

Cooks Current

"To protect, preserve and improve the quality of water, land and life in the Cooks Creek Watershed"

Volume 14, Issue 4

Newsletter of the Cooks Creek Watershed

Fall 2017

2017 Events

Regular Board Meetings:

Springtown Fire House- 7:30PM

3rd Thursday).

All are welcome! We appreciate your involvement!

Special Events coming for next year



See back for details!

We're on the web!
www.cooks creekpa.org

Cooks Current is a publication of the Cooks Creek Watershed Association.

Board Members:

President: W. Scott Douglas

Vice President: Hans Reimann

Treasurer: Jim Orben

**Communications Director/
Recording Secretary/Editor:**
Lois Oleksa

Marketing and Public Relations: Lois Oleksa

Additional Members:
Sarah Snider, Stephen Smith, MD,

Layout & Graphic Design:
Ellie Scheitrum

From Across the Board...

Signs of the season. How many more shopping days to Christmas? Time to renew your membership! (for every club I belong to....sheeesh). Don't forget that donations to CCWA are tax deductible if you're thinking that far ahead. Well, thanks to global warming, there's likely to be a few more good weather days until snow flies, so I'm taking advantage by kayaking and hiking when I can. As for CCWA, we've had a great summer and fall. We are looking forward to seeing you at next year's events. The annual potluck dinner is already past; 30 folks showed up to share some awesome food and to listen to Bruce Stutz' talk on the Delaware River and its tributaries. We were all intrigued when he showed us the light map of the country, showing that our watershed is actually a tiny patch of dark night sky in a sea of bright lights. Let's keep it that way. Durham Day was much better attended this year than last year, and all the kids had fun writing with Lois' walnut



*Brook Trout in snake's mouth.
Photo by Patrick Philippi*

ink. We sold a bunch more t-shirts, especially the ones that Lois had dyed brown with native walnuts....very cool. Speaking of t-shirts, we are almost to the bottom of our pile and we are looking for ideas for a new design. If you have an idea, sketch it out and we'll consider it! You can email it to me at info@cooks creekpa.org. Next year is the 275th anniversary of Springfield Township, so we're planning something special for that.

The work on Hans' me-

morial is coming along. Board members Sarah Snider, Jim Orben, Lois Oleksa and I scoured Han's property in Springtown and found a suitable piece of granite to have engraved. It was quite a process getting it down off the mountain, but we succeeded without so much as a scratch (on us, we weren't worried about the rock). The engraving is being done at Robert Moll's memorial shop in Hellertown. We will mount the stone in concrete at Peppermint Park

(Continued to page 2)

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and plant some native bushes and place a park bench soon. It's a nice spot. We'll let you know when the work will happen on Facebook and our website, so keep watching. We are still accepting donations for the memorial, the more we get the bigger the garden will be.

By the time this gets to you we will have done our fall roadside cleanup, so thank you if you showed up to help. Next cleanup will be the first Saturday in April, so mark your calendars now. We will also have had another activity at the Firehouse in Springtown. Trout Unlimited is working with us and the Boy Scouts to plant a native plant riparian buffer. This will be a two part process, with the bushes now and the flowers in the spring, so if you missed this one you will get another chance to help.

Steve Willey, David Oleksa and I recently applied for a Wild and Scenic River grant for clearing trees and invasive plants out of the Durham Mill tail race. If we get the funds, the project will take place this winter. The money will go to hire someone to help us with the big trees, but we will still need lots of helpers for brute force labor; we will post the dates on Facebook and on the Durham website. I know we haven't always been great about posting on social media, but with help of member Jeff Heehs, we are hoping to get better about it. Thanks Jeff!!

