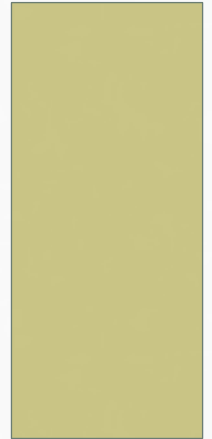


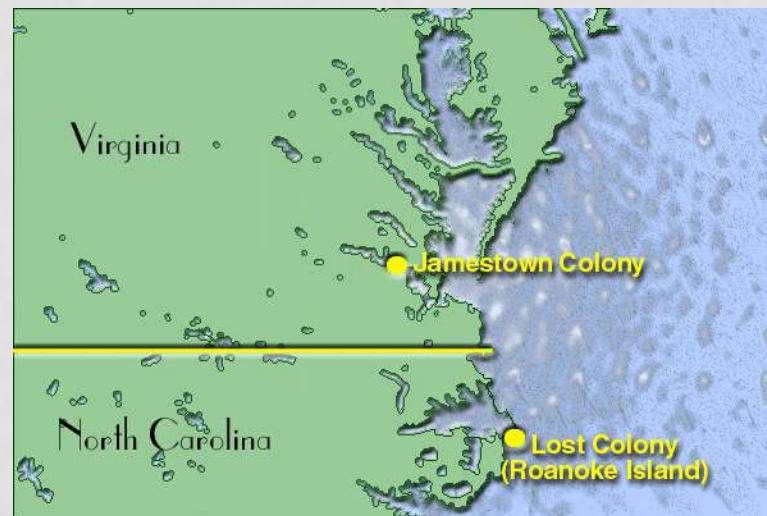
# JAMES OGLETHORPE AND THE FOUNDING OF THE GEORGIA COLONY

SS8H2A. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF JAMES OGLETHORPE,  
THE CHARTER OF 1732, REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT (CHARITY,  
ECONOMICS, AND DEFENSE), TOMOCHICHI, MARY MUSGROVE,  
AND THE CITY OF SAVANNAH.



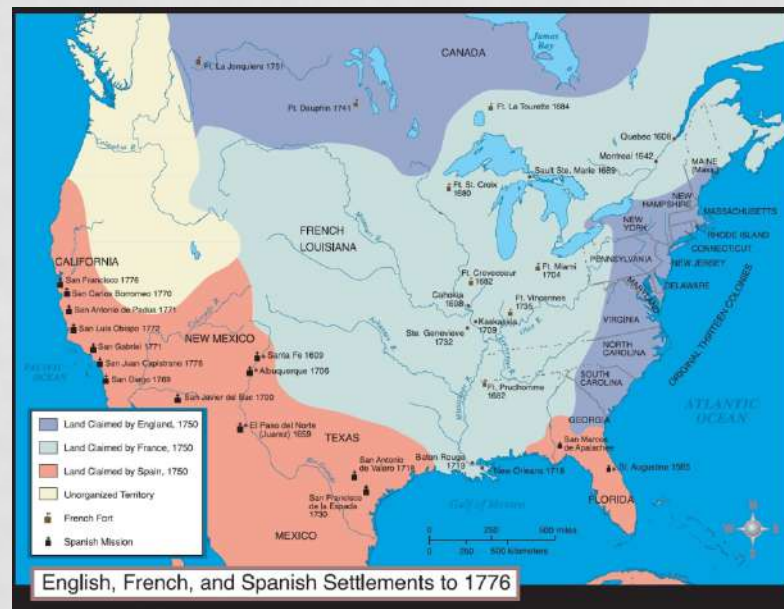
# EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

- In the 1600's, the English began permanent settlements along the coast of the New World.
- Their first permanent settlement was Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.
- By the close of the 1600's, England had established twelve (12) colonies along the Atlantic coastline.



# EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

- Although Spain had moved out of Guale by 1686, more than one country claimed the land.
- France was establishing colonies along the Gulf Coast and in northern Alabama.
- Both the French and the Spanish posed a threat to the British colonies.



# EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

- Settlers in South Carolina asked that a fort be built at the mouth of the Altamaha River to serve as a “warning point” for invaders.
- In 1721, Fort King George was completed.
- The fort established the English presence in Georgia.



