

## **Ancestral Lives in the 1620s (1620–1630)**

*An ancestor's-eye narrative for four family lines in the third decade of the 17th century*

**How to use this page.** Skim the decade's big picture here, then drop into *Families* and *Places* for documents, maps, and close-up notes. Citations live in the site Bibliography and brief method notes in *Methods & Data*.

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### **William Albert Worstell line — Lancashire/Yorkshire yeomen, dissent stirring**

Across the 1620s, Worstell forebears in northern England lived in small market towns and farm villages. Enclosure and copyhold disputes tested livelihoods; cloth and leather trades pulled young people toward local centers. Parish vestry minutes show recurring charity lists in poor harvest years; assize and quarter sessions mention enclosure skirmishes and religious nonconformity fines. Pockets of recusancy persisted after Elizabeth's settlement, while "lectureships" and conventicles hinted at the dissent that would crest later. By decade's end, kin networks stretched between hamlets and weaving wards—an economy still very local, but outward-looking through cloth.

**Clues to look for:** manorial rolls (copyhold transfers), wills with loom/stock bequests, cloth-worker guild notes, recusancy/presentment lists, and settlement certificates.

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### **Sarah Crew Williams line — Chesapeake survivors become settlers**

Jamestown staggered into the 1620s with a thin, scattered population. The 1622 Powhatan/Opechancanough assault devastated the colony, but families returned under militia watches and tobacco's pull. Headrights and private holdings spread people to riverine necks; parish and court orders show guardianships, orphans' inventories, and tobacco-pledged debts. By mid-decade, small houses, cattle, and cornfields signaled permanence—even as mortality remained high and peace tenuous.

**Clues to look for:** muster lists (1624/25), headright claims, parish burial spikes, county inventories with "tobacco due," and land patents along creeks and necks.

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### **Adam A. Launer line — Rhine–Main craft districts in a war-torn landscape**

In the Palatinate and Rhine–Main towns, the Thirty Years' War disrupted guild rhythms. Garrisons requisitioned grain and draft animals; refugees crowded walled places; journeymen ranged further for work. Parish entries sometimes lapsed; notarial records

mention debts, lost tools, or “soldier’s damage.” Craft families looked to kin sponsors, church relief, and itinerant circuits; a few eyed Dutch ports or, much later, colonial ventures as escape from taxation and quartering.

**Clues to look for:** guild admission books, town council aid rolls, refugee baptisms/marriages, and damage/debt notarial acts.

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### **Ada Arabelle Powell line — Walloon/Huguenot cousins in the Dutch Republic**

French-speaking cousins joined mixed communities of Walloon, French, and Dutch artisans. After 1621 the Dutch West India Company (WIC) revived Atlantic schemes; fur and salt trades grew, and in 1626 New Amsterdam took shape. Church consistories recorded cross-border marriages; notaries filed apprenticeship contracts; diaconal aid supported widows. Some kin kept shop in Haarlem or Leiden; some attached to merchant houses; a few touched the New Netherland venture by decade’s end.

**Clues to look for:** Walloon/French church registers (baptisms/marriages), notarial apprenticeships, diaconal support logs, and WIC petitions/contracts.

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### **What to notice across the four lines**

- **Demography:** Indigenous nations still dominated numbers in the Americas; European towns remained small.
- **Property:** Copyhold and enclosure tensions in England; headright patents and scattered farms in Virginia; townhouse rentals in the Dutch Republic.
- **Faith & order:** Parish vestries and church courts in England; vestry/assembly beginnings in Virginia; consistory minutes in the Republic.
- **Mobility:** Circuits tightened—river landings, market towns, and ports stitched families into wider networks.