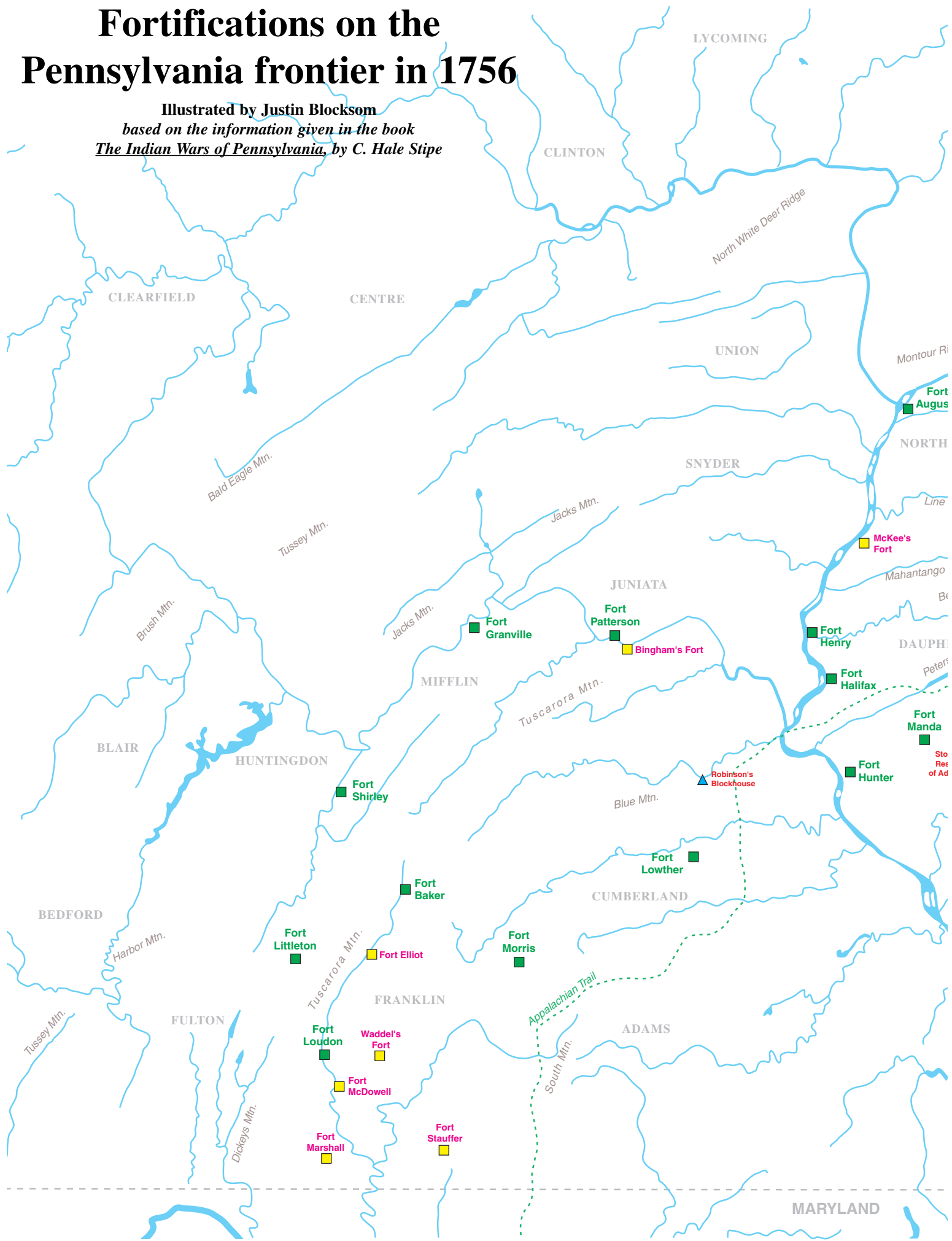
