**Trustee Legislation and Reactions**

In 1735 the Trustees proposed three pieces of legislation to the Privy Council and had the satisfaction of securing the concurrence of king and council. An Indian act required Georgia licenses for trading west of the Savannah River. Another act banned the use of rum in Georgia. A third act outlawed slavery in Georgia. South Carolina protested the Indian act vehemently and objected to the Trustees' order to restrict the passage of rum on the Savannah River. The Board of Trade sided with South Carolina, and a compromise was reached, allowing traders with Carolina licenses to continue their traditional trade west of the Savannah River. The Trustees objected to the Board of Trade's tampering and refrained from proposing any additional legislation requiring approval of the Privy Council.

**Jewish Settlers**

The first summer the colonists lived in Savannah they suffered from the heat and illness that accompanied it. At one point 60 colonists were dreadfully sick, and it was thought they wouldn’t be able to recover. There was no real doctor, except for Noble Jones who himself had taken ill. But fortunately a ship with Jewish passengers unexpectedly arrived, including a doctor, Samuel Nunis. Dr. Nunis went to work healing the sick, all of whom recovered, and the doctor refused payment for his services. Even though the Trustees expressly forbade Jewish people from settling in the new colony, Oglethorpe allowed the group to stay. They founded the Temple Mickve Israel, now the oldest Jewish congregation in the south.

**Salzburgers and Highland Scots**

Oglethorpe founded or oversaw the founding of several other communities in the new colony of Georgia after his first planned city of Savannah. A group of Germans from Salzburg traveled in Georgia to escape Catholic persecution. Oglethorpe sent them to settle a community called Ebenezer, and the Salzburgers, as they were known, became known as hard-working and self-reliant colonists.

**Defensive Settlements Part I**

Around the same time the Salzburgers were settling Ebenezer, Oglethorpe was setting his sights on St. Simons Island. St. Simons is near the Georgia-Florida border, actually to the south of the Altamaha River, the original southern border of the Georgia colony. This would prove to be a touchy subject with the Spanish in Florida, but Oglethorpe was determined to build a fort there. Upon arrival, Oglethorpe immediately began laying out the new community, which he decided to name Fort Frederica. He found a field overlooking a river and the marsh on one side, and shielded from view with trees on another side. The new fort would have an excellent advantage over any hostile forces that tried to approach it, and this location proved successful in the Battle of Bloody Marsh against the Spanish.

**Defensive Settlements Part II**

Oglethorpe would also aid in the founding of Brunswick, a port city to the south of Savannah and near St. Simons. Brunswick was first settled by a member of Oglethorpe’s regiment that he received from King George II on one of his return trips to England. Brunswick was called Carr’s Fields after Captain Mark Carr, and later was renamed Brunswick for the British royal family. Other communities were founded while Oglethorpe was in Georgia, including Fort Augusta, which would then become the city of Augusta.

**Scottish Highlanders**

While Oglethorpe made his first trip back to England in 1734, a group of Scottish Highlanders had arrived in Georgia and traveled south to settle their own community. They had been recruited to populate this area, at the time the southernmost settlement in the colony and the most at-risk due to the proximity to Florida, because of their ability to fight and survive. The Highlanders called their town Darien, and a few years after settling they would be integral in eliminating the Spanish as a threat to the British colonies. Oglethorpe was pleased and impressed with the Scottish colonists, and would often wear a kilt and other Scottish attire to show his pride and respect.