# JAMES OGLETHORPE

- Born in London in 1696
- Well educated and wealthy
- Cared greatly about people in trouble
- Tried to find a way to help them



# JAMES OGLETHORPE



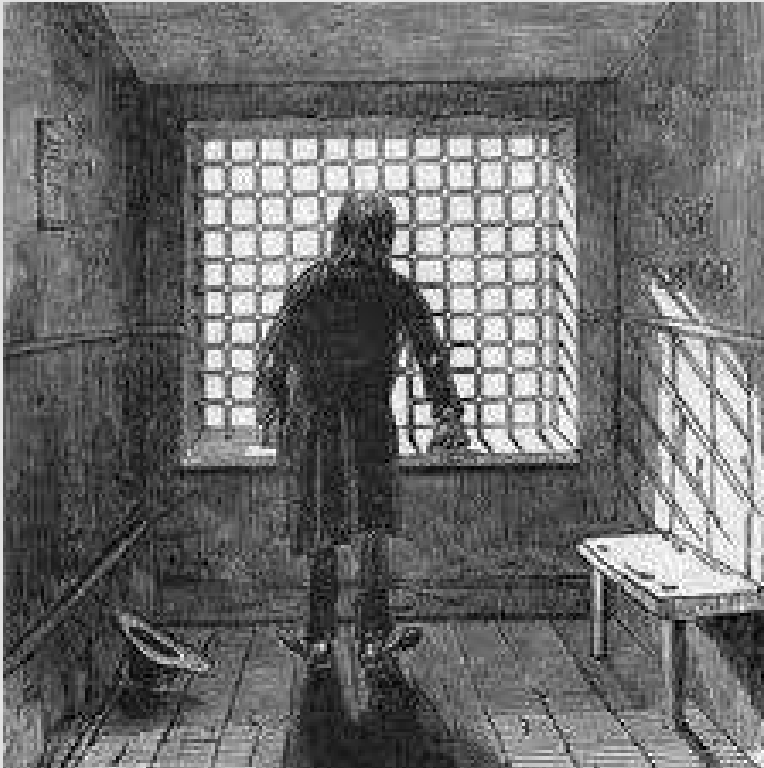
- 1722, he became a member of Parliament
- During this time, Great Britain was faced with many problems.
- Many citizens could not pay their debts.

# JAMES OGLETHORPE

- Laws concerning debtors were strict and harsh
- Those who could not pay went to jail
- Oglethorpe's friend, architect Robert Castell died in debtor's prison



# JAMES OGLETHORPE



- Oglethorpe was on a committee studying prison reform
- When Castell died of smallpox in prison he got angry because he believed debtors should not have to go to jail.



# JAMES OGLETHORPE

- He believed his friend had died needlessly in a dirty prison
- He worked to get laws passed that
  - Improved prisons
  - Let thousands go free



# JAMES OGLETHORPE



- Just letting people out of prison did not help
- There were no jobs and without (w/o) work they still could not pay their debts
- Dr. Thomas Bray proposed that a colony be founded to help these people.

# JAMES OGLETHORPE

- Bray died, but Oglethorpe and 20 other men developed a plan that promised a fresh start in the New World to “unfortunate but worthy individuals”



# JAMES OGLETHORPE

- In the summer of 1730, Oglethorpe's group asked King George II for a tract of land "southwest of Carolina for settling poor persons of London"
- The 2 main reasons for beginning new colonies were
  - A balanced trading policy to make Great Britain self-sufficient
  - Defensive buffer to protect British colonies from the French, Spanish, and Native Americans

# JAMES OGLETHORPE



- So they said that the new settlement could
  - Defend the southern Carolinas from Spanish Florida
  - Provide protection from the French, who were pushing east from the Mississippi River.

# JAMES OGLETHORPE

- They also listed economic reasons for settlement
  - France and Spain made money trading with the Native Americans, England could, too.
- The new colony could produce
  - Silk
  - Cotton dyes
  - Wine

Items that were currently imported from France, Russia and Spain
- They would send spices and semitropical fruit back

# JAMES OGLETHORPE

- British merchants were pleased with the idea of getting a good supply of raw materials while having a new market for their manufactured goods.