In PennEast news, the juggernaut is still going, but we continue to work hard to do what we can to keep the powers that be aware of our feelings on this bit of corporate greed. I recently filed a comment letter with the Army Corps of Engineers and FERC regarding the permit application for the directional drilling across the Delaware, which will be based in Durham behind the bank. As usual, PennEast did not provide enough information for us to comment effectively, so we focused our comments on what additional information we need. I expect the Corps will ask PennEast to supply the information we requested, but I'm not expecting them to give us anything useful. I will have the letter posted to our website if you want to read it.

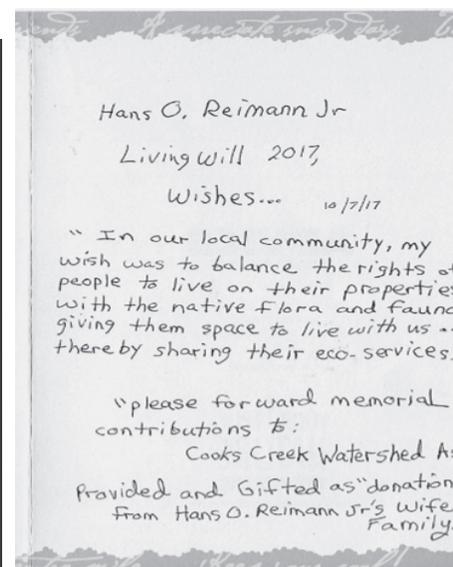
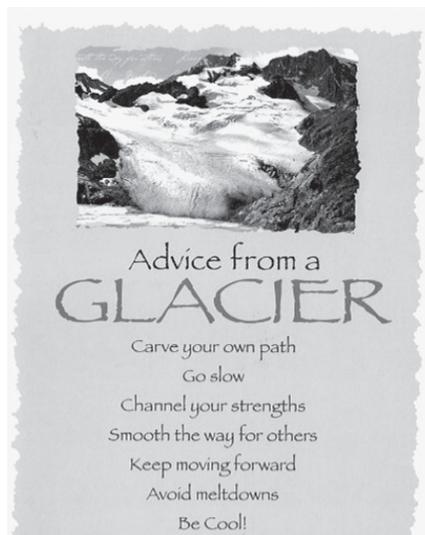
As always, we appreciate your support and participation.

Yours in conservation

W. Scott Douglas

President

*Poem and donation from Hans O. Reimann Estate by
Susan Reimann*





Botanical Focus: Eastern Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*)

This is the 5th installment in a series of articles on the flora of the Cooks Creek Watershed.

By: David Oleksa

With winter nearly here and fall colors fading fast, it's hard not to start longing for the vibrant colors of spring. One of the most spectacular of these is the shocking pink of an Eastern Redbud in full bloom. But the beauty of this small to medium sized tree extends far after the pink blossoms disappear. The leaves which are heart-shaped seem to be a bit over-sized for the tree's diminutive stature but their bright green color progresses to a rich bronze as the season progresses. One of the oddest features of the tree is the profusion of peapod-like fruits. The term "peapod-like" is apropos since the redbud, although a tree, belongs to the same family (*Fabacaceae*) as our garden pea plants.

The blossoms of the redbud are edible and have a citrus-like taste which makes them a welcome addition to salads. The unopened buds can be pickled and used as a substitute for capers.

There are three distinct varieties of redbud but only the Eastern Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*) is found here in the Cooks Creek Watershed. The redbud will grow from 15 to 30 feet in height with a trunk (which often divides slightly above ground level giving the appearance of a multi-trunked tree) seldom exceeding 6 inches in diameter. The horizontally spreading nature of the tree's limbs makes it an ideal understory inhabitant and also makes an attractive canopy for other plants. The tree therefore is a welcome addition to landscapes and the showy pink flowers which are borne in tight clusters directly on the trunks and branches make the redbud a welcome addition to any backyard.

Because the tree is native to a wide range of climates (zones 4-9), it is important to plant a tree started from locally harvested seed. This increases the chances that the tree will be more cold-hardy when grown in its natural environment.

