



Colonial Georgia

Oglethorpe, the Charter of 1732, reasons for settlement (charity, economics, and defense), Tomochichi, Mary Musgrove, and the city of Savannah

Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida

Royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors

People in Colonial Georgia

Impacts the People had on the development of the Georgia Colony

King George II

James Oglethorpe

The Highland Scots

The Salzburgers

The Malcontents

The Trustees

John and Mary Musgrove

Chief Tomochichi

The Spanish



- James Oglethorpe: Member for Parliament, Jails Committee, wanted reform in the Jail System in England.
- Petitioned the King for a colony between South Carolina and Florida.
- Considered the founder and Father of Georgia.

James Oglethorpe

- Reasons for establishing the GA colony
- **Defense – Buffer Colony**
Defend southern Carolinas from Spanish attack from Florida.
- **Economy – Mercantilism**
England could make money trading with Indians who lived between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. Colonies could supply raw materials to England. New market for English manufactured goods.
- **Religious** freedom to Protestants being mistreated by Catholics.
- **More land and greater power for the King of England.**

Charter of 1732

- Issued by King George II in 1732.
- Oglethorpe & settlers arrived in South Carolina in February of 1733 on the ship Anne.
- They quickly negotiated land from Native Americans and began the colony.



Charter of 1732

- Original boundaries of the colony were “all vacant land between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Seas (Pacific Ocean).

Boundaries

- Colony set up by 21 Trustees, including James Oglethorpe for 21 years.
- Trustees – were given some guidelines to follow to ensure that they were acting on the best interest of the colonists.
 - Could not receive a salary
 - Could not own land in the colony
 - Could not hold public office

Trustee Period

- Catholics – Due to conflicts between the Catholic Church and The Church of England. Also because of the Spanish Catholics to the south.
- Slavery – They wanted colonists to have a good work ethic.
- Lawyers – They wanted colonists to work out their differences among themselves
- Alcohol – wanted good work from settlers

Not Allowed

- Newspapers brought in many applications.
- Charity – Those who were selected were hardworking people, just down on their luck.
- 35 Families were selected
- No debtors were selected
- Those chosen were promised 50 acres of land, tools, and enough food for one year.
- Those who paid their own way were given 50 acres of land and were given 50 more for every servant they brought, not to exceed 500 acres.
- They needed skilled colonists
 - Farmers, Carpenters, Tailors
 - Bakers, Merchants

Who gets to go?

- Each man was to defend the colony against all enemies.
- Land given to colonists could not be sold & no money could be borrowed on it – land could only be passed down to a male heir.
- Each colonist was to receive seeds and agricultural tools to use in cultivating this new settlement.
- Colonists were to use a portion of the land to grow mulberry trees (hoped for silk production)
- Each colonist was to obey all regulations established by the trustees.

What did the colonists receive?

- 114 people set sail from London, England on November 17, 1732.
- Cross out 57 and put 88 days.
- The Anne carried passengers, crew, sheep, hogs, geese, and several dogs.
- Boat docked at the colony of South Carolina while Oglethorpe and his staff searched for a permanent settlement.

The Voyage on The Anne

- Oglethorpe made friends with Yamacraw Creek Indian Chief – Tomochichi.
- Mary & John Musgrove owned a trading post – they spoke the Yamacraw language and were able to serve as translators for Oglethorpe.
- Anne's passengers were allowed to land on Yamacraw bluff on February 12th, 1733, thus establishing the 13th colony.

The Voyage on The Anne

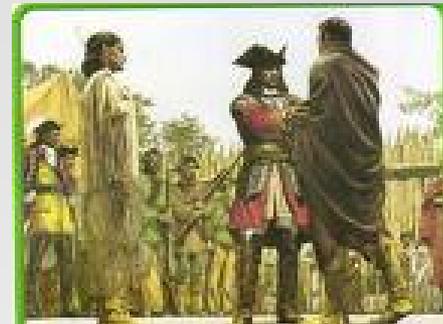
Tomochichi

- Tomochichi was the leader of the Yamacraw Creeks.
- Negotiated with Oglethorpe to allow settlers to land at future site of Savannah on the Savannah River.



