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Rochester biography

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JOHN JACOB BAUSCH
94 YEARS OLD JULY 25th, 1924
Founder and President of Bausch and Lomb Optical Company.

LAST year employees of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company followed their usual custom of presenting flowers to John Jacob Bausch, founder and president of the company, with a bunch of roses in celebration of his birthday. There were 93 roses in the bouquet, one for each year of Mr. Bausch's life which began in 1830 in the town of Suessen, Wurtemburg.

In the evening there was a family dinner at the home of Mr. Bausch. A feature of the decorations at the dinner was a replica in flowers of the first factory of the Bausch and Lomb plant erected at the corner of Andrews and North Water streets.

Mr. Bausch learned the optical trade as an apprentice with his eldest brother in Germany. In 1848 he came to this country, settling in Buffalo. Finding no demand for his knowledge in the optical trade he tried his hand as a wood turner and some months later came to Rochester where he found regular employment with a woodworking concern where he received a wage of a dollar a day. The savings from this wage he invested in his first venture in the optical business in Rochester but, failing to succeed, returned to his woodworking. An accident in which he lost part of two fingers on the right hand caused him to again return to the business of spectacle making and in 1853 he entered into partnership with Henry Lomb who advanced the sum of $60, all his available capital, to provide a stock of raw material. A shop was rented in Reynolds Arcade and it was there that Mr. Bausch, on a hand machine, the first spectacle lenses made in this country.

The fight was uphill all the way and it soon became evident that more capital must be had. Mr. Bausch decided to return to Germany to interest friends there, leaving Mr. Lomb to carry on the business. He has many times paid tribute to the energy and loyalty of Mr. Lomb who during this time turned his hand to a dozen trades to keep things going, even selling a consignment of venison from Canada and making a house to house canvass with nursery stock.

During the Civil War Mr. Lomb enlisted in the Army of the Potomac and during his service he sent his monthly pay to Mr. Bausch to help finance the business. He was repaid on his return, as captain of his company, to find that the business had taken a turn for the better. In 1864 the shop at Andrews street and North Water street was taken and here Mr. Bausch constructed a water-power grinding and polishing machine.

The real turning point of the business toward success came through an accident, Mr. Bausch says. He was strolling along the street one day when he picked up a piece of vulcanized rubber, then a new material. He immediately was impressed with the possibility of using this rubber as a substitute for the expensive horn then used for spectacle frames. Experiments were conducted, many of them in the kitchen of the Bausch home, and the first rubber-framed spectacles were placed on the market. There was an immediate demand for the new invention and in 1874 it was necessary to find larger quarters, the factory being moved to its present site in St. Paul street. Here the company branched out into new fields, making microscopes and other lenses. Captain Lomb's death occurred in 1908 but his son, Adolph Lomb, and his nephew, Carl Lomb, had come into the firm, as well as the sons of J. J. Bausch, and the business expansion had continued steadily.

In 1903 William Bausch began his first experiments toward the manufacture of optical glass in this country. This effort was abandoned for a time but in 1912 a glass maker from Jena was secured and the problem again attacked. The outbreak of the European War and the delaying of shipments from abroad gave further stimulus to these experiments and in the spring of 1915 light crown and dense flint glass of usable qualities were produced. In 1916 these experiments had been still further developed and by the time the United States went into the war in 1917 the company was in a position to supply the government with optical equipment made from glass manufactured in America.

For its service during the war in this direction the Bausch and Lomb Company received the recognition of the Ordnance Department.
The Bausch and Lomb Company has an enviable record for interest in its employees. On Mr. Bausch's 90th birthday a fund of $250,000 was distributed among the employees on the ground of length of service and an additional gift of $50,000 was made by Mr. Bausch to the benefit fund of the employees. It is not money gifts that have won the loyalty of the Bausch and Lomb workers, however, but rather the personal interest and sympathy which Mr. Bausch and all the other members of the firm express in their relations with their employees.

The firm employs many new comers to the city and has one of the largest and most efficient classes for the teaching of the English language and principles of citizenship to foreigners that exists in the city. It was the first of the industrial classes to be organized under the direction of the Board of Education and each year graduates a large number of men and women qualified for citizenship.

Today the firm occupies a foremost place not only in the optical manufacturing world but in the field of industrial welfare.