The redbud is quite hardy, tolerating partial shade but it produces more blossoms if it is exposed to full sunlight. Other than its ornamental and culinary uses, the redbud has no commercial value. The trees are said to be somewhat resistant to deer damage, however, I find this suspect since our goats did a credible job of destroying one of the redbuds on our property.

None the less, the Eastern Redbud is a beautiful tree and we are lucky to have some in our watershed.



Redbud photo from Wikipedia



“Walk in Penn’s Woods”

We were gratified by the turnout for the Durham-Springfield venue of the statewide **Walk in Penn’s Woods** event on October 1. Thirty-eight people in all walked with us on the Jere Knight Hiking Trail through the Fuller Preserve in Springfield Twp., or stopped by our greeting table. Ours was one of 61 sites in 46 counties across PA. The event was co-hosted by CCWA, Durham and Springfield township Environmental Advisory Councils, the Durham Historical Society and the Heritage Conservancy. We walked the trail, learned about the history of the site, discussed forest stewardship and challenges, and viewed an American chestnut tree nursery showing efforts to breed a blight resistant chestnut strain. We’re looking forward to the next Walk in Penn’s Woods already scheduled for the first Sunday of October 2018.

Photos by Isaac Danuloff



Gathering and greeting at the walk



Gathering at the Jere Knight nature trail on the preserved Fuller property.

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Fruit of the chestnut



Presentation by David Oleksa



Walking into the American Chestnut grove



Presentation by Maureen O'Brien Heehs

Children's Backyard: Black Walnut Ink

By: David and Lois Oleksa

In modern times, we've become so accustomed to various types of ink that we give little thought to it. We take for granted the ink that is in our printer's cartridges, in our pens and even the ink that is used in tattoos. But back in history, it was a different story. When the few people who knew how to write prepared a letter, they used a quill pen or sometimes just a sharpened stick. But they needed some type of ink that would be easy to use and that would last for a long time. The Chinese used soot that they gathered from chimneys and then mixed it with vegetable based oil and bees wax. The Egyptians used the juice of plants and berries. Other inks were made from oak galls. At the time of our country's founding, our parent (England) had a need for lots of ink. They were forced to buy it from Europe but they soon discovered that the American colonies had lots of black walnut trees and the hulls of the nuts that fell in the early autumn were a good source of raw material to make a good quality ink.

The process for making ink from black walnuts is not a difficult one to follow. Originally, the hulls were simply soaked in water and then boiled until the water was reduced in volume and the stained water could be used as a primitive ink. However, some problems came up with this method. The ink was not as dark as people would like and then someone discovered that if you boiled some pieces of iron with the hulls a darker ink would result. Being a plant based ink, another problem arose. Since there was a lack of refrigeration in those days, mold would sometimes develop in the ink. Again someone discovered an easy fix for the problem. If alcohol was added to the ink, mold would not develop. Someone else discovered that if you added a few cloves to the ink after it was boiled and strained, mold would be prevented as well.

Today, most of our inks are made from chemicals and metals but it interesting to think about all the letters that were written throughout history and all the important documents that used the humble black walnut ink to pass down information for hundreds of years.

Children's Backyard Activity:

Making Ink from Black Walnuts and Making Ink from Pokeberries

1. Collect the blackened black walnut husks. Wear gloves to keep the walnuts from staining your fingers. You don't need the walnuts for the ink but they are surely good to eat.
2. Place a fair amount of black walnut husks in an enamel pot devoted to the ink making process. Thrift stores have pots that can be used for this activity; don't use your own cooking pots.
3. Cover the husks with water and simmer the mixture for a couple of hours. Watch so that the pot doesn't run dry.
4. Let the black walnut husk mixture cool and then strain using cheesecloth, coffee filters or a fine mesh sieve.