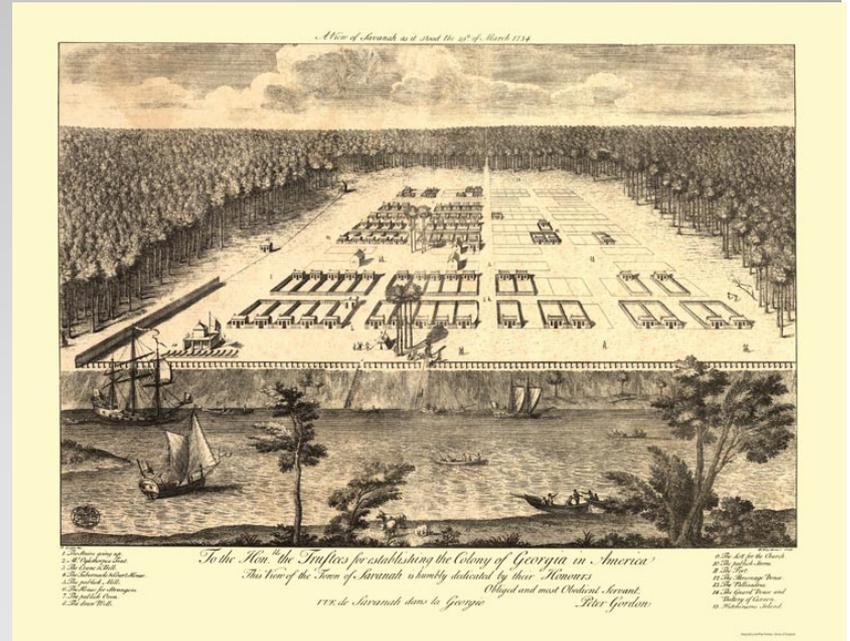
Mary Musgrove

- Ran a trading post with her husband.
- Was half English half Yamacraw.
- Served as an interpreter for Oglethorpe and Tomochichi.



Tomochichi & Mary Musgrove

- Built along Yamacraw bluff on the Savannah River.
- First planned city in the New World.
- First year 25% of the settlers died due to contaminated drinking water. They died of dysentery.



City of Savannah

Salzburgers

- Lutheran Salzburgers came to Georgia and built Ebenezer, located 25 miles upriver Savannah.
- They came to America because of religious persecution
- Residents worked to support the church; it's school, and orphanage.
- No hard liquor, dancing, gambling, or other frivolous activities. Misbehaving was punished according to church rules.



The Salzburgers

Highland Scots



- Men from the northern highlands of Scotland
- Settled & built Fort Darien.
- Served in defending GA against the Spanish in Florida.

The Highland Scots

Malcontents

- A group of Savannah Colonists that petitioned the Trustees to allow slavery.
- Thought it was not fair that South Carolina was able to have slavery.
- Blamed lack of economic success on lack of slaves.

Spanish Threat

- The Spanish settlement in Florida was the greatest threat to the GA colony.
- The Spanish continued to attack GA until the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

Malcontents & Spanish Threat

Failures

- Few debtors ever reached colony's shores.
- Colony was an economic failure.
- Many colonists moved elsewhere.
- Rum and slavery were eventually introduced after all.
- Lack of leadership after Oglethorpe left (Colony had 4 different leaders before it became a Royal Colony.)

Gains

- 5,500 people settled in Georgia and built new homes to start their lives.
- Protestants were able to practice their religion freely.
- Georgia was safe from Spanish invasion and had worked out treaties with Indians.
- Colonists gained ownership of land and women could inherit property.
- Colony survived despite hardships of the first 20 years.

Failures & Gains of Colony

- Three Royal Governors in Georgia after the Trustee Period was over.
- John Reynolds, Henry Ellis and Sir James Wright.
- John Reynolds was the first.
- Henry Ellis was the most successful.
- Land restrictions were relaxed, and colonists were allowed slavery.

Royal Colony