**Founder of Optical Firm Known Throughout World Won International Fame**

**John Jacob Bausch**

*1816-1892*

**Buzzsaw Accident That Cost Immigrant Woodworker 2 Fingers Resulted in Big Industry's Founding Here**

**Served America In World War Demands**

Man Who Started Eyeglass Sales in Reynolds Arcade Served as President For Industry to Hour of Death

John Jacob Bausch, America's leading and pioneer optician and one of Rochester's oldest businessmen and manufacturers, died at his home, 1755 St. Paul Street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the age of 95 years. Despite his remarkable age, Mr. Bausch, up until a very short time ago, took an active part in the business of the company and was president up to the hour of his death. He visited the plant daily and was known to all the employees, many of whom he had known intimately from the early days of the business.

About three weeks ago illness confined him to his bed and since that time his strength left him slowly, finally resulting in his death.

**Thrilling Life Story**

His career is the thrilling story of America and the wonderful phenomena of Americanization. More than 75 years ago, when Zachary Taylor was President, he came to America still a lad in his native Germany. In those early hours he began his manhood career. Slowly and through the numberless trials and tribulations of a young business, he became one of Rochester's leading citizens, a leading figure in all of the community's activities, a friendly, open-hearted philanthropist who believed in hard work and enterprising, and had sold practically America a new industry and gave to Rochester America's leading optical institution.

On July 25, 1830, in Gross Susaen, a town of Wuertemberg, Germany, the pioneer optician of America was born. On that day, in 1830, John Jacob Bausch first saw the light of day.

Dramatic as is the story of his success, there was nothing meteoric in his rise. On the contrary, it was due entirely to his indomitable pluck and that of his lifelong friend and partner, the late Capt. Henry Lomb.

His schooling completed, Mr. Bausch was apprenticed to his eldest brother, who was an optician in the home town. In 1842, when 26 years of age, he secured a position as optician in Berne, Switzerland, and set out with a knapsack on his back to make the journey on foot. This was the year of famine and social revolution in Europe, and times were extremely hard.

The young optician obtained nine kreutzer (six cents) for a pair of spectacles, and by working hard he was able to complete six pairs a day. Conditions were such that he determined to go to America the following year, and in the spring returned home to make his preparations.

**Voyage Lasts 49 Days**

The voyage lasted 49 days. Arriving in New York, he was advised to go westward. Immigration was heavy, the city overcrowded and business at a standstill. Mr. Bausch set out for Buffalo, taking the boat to Oswego and completing the journey in box cars running on steel-topped wooden rails, the trip lasting two days. He arrived in Buffalo only to discover the inhumanities being dealt with from a terrible epidemic of cholera, which was ravaging the city. For three months the young pioneer served as a cook's helper and for a short term as porter. To add to the pleasantness of the situation, his trunk was broken into and his belongings stolen. For an entire year he was struggling with want and barely earned sufficient money for necessary food and clothing.

There were no opticians in Buffalo and the young man tried to pass himself off as a wood turner, but, having had no experience, the scheme was a failure. On his second attempt, however, he was offered and accepted, an opportunity to learn the business at fifty cents a day. In the spring he borrowed five dollars and traveled to Rochester. Here the employment was not much better than in Buffalo. Finally, however, he obtained work in a three cornered business establishment at a dollar a day.

Mr. Bausch then made his first venture in the optical business, writing home for his share of his late father's estate, with which he imported a stock of spectacles. For one dollar a week he rented a window from a watchmaker, but, after suffering and finally returning nothing and was obliged to give up and return to wood working.

By this time he had become a good wood turner, earning what were considered good wages in those days, so that he was enabled to marry. Seven weeks after his marriage another apparent misfortune befell him, but which was in reality a most fortunate accident: his right hand was caught in a buzz saw, necessitating the amputation of two fingers. After a slow and painful recovery, Mr. Bausch was able to resume work, only to find that he had become limber as a result of the accident.

**Re-enters Business**

During his illness he had considered starting in the optical business again and now he imported a small stock of goods which he sold from his house. His success here determined him to give up wood turning and take up the optical business in earnest. The present great plant had its small beginning, in 1853, in the gallery of Reynolds' Arcade, a structure which is now a landmark in Rochester and still an important building in the business district.

The year 1852 marks the entry of Henry Lomb into partnership with Mr. Bausch and the foundation of the present enterprise. The status of the pioneer optician of this country will be appreciated when one learns that Henry Lomb was received into full partnership by virtue of a loan of sixty dollars. With their small amount of capital and a large amount of pluck, the
young men soon removed to a more favorable location on the ground floor of the Arcade. Here Mr. Bausch began to grind, on a crude hand machine, the first spectacle lenses which were ever made in this country.

