

George Sackville Germain papers

Volume Guide

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Vol. 1. Correspondence and Documents. July 19, 1683-April 29, 1759.

Correspondence, documents, drafts, and letter copies between George Sackville Germain and various British military and political figures. Documents primarily related to political and military issues surrounding the War of Austrian Succession, the French and Indian War, and the Seven Years' War. Letters from Sackville to his father written during the War of Austrian Succession. French and Indian War-era letters from politicians and military leaders such as Pitt, Temple, Holland, Mansfield, John Stuart Earl of Bute, Newcastle, Charles Townshend Grenville, and Ligonier. Extensive description of the Siege of Louisbourg. The reduction of Quebec. Seven Years' War-era letters from military leaders such as James Wolfe and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. British land at Cherbourg (September 21, 1758). Anglo-Austro relations and troop movements during the Seven Years War. Augmentation of the British artillery with Hessian soldiers during the Seven Years War.

Vol. 2. Correspondence and Documents. May 2, 1759 – December 27, 1764.

Correspondence, documents, letter copies, and drafts between George Sackville Germain and other notable military and political leaders including Prince Ferdinand, Lord Holderness, Ligonier, John Stuart Earl of Bute, Charles Frederick, James Wolfe, and John Irwin. British, French, and Austrian troop movements leading up to the Battle of Minden; reports on the British campaign in America (May – August, 1759). Sackville's attempts to regain political power after his defeat at Minden and subsequent court martial; reduction of Havana; peace talks with the French following the Seven Years' War; the taking of Newfoundland by the British; discussions on British politics with General John Irwin (August 1759 – December 1764).

Vol. 3. Correspondence and Documents. July 9, 1765 – October 1775.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts of George Sackville Germain and other military and political leaders including John Burgoyne, George Grenville, John Irwin, and Thomas Whately. Germain becomes the vice-treasurer of Ireland (July 1765). Discussion of British politics and speculation on ministry appointments (July – December 1765). Growing concern about the American colonies; the possible repeal of the Stamp Act; the repeal of the American Bill; Pitt's defense of the colonists; Germain is dismissed as vice-treasurer of Ireland (1766); further discussion of British ministry appointments (January 1766 – August 1768). Britain handles the Falkland Crisis with Spain (October 1770). A plan to relieve the East Indian Company from distress by providing them with more funds (December 1772). The beginnings of the American Revolutionary War; the battle of Concord; Gage's proclamation of martial in Boston; the occupation of Charlestown Heights; British troop deployments in America (1775).

Vol. 4. Correspondence and Documents. November 4, 1775 – June 1776.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts of George Sackville Germain and other military and political leaders including John McColme, Apollos Morris, John Shuttleworth, William Dalrymple, John Dalrymple, John Burgoyne, Lord Charles Cornwallis, and William Howe. George Sackville Germain becomes Secretary of State for the American colonies (November 1775). Military and political appointments and recommendations for the ministry. Reports on the state of the Rebel and British military forces in America; defenses in Quebec and Rebel movements in Canada; the Battle of Quebec. The management of Indian nations and their possible recruitment to the side of the British. The commission of Irish soldiers to fight for Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War; mixing of Catholic and Protestant soldiers. Description of British and American forces on the continent, including artillery, arms, navy, estates, and people. Drafting of proposed instructions for peace presented to the American colonies, except Connecticut and Rhode Island (1776). Proposals for provisioning British troops in North America. Continental Army movements in Canada.

Vol. 5. Correspondence and Documents. July 4, 1776 – March 31, 1777.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies. Some contributors include James Monk, Robert Fletcher, William Howe, John Burgoyne, Edward Walpole, and George Sackville Germain. The volume includes a contemporary manuscript copy of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). Copy of the Olive Branch Petition (September 1, 1775). Outline of financial situation in Nova Scotia government (1772-1776). Worry surrounding, and hostility towards nabobs returning from India and the power they wielded (August 1776). Reports on the campaign in the Americas from William Howe (1776-1777); Guy Carleton's defense of Quebec. American attempts to gain foreign aid; war preparations from France, Portugal, and Spain, and the possible danger these countries present to Great Britain. Naval Trade with France. Plans for a Winter campaign in the Americas (November 1776). The British take Fort Crown Point. Peace commission instructions from Germain. British peace with the Creek and Choctaw Indians (February 7, 1777). Plans for conducting war in Canada (February 18, 1777). "Political Remarks on the present state of affairs in respect to the Rebellion in America, and the danger of its involving us in a War in Europe" (March 18, 1777).

