Stewardship reporting was an important tool in the establishment and development of the American Colonies. In 1732 the King of England created the Colony of Georgia as a haven for England’s “worthy poor.” A corporate trust was established to implement this purpose, and it was necessary for the trustees to account for the many private contributions to the cause as well as the grants from the crown. This article discusses the early history of the Georgia colony, presents a thumbnail sketch of Harman Verelst, the Trust’s accountant, and illustrates by example the financial reporting he developed for the Georgia Colony.

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The Georgia Colony

The Georgia Colony was one of the original 13 colonies located on the Atlantic coast of North America. The original 13 colonies were divided into three geographic areas consisting of the New England, Middle and Southern colonies. The Georgia Colony was classified as one of the Southern Colonies. The Province of Georgia was an English colony in North America that existed from 1732 until 1776, when it joined the other 12 of the 13 colonies in rebellion against Great Britain and became the U.S. state of Georgia. Founding of the Georgia Colony: When was the colony of Georgia founded? The Province of Georgia (also Georgia Colony) was one of the Southern colonies in British America. It was the last of the thirteen original American colonies established by Great Britain in what later became the United States. In the original grant, a narrow strip of the province extended to the Pacific Ocean. The colony’s corporate charter was granted to General James Oglethorpe on April 21, 1732, by George II, for whom the colony was named. The charter was finalized by the King’s privy council on