i
- 22. Magdalena ii
- 23. Helena iii
- 24. Sarah iv
- 25. Jonas v
- 26. Christina vi

6 Anna Mullica2 (Eric1).

Less is known concerning this daughter of Eric Mullica than any other of the children, in fact, practically nothing. The only positive reference to her is contained in Pastor Rudman's list,** wherein she is mentioned as living with her brothers, Olof and Eric, and her sister, Helena, at Tacony, on the Delaware, in 1698, but no age is given. We assume that she was of age at this date, as otherwise it would be natural for her to have been with her parents at Lower Bank. A careful examination of Rev. Rudman's entire list shows that he invariably first mentions sons in the order of their seniority, then takes up the daughters also according to ages. Anna is the first of the two daughters living at Tacony to be mentioned. We know that her sister, Helena, married George Keen in 1706, and, therefore, must have been at least twenty-one years of age and very likely older at this time.

7. Helena Mullica2 (Eric1)

was probably named after her mother's sister, Helena, wife of **Peter Cock, Jr.** She is mentioned by Pastor RudmanJJ as living with **See p. 61. ffSee p. 45. tfSee p. 61. [85] her brothers, Olof and Eric, and sister, Anna, at Tacony, in 1698. In November, 1706, she married, as second wife, Goran Kyn or George Keen, a Warden of the Swedish congregation at Raccoon. § § His first wife was Anna Gastenberg, daughter of Nils and Maria Gastenberg, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, whom he married on October 30th, 1705. By his first wife he left one child, a daughter, Annika, who married Andrew Toy, doubtless a son of Elias Toy of Senamensing, New Jersey. By his second wife he had several children, most of whom died in infancy. A George Keen died in April, 1736, and was buried on the 10th of the same month in Raccoon Cemetery, according to an entry in the Parish Register, and a note added thereto by Rev. Nicholas Collin some fifty years later.*f

In Rev. Abraham Reinicke's Register of the Moravian congregations in New Jersey, occurs the following:

*"Married June 8, 1745, **George Kyn**, a widower, aged 64, to **Margaret Justis**, a widow, aged 53, after the banns had been thrice published—first in Raccoon, next in Penn's Neck, and for the last time in Maurice. The ceremony was performed in the groom's house on Maurice River, in the presence of the entire Swedish Congregation of said neighborhood "*

The Keen genealogy states that this may be the same George Keen whose earlier marriages have just been mentioned, and, if so, it was his third marriage. This George Keen took up a survey of land along the east side of Maurice River on July 14th, 1737, and also purchased ninety acres in

Gloucester County, §§Keen Genealogy, p. 35, from which all of the information concerning this marriage is taken. (*fDr. Keen (Keen Genealogy) states that this might also be his son of the same name, b. October 14th, 1717. [86])

New Jersey, on the east side of Oldman's Creek, September 20th, 1737.

He appears twice as godfather to children of the Mullica family, the first occasion being at the baptism of Catharina Mullica³, July 10th, 1715, daughter of Johan² and Anna Mullica, at Raccoon Church, the other godparents being John Cock, Christine Fisch and Elsa Runnels; secondly, at the baptism of Johannes Mullica³, son of Eric² and Margareta Mullica, October 12th, 1718, at Raccoon Church, the other godparents being Catharina Halton and Anna Mullicka².

George Keen left a **son Erick**, known in 1750 as his "only surviving heir-at-law," who married,*! November 7th, 1736, **Catharine Denny**, and left several children who married into the Lippincott, Hickman, Ecard and Chester families, leaving descendants.

A George Keen is also mentioned as the **father of Catharine Keen**, who married, December 11th, 1734,* § **Samuel Cabb** of Maurice River, doubtless a son or grandson of Wm. Cabb or Cobb of Amusland, Pennsylvania, an owner of the old Swedes mill erected by Governor Printz upon the creek which bears Cobb's name, and one of the four wardens who, in 1703, received conveyance of the ground on which Raccoon Church was built.

The parentage of George Keen, husband of **Helena Mullica**, is also in doubt. He was either a son of Jonas Keen, who was son of Joran Kyn, first of the name in America; or else the son of Hans Keen, also a son of the pioneer. . *JRaccoon Church Records. *§Raccoon Church Records. 87]

The parsonage of the Raccoon Church was erected on land of George Keen, situated about the distance of a Swedish mile from Raccoon village and a mile and a half from Penns Neck. The property lies in Pilesgrove township, consists of 117 acres and cost £145.f* The property was bought on March 21st, 1720.

George Keen left the following children: By the first wife: Annika By the second wife:

27. Erick and undoubtedly others.

8 Catharine Mullica² (Eric¹) was born in 1683, as per Rev. Rudman's list,fj wherein she is mentioned as being fifteen years of age in 1698, and living with her parents and brothers, John and Stephen, at Lower Bank. She was a godmother to her grandnephew, Adam Mullica⁴, grandson of her brother, Olof², who was baptized at Raccoon Church, May 5th, 1734.fl The other godparents were Jacob Forsman, Erick Kock and Ingrid Mullica.J* Catharine Mullica was fifty-one years of age at the time of this baptismal, and we may, therefore, assume that she died unmarried. J| There is no record of her death.

(f*Acelsius, 323. ttSee p. 61. t§Raccoon Church Records— p. 102. |*This Ingrid Mullica is unplaced. Ingrid, wife of Eric¹, died in 1719. The only other Ingrid known to the compiler was born 1726 and, therefore, only eight years old at this time. JfThere is a bare possibility that the

Catharine present at the baptismal might have been a daughter of Stephen², who was sixteen years old at this time. This is a young and unusual age for a godmother. [88])

9 Stephen Mullica² (Eric¹) was born April 30th, 1685, according to Rudman's list, J § wherein he is mentioned as being thirteen years of age on April 30th, 1698, and living with his parents, brother John and sister Catharine, at Lower Bank. Stephen was the youngest of the children who accompanied their father when he went to the banks of the Mullica River from the region of the Delaware. When the family left the Mullica and repaired to Gloucester County, Stephen went with them, and probably married shortly after his arrival there.

His wife's first name was **Elizabeth**, §* but her family name is unknown. They were married about 1712, based on the baptismal date of their first child, **Eric, January 24th, 1714.** §f

The next reference to Stephen is on July 3rd, 1713, when he acted as godfather at the baptismal service for his brother Olof's son, Olof, which took place at Raccoon Church. §J The other godparents were Frederick Dinness, Elizabeth Dinness and Peterson. On November 6th, 1723, he acted as godfather for Sarah Mullica, daughter of his brother John, who was baptized at Raccoon Church.* The other godparents were Thomas Dinness, Catharine Halton, Margareta Mullica.f On May 10th, 1730, he acted as godfather for Eric Mullica, son of his brother Eric, who was baptized at Raccoon Church. _{. The other godparents were Erick Ronalls, Maria Forssman and Christina Halton.