Vol. 6. Correspondence and Documents. April – December 1777.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies. Contributors include William Howe, William Cunningham, Edward Walpole, Commodore William Hotham, George Sackville Germain, John Jennings, Philip Skene, General James Murray, and Lord Frederick North. Anglo-American Indian relations; John Burgoyne furnishes a group of Indians for use against the Continental Army. French and Spanish aid for the Continental Army. Battle of Brandywine. British forces take Ticonderoga. William Howe marches on and takes Philadelphia. John Burgoyne surrenders his army outside of Albany to Horatio Gates following the second battle of Saratoga (October 1777). William Howe tenders his resignation (October 22, 1777).

Vol. 7. Correspondence and Documents. January – July 1778.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies. Contributors include James Hutton, Richard Cumberland, William Eden, Murray, George Sackville Germain, James Murray, John Drummond, John Dalrymple, and Henry Clinton. Discussion of Lord North's proposed peace proposal with America. France forms an official treaty of alliance with the Continental Army (February 1778). William Howe transfers control of the British land forces to Henry Clinton. A description of Germain's southern strategy sent to Henry Clinton (March 8, 1778). Military and trade actions of the French and American navies; a plan for the taking of French and Spanish Islands. Threats posed by the joint French and American troops and navies. Concerns about war with France and Spain in Europe. Extract from Burgoyne's speech to the House of Commons concerning the Battle of Saratoga, May [26], 1778. Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British.

Vol 8. Correspondence and Documents. August – December 1778.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies. Contributors include H. Mowat, Colin Campbell, A Montague Brown, Henry Clinton, Lord Frederick North, William Cunningham, and Philip Gibbes. Relations between the British and American Indians after the French enter the war. British spy Dr. John Berkenhout's "Journal of an Excursion from New York to Philadelphia in the Year 1778," reporting on Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush, and others. (August 24, 1778). Thoughts on the Caribbean situation and trade in that area. (December 5, 1778). Request for General John Burgoyne to have a fair hearing on the loss of his army at Albany. British salt trade in Bermuda. British naval maneuvers and strategies. Inquiries into the military conduct of John Burgoyne and William Howe; interview of Sir Guy Carleton about Burgoyne and Howe's actions.

Vol. 9. Correspondence and Documents. January – August 1779.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies. Contributors include General James Grant, Drummond, George Sackville Germain, Lord John Dulling, William Eden, Mariot Arbuthnot, William Wardlaw, George Collier, and John Dalrymple. Reports on the state of the Continental Army; displeasure due to the depreciation of paper currency (January 11, 1779). The state of British colonies in the West Indies; protecting Grenada from possible attack (January 2, 1779). Reports on the state of the Colonial Army; displeasure in the army due to depreciation of currency (January 11, 1779). Raising regiments of Irish to fight for the British. D'Estaing's naval movements; naval defense of the West Indies; British fleet there outnumbered by the French fleet (January 23, 1779). "A Short Journal and Remarks of Transactions, that happened at Grenada & other parts of the West Indies" (February-July, 1779). Anglo-French relations after the French sided with the American colonies, and how they justified their actions; how the English felt about those actions (March 14, 1779). Explanation of American politics, by Joseph Galloway (March 18, 1779). Two copies of letters from George Washington to Henry Clinton, enclosed in Clinton to Germain, no. 46, April 2, 1779 (March 31, 1799). William Howe's military conduct (April 22, 1799). Observations on American trade and its effects on the rebellion (May 1799). News of Washington's move to defend West Point (June 15, 1799). Plan to

move soldiers from India to the Americas. Capture of Grenada by Charles Hector. Regarding military plans against Spain and New Orleans (July 13, 1779). State of Barbados (July 26, 1779).

Vol. 10. Correspondence and Documents. September – November 14, 1779.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies; increasing concern shown for naval actions and trade in the West Indies. Contributors include Mariot Arbuthnot, J. Gall, Lord Frederick North, George Sackville Germain, Frederick North, James Murray, Charles Gascoigne, John Walter, and William Dalrymple. Clinton's troop movements in America; plans for moving on Rhode Island (September 2, 1779). Inquiry into the effects of maintaining a garrison at Rhode Island (September 6, 1779). West Indies naval actions and trade (September 27, 1779). John Paul Jones's naval actions around Scotland. Fear surrounding the fate of the West Indian merchants and planters (September 30, 1779). Petition for the protection of Tobago after the fall of Grenada and St. Vincents (October 18, 1779). British navy adopts the carronade (October 19, 1779). Immense expense of supporting India, land and sea force in Canada, and the war in America (October 20, 1779). Memorandum on French and Spanish fleets (October 28, 1779). Spanish have attacked and carried St. George's Kay in the Bay of Honduras (October 29, 1779).

