Mary Musgrove

James Oglethorpe

Tomochichi

Savannah
James Oglethorpe
- 1696-1785
- “founder” and “first governor” of GA
- Served as unofficial leader during colonial period
- Only trustee to travel to new colony
- Military and civilian leader of the colony
  - Acted against the policies of the trustees
- Left colony in 1743 and never return

Tomochichi
- Chief of Yamacraw Indians
- Allowed Oglethorpe to settle on Yamacraw Bluff in hopes to be allies with British and be trading partners
- Strong friendship with Oglethorpe
- Helped to establish English speaking schools for American Indians
- Died on 1739, said to be in his 90’s
- Buried in Savannah with full British military honors

Mary Musgrove
- 1700-1763
- Translator for James Oglethorpe and Tomochichi
- Born to a Creek Indian mother and British father
- Spoke both languages and understood both cultures
- Helped to maintain peace between the English and Native Americans
- 1717, married John Musgrove, together they set up a trading post near the Savannah River
- Served as Oglethorpe’s personal interpreter from 1733-1743
- Died on St. Catherine’s Island after 1763

Savannah
- City began life on February 12, 1733
- Settlers arrived at Yamacraw Bluff
- Located 15 miles inland on the Savannah River
- First capital of GA
- City designed by Oglethorpe
- Designed to be a series of grids with wide streets, included 24 squares
- Example of 18th century town planning
Highland Scots

Jews

Malcontents

Salzburgers
Highland Scots
- arrived in the mid-1730s
- Scotsmen who settled in Darien
- lived lives very similar to the Native Americans (families and societies)
- skilled and fearless fighters who helped to protect the colony from the French (west) and Spanish (south)
- trained women too
- wore kilts
- spoke Gaelic
- anti-slavery and valued the importance of hard work
- fought in the Battle of Bloody Marsh

Salzburgers
- arrived in 1734
- were a group of German Lutherans
  - wanted to escape Catholic persecution and have religious freedom
- Oglethorpe gave them land 25 miles from Savannah → called Ebenezer (Rock of Help)
  - land was swampy and not suited for farming
  - moved to new site → New Ebenezer
- strong work ethic → very productive citizens
- anti-slavery and very loyal to trustees
- helped with the silk industry

Malcontents
- unhappy colonist (resented the rules of the leaders)
- individuals who paid their own way to the colony
- wanted Rum and slavery in colony
- they wanted slaves to help the farms thrive and be economically stable
  (saw South Carolina's growth)
- also wanted to change the rule on land ownership
  (wanted more, to be able to sell, and pass to anyone)
- a lot moved to S.C. and other parts of GA where the laws were not forced
- arrived in July of 1733, group of 42
- originally banned from colony by the Charter
- provided medical contributions (yellow fever), especially Dr. Samuel Nunes
- Abraham de Lyon specialized in wine making
  - helped the colony with wine production
- 14 Jews offered land by Oglethorpe