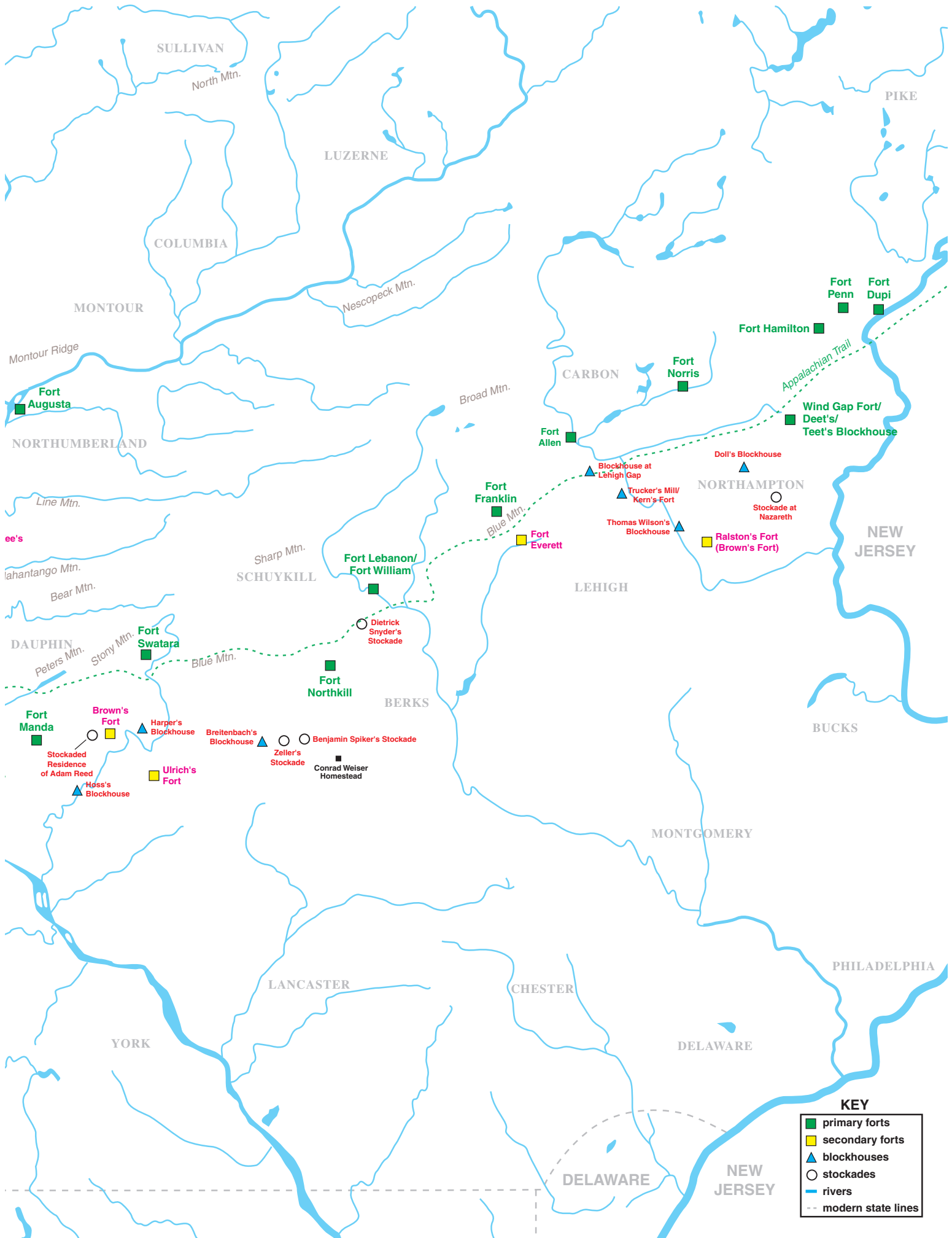


