

New & Old Country Narratives — 1630–1640

Headcounts, drivers, & a working timeline for the decade

New Country (Americas) — headcounts (sketch)

- **New England (Massachusetts Bay & satellites):** many thousands arrive in a clustered “great migration,” founding a ring of towns anchored on Boston.
- **Chesapeake (Virginia & Maryland):** population rises along the James, York, Potomac, and Patuxent as plantations multiply; households remain dispersed.
- **New Netherland (Hudson):** upriver patroon estates (e.g., Rensselaerswyck) and Manhattan expand; the **fur** corridor remains the economic spine.
- **Quebec & Spanish Florida:** small, durable outposts continue under alliance and garrison logics.

(Replace with specific counts when your manuscript dataset is finalized.)

New Country — drivers

- **Great Migration (to New England):** covenant churches, town corporate life, and kin migration chains.
- **Tobacco & labor (Chesapeake):** headrights, indenture, scattered farms; enslaved Africans present in small but growing numbers.
- **Dutch Atlantic networks:** WIC trade, patroon experiments, harbor/river logistics; **New Sweden (1638)** enters the Delaware.
- **Conflict & diplomacy: Pequot War (1636–1637)** remakes southern New England; diplomacy and wampum exchange structure relations across regions.
- **Institutions:** county/parish routines (Virginia/Maryland); town meetings and freeman rolls (New England); notarial records and company orders (New Netherland).

New Country — timeline, 1630–1640 (selected)

- **1630** — Winthrop fleet establishes Boston; towns proliferate along the bay.
- **1632–1634** — Maryland charter and founding at St. Mary’s City.
- **1634–1636** — Town & church networks multiply; dissenters found new settlements (e.g., Providence, 1636).

- **1636–1637 — Pequot War**; alliances and warfare reshape southern New England.
 - **1638–1639 — New Sweden** arrives on the Delaware; New Haven organized; Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639).
 - **1640** — Migration to New England slows sharply as events in England turn.
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Old Country (Europe) — drivers

- **England (Personal Rule, 1629–1640)**: revenue and religious policy (e.g., ship money, Laudian reforms) tighten; argument and emigration rise.
- **Thirty Years' War**: Swedish and Imperial phases devastate central corridors; France enters (1635), widening conflict and taxation.
- **Dutch Republic**: maritime trade and finance expand; Atlantic ventures (WIC) link to the Hudson and Brazil; credit networks sustain movers.
- **Prices, plague, and poor harvests**: periodic shocks in parts of Europe nudge rural families toward towns and circuits.

Old Country — timeline, 1630–1640 (selected)

- **1630–1632** — Swedish intervention (e.g., Lutzen 1632); warfare intensifies.
 - **1634–1635** — Nördlingen and the Peace of Prague; **France enters** war against Spain (1635).
 - **1637–1638** — **Scottish National Covenant**; resistance to liturgy; ripples across the North Sea.
 - **1639–1640** — **Bishops' Wars**; English politics turn—the moment that soon curbs emigration.
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Reading the two together

Use **drivers** to interpret why families move, borrow, or marry where they do; use **timelines** to anchor records (patents, baptisms, musters, notarial acts). Headcounts remind us that European colonies remain tiny and contingent compared to Indigenous polities.