Served In Civil War.

During this period the Civil War broke out and Mr. Lomb enlisted as a volunteer, serving with the Army of the Potomac until his regiment was mustered out of service. When he returned he became a captain of his company, it was to this he devoted all his time, and from it the company was formed. He returned from the war to the firm, and the business was reorganized. Here Mr. Bausch constructed a power grinding and polishing machine which was the first lens grinding plant in America.

The immediate impetus to which the firm owes its first real success was the good fortune of Mr. Bausch in picking up on the street a piece of the then new material, vulcanized rubber. He was at once struck by its adaptability as a substitute for the horn spectacle frames then in use, and, as a result of his experiments, soon established quite a reputation for the company as manufacturers of vulcanite rubber mounted optical instruments, such as magnifiers, readers and rubber eyeglasses.

This was not accomplished without a deal of strenuous effort. Many a day did Mr. Bausch and Mr. Lomb work from 10 o'clock in the morning to bed only to get up a few hours later to go to work at the store. The vulcanite at the beginning was softened on the family cook stove and the frames punched out on a hand press, which was fed by Mr. Bausch while Mr. Lomb operated the lever. It was by dint of such pluck and determination that these two men forged ahead in their struggle to establish a new industry in a new country.

Business Prosper.

After the first work shop was opened, the business grew rapidly. In 1871, four years later, a larger building in Water Street was occupied, the retail business having in the meantime been disposed of. Many new developments took place here between the years '71 and '74. Not only was the manufacture of eyeglass lenses developed to a comparatively high degree, but also Mr. Bausch invented and applied the first nespece to an eyeglass, and his samples made in the early sixties were many principles now employed in the construction of eyeglass frames, nosepieces, springs and guards. Vulcanite rubber gun-casters, which were also made here, of the same form as those now on the market.

In 1874 the patents on the vulcanite rubber mountings being about to expire, the partners felt that the time had come for carrying out the plans which they had long cherished, the manufacture for the first time in America of the highest types of optical instruments. The site of the present works was accordingly purchased and a three-story brick building erected.

The first fruits of the new plant were microscopes—the first high-grade instruments to be produced at prices permitting their use in schools and colleges. For many years Mr. Bausch continued the ambitious of producing instruments to equal the European in quality, but at popular prices. He placed a great financial strain upon the enterprise when the quality of the work steadily improved, however, until finally the partners were rewarded by seeing their ambition realized.

New optical products were from time to time added to the already expanded line. The manufacture of photographic lenses, projection apparatus as well as other optical instruments was begun. When the business of Mr. G. Saegmuller, who has only just recently withdrawn from the firm and retired from business, was moved to Rochester from Washington, military and other high quality optical instruments, such as telescopes, etc., were produced.

Affiliates with Zeiss.

In 1877 an affiliation with the Carl Zeiss works at Jena was effected. This alliance did much to build up the prestige of the company and added to the quality of its products. Entering until the outbreak of the World War, this connection with Carl Zeiss was terminated when conditions made effective co-operation impossible.

During the war Bausch & Lomb served America well. Having developed the first plant in America to produce high grade optical glass in quantity, the organization founded by Mr. Bausch produced 70 per cent of all the optical glass used by this country during the war in the production of military and optical instruments as well. The allies of America, England, France, Italy, Canada, and Russia also asked for large quantities of glass, and Bausch & Lomb was instrumental in furnishing much of the material.

In 1923 the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company purchased and moved to Rochester the Stevens Company, manufacturers of the highest quality eyeglass frames and mountings. Thus the company again took up the manufacture of frames and mountings which rounded out a complete line of quality optical products.

This most humble beginning in a little shop in the old Reynolds Arcade, the plant founded by John J. Bausch grew and expanded until now almost every kind of optical product is produced in all of the manufacturing processes under one roof. The company and its products are known and used in all walks of life and are used in sciences, art and industry. They are sent to and used in every corner of the earth by all types of people in foreign lands. Rochester, through the institution established by Mr. Bausch, is an important city of the United States and is the acknowledged leader in this all important industry.

Active in Community.

