**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.

**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.

**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.