As the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812 approaches, a new chapter in the history of the war is being opened for the first time. Although naval battles raged on the Great Lakes, combat between privateers and small government vessels boiled in the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Maine. Three small warships â€” the Provincial sloop Brunswicker, His Majesty's schooner Bream, and His Majesty's brig of war Boxer â€” played a vital role in defending the eastern waters of British North America in this crucial war. The crews of these hardy ships fought both the Americans and the elements â€” winter winds, summer fog, and the fierce tidal currents of the Bay of Fundy â€” enduring the all-too-real threats of shipwreck and possible capture and imprisonment. In peacetime, these patrol craft enforced maritime law. In wartime, they engaged in a guerre de course, attacking the enemy's commercial shipping while protecting their own. Now, for the first time, Joshua Smith tells the full story of the battle for the bay.

Book Information

Series: New Brunswick Military Heritage Series (Book 17)
Paperback: 128 pages
Publisher: Goose Lane Editions; First edition edition (April 22, 2011)
Language: English
ISBN-10: 0864926448
Product Dimensions: 5.5 x 0.4 x 7.8 inches
Shipping Weight: 4 ounces (View shipping rates and policies)
Average Customer Review: 2.5 out of 5 stars Å See all reviews Å (2 customer reviews)
Best Sellers Rank: #293,579 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) Å #2 in Books > History > Americas > Canada > War of 1812 Å #6 in Books > History > Americas > Canada > 19th Century Å #20 in Books > History > Americas > Canada > Pre-Confederation

Customer Reviews

The title is somewhat misleading in that this booklet just scratches the surface in discussing combat in and about the Bay of Fundy. For example, Sherbrooke's 1814 Penobscot expedition leading to the capture of Castine, occupation of Belfast, sacking of Hampden and Bangor as well as the taking of all of Maine east of the Penobscot is not mentioned although this territory was coveted by New Brunswick officials so as to improve communications with Quebec. This campaign far outweighs the Enterprise-Boxer mid-coast sea fight that was covered in detail. And the author does a disservice to
American privateers in general when he calls them "ill-disciplined" and not more than a "nuisance". There were a small percentage of rogues that can be described in this manner, of course, but for the most part, American privateers did great work (as Jefferson anticipated). Some 515 licensed privateers captured British prizes worth $39 million; while the 22 U.S. Navy ships captured prizes worth $6 million. In fact, by any measure, during the war, the privateersmen out-performed the U.S. Army. By congressional act, privateer owners were required to give bond with surety and the crews followed all laws and treaties. U.S. Navy rank, duties, and rules applied. Continuing, it was disappointing to see one of the persistent War of 1812 myths repeated. Captain Lemuel Moody was said to be watching at least the smoke of the Enterprise-Boxer combat from his Portland observatory, spy-glass in hand. Physically impossible. The battle was 45 miles away. And if the curvature of the earth is not enough of an impediment to viewing, Casco Bay islands and Bald Head block the line of sight. Finally, Kerwin Waters was a midshipman when wounded, but a lieutenant when he died. Otherwise, certainly from the New Brunswick standpoint, the original research presented represents a worthwhile contribution to the wars literature.

While I would expect the Canadian descendents of the 1812 Tories to have a Canadian view of the war, the bait for buying the book originally led me to expect more about the American feeling for the war and the battles between the American and the British contestants.

Battle for the Bay: The Naval War of 1812 (New Brunswick Military Heritage Series)

_download to continue reading..._