Rockdale, Fells, and Spring Creeks. Three short parallel streams in North Whitehall Township, Rockdale, Fells, and Spring Creeks have cut steep-sided trenches in the Martinsburg slates as they flow eastward to empty into the Lehigh River. The water of Spring Creek furnishes part of the supply of the Clear Springs Water Company.

Coplay Creek. The change in topographic characteristics between the slate and limestone areas is well exhibited in the valley of Coplay Creek. The upper portion of the stream has cut its fairly steep-sided valley in the slates, whereas the lower portion flowing through limestones has cut a wide-open shallow valley. One of the earliest grist mills in the county was built along the creek a short distance below the Egypt church by Jacob Kohler in 1755. At least three other mills were built at different points farther upstream.

Little Lehigh Creek. The larger portion of the limestone valley between South Mountain and the slate belt is drained by Little Lehigh Creek and its tributaries. It drains a larger area than any of the other creeks of the county. Portions of the limestone belt through which the creek flows are without surface run-off streams, due to the abundant solution sinkholes and underground drainage channels. Undoubtedly some of the water that finds its way underground so readily does enter the creek eventually as springs, some of which are of large capacity. Cedar Creek, one branch of which receives the flow of the Schantz Spring, the principal source of Allentown's water supply, is an example. This spring furnished sufficient water power for a grist mill only a few rods from its emergence. This spring has been thought to be the continuance of Sinking Run a short distance northeast of Fogelsville, shown on Rogers' 1858 map but not on recent maps.

Few tributaries of the creek head in the limestone area, but some start in the hills of crystalline rocks to the south and a few head in the slate belt.

Particular attention is called to Schaefer Run, which has cut a notch between two slate hills. It evidently chose its course following the base-leveling of the slate hills and maintained its position during the subsequent uplifts of the region.

Another prominent feature of Little Lehigh Creek is the well-developed entrenched meanders along its lower course. These are indicative of a base level at about the present 400-foot elevation which persisted sufficiently long for the development of meanders. These became entrenched in the last pronounced uplift of this region. This portion of the creek is especially attractive and the highway along a portion of it affords the most scenic drive in the vicinity of Allentown. The trout ponds north of Western Salisbury Church have long been maintained. Several country homes have been built along this part of the stream.

The 1876 Atlas of the county shows 16 mills along Little Lehigh Creek and tributaries, but according to historical records there were still others at an earlier date.