

After the Revolutionary War, indigo production became less appealing due to the withdrawal of British subsidies to growers. Although production steadily declined, the crop was produced in Georgia throughout the 1700's.

Small quantities of indigo could be found in the state until after the

Civil War. However, remaining acreage slowly yielded to "King Cotton." Competition from British growers in the East Indies along with the development of synthetic indigo eventually led to the elimination of Georgia's commercial indigo production.