5. Cook down the strained black walnut liquid until it has been reduced in volume. It will appear slightly thickened.

6. Try sketching, writing and printing with the ink. Do some fancy handwriting?

POKEBERRY INK doesn't need to be cooked. Just gather the berries from the pokeweed plant, with gloves, and strip the berries off the clusters into a fine mesh sieve. Using your gloved fingers, mash the pokeberries in the sieve and collect the juice/ink. Keep this ink in the refrigerator-it will help to make it more permanent when you write on your paper.

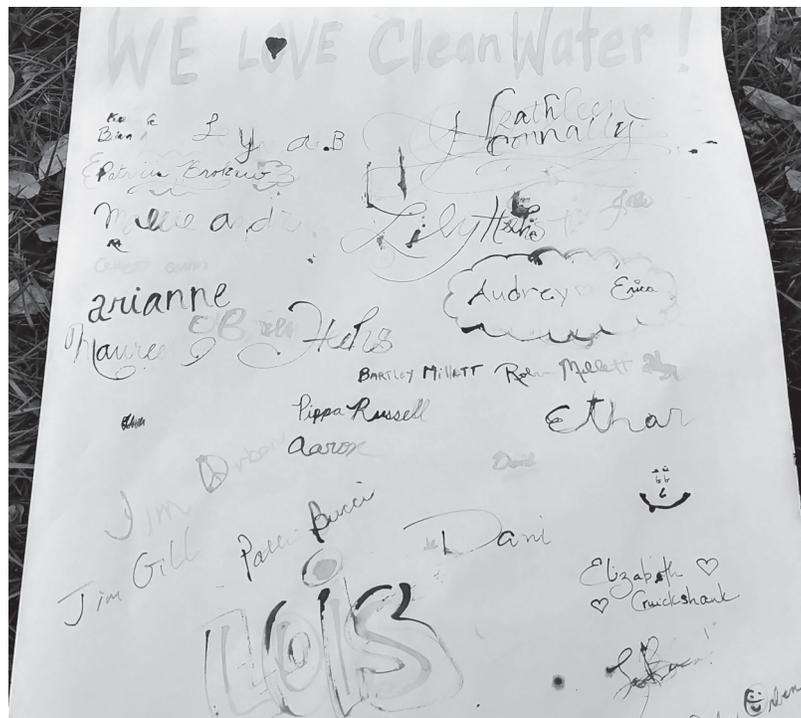
Making twig pens

1. Collect live twigs by pruning thin branches from shrubs or trees. Be sure to make a clean cut so the shrub or tree can continue to grow.

2. Remove two inches of bark by scraping the twiggy branch with a knife. Sharpen one end to a point. **BE CAREFUL!** You will now have a twiggy pen to dip into the ink; have fun drawing, writing and painting with your natural pen.



Natural twig pens and brushes



We love clean water undersigned with natural pens dipped in black walnut ink and pokeberry ink

Making twig brushes

1. Select twigs from shrubs and tree twigs that are not poisonous. For example, use sassafras for your brushes.
2. Remove two inches of bark by scraping the twiggy branch with a knife.
3. Chew on the tip of the cleaned twiggy branch until it becomes soft, pliable and the individual twig strands separate into what resembles paint brush bristles. Be patient-it may take half an hour. To preserve the bristles rub them with cooking oil.

Creature Feature: Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia sipedon*)

By: W. Scott Douglas

This is the 42nd installment in a series of articles on the fauna of the Cooks Creek Watershed



The beautiful photograph of the snake with a brook trout in its mouth on our cover prompted me to write this article. While many people are afraid of snakes, only three of the more than 20 snake species in Pennsylvania are venomous (Copperhead, Timber Rattlesnake, and Massasauga Rattlesnake). However, all snakes bite when cornered and deserve our respect. The northern water snake, *Nerodia sipedon*, does have a particularly powerful bite, and its saliva contains anticoagulant properties that make the bite bleed profusely. While this snake is NOT venomous, its aggressive behavior and thick bodied aspect often confuses people into thinking it is another species. The northern water snake is light to dark brown with brownish red bands. It is often mistaken for a copperhead, but that snake has a distinctive coppery colored triangular head and is lighter in color overall. As northern water snakes age they darken considerably and the bands all but disappear. It is at this stage that they begin to look like the infamous water moccasin or cottonmouth. Fortunately, that very dangerous reptile does not live in Pennsylvania. As with all snakes, venomous or not, it is best to observe them at a safe distance and never harass them.