Some years ago Mr. Bausch was active in the business and community affairs of the city. He took an active part in many of the business organizations, having been president of the Mechanics Savings Bank; and he had a great interest in the charitable work of the community. At one time he was president of the Rochester General Hospital. In recent years, however, he had gradually withdrawn from active part in these affairs, devoting most of his time to the work in the plant.

In the passing of Mr. Bausch, employees of the great plant have lost a great friend as well as a kind employer. Up until just recently, employees have been accustomed to see the old gentleman here and there in the corridors.

Of the older employees, there will be many who, in the passing of Mr. Bausch, have lost a lifetime friend: for there are many who began as young boys in the plant and have grown up with the business, through which their connection with Mr. Bausch has been most intimate.

Besides his wife, Mrs. Caroline Bausch, Mr. Bausch leaves two daughters, Mrs. Carl F. Lomb and Mrs. William A. E. Dechase: two sons, Edward and William Bausch: and four grandchildren, Mrs. Herbert Elkanse, Mrs. Joseph F. Taylor, Mrs. Gordon C. Bird and Theodore B. Drechase; and ten great-grandchildren.

Workers To Pay Tribute.

In keeping with the life of Mr. Bausch, who worked every day until a year ago, the factory will be open as usual today, but tomorrow the Bausch & Lomb organization throughout the world will close its doors in memory of the founder of the industry.

Employees of the concern have ordered a blanket of violets, orchids and lilacs of the valley, which will cover the casket. At 3:30 o'clock this morning there will be a meeting of the Early Settlers, an organization of employees who have been with the firm for at least 25 years, for the purpose of passing resolutions on the death of their co-worker. There are 25 members of this organization.

Tomorrow morning from 10 to 12 o'clock the Bausch home will be open to employees of the company who may wish to view the remains.

John J. Bausch, retired captain of industry, who gained world-wide prominence as a manufacturer of optical instruments and founder and president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, is dead at the age of 95. Death came yesterday morning at 10:04 o'clock at the family home, 1075 St. Paul street, after an illness of four weeks. Until December, 1924, he was active in the business he founded.
Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Frederick Frankenstein, pastor of Salem Evangelical Church, which will conclude with music by the organ and in honor of the deceased, and in relation to his employments.

Company had for many years made use of the personal knowledge of individual employees which was his property as head of the business. He maintained his interest in those employed in the business, and for their sons and daughters who have entered the plant. This interest was returned by every man and woman who has served the company. In 1893, Mr. Bausch visited the factory daily and often passed through the various departments where his sturdy figure and kindly face were recognized by the workers.

**Birthdays Observed.**

For many years, the custom of the employees to present a bunch of roses to Mr. Bausch on his birthday has been a grand service to the community. He ordered that flowers corresponding to the number of his years be presented to him. Last year, on his 85th birthday, he ordered 24 roses. For many years, Mr. Bausch, for the first time, was not able to visit the factory to receive the bouquet. Mr. Bausch sent the flowers to his house. On Mr. Bausch's 90th birthday, he distributed a fund of $5,000 among the employees for his birthday. The employees decided to devote all his time to it.

**Made First Leases In America.**

In 1852, the Bausch & Lomb factory was opened. It was the front of a shoe maker's store on the second floor of Reynolds Arcade. The German manufacturer of glasses goods on the first floor of the building was given over to Mr. Bausch. The lease contract was signed.

**Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.**

In 1899, Mr. Bausch purchased the business of the Stevens Company, manufacturers of the highest quality glass frames and moulings.

**Active in Civic Affairs.**

For many years Mr. Bausch was active in civic affairs of the city. He was also identified with other activities. He displayed great interest — all were produced as rapidly as consistent with the high quality required. During the peak of war years, 6,000 people were employed at the plant.

**Expansion of Business.**

As the Bausch & Lomb firm developed, Mr. Bausch, who recently retired from business, was acquired and received an important new lease on his old facilities. Military and other high quality optical instruments were then produced on a larger scale.

**Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Scrapbooks Collection**
The Story of My Life
By John Jacob Bausch

EDITOR'S NOTE—"The Story of My Life," the first installment of which follows, is a remarkable auto-biography of a remarkable man. It was written by John Jacob Bausch over a period of years, and in a most painstaking and precise manner. Every word of it was penned by Mr. Bausch, himself, and some of the earlier chapters are in German, necessitating translation. But some of the material was dictated or in any manner embellished or altered.

John J. Bausch

My life has been a modest one and was for a long time a struggle for existence. With heavy toll and in the face of many difficulties I was forced to meet its exigencies in the early years.