(§See p. 61. *Raccoon Church Records, p. 65. §*Raccoon Church Records, p. 79. fWife of Eric². jffRaccoon Church Records, p. 11. JRaccoon Church Records, p. 93. IJRaccoon Church Records, p. 5. [89])

Elizabeth, the first wife of Stephen Mullica, died January 16th, 1729, and was probably buried in the Raccoon churchyard. § On December 16th, 1731, he married for his second wife, Christina Homan, or Homman, as it is written in the Raccoon Records. II She was probably a daughter of Jasper and Eleanor Homan of Greenwich, Gloucester County, New Jersey. It will be remembered that John Mullica² was a bondsman to the estate of this Jasper Homan.**

By his first wife, Elizabeth, Stephen Mullica had four children; **Eric, Thomas, Catharine and Johannes**. They were all baptized at Raccoon Church. By his second wife, Christina, he had two children; Annika and Jonas, baptized in the same church. Stephen Mullica was a debtor of Catherine Van Culin of Deptford, Gloucester County, New Jersey, in her will of September 28th, 1735.

Sometime between December 25th, 1737, the date of baptism of his youngest child, Jonas, at Raccoon, and the year 1748, Stephen Mullica removed to the Swedish colony on the Maurice River, Cumberland County, New Jersey. In this year he and his wife are mentioned as members of the Moravian congregation at this place, by Rev. Abraham Reincke in his register of the Moravian Congregations in New Jersey.ff His son, Eric, and wife are also mentioned. This Eric was a party to a joint deed for church and land at Maurice River in 1746, which may indicate that the family arrived here earlier than 1748.

(JJ §Raccoon Church Records, p. 91. ||Raccoon Church Records, p. 96. **See p. 83. tfAcrelius, p. 442. JtSee p. 98. [90])

No record is found of Stephen Mullica's death. It is presumed that he died at Maurice River. He left the following children:

- 28. Erick . . i**
- 29. Thomas ii**
- 30. Catharina iii**
- 31. Johannes iv**
- 32. Annika v**
- 33. Jonas vi**

Before proceeding with the third generation, we wish to call attention to Anna Runnels who, together with her daughter, Elsa, and son, Olave, are mentioned by Pastor Rudman in his census of Swedish families made in 1698, § § as living at Tacony with Olave, Eric, Anna and Helena Mullica. The exact wording is "Anna Runnels, Engl., professing our religion. Her daughter, Elsa, son, Olave." From the above, it appears that she was an English widow who made her home with the Mullica family. That she and her family were highly regarded by the Mullicas is apparent from the fact she stood twice as godmother for children of the family, and her daughter Elsa also acted twice in the same capacity. Mention is also made of an Erick, Maria and Gilbert Runnels, also acting as godparents for children of the Mullica family. These may be children of Olave Runnels.

THIRD GENERATION

10. Anders or Andrew Mullica³ (Olof²). No mention is made of Anders' birth or baptism in the Raccoon Church Records, hence, he was probably born §§See p. 61. [91] previous to their commencement, about 1712. Although there is no birth or baptismal record, he can only be a son of Olof² , as he was married in 1731, hence, born circa 1710 or even earlier. Andrew² had no children, John² was not married until 1714 and Eric² not until 1717. Date of Stephen's² marriage is not known, but his first child was not born until 1714. Furthermore, Olof² is the only brother, besides Andrew² , who was married previous to the beginning of the Records. The others were married afterwards, and all their children appear in the Records. Andrew or Andreas Mullica is mentioned among those subscribing towards a fund to build a gallery in the Raccoon Church for the use of the young people. (Church Records, page 97, circa 1732.) Andrew Mullica was a creditor of the estate of John Rumford of Greenwich, Gloucester County, New Jersey, February 26th, 1739. He married Maria Georgen, February 17th, 1731, at Raccoon. They had one child: 34. Adam, b. April 4th, 1734

11. Olof³ (Olof²) was born at Mullica Hill, July 3rd, 1713, and baptized at Raccoon Church, August 2nd, 1713.*f The godparents were Frederick Dinness; Stephen Mullica, uncle; Elizabeth Dinness, and 'Gina Peterson. No other information available.

12. Maria Mullica³ (Olof²) was born at Mullica Hill, and baptized May 27th, 1716, at Raccoon Church.*J The godparents were Matts Mattson; Peter Cock; her aunt, Anna Mullica, and Elsa Runnels, daughter of Anna Runnels, a close friend of the *fRaccoon Church Records, p. 5. *JRaccoon Church Records, p. 21. ;92] family, who lived with them at Tacony before they moved to Gloucester County.* § No further information concerning Maria³ is available.

13. Jacob Mullica³ (Olof²) was born at Mullica Hill, August 10th, 1719, and baptized at Raccoon Church, August 23rd, 1719.*f The godparents were John Mullica, uncle; Michael Laikian; Brigitta Mullica, aunt, and Maria Cock. He was a witness to a deed from his uncle, Eric Mullica, to Daniel Sutton, for land at Mullica Hill, conveyed September 7th, 1741.ft No other information available.

14. Johannes Mullica³ (Eric²) was born at Mullica Hill, October 2nd, 1718, and baptized at Raccoon Church, October 12th, 1718.f§ Godparents: George Kyhn, uncle; Catharina Halton, and Anna Mullica, aunt. No other information available.

15. Maria;Mullica³ (Eric²) was born at Mullica Hill, February 15th, 1720, and baptized at Raccoon Church, February 29th, 1720.* Godparents: Manna Diedricksson; Anna Runnel, who is mentioned as living in the family of Olof² and Eric³ , at Tacony, in 1698,Jf and Maria Cock.

16. Brigitta⁸ Mullica (Eric²) was born at Mullica Hill, October 20th, 1721, and baptized at Raccoon Church, November 5th, 1721. J § The godparents were And. Peterson, John Arched, Elia Dahlbo and Catharina Mattson. No other information available.

17. Ingrid Mullica³ (Eric²) was born at Mullica Hill, April 8th, 1726, and baptized at Raccoon Church, *§See p. 61. J*Raccoon Church Records, p. 39. t*Raccoon Church Records, p. 35.