The northern water snake is an important part of the riparian ecosystem. It is quite common throughout Pennsylvania. It is an adept swimmer, and can often be found swimming or sunning itself on mid stream rocks or logs. Northern water snakes eat a variety of aquatic animals including crayfish, frogs, min-

nnows, worms, salamanders and sick or dying larger fish. They also climb trees to take bird eggs or even baby birds. Large game fish like bass and pickerel take young water snakes, as to herons, hawks, foxes, snapping turtles and raccoons. Northern water snakes are mature at two years, and give birth to live young. The mother does not care for or defend the young. Water snakes grow rapidly in their first two years, doubling in size until mature. While their growth slows in adulthood, they continue to grow throughout life and have been recorded to reach 55 inches in length. No one is sure how long they live in the wild, but captive northern water snakes have lived for more than 10 years. The northern water snake overwinters in crevices, old animal dens or root balls, but will often venture out if the weather warms enough, even in winter.

When researching for this article, I discovered an interesting fact about these reptiles. In the 1930s and 40s it was believed that the northern water snake was such a voracious predator of fish that game fish like trout were in danger of being wiped out. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission embarked on a campaign to reduce the snake population by asking fishermen to kill as many as they could. They even went so far as to offer bounties for skins or other proof of taking, and offered medals to Boy Scouts who could prove having killed at least ten water snakes! While it is unknown how this campaign impacted the snake's populations in the State, there appears to have been no long lasting impact as they are still quite common. Obviously, this type of action is wholly unjustified and, in fact, harmful to the very animals they were designed to protect. Not only are these snakes incapable of taking large healthy fish, the culling of the sick or dying is beneficial to any population.

If you want to see these animals in the wild, visit any stream bank, especially on warm spring days. Snakes are sensitive to vibrations, so a quiet approach is essential. Northern water snakes can be found hunting among the shoreline vegetation, or swimming easily from bank to bank. If you are lucky, you may be able to see them in action, doing their part in the ecosystem of our beloved Watershed.

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Felonious *Nerodia sipedon*

Photo and article by Patrick Philippi

While working for one of my clients, the illustrious Lady M of Durham, I espied this nefarious Northern Watersnake (a base lot of serpents among the more splendid examples e.g. my noble boa constrictor) attempting to pilfer one of her Excellency's prize native trout. To the horror and amazement of some bystanders I seized the offending reptile by the tail and drew him and his prey out of the safety of the stream which he presumed upon to make his escape whereupon he dropped his victim. The trout was unspeakably happy to have made such a miraculous escape from certain doom and no doubt I was mentioned in his/her devotions that evening. The usual custom with the felon would be to thrash him soundly and perhaps dash him upon some nearby concrete and stone wall, however, my heart was filled with pity and I simply arrested him and took him to the Delaware canal where one would hope he would have time to reflect on his life and perhaps find better company.



Solitary sandpiper at Scott Douglas Property in Springtown

Bruce Stutz Presentation at Fall Dinner



COOKS CREEK WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

Annual Report

April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017

The Cooks Creek Watershed Association, a 501(c)(3) non-profit environmental education and advocacy organization, promotes the protection and conservation of the resources of the Cooks Creek Watershed.

The watershed is a 30-square-mile area in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, draining into the Delaware River and encompassing parts of the Springfield, Durham, Williams, Lower Saucon, Upper Saucon, Haycock, Richland and Nockamixon townships.