Vol. 11. Correspondence and Documents. November 15, 1779 – February 15, 1780.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies; West Indian trade and naval battles. Contributors include William Dalrymple, James Ramsay, George Sackville Germain, Thomas Hussey, Robert White, Mariot Arbuthnot, and John Dalling. Capture of Fort St. Ferdinando Omoa (November 15, 1779). State of affairs in Ireland (November 18, 1779). The state of affairs in Martinique; naval action around other West Indian islands; repositioning of troops (November 21, 1779). Economic strains on Jamaica due to the lack of British defense from attack (November 22, 1779). State of West Indian Islands and D'Estaing's fleet (November 23, 1779). Anglo-Spanish relations (November 29, 1779). Attempted peace talks with Spain (December 1, 1779). Possible evacuation of Rhode Island (December 16, 1779). The conduct of William Prevost in Georgia; destruction of crops harms Great Britain more than America (1779). "Hints for the Management of an intended Enquiry: an assessment of the War with America," including reports on the state of the military and intelligence looking into Howe's decisions: such as "Why did he not attack Washington at Valley Forge" and "Why did he not pursue Washington's Army after the Defeat at Brandywine," and General Grey's "evidence and opinions and extracts from Howe's letters used at the inquiry" (1779). The new station of America; hints and general information on trade, debt, and moneylending (January 18, 1780). "Observations on the Charibbean Station" (January 1780).

Vol. 12. Correspondence and Documents. February 16 – August, 1780.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies; West Indian trade and naval battles. Contributors include H. Mowat, George Sackville Germain, Richard Cumberland, William Eden, John Drummond, Mariot Arbuthnot, Henry Clinton, and John Dalrymple. Memorial of West Indian Merchants (March 1, 1780). "Remarks on the Eastern Country

of New England" (March 1, 1780). Proposals for attack against Spanish settlements (March 1, 1780). "Sketch of a System by which the rebellious Colonies in America might be reduced to Obedience in two Campaigns, which offers a strategic plan for engaging the rebels" (March 8, 1780). State of trade and war in America and the West Indies (March 16, 1780). West Indian affairs; making peace with Miskito Indians; restocking British arms and ammunition. British engagement with the French Fleet; French frigate *Couronne* (April 26, 1780). British siege and capture of Charleston, South Carolina (May 15, 1780). Extracts from Horatio Gates's orderly book; insight into the Colonial Army's movement and troops (July 25, 1780). Spain rejects Britain's offers of peace (July 29, 1780). Petition from Ethan Allen and others from Vermont, concerning their unhappiness with the Continental Congress and their desire to form an independent British province (August 10, 1780). Mention of the Waxhaw Massacre, which the British attributed to "great exertion and valour of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton" (August 20, 1780). Reports from General Charles Cornwallis on the victory at Charleston and the Battle of Hanging Rock; the Battle of Camden (August 21, 1780).

Vol. 13. Correspondence and Documents. September – December 1780.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies; West Indian trade and naval battles. Contributors include Henry Clinton, Thomas Hussey, Mariot Arbuthnot, Richard Cumberland, William Eden, John Robinson, and George Brydges Rodney. The capture and trial of John André, and Benedict Arnold's and George Washington's involvement in the incident (October 1780). State of Washington's Army due to intelligence from Connecticut (October 9, 1780). French fleet at Rhode Island appear to intend to stay in port (October 15, 1780). "A Plan for Raising Corps in North America for His Majesty's Service" (October 18, 1780). North Carolinians between the Pedee and the Santee oppose British forces, even after Gates's defeat (October 24, 1780). Anglo-French naval actions in Rhode Island (October 29, 1780). The governing and financial state of Madras (November 2, 1780). High cost of provisions for British soldiers in America (December 8, 1780). Inflation of sugar prices due to the war in the West Indies (December 19, 1780). British naval movements in America and the West Indies. Proposals for increasing the strength of the British Army in America (December 1780).