JfRudman's List, see p. 61. ftSee p. 73. |§Raccoon Church Records, p. 57. f §Raccoon Church Records, p. 29. [93]

April 11th, 1726. §* Godparents: Henrick Henricsson, And. Anderson, Huffman, Helena Jonsson and Mali Peterson. No other information available.

18. Jonas Mullica³ (Eric²) was born at Mullica Hill, July 16th, 1728. Probably died young.

19. Eric Mullica³ (Eric²) was born at Mullica Hill, May 1st, 1730, and baptized at Raccoon Church, May 10th, 1730.§f Godparents: Stephen Mullica,² Erick Ronalls, Maria Forssman, Christina Halton. He married, September 20th, 1752, §| Anne Catharine Matson, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Runnels) Matson, who was born November 11th, 1734. Eric Mullica died May 10th, 1765, the record reading as follows: "May 12th, 1765, Eric Mullika buried, died 10th in a decay in his 36th year of age."* The widow married William Nelson, May 15th, 1769,f and by him she had a daughter, Priscilla, born January 31st, 1770. Eric Mullica lived in Greenwich township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, all his life, and is buried in the Raccoon churchyard. His will shows that he was a land owner and had a bound boy, Thomas.

WILL OF ERIC MULLICA

*In the name of God Amen, the twenty-ninth day of April in the year of Our Lord 1765, I, Erick Mullica of the Township of Greenwich in the County of Gloucester Yeoman being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory Thanks be to God therefore, Calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament That is to §*Raccoon Church Records, p. 78. §fRaccoon Church Records, p. 93. §J01d Swedes Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Olof Partinor, Vice-Pastor Nordenlind. *Raccoon Church Records, p. 259. fRaccoon Church Records, p. 212. [94] say princpaly and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my Executor, nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life with, I give devise and bequeath and dispose of the same in the following manner and form. Imprimis, it is my will and I do order that in the first place all my funeral charges just and lawful debts be paid and satisfied.*

Item, I give and bequeath unto my dear and well beloved wife Ann Catharine the third part of all my Real and Personal Estate after it be sold and all my funeral charges just and lawfull debts be first paid and satisfield In Lew of her Dower and I also give unto my said loving wife Ann Catharine more the sum of fifty pounds for and towards the bringing up and giving of my childrens education.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my loving son John Mullica the sum of thirty pounds of Current Money and if my said son John should depart this life before he shall come to the age of twenty-one years then I order that his share of my said estate be equally divided between my loving wife and my two daughters Rebecca and Sarah Mullica. Item, It is my will that if my boy Thomas should stay and serve his time out with my wife or any other person by her or her order that he shall have his freedom dues mentioned in his Indenture.

Item, It is my will and I do order that all my real and personal estates be sold and disposed of by my Executor I have after named either by publick or private sales as he shall believe to the best advantage and I do order that my said Executor hereafter named after selling of my Real Estate That he shall give as good and absolute title to the Purchaser or Purchasers of all or any of my lands as If I was there personally present to give the said title myself And of the moneys therefrom arising and of my personal estate I give after the before mentioned Legacies be paid, to be equally divided between my said son John Mullica and my two daughters Rebecca and Sarah Mullica.

Item, It is my will and I do order that my loving wife have the care of my children and give them learning to read and to write and to know their duty towards God and Man. [95] Item, It is my Will and I do Nominate Constitute and Make and Appoint my loving friend Thomas Denny my only and sole Executor of this my last Will and testament and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disanull all and every other former testament will and legacies and executors by me named Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the day and year on ye other side written Signed Sealed published and declared by the said Erick Mullica as his last Will and Testament In the Presence of us John Wixsell the Mark of Abraham Matson Erick X Mullica Mary Matson

Eric and Anne Catharine Mullica had the following children:

35. John, b. May 19th, 1752

36. Sarah, b. April 29th, 1763

37. Rebecca, b.

20. Jonas Mullica³ (Eric²) was born at Mullica Hill, April 2nd, 1734, and was baptized April 14th, 1734. J Godparents: Gilbert Runnold, Catharine Kock, Catharine Keen.

21. Catharina Mullica³ (John²) was baptized at Raccoon Church, July 10th, 1715. § Godparents: John Cock, George Kijhn, Christine Fisch, Elsa Runnels. She was married to Robert McCall in May, 1750, at Christ Church, Philadelphia. il Received a third part of her father's plantation in the township of Greenwich, Gloucester County, for her lifetime and, after death, it was to be added to her sister Sarah's, share. She was an executrix of the will, together with Sarah.

22. Magdalena Mullica³ (John²) was baptized at Raccoon Church, September 29th, 1717.** GodparJRaccoon Church Records, p. 101. §Raccoon Church Records, p. 15. . | (Pennsylvania Marriage Licenses. **Raccoon Church Records, p. 25. [96]

ents: Olaf Peterson, John Mattson, Eva Mullica,ff Sarah Dahlbo. She married a Parks, sometime between December 25th, 1737 (when she acted as godparent for her cousin, Jonas³, son of Stephen, and was called Magdalena Mullica), and the date of her father's death, in 1766. (See his will, page 83). She received £10 proclamation money of New Jersey, from her father's estate.

23. Helena Mullica³ (John²) was born February 24th, 1720, and baptized at Raccoon Church,%% February 29th, 1720. Godparents: Manna Diedricksson, Anna Runnel, Maria Cock. She died October 24th, 1723, and was buried in Raccoon churchyard, November 6th, 1723.§§

24. Sarah Mullica³ (John²) was born October 22nd, 1723, and baptized at Raccoon Church, November 6th, 1723, on the same day as her infant sister, Helena, was buried. Godparents: Stephen Mullica,*f Thomas Dinness, Catharine Halton, Margareta Mullica.*\$ Sarah was single at the time of her father's death, in 1766, and seems to have been the favorite child, as she received a larger share of the estate than her sisters. Her portion was two-thirds of the plantation situated in Greenwich township, Gloucester County, and also her sister's, Catharine's, one-third, after her decease. She was an executrix of the estate, together with Catharine.

25. Jonas Mullica³ (John²) was born July 18th, 1728, and baptized at Raccoon Church, July 21st, tfWife of Olof² , her aunt. *fStephen! , uncle. }}Raccoon Church Records, p. 39. *}Wife of Eric² , aunt. §§Raccoon Church Records, p. 67. [97] 1728. Godparents: Jonas Halton, Jacob Forssman, Christian Lundbeck, Elena Jonse.f * He died January 18th, 1729.ft

26. Christina Mullica³ (John²) was born October 15th, 1730, and baptized at Raccoon Church, October 18th, 1730.J§ Godparents: Peter Kock, Dissi Von Nieman, Sara Halton, Maria Runols. She probably died prior to July 2nd, 1766, as she is not mentioned in her father's will, drawn on that date, although her daughter, Hannah Carman, is bequeathed £10 proclamation money of New Jersey. Married a Carman prior to 1766.

