sites of Northampton and Walnutport. Most writers state that the walkers passed through Lehigh Gap, but others claim that the trail followed passed over Blue Mountain through Smith Gap. Although the records disagree, the writer is convinced that the route was through the Lehigh Gap.

Regardless of whether the purported deed of 1686 was genuine or not, the Indians felt that they had been cheated in that the area covered in the walk was excessive and far greater than intended. One Indian expressed his indignation by saying that the walkers “no sit down to smoke, no shoot a squirrel, but lun, lun, lun all day long.” Accordingly, the Indians resented the amount of territory covered and refused to vacate the region. However, by 1742 all of the Indians with the exception of a few individuals, who were granted the privilege to remain, had removed from the confines of the area claimed. This was accomplished with the assistance of the Iroquois Indians, who lived to the north and who had long assumed an oppressive dominance over the Delawares.

The Indians deprived of their lands found their new habitations gradually encroached upon. A harboring resentment finally broke when the invincibility of the whites was shown no longer to exist by the defeat of Braddock’s army in 1755 by the Indians and some French. The Indians had continued to wander back and forth through the regions they had once possessed and now seemed to conceive the idea that they could redress the wrongs they had suffered and reclaim the lost territory. For several years the isolated settlers in the northern portion of the county were harassed by occasional raids. Several persons were murdered and scalped and property destroyed. This called for the erection of a series of forts along the Blue Mountain between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers. Those located in Lehigh County as described in “Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania” are worthy of brief mention.

Fort Everett. “It stood in what is now a level, ploughed field, about ¼ mile north of Lynnport, Lynn Township, Lehigh County, distant about 150 feet from the house of M. K. Henry, a tenant of Mrs. David Stein, to the East, and about 250 feet from the creek to the west, which flows past the Slate works and empties into Ontelaunee Creek. A spring, but a few feet south of where the fort was erected, marks the position of what was then a well of water. It was a blockhouse, about 25 ft. x 30 ft. It stood on the property of John Everett, a man of prominence at the time, and of the same family as Edw. Everett, of Massachusetts, whence he came. Whether, however, the building was the house of Mr. Everett, or whether the fort was a separate building erected on his place, it is difficult to say. From what I could learn I am inclined to believe that it was a separate building, erected as a house of refuge and defense, consisting of a log house surrounded by the regulation stockade. In that case we may very properly fix upon the beginning of 1756 as the time of its birth.” (See bibliography, Richards, 1896, p. 148.)

It appears that at times as many as 44 soldiers were stationed at the fort. Guns, ammunition, and several months’ provisions were stored there. All this seemed necessary, as the Indians made frequent raids in the region and murdered and scalped a number of people, besides carrying others into captivity.

“Fort South of Lehigh Gap.”—In the records the location of this fort is somewhat indefinite. As a member of the Commission to locate