The CCWA's approximately 125 members are represented by a volunteer board of directors. Meetings are held the fourth Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. We meet at the Springtown Volunteer Fire Company on Main Street in Springtown, PA, and meetings are open to the public.

Our fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

2016-2017 Officers and Board of Directors

W. Scott Douglas, President

Hans Reimann, Vice President

James Orben, Treasurer

Lois Oleksa, Communications Director

Rose Strong

Ellie Scheitrum

Steve Smith

Sarah Snider

13th Annual Watershed Green-Up Day – For the past decade and more, CCWA has coordinated a roadside litter pick up on the first weekend in April. Due to a rainy start and some of our stalwart participants being unavailable, participation was very light. Most of the cleanup happened in the afternoon, once the rain stopped. Participants included the Durham and Springfield EACs and our usual CCWA members. We still managed to fill one of the two PennDOT dump trucks from our typical routes on 611, 212, 412 and a few local roads like Slifer Valley Rd, Funks Mill Rd, Durham Rd, Township Rd and Winding Rd. The Springfield Township Police Department provided traffic control and the Springtown Volunteer Fire Company provided our base for operations. As usual, our board provided a sumptuous lunch of homemade chili, cornbread and baked goodies.

16th Annual Mini-Monster Mayhem – Only a couple of young people joined us this year to celebrate watersheds, water quality and water creatures, but we had a great time nonetheless. The Board is concerned that perhaps the more traditional ways of reaching out for participants are not working in the age of social media. We will be looking for ways to increase the word.

Stop the Pipeline – This year we continued our fight against the PennEast pipeline proposed for Durham Township. CCWA is an official intervenor in the process and continues to monitor the submissions to FERC and any public meetings pertaining to the proposed development. This year we commented extensively in the FERC process, especially noteworthy was our comment letter on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, focusing on the fact that PennEast seems to have missed the fact we are an Exceptional Value Watershed and have sensitive karst geology in the very area they want to drill! Board members and other community leaders met with Congressman Fitzpatrick to bring him up to speed and gain his support for our cause.

Water Quality Monitoring – The Lehigh Valley Community Foundation grant was used to evaluate the data from the stream gauges and make recommendations for upgrades. The report from Princeton Hydro will be summarized in an upcoming newsletter article and be made available on our website. We have

Back to the Past: Travels In the Upper End. - Durham and Its Surroundings. - No.III., 1880 A column highlighting the natural history of the Watershed

On the afternoon of September 13th, in company with David Steckel, a life long resident of the place, we set out on a visit to the iron works. We first ascended Rattlesnake Hill to the engine house, said to be fully three hundred feet perpendicular above Durham creek, flowing at its northern base, and to be within one hundred feet of its most elevated summit. The name it is known having been given it more than one hundred and thirty years ago, from those reptiles having abounded here. From the engine house spoken of, the iron ore is brought out about one hundred yards from the interior of the hill by a tunnel. It is found here a hard, bluish looking rock, that has to be quarried. Adjacent is a blacksmith shop for the repair of drills, implements and machinery used. William Mill, the smith in charge, I had well known when a boy, near Bursonville, being about my age, having frequently gone to school together, and living near neighbors. As I had been informed of his living here, I had the advantage of him, but I found that it was impossible for him to recognize me, for we had not seen or spoken with each other for about forty years; thus time works changes, for in this interval I had resided off some distance.