28. Eric Mullica³ (Stephen²) was baptized at Raccoon Church, January 24th, 1714. Godparents: Catharina Peterson, Ingrid Mullica. He married circa 1745. His only known child, John, was born December 17th, 1747. His wife's name was Catharine. They resided on the Maurice River, Cumberland County, and are mentioned as being members of the Moravian congregation at that place, in Rev. Abraham Reincke's register of the Moravians in New Jersey, compiled in 1748. Children:

38. John, b. December 17th, 1747. The Moravians owned a plot of 2 acres and 4 perches on the east bank of Maurice River, New Jersey, on which a church was erected in 1746. It was part of two tracts, together containing 800 acres, deeded to John Hopman of Maurice River, by Edward Lommers, Jr. of Cohansey, February 20, 1727, John Hopman jointly with John Hopman, Jr., Nicholas Hopman, Frederic Hopman, Peter Hopman, David Van Immen, Gabriel (f*Raccoon Church Records, p. 88. ttRaccoon Church Records, p. 91. flRaccoon Church Records, p. 93. [98]) Van Immen, Joseph Jones, Eric Kyn, Eric Mullicas, Paul Kemp, Thomas Peterson, Luke Peterson, Samuel Cobb, Samuel Van Immen and Jonas Van Immen, members of the congregation, deed the land and church to Laurence Theop. Nyberg, Abram Reimicke, Owen Rice, (Moravian Clergymen) and Abram Jones, on Dec. 8, 1746. (Pennsylvania Mag. Vol. 5, P. 119) (Paul Kemp above named was the kinsman of Andrew Mullica's wife, called Palle Cemp in his will).

29. Thomas Mullica³ (Stephen²) was baptized at Raccoon Church, May 23rd, 1716. Godparents: Erick Mullica,* wife of Nils Crist.Jt

30. Catharina Mullica (Stephen²) was baptized at Raccoon Church, December 28th, 1718. Godparents: Anders Hoffman, John Cock, Hiertrud Cock, Christina Christ.J §

31. Johannes Mullica (Stephen2) was born October 29th, 1726, and baptized at Raccoon Church, November 6th, 1726. Godparents: Jacob Lundbeck, Nils Gustavsson, Margaret Steddum, Mrs. Mali Huffman^* He died January 18th, 1729.

32. Annika Mullica (Stephen2) was born February 10th, 1733, and baptized at Raccoon Church, February 24th, 1733. Godparents: Vaniman, Deborah Vaniman. §f

33. Jonas Mullica (Stephen2) was born August 14th, 1737, and baptized December 25th, 1737. §J Godparents: Gunnar Kock, Peter Kock, Magdlen Mullica,* Mary Dahlbo. }*Eri jfRaccoon Church Records, p. 21. j§Raccoon Church Records, p. 29. §*Raccoon Church Records, p. 79. §fRaccoon Church Records, p. 101. §JRaccoon Church Records, p. 106. *Magdalena3 , d. of John2 . [99]

FOURTH GENERATION

34. Adam Mullica⁴ (Andrew⁴ , Olof²) was born April 4th, 1734, and baptized at Raccoon Church, May 5th, 1734.f Godparents: Jacob Forsman, Erick Kock, Ingry Mullica and Catharine Mullica.J

35. John Mullica⁴ (Eric³ , Eric²) was born March 11th, 1753, baptized August 11th, 1753. Godparents: The parents. He is probably the John who is mentioned in a census of Gloucester County militia and those exempt from military duty, 1794. § He is also mentioned as a soldier of the Revolution by Stryker.

36. Sarah Mullica (Eric³ , Eric²) was born April 10th, 1763, and baptized at Raccoon Church, April 29th, 1763. Godparent: Abraham Matson.11 The following is taken from the Burial Records of the Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia:

"Feb. 20, 1812, Sarah Riley, widow of Wm. Riley aged about 62 had been ailing awhile. She had come from the congregation at Swedesborough. Her father was of the Mullica family, and her mother of the Matson, but as she did not attend this Church, half price was paid. (Genealogical Soc. Mss. Record, P. 284)"

This note probably refers to Sarah Mullica⁴ , even though the estimated age does not correspond to the known date of her birth as found in the Raccoon Church Records. Note that the age is given as "about 62," which was probably an error. The fact that she came from Swedesboro (Raccoon), and her parentage, is very strong evidence that she was Sarah Mullica.⁴ jRaccoon Church Records, p. 102. JCatharine² , a great aunt; Ingry is unplaced. §Mss. Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. ||Raccoon Church Records, p. 212. [100]

37. Rebecca Mullica⁴ (Eric³ , Eric²) mentioned in her father's will, but date of birth unknown. She was not of age on April 29th, 1765, date of will.

38. Hannah Mullica⁴ (Christina³ , John³) is mentioned in her grandfather's will. No other information available.

39. John Mullica⁴ (Eric³ , Stephen²) was born at Maurice River, Cumberland County, on December 17th, 1747, and was baptized by Rev. Lawrence Nyberg, pastor of the Moravian congregation in that locality.ff

This concludes the Mullica Genealogy as known to the compiler. There are a number of unplaced individuals whom we cannot connect with the known generations, but they are without doubt members of the family. They are enumerated herewith, with all information concerning them. It is hoped that the publication of this book will serve to bring forth additional data relating to the family, and the compiler earnestly hopes that all those who read these pages and possess any information relating to the family will forward copies of the same to Charles J. Werner, New Gretna, New Jersey. Only in this way can a more complete genealogy be compiled, and present-day generations will then be able to trace their line back to Eric Mullica, the pioneer settler of the New Jersey coast.