My school days ended soon after I had undergone these tests and I found myself in a more thankful position. The opportunities offered were too meager to satisfy my ambitions, and the only course open to me was to seek my fortune in the New World.

The risk I then encountered was great, as I was young and inexperienced and had but a little education. This inexperience has been to my advantage for, while I have never regretted the step I took, I have been able to work harder and more assiduously than my fellow men. I have therefore been able to succeed in my chosen profession.

Our marriage was a happy one. We lived in a house on the outskirts of town, and our home was always pleasant and quiet. We were free from the cares of the world and enjoyed our leisure hours to the fullest extent.

In the rearing of our children we were very careful to give them all the attention they needed. We did not wish to forget what our parents had taught us, and we endeavored to pass on to our children the valuable lessons they had imparted to us. We were determined that our children should have as good a chance as we had in life.

DEATH OF MRS. BAUSCH

In her labors and endeavors for the family she was unting and in her constant exhortations to the children she bore good fruits, and she enjoyed domestic happiness with her husband until her death, June 30, 1906.

It was very difficult during her illness that I can in no way reproach that it may not give rise to false speculation.

After the completion of my education and the death of my father, I was asked to have him learn the trade of a merchant. After that his trade, more or less, was to be maintained by me, so that it may not give rise to false speculation.

We do not wish to forget what our parents did for us in their service. To them we owe our morals and our education.

Everything which I could learn at school to obtain ideas of business. My older brother was apprenticed to a forester. I still have a good remembrance of him of circumstances, which are so the sisters were as young as possible.

In this way all avenues for my development were cut off. I often thought of my father and the necessity of him, but no one thought that I would survive it. My father's case was also very severe, and he died. The others all survived.

After the atrophy which I brought into the house, I had much to do, or, at least, had much to do.

A hospital, and it was sad inexpressible to see our nurse also take it there and die. After that time no one was there to take care of us. My brother alone nursed us day and night until we were well. How he was able to do it has been a miracle to me this day.

I must also here remark that during my apprenticeship I had much opportunity to obtain good ideas concerning life, which, as I believe, helped me to overcome the difficulties I was destined to encounter.

The tools lay for a few years unused on the bench, and, although I was bent on using them for wood turning, the idea did not come with them. The entire Winter before and after school, I endeavored to rig up a turning lathe, but did not dare to step over our threshold.

At eight o'clock, and in the three winter months, until nine. And I believe these discussions served a good purpose. They often talked about interesting subjects which gave me much insight into life and from which I could draw many lessons. I was ten years younger than my oldest brother, and had in the meanent a much better opportunity in life than I am now.

My time of service was to be three years, but in my sixteenth year the fever, and, in fact, all fever, put an end to it. This put me back three months. Everything which I could learn at the time with my brother was the grinding of lenses and the making of horn spectacles. That was all.

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which I was continually absorbing, I had now, at least, managed to have torn myself away from my inexperienced life.

I was determined to recover from my illness, and after I had completed my apprenticeship, thought of my future occupied my mind. I was determined to learn something more than the life which I was now leading at home, but I longed for another opportunity to try my fortune elsewhere. I felt a desire to present myself to the new world, which I had learned so much about from my father.

Soon after I left a friend of mine who was going to Berne, Switzerland. Without saying anything to my brothers, I decided to go with him. Instead of the answer coming to me, it came to the mayor's office. The mayor told me that the answer was no.

Was I honest? Could I obtain a good recommendation? In the event of an affirmative answer, the place was a place of interest. In the event of a negative answer, I decided to stay in Switzerland. I could not make up my mind what to do. I had gone too far to turn back. I had made up my mind to risk my life and my fortune.

HARD TIMES IN BERNE

It was the year 1848, my eighteenth year, and I set out for Switzerland with my brother, my black, and, since that time, the railroad was just in their infancy. The trip was long, and it was very expensive.

To some extent, however, I used the stage coach. Having arrived in Berne, I did not find everything according to the idea I had. There was a long line of people in the hotel, and I was the only woman. Not much opportunity for a woman in such cases as he could.

CROSSING TOOK 49 DAYS

The journey lasted forty-nine days and was accompanied by very many storms. Although no one had much appetite in stormy weather, we never became hungry. Because of my height, I could not see the horizon in many cases. The only way was to look at the sky.