# JAMES OGLETHORPE



- Georgia, like other colonies would offer religious freedom to Protestants who were being mistreated by the Catholic Church in Europe.
- The king also liked the idea of more land and greater power.



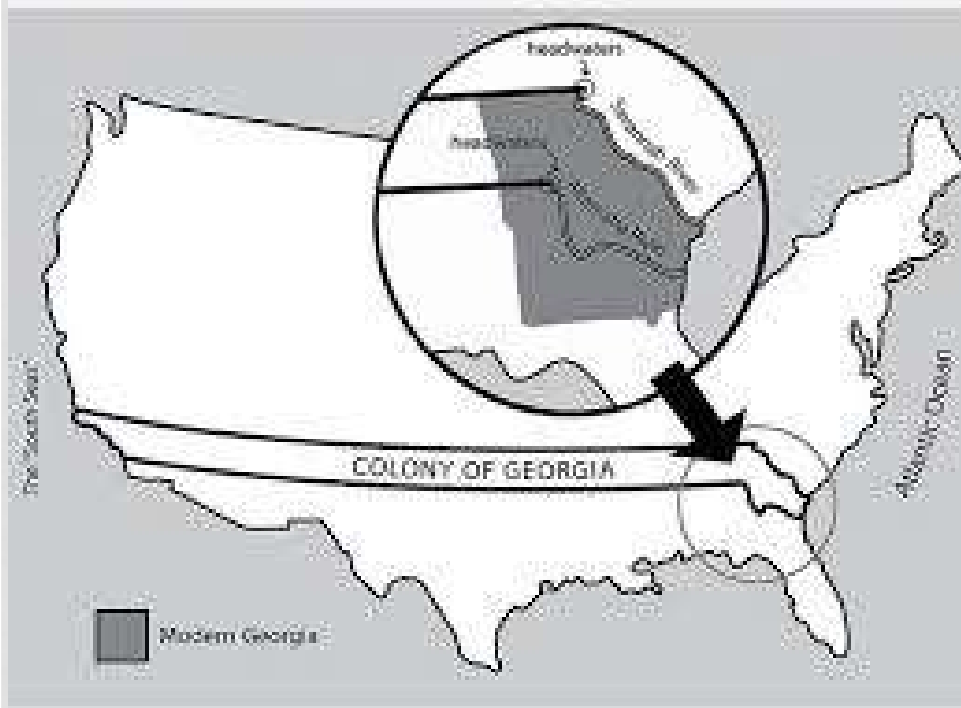
# CHARTER OF 1732

- On June 7, 1732, King George II granted a charter to Oglethorpe's group as trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia and for managing it for twenty-one years.



# CHARTER OF 1732

- The Georgia charter granted an area of “all those lands, Countries, and Territories” between the Savannah and the Altamaha rivers extending westward “to the South Seas” (the Pacific Ocean)