Vol. 14. Correspondence and Documents. January – July 1781.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies; West Indian trade and naval battles. Contributors include Mariot Arbuthnot, Henry Clinton, Baron Friedrich Riedesel, George Sackville Germain, and William Eden. Loyalist freeholders in America wish to take up arms to defend their own property; near 15,000 men in New York and New Jersey (January 16, 1781). Recent events in the American war front; Benedict Arnold defects to the British; revolt of Pennsylvania Line of the Continental army (January 23, 1781). British naval planning leading up to the battle of Chesapeake Bay (January 23, 1781). Description of the defenses of Dutch settlements at the Cape of Good Hope (January 23, 1781). Current situation in the West Indies (February 3, 1781). British capture the island of Eustatia (February 8, 1781). Loss of the British ships *Thunderer* and *Stirling Castle* in the West Indies (February 10, 1781). Widespread concern over British naval control in French and Dutch sugar colonies (March 15, 1781). Pertaining the governing of the West

Indies. Account of enemy fleets around Barbados (June 29, 1781). Account of Henry Hamilton's actions from February 1779 – March 1781; Hamilton's capture at Fort Sackville.

Vol. 15. Correspondence and Documents. July 16, 1781 – July 1782.

Correspondence, documents, and drafts related to Lord George Sackville Germain's time as Secretary of State for the American colonies; West Indian trade and naval battles. Contributors include George Brydges Rodney, William Dalrymple, Benjamin Thompson, George Sackville Germain, and Patrick Ross. The state and distribution of British forces in America (September 1, 1781). The battle and surrender of Yorktown and siege of Chesapeake Bay (October, 1781). George Sackville Germain expresses interest in relinquishing his office (December 22, 1781). British naval movements in the West Indies. The fighting at the end of the war as described by Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Thompson, a New Hampshire Loyalist (January 1782). Inventory of troops and state of St. Philips Castle. British trade consequences of relinquishing control of the American colonies. George Sackville Germain retires as Secretary of State in exchange for peerage. British peerage politics (March 31, 1782).

Vol. 16. Correspondence and Documents. August 1782 – Undated.

Correspondence and documents following Germain's tenure as Secretary of State for North America, as well as various undated documents. Contributors include Benjamin Thompson, Patrick Ross, Peter Oliver, George Sackville Germain, and Thomas Hussey. Accounts of a British regiment in America after the end of the fighting on the Continent. Britain recognizes America's independence. British government office fluctuations; permanent ministers finally in place; budding peace between France and England (April 4, 1783). Parliament draws plans for the government of the East Indies (November 13 – June 12, 1783).

Undated Materials

Militia Ordinance in Quebec. Arguments for forming a separate province across the Bay of Fundy. Inquiry into the state of linen manufacturing in Great Britain and Ireland. British military troops in Grenada, Gibraltar, and Minorca. British merchants worry about trade with North America; the war harms their livelihood. Exports from Ireland; English-Ireland trade relations. The effect of a war with France on the West Indian sugar colonies. British occupation of Barbados.

Vol. 17. Correspondence and Documents. Undated.

Several items from Thomas Pownall. Corps of Irish Emigrants in North America under Henry Clinton. British attempts to gain intelligence on St. Eustatius. The defenses of several North American ports during the Revolutionary War. A general account of eastern Massachusetts. "A Plan for facilitating the Reduction of his Majesty's revolted Colonies, and for afterwards retaining them in a proper Subordination." Anglo-Spanish battles in the West Indies. West Indies sugar trade. Proposed aid for Jamaica. America's fighting strength in terms of the number of their troops. Trade of Ireland.

Vol. 18. Secret Military Dispatches. 1775-1782.

Recipients include Henry Clinton, John Dalling, John Grant, Frederick Haldimand, and John Vaughan. 246 secret dispatches and orders sent by Germain to political and military leaders. Military strategy for the British army and navy in America and the West Indies. Plans for the attack on Charleston, South Carolina. British defense of Nova Scotia. The defense of West Florida, including Pensacola. Disposition of the army in Philadelphia. Naval actions against France and Spain. Orders for an attempt on New Orleans (p. 69). Procedure in the event that the French or Spanish attack Jamaica (p. 109). Troop and naval movements in the West Indies. Battle of Bull's Ferry (p. 224). Orders for troop movements in the thirteen colonies as well as around Spanish settlements.

Vol. 19. Supplement. 1763 – 1776.