There was no opportunity to get employment in my trade, and it was only by luck that I obtained a position as a cook. It was necessary to have a helper, a position which I gratefully accepted because I did not have the option of cooking in my case. It was not possible to cook in a case of rain or stormy weather. It was not possible to do any cooking in case of rain or stormy weather. It was not possible to do any cooking in case of rain or stormy weather.

FAILS IN OPTICAL LINE

It then struck me that I might possibly begin an optical business. My brother had no acquaintance with the conditions here. A year later I wrote to my brother telling him what my chances were of a successful venture. He wrote back asking him to send me as much money as I could. I remained as my share of my brother's money. We did not pay large sums until the money was received by our brother. Later, when I had more means at my disposal, I gave up the idea entirely.

CONTINUING TO LEARN

It had not had the good fortune to have a small business. My brother would have been very good for me. But I decided to make the best of it. I decided to make the best of it. I decided to make the best of it. I decided to make the best of it.
was obliged, to bear all the burden alone. If my brother had not refused to help once, my business would have failed, and how then could I have satisfied my creditors? I could not sell.

I never liked the life in the store, for that business did not pay, and if I had not been able to turn my work to account, I should not have known what to do with myself. I have made and prepared eye glasses which are very profitable, to the extreme of tortoise shell, but the American horn which we used was too brittle.

FIRST RUBBER FRAMES

About this time I had the good fortune to find a piece of rubber on the street which I thought might be useful. I immediately started to find its suitability for the purpose for which I needed it. I put in the shop and my experiments had been made with horn, it did not take me very long to make eye glasses. The horn was perfectly powerful, but I found material extraordinarily well adapted to the purpose, and it was immediately seen in the shop. The result of the material I was still inexperienced, and for a long time I sawed it but did not know how to use it. Now, this was naturally a slow process, but rapid enough for the needs of the store.

I went to work early every morning at 5 o'clock to work up a small stock of this rubber, and it was this stock which attracted the attention of the manufacturers of watches, who purchased several dozen frames from me from time to time. At length they now satisfied, and he often begged me to make more. The article was new and found a ready sale.

I had by this new process to make improvements, chiefly because there was always a demand for frames of new and unusual materials, and every satisfied customer to market for something new, I took me a long time to find a way to increase output but to improve upon it.

LOMB GOES TO WAR

In the Spring of 1861, when war broke out between the North and South, my friend, Henry Lomb, was one of the first to go to the front. I was then alone in the business, and Mr. Alpter by name, to whom I gave a wax window in return for looking after my business, during my absence. I was very much surprised to find that the business took an entirely different turn.

I took my books to partners and it was decided to give my entire attention to the rubber work. I was the first workman to be employed by us. About this time our business began to prosper, in consequence of which few things were imported. The demand for rubber eye glasses increased and substantial.

enlarged my accommodations, renting to that end, at upper room in the Arcade for work. Mr. Lomb had it done at night in my own house, and he did great work. When his services on smaller jobs produced a valuable assistance.

Mr. Alpter had worked for us from two to three years, when one day he came to me with a report that he intended to start in business of the same kind with Mr. Lomb. I was naturally much surprised and endeavored to persuade him not to carry out such a plan. We often engaged to take him into our business, giving him a quarter interest.

The next day after I had made Mr. Alpter this offer we re-arranged the American Hard Rubber & Comb Company, stating that we wished to turn our interests as we had the exclusive rights to manufacture rubber eye glass frames and other optical goods during the life of this patent. I was heard of this he went to New York (I traveled with him) to get this right for himself, and, because he had no money at the time, I gave him the opportunity to speak with the American Comb Company first. He was much impressed with what he called out, and we had him found that they preferred us to him, and was very much against us. He could not get any rubber, but he vowed in New York that he would enter into the severest competition with us in the manufacture of horn eyeglasses.

FOOT POWER LATHE USE

We rented a small one in the Water Street, which was equipped with power. I then gave my entire time to the management of the shop. This man was always ready to do anything that he could learn everything of the process, that I could think of changing our location under Mr. Lomb's own return from war.

Gundlach Engaged

Later we heard of Mr. Gundlach, who was living in Hacken- dale, N. J., and had come to America, but a short time before. He was to all appearances not in the best financial condition, and Mr. Lomb looked him up and had an interview with him, and gave him certain addresses where he might learn something concerning a standing business. Shortly after Gundlach came to New York and Mr. Lomb engaged him for fifteen hundred dollars a year.