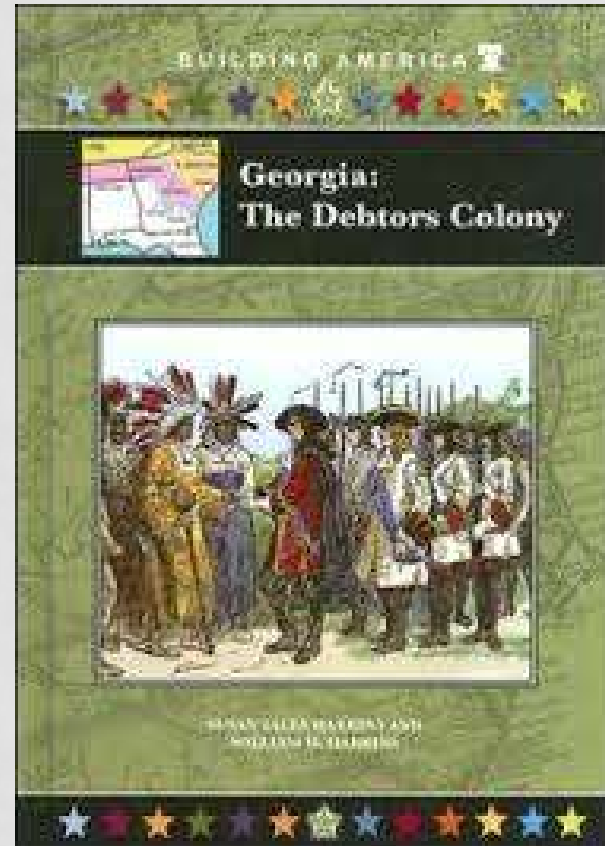


# CHARTER OF 1732

- In the charter the king stated the trustees:
    - Could not own land
    - Could not hold political office
    - Could not be paid for their work.
    - Were to get their instructions from the king.
  - No
    - Catholics
      - Because of a long standing disagreement between them and the Church of England
    - Blacks
      - No slavery
    - Liquor dealers
      - Fear that settlers wouldn't work if they were allowed to drink
    - Lawyers
      - So that colonists would settle their differences out of court
- Were allowed to be colonists

# REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT

- A search began to find settlers for the newest colony.
- Newspapers told of a land with mild temperatures and rich soil and the promise of a new start in life



# REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT



- Sir Robert Montgomery's description of it as the "most delightful Country of the Universe" was widely accepted as fact.
- Clergymen preached sermons talking about the goodness of the proposed colony.

# REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT

- The applicants chosen were promised
  - 50 acres of land
  - Tools
  - Enough food for 1 year.
- Colonists who paid their way received 500 acres of land and permission to take 10 indentured servants.

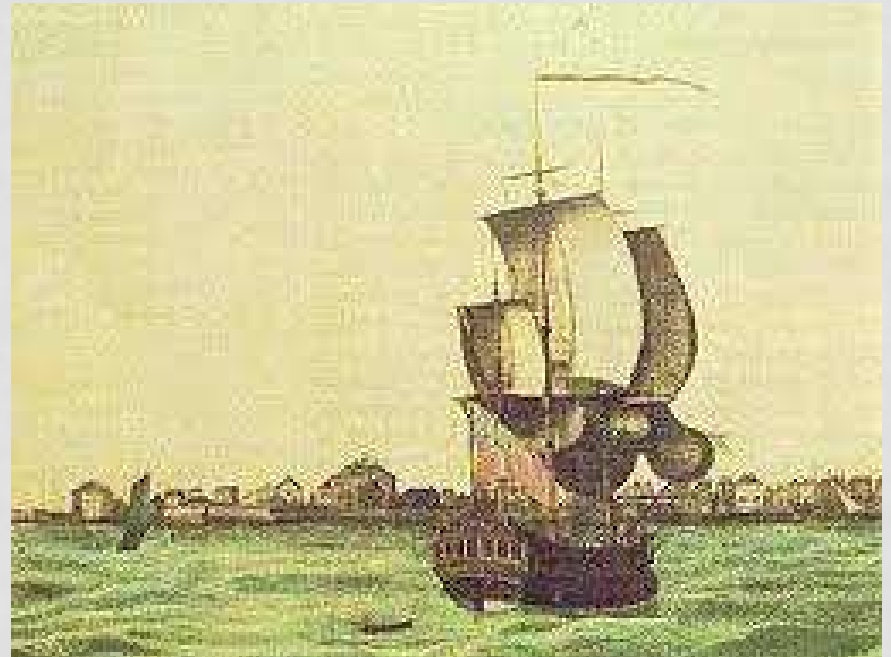
The humanitarian reasons for the colony were all but forgotten.

# REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT

- In exchange colonists had to agree to the following:
  - Each man was to defend the new colony.
  - Land given to colonists could not be sold, and no money could be borrowed on it. It could be inherited.
  - Each colonists was to receive seeds and agricultural tools and was to use them in cultivating the lands.
  - Colonists were to use a portion of their land to grow mulberry trees so that silkworms would eat the leaves and make cocoons for the production of silk.
  - Each colonist was to obey all regulations established by the trustees.

# REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT

- When the chosen settlers gathered on the London docks, they were both excited and a little afraid.
- Between 114 and 125 people sailed on the *Ann* from Gravesend, England to the new world on November 17, 1732.
- Their voyage took 88 days.





# REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT



- In addition to passengers and crew, the Ann also carried:
  - Sheep
  - Hogs
  - Ducks
  - Geese
  - Dogs
- There is no record of ship being uncomfortable, but it was probably crowded, with all the people and their belongings.
- Only 2 deaths were reported, both infants.