UNPLACED

Abraham Mullica, born Dec. 14, 1739, and baptized at Raccoon Church. Parents names not given. Church Records, p. 109. Moravian Church Register of Gloucester County. Mss., p. 8. [101] 8, 1768, at Raccoon. Church Records, p. 208. Undoubtedly the same individual as the above. Jacob Mullica, died the 24th, from fainting after his first bleeding in his 28th year of age, he fainted away and awakened no more. Buried April 26th, 1772. Raccoon Ch. Rec, p. 185. Baptized Sept. 11, 1764, John and Margareth Mullica's Esther, born Aug. 25, 1757, and their son Edward, born Aug. 15, 1761. Raccoon Ch. Rec, p. 253. Baptized March 18, 1766, John and Marget Mullica's John, born April 17th (probably the preceding year). Raccoon Ch. Rec, p. 261. Ammicka Mullica, married Abraham Lord of Salem, N. J., April 2, 1736. New Jersey Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

May 23, 1822, Hester Mulica = Daniel Hassted, of Cumberland Co., N. J.

Sept. 25, 1822, Addaline Mullekey = Nathan Weeks. (Book B. Gloucester Co., N. J. Marriages, Gen. Soc. of Penna. Mss., P. 26.)

Nov. 10, 1826, Benjamin Mullica = Mercy Warner. (Ibid.)

Jan. 31, 1829, Sarah Mullica = Thomas Albert (Ibid, P. 56).

Feb. 5, 1835, Malissa Mullicky = Joel Bennett (at Charles Bennetts).

Oct. 31, 1856, Andrew Mullica = Margaret Holmes (Gloucester Co. Marriages, Book D, P. 22, Gen. Soc. Pa. Mss.).

Dec. 12, 1875, Mary I. Mullica = Robert Heppard (Ibid, P. 72).

Nov. 16, 1876, Kate V. Mullica = Henry Fullerton (Ibid, P. 76).

Nov. 27, 1817, John Mullica was a witness to the marriage of Henry Bishop to Rebecca Ballinger at Pitts Grove Friends Meeting. (Mss. Gen. Soc. of Penna.) This could be John⁴ (Eric³, Eric²) born March 11th, 1753, or even John⁴ (Eric³, Stephen²) born December 17th, 1747.

We herewith append various deeds, wills, marriages, etc., concerning the Mullica family, copied from the public records throughout southern New Jersey. It is hoped that the publication of this material will serve to bring forth information from relatives and descendants of the people mentioned, that will enable [102] us to add to our Mullica genealogy. Genealogical charts of the different groups have been compiled from these records.

Indenture March 12, 1829, Garrett Mullica and Charlotte his wife late Charlotte Fry, Joseph Burkett and Hannah his wife late Hannah Fry Rebecca Ann Fry all of the County of Gloucester— State of N. J. to Elizabeth D. Shute, late Elizabeth D. Fry of the township of Woolwich, Co. & State aforesaid.

Whereas Henry Fry late of the County of Gloucester deceased by virtue of a deed from Ephraim Beckett and wife and William Beckett and wife of the date of Oct. 5th, 1822, became seized of a

tract of about 20 acres (Book J. J. folio 426 of deeds) & said Henry being so seized died Intestate which descended and became vested in the above mentioned heirs as tenants in common and said heirs with their husbands agreed between themselves to make a division of said tract and to release & quit claim each unto the other which division was made March 29, 1829, a map or plot of said Division being hereunto annexed situate in township of Franklin bounded as follows.

Beginning at a stake in the middle of the road leading from Sweeds Borough to Little Ease and is a Corner to Joel Charges land, thence along his line North forty one degrees east seven chains and fifty links to a stake in said line and a corner to Ephraim and William Becketts land thence along their line North thirty eight Degrees and thirty minutes west eight chains and fifteen links to a stake corner to a lot this day quit claimed to Rebecca Ann Fry thence with her line south forty one Degrees West eight chains and ninety links to the middle of the aforesaid road, thence along the same South forty nine Degrees east eight chains and ten links to the place of beginning, Containing six acres and sixty four hundredths of an acre, which lot is a part of the before mentioned twenty acres and is numbered 4 in the map of the Division and was laid off to the said Elizabeth D. Shute as her share.

his her Garret X Mullica Charlotte X Mullica mark mark Joseph Bunkett (L. S.) Witness: Isaac Pine her William Gosling Hannah X Bunkett mark Rebekah Ann Fry (L. S.) [103]

Deed Aug. 10, 1831, Elias Mayson & Taymer his wife to James Mullaka all of township Egg harbour County of Gloucester, N. J. consideration of \$30 = Beginning at a stake in new road in line of John Tilton to boundary of said Tilton's fine South 59 deg. West 24 perches to a stake South 12 deg. East 21 perches to a stake thence North 59 deg. East 24 perches to a stake by the new road thence following the new road north twelve deg. West 21 perches to place of beginning containing 3 acres. Elias Mayson (both sign by mark) Tamer Mayson (G. 3 P. 222).

Deed March 24, 1836, Isaac Pine, Thomas Iredell and John Mullica all of Gloucester Co. Comr's appointed by Orphans Court to sell property of Thomas Wilson, (no genealogical data about Mullica).

Deed Oct. 8, 1842, Robert Mullica and Pricilla his wife of Piles Grove Co. of Salem N. J. to Jonathan Murphy of Greenwich consideration of \$10.00 tract of land in Greenwich — Commencing at a stone in the public road leading by the White Horse tavern to said Jonathan Murphys other land and corner to Samuel Betholamew and Jacob French's lands etc. containing 2-54/100 acres which Robert Mullica purchased of Isaac Murphy. (A 4, P. 404).

Indenture April 17, 1850, Garret G. Mullica & Charlotte his wife (lat Fry) of Harrison Township, Gloucester Co., N. J. to Charles H. Pancoast of Franklin Township consideration of \$100. adjoining land released to Hannah Beckett. (K. 4, P. 722). Deed Dec. 20, 1854, Garret G. Mullica & Charlotte his wife to Jesse Mullica—Three acres part of same property. (Q. 4, 397).

