

retreated towards Burlington Heights. The American army under Generals Winder and Chandler followed, arriving at Stoney Creek on the afternoon of June 5th, 1813. At this time the British army under General Vincent and Colonel Harvey were securely entrenched at Burlington Heights about seven miles distant. The Americans encamped on James Gage's farm for the night. The officers were quartered in the Gage homestead while, as already stated, the family were made prisoners in their own cellar. About two o'clock on the morning of June 6th, a detachment of about 700 British soldiers under Colonel Harvey surprised and attacked the Americans, who retreated to the Niagara frontier, leaving both their generals prisoners in the hands of the British. In this engagement there were sixty-one men of both sides killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The American army outnumbered the British by three to one, but the battle was fought under cover of darkness and neither side had accurate knowledge of the strength of its opponent. The Battle of Stoney Creek was not of itself a big engagement as battles go, but it had a far-reaching influence on the future destiny of this part of Canada. The invading army retreated to the Niagara River and soon afterwards a treaty of peace was signed and the war was over. The Battle of Stoney Creek was the turning point of the war of 1812.

The Gage farm is now owned by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society. Mrs. John Calder, a descendant of James Gage, having taken an active part in securing the property for the purposes of maintaining forever "Battlefield Park." A very handsome stone monument is now erected upon an eminence just near the Gage house.