# REASONS FOR SETTLEMENT

- The *Ann* first docked at Charles Town, South Carolina (Charleston). It only stayed for one day.
- The ship then put in at Port Royal, South Carolina (Beaufort), on January 14, 1733.

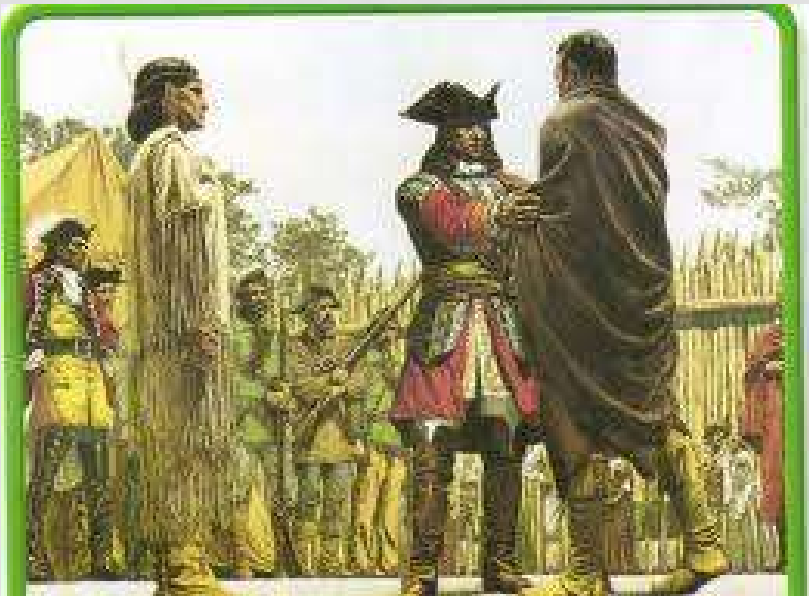


# TOMOCHICHI AND MARY MUSGROVE

- Before the Ann could set anchor, Oglethorpe had to make friends with the Yamacraw Indians through their chief, Tomochichi.



# TOMOCHICHI AND MARY MUSGROVE



- Oglethorpe went to the trading post in the Yamacraw village to find an interpreter.
- The trading post was operated by John and Mary Musgrove.

# TOMOCHICHI AND MARY MUSGROVE

- Mary was part Native American and part British.
- John agreed to act as interpreter, but Mary soon took over for him.
- With Mary's help, Oglethorpe and Chief Tomochichi established a close friendship that lasted until the chief's death in 1739.



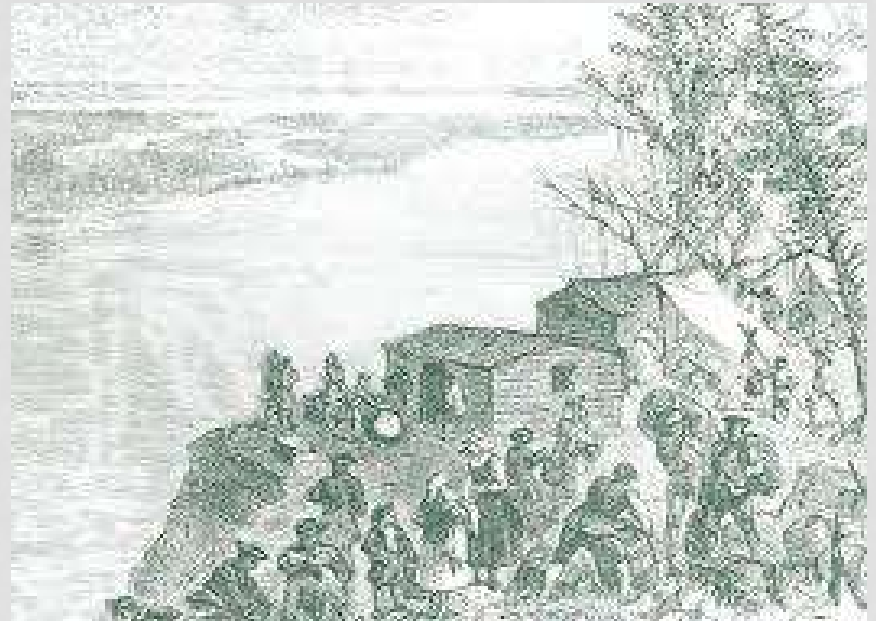
# TOMOCHICHI AND MARY MUSGROVE



- The passengers waited on board while Oglethorpe and his staff searched for a permanent settlement site.
- The place decided on was about eighteen miles from the mouth of the Savannah River.