Indenture Nov. 1st, 1872, Jesse Mullica and Henry G. Mullica of the township of Harrison County of Gloucester, N. J. to Edward Mullica of same—Recites the preceding title. (Deed Book 148, P. 218). This Indenture made this first day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Seventy-two 1872 [104]

Between Edward Mullica and Jesse Mullica of the Township of Harrison in the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey of the one part and Henry G. Mullica of the same place of the other part. Whereas Garret S. Mullica, late of the County aforesaid deceased, father of the parties hereto in his life time was lawfully seized of and in a certain small farm situate in the Township of Harrison in said County whereon he lived at the time of his death and by his last Will and Testament did direct as follows Viz. Item. I give and bequeath unto my three sons Edward Mullica, Jesse Mullica and Henry G. Mullica all my land Tenements and estate real and personal whatsoever and wheresoever to them their heirs and assigns forever. And by another clause in his said will did direct that if either of his said sons should die under the age of twenty one years his share should go to the survivors of them the same to be equally divided between them as in and by the said Will which is duly proved and recorded in the Surrogates Office of the said County of Gloucester, Book F. of Wills, page 166 Will more fully and at large appear, And Whereas the said Edward Mullica Jesse Mullica and Henry G. Mullica having arrived to the age of twenty-one years and having mutually agreed upon a partition and division of the said lands so devised to them as aforesaid agreeably to their said father's will and that the following described piece of land shall be the share and proportion of the said Henry G. Mullica he paying as hereinafter mentioned that is to say Beginning at a stone on the public road called the Little Ease and Swedesboro Road on the South Westerly side thereof at a corner of Harris Hamptons land and from thence running along said road North forty four degrees West five chains and thirty one links to a stone in said road corner to Jesse Mullicas' lot, thence by the same North forty five degrees East sixteen chains and sixty seven links to a stone in line of John S. Abbotts land corner also to said Jesse Mullica's lot, thence by said Abbotts land South forty six degrees East five chains and twenty three links to a stone corner to the first quite claimed to Edward Mullica, thence by the same and by lands of said Harris Hamptons, South forty five degrees sixteen chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Containing eight acres and eighty hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less. Being the whole of a lot of five acres the said Garret S. Mullica purchased of Charles Wood and wife by Indenture bearing the date the day of

- A. D. 18 and recorded in the Clerk's office of Gloucester County in Book of Deeds folio and part of the land which the said Garret S. Mullica purchased of [105] Robert Mixner & wife William Graham Abraham Graham and Martha Dixon by Indenture bearing date the Seventeenth day of April A. D. 1850, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Gloucester County in Book N of Deeds, folio 305, as by reference to the same will more fully and at large appear. Now Therefore in order to convey and confirm the same to the said Henry G. Mullica his heirs and assigns and in consideration of the sum of Ninety Six Dollars lawful money to them in hand paid by the said Henry G. Mullica, that being the amount agreed upon to equalize the shares the said Henry G. Mullica having more land than either of the others, have and by these presents do release and forever quit claim to the said Henry G. Mullica his heirs and assigns All and singular the said lot or piece of land above described with the appurtenances and the rents, issues and profits thereof and all the estate right title and interest of them the said Edward Mullica and Jesse Mullica and of each of them of in and to the same. To have and To hold the said lot or piece of land herein above described and meant and intended to be hereby released quit claimed and conveyed unto the said Henry G. Mullica his heirs and assigns to and for the only proper use benefit and behoof

of the said Henry G. Mullica his heirs and assigns forever, in as full and ample a manner as the said Edward Mullica and Jesse Mullica can quit claim release and convey the same.

In Witness Whereof the said Edward Mullica and Jesse Mullica have hereunto set their hands and seales the day and year first above written. his Jesse X Mullica mark Edward Mullica Deed Book 148, P. 215-216.

Indenture Sept. 5, 1874, Edward Mullica and Anna Eliza his wife of the township of Harrison, Gloucester Co., N. J. to Harry G. Mullica of same—Recites same title. (Deed Book 148, P. 218 & 219).

Indenture November 5th, 1891, Ketturah M. Mullica, Catherine Alexander Millard and Margaret E. Millard his wife, William A. Skirrow and Hannah I. Skirrow his wife all of the City of Toronto in the Dominion of Canada, Laura B. Mullica, now in Toronto, Canada, Robert B. Heppard and Mary J. Heppard of the City of Woodbury, Co. of Gloucester, N. J., [106] Esther J. Mullica, Harry Fullerton and Kate V. Fullerton his wife all of City of Wilmington, State of Delaware, John C. Reed & Rebecca F. Reed of the City of Bridgeton Co. of Cumberland, N. J. to Elizabeth Brandt of Woodbury, Co. of Gloucester, N. J. consideration of \$300.00.

a piece of land in the First ward of the City of Woodbury Beginning at a point in the middle of Broad Street two ft. 3 in. N. easterly from the intersection of the middle line of Broad St. with the Northerly line of West Packer St., thence North fifty degrees 17 min. West and passing over a stone set 7 ft. and 15/100 ft. from the Westerly line of Broad St. 96-15/100 ft. thence South 39 degrees 43 min. West 2-58/100 ft. to the Northerly line of West Packer St. thence North, 50 deg. 41 min. West 33-15/100 ft. to a corner of Elizabeth A. Allen's lot, thence North 37 Degrees 6 Min East 33 ft. to a corner of other lands belonging to the estate of Thomas M. Mullica deceased, thence by said Mullicas land south 50 Degrees 17 Min. East, 131-5/100 feet to the middle of Broad St. thence along said Broad St. South 39 deg. 43 min. West 30-10/100 ft. to place of Beginning.

Being part of same premises conveyed to Thomas M. Mullica in his life time by Joseph Parker and wife by deed of March 27, 1877. (Book W. 5 of deeds, p. 37) & said Thomas being seized thereof died intestate leaving him surviving the aforesaid Keturah M. Mullica his widow, Laura B. Mullica, Esther J. Mullica, Kate V. Fullerton, Mary J. Heppard, Rebecca F. Reed, Margaret E. Millard and Hannah I. Skirrow, his only children & heirs at law.

The deed is witnessed by U. S. Consul in Canada & Commissioner States of Delaware, etc. (Deed Book 158, P. 29 to 34, inclusive.)

Indenture Feb. 10, 1906, Alexander Millard and Maggie E. Millard his wife, William A. Skirrow and Hannah I. Skirrow, his wife of Toronto, Ontario, Esther J. Mullica, Ephraim

G. Ayars and Laura B. Ayars his wife of Co. of Cumberland, N. J., Albert J. Beatty and Reba M. Beatty his wife of City of Oklahoma, Territory of Oklahoma, John C. Reed and Reba F. Reed his wife of Mantua Co., Gloucester, N. J. and Mary Idella Heppard, of City of Woodbury, To William A. Storrie of Woodbury, Consideration \$2500. a tract of land in first Ward of Woodbury formerly Deptford Township Estate of Thomas M. Mullica, dec'd. (Book 203, P. 453, et seq). [107]

Indenture March 12th, 1829, between John Shute and Elizabeth D. Shute late Fry—quit claim to others and same map. (Y. Y. Page 40-41). Similar deeds between all parties in interest quit claiming to others. Indenture Dec. 1, 1888, Henry G. Mullica Administrator of the Estate of Jesse Mullica late of the township of South Harrison Co. of Gloucester, N. J. deceased to Thomas Charles Juber of same pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court, A lot of land situate at Fairview in South Harrison Township containing 53[^] acres together with a house and barn. Consideration \$225.00, Beginning at a stake in the middle of road leading from Franklinville to Swedesboro corner of Garrett Mullicas land. (Deed Book 150, P. 15-16-17-18)

