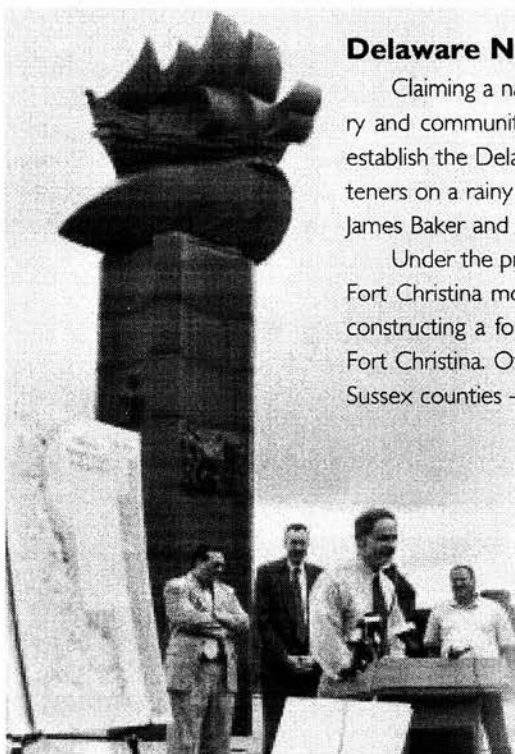


Delaware National Coastal Heritage Park

Claiming a national park would boost tourism in the state and enrich Delaware's sense of history and community, on August 30, 2004, U.S. Senator Tom Carper (D-DE) unveiled a proposal to establish the Delaware National Coastal Heritage Park. Speaking to several dozen history-minded listeners on a rainy morning at Fort Christina State Park, Sen. Carper was joined by Wilmington Mayor James Baker and others to announce plans for the First State's first national park unit.

Under the proposal, a "gateway" hub would be located at "the Rocks" in Wilmington, site of the Fort Christina monument. The plan calls on the National Park Service to examine the possibility of constructing a formal visitors center, a park headquarters and perhaps a re-creation of the original Fort Christina. Others hubs, to be determined, would be located in southern New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties – all at locations along the Delaware coastline.



RONALD HENDRICKSON

FOREFATHERS

Sefferson), Andrew Peterson and Margaret Dorrell (who later married Robert Money).

9. **Anders Pålsson Mullica**, the youngest son, was called Andrew Mullica in the 1661 record of his move to Maryland, but he generally was known as Andrew Poulson, which was the surname used by his sons. In 1662 a 50-acre tract called "Poleson" was surveyed for him on the southeast side of Elk River, north of the Sassafra River. A 1676 deed identifies Andrew Powlson as the son-in-law of Nils Jöransson (also known as Cornelius Urinson) and his wife Elinor. Nils had arrived in New Sweden as a soldier on the *Eagle* in 1654. In 1678, Andrew Poulson petitioned Governor Andros in New York for land on the Delaware, claiming that he had received a warrant for land at Appoquinimink Creek in New Castle County, which had been surveyed for him, but that when the Dutch retook the Delaware in 1673-1674, he had been taken as a spy, imprisoned and lost his land. He claimed to be poor with a large family. In 1683 Andrew Poulson alias Mullica was naturalized by Maryland. From 1683-1690 he lived at the Head of Elk in the Swedish village known as Sahakitko (known as "Successor" in land patents). He sold his interest there in

1690 and his name disappears from public records after November 1692. His known sons include John Poulson (adult by 1700, died 1733), Jonas Poulson (adult by 1693, died 1744), and Poul Poulson (b. 1686, still living in 1760).

10. **Maria Pålssdotter** married Johan Nommersson [later Numbers], who had been born in Sweden in 1643 and came to the Delaware River by 1664, as a servant for the Dutch colony of New Amstel. In 1665, after the English captured the Delaware, Johan Nommersson moved to Cecil County, Maryland, where he was naturalized in 1674. He then returned to White Clay Creek in New Castle County, where he obtained a patent for 340 acres of land in 1675. He conveyed 100 acres of this land to Anders Poulson (#9) in 1677. Although Anders sold this land in 1680, Johan Nommerson maintained close ties with Anders Poulson, visiting Anders on occasion at Sahakitko. In 1698, Johan Nommerson returned to Cecil County, where he died c. 1716. Johan and Maria had five known children: sons John, Peter and James Numbers and daughters Maria and Elisabeth.