# TOMOCHICHI AND MARY MUSGROVE

- On February 12, 1733, Chief Tomochichi allowed the Ann's passengers to land on sandy Yamacraw Bluff overlooking the Savannah River.
- The settlement they established was the thirteenth British colony.



# THE CITY OF SAVANNAH

- When the colonists landed at Yamacraw Bluff, they put up four large tents for shelter.
- Then they began getting the land ready for planting and preparing timber to build permanent homes.
- Within two weeks, they began building the first permanent homes.
- Oglethorpe had no title and only limited power, but he was accepted as the leader of the colony.
- During the early months, he got grants of land and made treaties with the Native Americans

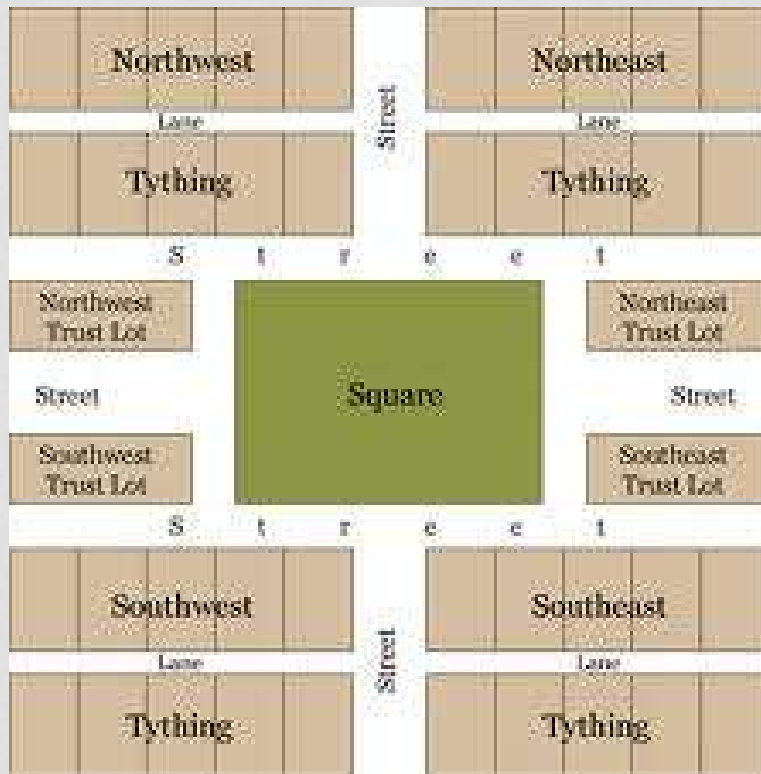


# THE CITY OF SAVANNAH

- Oglethorpe had a
  - Small fort built on the bank of the river
  - Trained a militia
  - Worked with Colonel William Bull and surveyor Noble Jones to design the future city of Savannah using Robert Castell's plan