WOODBURY ADMINISTRATIONS

John Mullica—Aug. 29, 1842, to Jacob Howey. (Book A, P. 179). Co. of Gloucester. Clark Mullica—Dec. 9, 1844, Orphans Court admitted Phebe Mullica guardian of Clark Mullica, a minor under age of 14 yr. A. P. 222. Margaret Mullica—Jan. 10, 1849, Adm. granted to Thomas died intestate. Mullica A. P. 261. Jesse Mullica, Letters Adm. on his estate granted Nov. 15, 1887, died intestate. to Henry G. Mullica, of 171 Ashmead St., Germantown, Pa. (C, P. 329.) Acc't. of Administrators shows he died insolvent 38-32/100 per cent paid to creditors. (Admrs. Execrs. Accrs. 5, P. 398).

WOODBURY ORPHANS' COURT

Account of John Mullica by Jacob Howey, June term, 1844, Final Settlement amount to be distributed according to law, \$796.45. (Book H, P. 346). December Term 1844, In case of Clark Mullica, a minor under age of 14 yrs. On petition of Phebe Mullica mother of said minor, she was appointed guardian until he arrives at age of 14 yrs. (Book H, Page 381). [108] Feb. Term, 1846, Account of Samuel W. Miller, Administrator of Phebe Mullica, Deceased, shows a balance for Clark Mullica, the minor, of \$4.95, to be applied to his use. (Book H, P. 449).

WOODBURY WILLS

Will Garret G. Mullica of township of Harrison in the County of Gloucester and State of N. J. provides for payment of his just debts and funeral expenses. To three sons: Edward Mullica, Jesse Mullica & Henry G. Mullica, all lands, tenements, hereditaments and estate both real and personal Whatsoever and Wheresoever, to them, their heirs and assigns, to be divided between them share and share alike. Item, In case any or either of my sons

aforesaid should die under age of 21 yrs. and without lawful issue, then I order and my will is, that the portion herein devised, or bequeathed to such son or sons, shall be equally divided between the remaining son or sons in equal portions share and share alike. his Garret G. X Mullica Exec. John C. Smallwood mark Wit. Alex. Wents. Jno. D. Smallwood (Will Book F, P. 166 dated Oct. 13, 1857. Woodbury), proved April 19, 1864.

SALEM WILLS

In the name of God Amen. I Agnes Mullica of the township of Mannington in the County of Salem and State of New Jersey being weak in body but of sound mind & memory do make and constitute this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, Viz.,

First I leave give and bequeath unto my grandson Thomas Mullica son of my son Andrew Mullica, all my Real and personal estate when he my said grandson shall attain the age of twenty one years.

Second. I will that the interest arising from the sale of my personal estate and the rents of my real estate be paid annually to my son Andrew Mullica untill Thomas Mullica attains the age of twenty one years, by my executor hereinafter named. Lastly I hereby constitute and appoint my friend John Hall the executor to this my last Will and testament constituting this and no other [109] to be my last will and Testament. In testimony hereof, I have hereunto set my hand & seal this twenty-seventh day of May, 1826. Signed, sealed pronounced & declared by the Testator to be her last will & Testament in the presence of us Simon Benner her her Agnes X Mullica Sarah X Kidd mark mark. Thomas Farrow (Salem Will Book C. P. 288).

In the name of God Amen, I John Mullica of the township of Quinton in the County of Salem and State of New Jersey being of sound mind and understanding for which blessing I do thank God, do make and publish this my last will & testament in manner following, that is to say.

First. It is my will and I do order that all my just debts and funeral expenses be duly paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently can be after my decease.

Item—I hereby appoint my son Thomas C. and my daughter Sarah H. to be executors of this my last will and testament.

Item—I do order that my said executors pay to my daughter Mary H., wife of Smith B. Davis, the sum of Twenty-Five dollars within six months from the time of my decease.

Item—It is my will and I do hereby order that after my just debts and funeral expenses and the legacy of Twenty five dollars to my daughter Mary H. are fully paid and satisfied that the remainder of my personal property shall be divided between my son Thomas C. Mullica, my daughter Sarah H. Mullicka and George W. K. Plummer the son of my wife in share and share alike in token of their affection for me and in consideration of the help, aid and assistance that they have always afforded.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said John Mullica to be his John Mullica (Seal). last will and testament this eighteenth day of April A. D. 1881 William B. Willis Lewis M. James (Salem Will Book G, P. 702). [no]

I Maria Mullica of the City and County of Salem, State of New Jersey make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following: viz.

First. It is my will and I do order that all my just debts and funeral expenses be duly paid and satisfied as soon as can conveniently be after my decease.

Second I give and devise unto my son Lewis Mullica the sum of five dollars.

Third I give and devise unto my son Joseph B. Mullica the sum of five dollars.

Fourth I give and devise unto my son Franklin Mullica in consideration of the care and attention shown to me by him, all my household goods and furniture (except six silver tea spoons marked M. B. which belong to my son Joseph B) and all of the residue of my estate both real & personal wheresoever situate, and whatever the same may be, to him and his heirs forever.

I hereby nominate and appoint my good friend Caspar H. Acton, executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three. Signed, published and declared by the said Maria Mullica to be her last will in the presence of us who were present at the same time and subscribed Maria Mullica (Seal) our names as Witnesses in the presence of the testator. Benjamin F. Wood I. O. Acton Salem County S. S.

Benjamin F. Wood a witness to the within will being duly sworn did depose and say that he saw Maria Mullica the Testatrix therein named, sign and seal the same and heard her publish pronounce and declare the within writing to be her last will and testament and that at the doing thereof the said Testatrix was of sound and disposing mind and memory as far as said deponent knows and as he verily believes, and that I. O. Acton the other subscribing witness was present at the time and signed his name as witness to the said will, together with this deponent in the presence of the Testatrix.

Sworn and subscribed before me at Salem this 6th day of March A. D. 1885. Benjamin F. Wood. Geo. R. Morrison, Sgt. [Ill] To all to whom it may concern Whereas Maria Mullica late of the City and County of Salem and State of New Jersey deceased, in and by her last will and testament bearing date August 17, 1883, did appoint the subscriber executor thereof. Now be it know that for divers good causes I have and hereby do renounce the said executorship and the execution of said last will and testament and do refuse to take upon

myself the burden of the same. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal the 6th day of March A. D. 1885. Signed and sealed in presence of Caspar U. Acton (Seal). Geo. R. Morrison (Salem Will Book H, P. 314).