A new tunnel is now being made in Rattlesnake Hill, on the side towards the furnace, having already proceeded about fifty yards, the object is to extend it some three or four hundred yards further in a southwest course to intersect the tunnel mentioned. This will be a great improvement and saving of labor, in having the ore a considerably less distance to convey to the works. The furnace, which is situated near the canal and river, contains some ponderous machinery, and is well worth a visit to see in operation. We were shown a quantity of hematite ores, brought from Spain and Africa, to have made into iron. We were surprised how this could be found possible to pay. Our informant stated that vessels in returning, brought it to Philadelphia as ballast, and there transferred to boats and brought hither by canal. These extensive iron works belong to the firm of Cooper & Hewitt, of New York; B.F. Fackenthall, Jr., being general superintendent. They own here about fifty double houses for their work men, of which about three hundred are now employed. They have at times had as high as five hundred at work. We went also through the firm's extensive machine shops, in which were now probably about fifteen hands employed. Mr. Steckel introduced me to John Young, the master smith, who had been employed here for thirty-five years, and last year, by making overtime had received pay for three hundred and sixty-three days. Such heroes of labor deserve honorable mention from historians, and that there are still industrious men living. As three hundred is no inconsiderable number of workmen, I inquired as to their nationality, and was informed that over half were natives of this section, among the foreigners the English greatly predominating, the balance about equally divided between the Germans and Irish. As may well be supposed, to supply the demands of such a number cannot fail but create a good home market to the surrounding farmers.

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(Continued from page 12, *Back to the Past*)

The vicinity in this respect being greatly favored, no other iron works having been established elsewhere within the county, while a number have long existed in the adjoining counties of Montgomery, Berks and Lehigh.

We also visited the ancient Durham Cave, situated near the canal, on the land belonging to the iron works. About one half of the rear end still exists, the remainder having been quarried away and converted into lime. At its far end a never-failing spring of fresh water is found. Mr. Steckel and I had last visited this cave together when boys, about forty-four years ago, and to find it now considerably altered, like ourselves, getting the worse for time. Concerning this cave, I have an interesting reminiscence to relate. About the year 1835, on a visit to a relation near by, from whence we went to see the cave, being the first time I had ever been there. Near its entrance stood two barrels, nearly filled with fossil bones, the remains of animals that had been exhumed here out of the limestone. This, greatly, at the time, exciting my boyish curiosity, and I remember, on looking, seeing numerous other fragments of similar fossils. One of the party remarking that it must have been some time ago when these animals had been alive, to have their remains thus preserved in solid rock. We were informed that this collection had been made by two gentlemen from New York, who had come on expressly for this purpose, to be forwarded to one of the scientific institutions there. This was my earliest personal knowledge of animal remains deposited in their original beds, and have thus reason to well remember it.

Durham post office is in the village, and is the site of the earliest settlement, the furnace having been originally erected here in 1727, on the spot occupied by the gristmill, now owned by the brothers Bachman, who also keep here the store. Reuben K. Bachman being the present member of Congress from this district, is now building for himself a fine, two-story brick residence, on the lot adjoining, which was about ready to receive the roof. As thickly settled as this neighborhood is, there is no hotel here, and no other store nearer than Riegelsville, Monroe and Springtown, fully two and a half miles distant. Persons, I was told, were sometimes compelled to go to some of the hotels at the places mentioned to stay overnight, and return here to finish their business, thus making it particularly inconvenient to strangers. It is to be regretted, with all its other advantages, the place does not possess a suitable site for a town. The valley along Durham creek being too low and level, and the adjoining hills rise up to abrupt or steep to admit of any suitable location, and this is actually the case, from near its entrance at the Delaware, toward its source for near two miles. Respecting Durham, I have more to say in my next communication, this being deemed of sufficient length. ***ANON Transcribed and may contain errors due to transcription into digital format.***

Green Tip #40: Use a lint roller on ticks

By: Lois Oleksa

When talking to an individual walking many properties while doing land preservation work this summer, I learned a great way to avoid being bitten by ticks; or at least a way to increase the odds of not being bitten by the ticks.

Before getting in your car after a hike or before going inside, take a lint roller and roll/run the lint roller all over yourself – pant legs, sleeves and shirt; and all over your pet.

Get rid of the ticks before they embed themselves in your skin or your animal's skin.

Fold the sticky part of the lint roller paper over the tick(s) and discard.

This tip is not to remove embedded ticks.