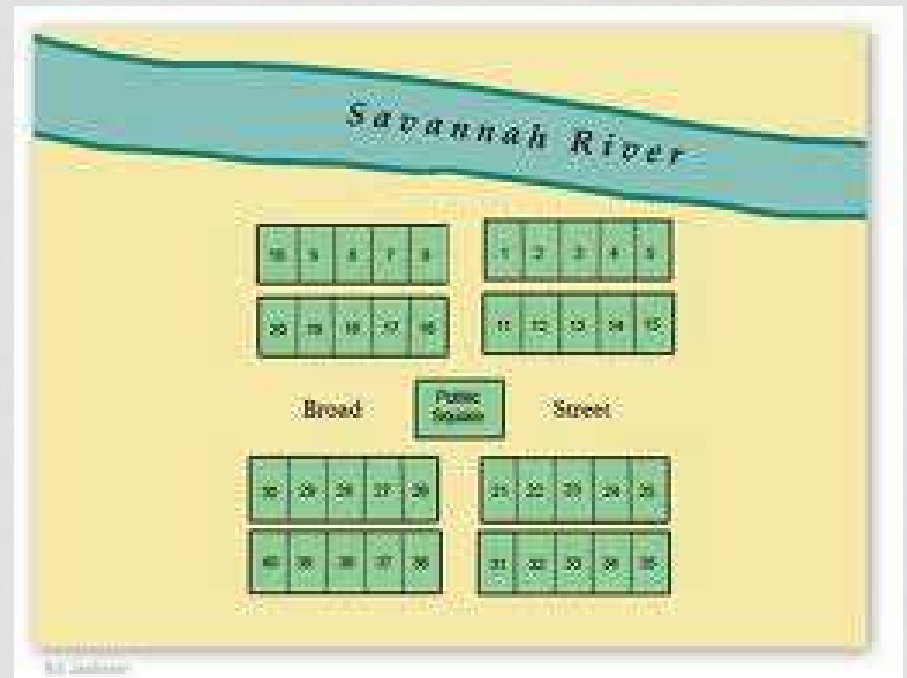
# THE CITY OF SAVANNAH



- The plan was for Savannah to have four squares
- On the north and south sides of each square were twenty lots.
- On the east and west sides, four larger lots were set aside for such buildings as churches or stores.

# THE CITY OF SAVANNAH

- The center of each square was for social, political, and religious gatherings.
- The squares were divided into blocks (called tythings) and wards.
- There were ten houses in each block and four blocks in each ward.



# THE CITY OF SAVANNAH



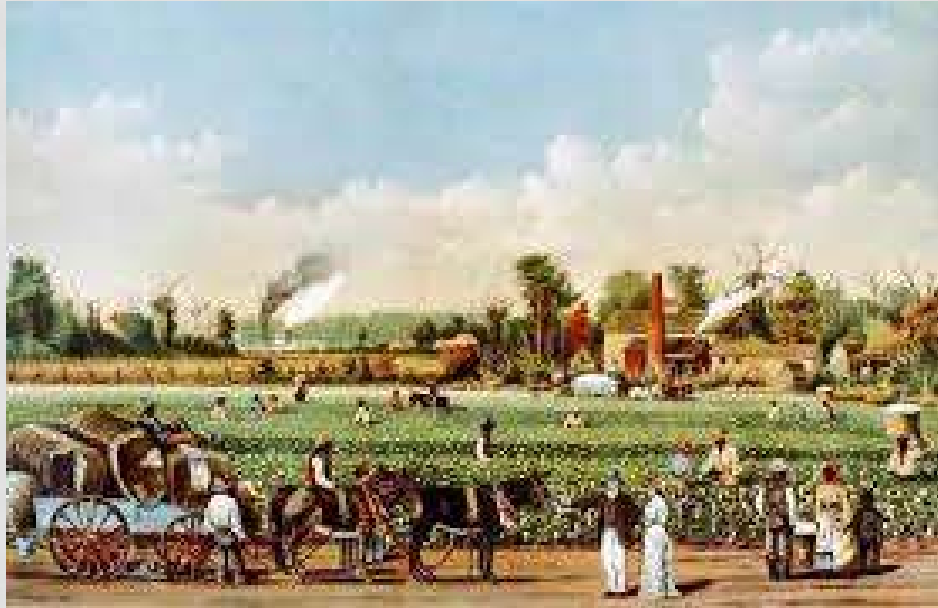
- Each settler was expected to:
  - care for his house
  - his five-acre garden plot on the edge of town
  - and his forty-five farm acres in the country

# THE CITY OF SAVANNAH

- During the first months, the colonists cultivated mulberry trees to feed silkworms.
- They also built:
  - A sundial for telling time
  - A gristmill for grinding corn
  - A courthouse
  - A water well
  - A bakery



# THE CITY OF SAVANNAH



- Work was done in spite of growing medical problems likely caused by a lack of:
  - Fresh vegetables
  - Changes in climate
  - Poor sanitation, and
  - Hard physical labor
- 40 settlers died in the first year.