SALEM DEEDS

Deed Feb. 4, 1832 (N.N.P. 240), Rhoda Mullica, the widow of John Mullica, deceased, Thomas Mullica and Mary his wife, John Mullica and Margaret his wife, Edward Haines and Esther his wife, David Applegate and Hannah his wife, Samuel Snailbaker and Rebecca his wife and Malissa Mullica, heirs at law of the aforesaid John Mullica dec'd, late of the township of Pilesgrove and County of Salem, To William Brown (a colored man) consideration \$100—a tract of 2 acres which John Mullica bought of Joseph L. Risley by Indenture of April 1, 1830, & recorded in Book K. K. P. 461⁶².

Deed Nov. 28, 1855, Thomas Mullica and Ann his wife of the township of Upper Allways Creek, Co. of Salem, N. J. to Martha Mowers wife of John Mowers of same—consideration of \$350.00 a lot in the village of Allowaystown Salem Co. N. J. which sd Thomas mullica purchased of Richard Headly Jan. 22, 1853 (Book 14, P. 494). Thomas Mullica her Ann X Mullica mark (Salem Deed book Vol. 19, P. 362).

Deed March 23, 1885, Franklin Mullica of City and County of Salem, N. J. to William P. Lawson of same consideration \$1332.50 lot in Salem 45 Union St. which said Franklin Mullica bought of Hora J. Mulford by deed July 31, 1877. (Salem Deed book 61, P. 477). [112]

Deed April 29, 1885, Franklin Mullica to William P. Finlaw of Salem—property bought of James Cassady & wife Apr. 2, 1885. (Ibid P. 632).

Deed May 2, 1902, Charles J. Hopkins of Alloway, Thomas Mullica and his wife Sarah Mullica of Salem, Smith Davis and Mary his wife of Quinton, Richard Banks & Joseph Banks of Alloway, Charles Gandy and his wife, James Gandy and his wife, John Gandy and Harriet, his wife, of Alloway, William Willis and Mary, his wife, of Salem, James Hopkins and Ann, his wife, of Atlantic City, and all of the state of New Jersey. To Robert B. Wentworth of Alloway, Co. of Salem, N. J. their undivided rights title & interest in a house and lot in Alloway which was conveyed to Charles Hopkins by Ephraim Bee Mch. 20, 1857, (Book 21, P. 385) & said Charles Hopkins died intestate, seized thereof which then descended to the above named heirs representing 5/9 of said property. (Salem, N. J. Deed Book 109, P. 446-447).

Deed Dec. 1, 1906, Thomas C. Mullica & Sarah E. his wife of Salem, N. J. to James E. Dunham of same. Consid. \$30.00 10 acres & one rood which sd Thomas C. Mullica bought at Sheriff's sale Nov. 30, 1906. (Deed Book 104, P. 304).

Deed May 2, 1902, Charles J. Hopkins, of Alloway, Thomas Mullica and his wife, Sarah Mullica, of Salem, Smith Davis and Mary his wife of Quinton, Richard Banks & Joseph Banks, of Alloway, Charles Gandy and his wife, James Gandy and his wife, John Gandy and Harriet, his wife of Alloway, William Willis and Mary, his wife, of Salem, James Hopkins and Ann, his wife, of Atlantic City, and all of the State of New Jersey. To Robert B. Wentworth, of Alloway, Co. of Salem, N. J. their undivided rights, title & Interest in a house and lot in Alloway which was conveyed to Charles Hopkins by Ephraim Bee Mch. 20, 1857, (Book 21, P. 385) & said Charles Hopkins died intestate, seized thereof which then descended to the above named heirs representing 5/9 of said property. (Salem, N. J. Deed Book 109, P. 446-447).

CAMDEN DEEDS Indenture June 16, 1871, James Mullica of Waterford Township Camden County, N. J. [113] To Washington G. Walter, David W. I. Hutton and Edward Z Collings of the City of Philadelphia consideration \$1200. a tract of land in township of Waterford 41 acres, which said James Mullica bought of Amos J. Marple and wife by deed of Dec. 8, 1866 (Book 62, P. 219) (Camden Deed Book 67, P. 390). Indenture Dec. 8, 1866, Amos J. Marple of Evesham, Co. of Burlington, N. J. and Mary R. his wife to James Mullica of the township of Waterford Co. of Camden, N. J. the above tract which sd Marple bought from Ezra Stokes and wife by deed of July 19, 1864.

MARRIAGES IN ATLANTIC COUNTY,

N. J. June 3, 1837, Reuben Mullica = Mrs. Mary Miller Aug. 14, 1839, Robert Mullica = Priscilla Albertson Feb. 22, 1868, Benjamin Mullica = Emeline Mullica. Oct. 21, 1871, James Mullica = Arabella Leeds. (From Clerk's office at May's Landing).

MARRIAGES BY JOHN E. EISENBREY Pittsgrove Bapt. Church. Nov. 22, 1838 John Mulice to Mrs. Phebe Hacketh March 24, 1788 John Mulika to Rhoda Hall Jan. 12, 1790 Edward Mulika to Elizabeth Briant.

NEW JERSEY SALEM COUNTY MARRIAGES FROM MSS. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA Jan. 5, 1815 Thomas Mullica = Mary Applegate Hester Mullica = Edward Hanes Rodath Mullica = William Smith Andrew Mullica = Elizabeth Berry Rebecca Mulica = Samuel Snailbaker John Mulica = Mrs. Phebe Hackett George H. Mullicka = Maria Burch Thomas Mulica = Elizabeth Jess John Mulica = Mary Hopkins [114]

Will of Thomas M Mullica of Columbus, Burlington Co. N J dated Jan. 31, 1889, do hereby make and publish this my last will and Testament as follows After the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses, I give to my wife Keturah M Mullica all my property both personal & real estate to use and dispose of as she may choose. Signed published and declared by the said Thomas M. Mullica to be his last will and testament in the presence

of us who were present at the signing and subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator Witness Charles Carslake A. N. Dobbins Not having appointed an executor, the surrogate Henry Darnell appointed as administratrix Keturah M. Mullica. Sworn & qualified Feb. 20, 1889. Book T, P. 490. (Note deed states he died intestate) [115]

CHARTS MADE FROM UNPLACED RECORDS PAGES 101-115