CCWA at Durham Community Day



Renew Your Membership for the Year 2018

Cooks Creek is an important resource for our community. Don't forget to renew your membership and stay up to date on issues concerning our Watershed.

If you want to get more involved, come to a meeting and share your talents and interests!

Recycle! Local Recycling Information

Durham Township Recycling Center

Location: Municipal Building, 215 Old Furnace Rd, Durham

1st Saturday of every month (2nd Saturday if 1st Saturday is on a holiday weekend)

Hours: 8:00AM – 12:00 noon, 1:00PM-4:00PM, (call ahead)

Accepting newspapers, magazines, junk mail, phone books, glass, tin, plastic, aluminum and cardboard, and CFL bulbs, rechargeable batteries (during office hours).

Please note that this facility is available to all, not just Durham Township residents!

Contact Dani McClanahan at the township building for more info. 610-346-8911

Springfield Township

Location: Township Building, 2320 Township Road

Paper Recycling Bin Available at Township Building.

A Recycling bin was recently placed here and is available to anyone. Cut down on trash and help the township earn extra money. You can drop off: Magazines, Shopping Catalogs, Phone Books, Newspapers, Office and School Papers, Mail.

Please do NOT include: Plastic, glass, metal, trash

Hours: Anytime ; See website: www.springfieldbucks.org or call (610) 346-6700.

Blinderman & Son

Location: 1320 Whitaker St, Hellertown. 610-838-9221

Hours:
7:30AM – 4:00 PM, Monday – Friday
7:30 AM – 11:30AM, Saturday

Accepting cardboard and most metals.

City of Bethlehem Theis/Cornfeld Recycling Center

Web site: www.bethlehem-pa.gov/recycle/services/theis_cornfeld.htm

Location: 635 Illick's Mill Rd, Bethlehem

Phone: 610-865-7082 Hours: Weekdays: 9AM to 5 PM, Saturday 9 AM to 4 PM, Sunday 11AM to 4 PM

Accepting glass, cans, plastics, newspapers, all books, magazines, catalogs, cardboard, mixed office paper, metals, textiles (clothing, shoes, etc.), large appliances (certified freon-free). Call or go to the web site for specifics.

Bonus!! They provide FREE on site shredding services for businesses and private individuals. If you have 4 or more boxes, call 610-865-7082 to schedule an appointment.

Schedules of Local Government Meetings

Springfield Township:

www.springfieldbucks.org
610-346-6700
2320 Township Road

Supervisors: 2nd Tuesday @ 7:30 PM
Planning Commission: 1st Wed. @ 7 PM
Supervisors/Planning Commission
Work Session: 3rd Thurs. @ 7 PM
Environmental Advisory Council:
2nd Thurs. @ 7:30 PM
Open Space Committee:
1st Tuesday @ 7:30PM
Historic Commission:
3rd Tuesday @ 7:30 PM

Durham Township:

www.durhamtownship.org
610-346-8911
215 Old Furnace Road

Supervisors: 2nd Tuesday @ 7:30 PM
Planning Commission:
1st Tues. @ 7:30 PM
EAC: 3rd Tues. @ 7:30 PM

Lower Saucon:

www.lowersaucontownship.org
610-865-3291
3700 Old Philadelphia Pike

Council: 1st and 3rd Wed. @ 7 PM
Planning Commission:
3rd Thurs. @ 7 PM
EAC: 1st Tues. @ 7 PM

Williams Township:

www.williamstwp.org
610-258-6060
655 Cider Press Road

Supervisors: 2nd Wed. @ 7 PM
Planning Commission: 3rd Wed. @ 7 PM
Land Preservation Board:
3rd Mon. @ 7 PM

Richland Township:

www.richlandtownship.org
215-536-4066
1328 California Road

Supervisors: 2nd and 4th Mon. @ 7 PM
Planning Commission: 3rd Tues. @ 7 PM
Preservation Board: 2nd Thurs. @ 7 PM