John Gambier appointed lieutenant-governor of the Bahama Islands (October 1754). American affairs leading up to the Revolution (1774 – 1775). North American material proceedings in the Admiralty's offices. Canada's trade importance to Britain ([1775]). Abstracts of letters from Lord Dartmouth to colonial governors on the subject of plantations. Trade in the 13 colonies and the Act of Navigation; impact of American independence on West Indian trade ([1775]). "Amicus;" the British situation in Canada; Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina boating and trading information; trading Resources in the West Indies. The beginning of the Revolutionary War.

Vol. 20. Supplement. [1776] – 1779.

Measures and troop orders in Quebec. British military under General William Howe. British expedition to the Southern colonies. British trade prospects on the island of St. John. British ground forces in America; update on the status of the rebellion; state of British troops in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; political temperament in New England. Military operation plans for North America. Management of the Royal African Company Incorporated, and the reasons for establishing trade with all parts of Africa (August 18, 1778). Reasons the British forces should take Charleston, SC, or Savannah, GA; British trade between the American colonies and the West Indies. The attack and fall of Charleston, SC; eye sketch of Charleston, SC, harbor. Joseph Galloway's plans for peace between Britain and America; Anglo-American trade relations. British naval movements; journal of the fleet under Charles Hardy (August 17-30, 1779). State of the British forces in America and the West Indies (1779).

Vol. 21. Supplement. February 1, 1780 – 1782 & Undated.

Notable contributors include Hercules Ross, Henry Clinton, John Vaughan, James Murray, and John Dalling. British trading and provisioning in Jamaica; letters from Hercules Ross to Alexander Shaw (February 1, 1780 – January 2, 1781). French armaments; speculation on possible operations in Rhode Island, Boston, and Chesapeake Bay (June 22 – August 11, 1780). State of the British troops under General John Vaughan in the Leeward Islands (August 1, 1780). Plan of accommodations for American Loyalists (August 4, 1780). Giving up Northern colonies; British troops along the Delaware River; trade comparison between North and South colonies. Anglo-French naval battles and transactions off the east coast of Africa (March 13 – October 12, 1781). The defense of Minorca. Debt of the Massachusetts Commonwealth; value of paper money in America; address to the Massachusetts Commonwealth on the possibility of

winning the war (1781). Siege of Brimstone Hill; Anglo-French military relations; West Indies battles (January 9 – February 12, 1782). St. Juan's River; Lake of Nicaragua; British trade in South America (wine, sugar, coffee, tobacco). Observations on the financial situation in Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia debtors. Honduras; indigo trade; Copper mining; natives of Honduras. Trade and the state of the province of Vermont. Plans for returning the American colonies to British control.

Vol. 22. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Pownall, and Samuel Cooper letter book. 1769 – 1774. 68 letters from Benjamin Franklin, Governor of Massachusetts Thomas Pownall, and Reverend Samuel Cooper of Boston. British and American points of view of the developing unrest in the colonies between 1769 and 1774. The start of revolutionary activity in America; troops assembling in Boston (pp. 4-5). Opposition to the Duty Acts; Parliament refuses to repeal the Duty Acts. Ireland supports the American cause (pp. 6-9). Franklin finds most of Europe is sympathetic to America; European powers want to divide Britain's power (p. 10). Opposition to the duty on tea; Parliament does not recognize the rights of states (pp. 16-35). America desires pre-Stamp Act legislation (pp. 25-35). Franklin proposes a boycott of Duty-taxed commodities (pp. 36-40). Lord Hillsborough refuses to acknowledge Franklin as an agent for the Massachusetts House of Representatives (pp. 41-49). Increase in American industry in response to British taxation on imports (pp. 68-71). Cooper believes taxes on America are being "extracted" and not "granted" by the people (pp. 73-76). Acquittal of soldiers involved in Boston Massacre (pp. 76-78). The Supply Bill (pp. 79-84). The Boston Tea Party and the events surrounding it (pp. 94-100). The blockade of Boston; Congress will meet in Philadelphia in September 1774 (pp. 100-103). Pownall supports a Bill of Rights for extending statutes from Petition of Rights to America (pp. 122-126). The passing of the Quartering Bill (pp. 128-132). Comparison of Irish rights to American rights under Britain's rule (pp. 144-153). Martial law in America. Russo-Turkish Wars and their impact on Europe (pp. 222-223). Discussion of the Mutiny Bill (pp. 239-246).