# Fortifications on the Pennsylvania frontier in 1756

Illustrated by Justin Blockson  
based on the information given in the book  
*The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania*, by C. Hale Stipe





# Fortifications on the Pennsylvania frontier in 1756

Organized and Illustrated by Justin Blocksom

*based on the information found in the book The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania, C. Hale Stipe*

## Primary Forts (west to east)

**Fort Loudon** - near present day Markes  
**Fort Lyttleton** - at sugar cabins in the northeastern part of Fulton county  
**Fort Morris** - near present day Shippensburg  
**Fort Baker** - near present day Dry Run  
**Fort Shirley** - near present day Shirleysburg  
**Fort Lowther** - near present day Carlisle  
**Fort Granville** - near present day Lewiston  
**Fort Patterson** - near present day Mexico  
**Fort Augusta** - near present day Sunbury  
**Fort Henry** - near present day Millersburg, sometimes called "Busse's Fort" from it's commanding officer, and also the "Fort at Dietrick Six's"  
**Fort Halifax** - near present day Halifax  
**Fort Hunter** - on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Fishing Creek  
**Fort Manda** - at Manda Gap, Dauphin County  
**Fort Swatara** - at Swatara Gap or Tolihaio Gap, Lebanon County  
**Fort Northkill** - near present day Strausstown  
**Fort Lebanon/Fort William** - near present day Auburn  
**Fort Franklin** - near present day Snydersville  
**Fort Allen** - near present day Lehighton  
**Fort Norris** - near present day Kresgeville  
**Wind Gap Fort/Deet's (or Teet's) Blockhouse** - near present day Wind Gap  
**Fort Hamilton** - near present day Straudsborg  
**Fort Penn** - near present day East Straudsborg  
**Fort Dupi** - near present day Shawnee

## Secondary Forts (west to east)

**Fort Marshall** - near present day Claylick  
**Fort Stauffer** - near present day Shady Grove (Limestone walls are still standing)  
**Fort McDowell** - near present day Markes  
**Waddell's Fort** - near present day St. Thomas  
**Fort Elliott** - near present day Springtown, about a mile north of Fayetteburg  
**Bingham's Fort** - near present day Tuscarora  
**McKee's Fort** - on the east shore of the Susquehanna, in the southern part of Northumberland County  
**Brown's Fort** - near present day East Hanover  
**Ulrich's Fort** - near present day Annville  
**Fort Everett** - near present day Lynnport  
**Ralston's Fort (Brown's Fort)** - listed as being in the "Irish settlement" in Northampton County

## Stockades/Blockhouses (west to east)

**Robinson's Blockhouse** - near present day Sherman's Dale  
**Hoss's Blockhouse** - near present day Union  
**Stockaded Residence of Adam Reed** - near present day East Hanover  
**Harper's Blockhouse** - near present day Harper Tavern  
**Breitenbach's Blockhouse** - near present day Myerstown  
**Zeller's Stockade** - near present day Millersville  
**Benjamin Spykers Stockade** - near present day Millersville  
**Dietrick Snyders Stockade** - erected around his residence in Berks County, on the road leading from the vicinity of Fort Northkill  
**Blockhouse at Lehigh Gap** - near present day Lehigh Gap  
**Trucker's Mill/Kern's Fort** - near present day Slatington  
**Thomas Wilson's Blockhouse** - near present day Northampton  
**Doll's Blockhouse** - near present day Moorestown  
**Stockade at Nazereth** - near present day Nazereth

*"A final word as to the distinction between the various places of defense and refuge. Reference is made in all chronicles dating with the boarder wars in Pennsylvania to "forts", "blockhouses", and "stations". A "fort", especially the forts erected by the Colony of Pennsylvania, was a strong place of defense and refuge, stockaded and embracing cabins for the accommodation of the garrison and of families who sought refuge there. A "station" was a parallelogram of cabins so united by palisades as to present a continued wall on the outer side. A "blockhouse" was a strong, square, two-storied structure, having the upper story projecting over the lower about two feet, so that the inhabitants could shoot from above upon the Indians attempting to fire the building, to burst open the door or to climb it's walls. Many stations & blockhouses were erected by the harassed settlers at their own expense and by their own labors."*