The region has made substantial contributions to chemical education, and many of the graduates of its colleges have brought credit to the Valley by their accomplishments. James Gayley, a student of Dr. T. M. Drown at Lafayette, is said to have been the first chemist employed in the iron and steel industry in the United States, and later became a Vice President of the United States Steel Corp. Dr. Porter W. Shimer and Dr. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., were other early chemists and metallurgists of the Lehigh Valley who made substantial contributions to the application of chemistry to metallurgy at the critical period when the making of iron changed from an empirical to a chemical art. The many important contributions made to chemistry by the teachers and the graduates of the chemical courses of Lehigh University and Lafayette College are too well known to require repetition in this paper.

The establishment of the American Chemist in 1871 by Dr. Charles F. Chandler, then Professor of Chemistry at Lehigh University, greatly stimulated the interest in chemistry throughout this country, and was one of the important factors that led to the founding of the American Chemical Society in 1876. The Chemical Publishing Co. of Easton, Pa., has also contributed to the spreading and popularizing of a knowledge of chemistry throughout the country.

**Textiles**

The textile industry, from the earliest settlement, has been one of the extremely important industries of the county. Hemp was grown by the Moravians at Bethlehem at an early date and the flax was treated and woven by the residents. Wool from the local farms was woven into cloth by early settlers. Raw cotton has been shipped into the region for a cotton industry. Although the aggregate importance of the wool, linen and cotton industries of the region is great, they are so overshadowed by the silk business as to be relatively unimportant and cannot be adequately discussed here.

The silk industry of the region may be divided into several periods. The Moravians in Bethlehem and Nazareth at three different times started the growth of raw silk, influenced by the numerous mulberry trees in the region. The first experiment was in 1752, the second about 1793 and the third in 1837-39 when a widespread silk-growing craze swept over the country. These three early attempts were complete failures.

The present silk industry began about 50 years ago and has increased until it has become one of the most important industries of the whole region and in some years exceeds in value any other