Business Grows Rapidly

The small portion of work on hand soon became too small for us, and we were obliged to add to it until we possessed the business increased so much that it became impossible for me to handle it. We therefore sold the Arcade building to Mr. Lomb.

Business Expands

The company which had with the American Hard Rubber & Comb Company was now ready to expand, but we decided to abide by it rather than to give it up. The first move to this end was made by Mr. Lomb and I were to get two-thirds, and the company three-fifths. We tried very hard to get the money of two thousand dollars for the understanding that we were to get five hundred dollars in advance.

Whole Business

The business was very well at that time. In fact, he was so ill that his physician commanded that everything of a business nature should be kept from him. I was not even dare to write him myself concerning business affairs.

Epilogue

From the humble beginnings and, at times, harrowing struggles narrated above Mr. Bausch and Mr. Lomb laid the foundation for what has become one of the greatest business enterprises in the world. Their original enterprise, the manufacture of optical glass, has grown to mammoth proportions, world-wide, in their scope, and nearly every line of optical endeavor has been added to the firm's activities. The manufacture of microscopes began in 1874, developed until the company's product rivals in quality and popularity that of the oldest firms of Europe. The optical field is also their debtor. With the iris diaphragm shutter of between-the-lens type Bausch & Lomb solved the problem of rapid exposure. In the early nineties they made an arrangement with the Carl Zeiss Optical Works, of Jena, whereby they began the manufacture and sale of the Anastigmat photographic lens under the Zeiss formula.

Important Alliance

This agreement led to a step of great importance to the optical world, when in 1898 an alliance was consummated between the two companies, by the terms of which the ideas and experiments of the technical bureaus of both are interchangeable and their interests are united. Shortly prior to this George N. Saffnugler, at that time operating in Washington, D. C., had entered the company, and the manufacture of engineering and astronomical instruments became an important branch of the enterprise.

Taking Stock

In 1911 Bausch & Lomb was the company's biggest customer in this line, purchasing at home the large range of instruments and other apparatus which it had to sell in the foreign market.

Other lines which have been equally developed include projection apparatus, chemical and laboratory apparatus, field and opera glasses, centrifuges, photomicrographic apparatus, magnifiers and reading glasses, together with many more.
Mr. Bausch, president and founder of the mammoth Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., who died yesterday at the age of ninety-five, is shown at the desk where he spent many days up to the time of his last illness.
Bausch Honored at Dinner
As ‘City’s Richest Man

Feted by Organization
He Has Served As
President 25 Years

By HENRY W. CLINE

Men who have basked in the warm glow of his friendship for varying periods in the twenty-five years that he has been president of the Rochester Club, last night honored Mr. Bausch at a testimonial dinner in the ballroom of the East Avenue clubhouse.

More than three hundred club members were present, and all spoke of this representative of Rochester affairs and Jolly good fellow as “Billy,” rather than William Bausch. They were men of sundry occupations and professions; men who, once they passed through the front door of the clubhouse, laid aside their workaday cares to pay tribute to a man who has been skillfully directing the destinies of their social organization for the last quarter of a century.

‘Richest Man’

“His friends,” read a printed tribute on the program, “are in every stratum of society—his position in large affairs has never reduced the simple democracy of the man himself.”

One realized the sound truth of that statement upon entering the foyer of the clubhouse, where Mr. Bausch, before dinner, was receiving his friends. There was something real—an electric spontaneity—in the way these men, who had come to honor him, greeted him.

There was something fine in the simple cordiality of his greeting to them. Billy Bausch, as they call him, has an inherent social grace in his intercourse with his friends who would make him an outstanding figure, even though he were not a person of importance in the civic and industrial sides of Rochester life.

Douglas Malloch, brilliant humorist and poet, who was one of the speakers of the evening, characterized him as a “two-gaited man,” and read one of his own compositions to stress this point: Judge Willis K. Gillette, whose talk was entitled “Our President,” in other language corroborated the thought that Mr. Malloch had partly expressed in verse.

“Billy Bausch is the richest man in Rochester, as this gathering of his friends will attest,” said Mr. Malloch. “And I am the poorest man in this room, because I know him in Rochester, as this poorest man and it is not easy nor is it necessary to review the many thoughtful things he has done to make our lot happier. Let it be sufficient to say that we know and appreciate that his has been a labor of love.”

Miss Madelyn Walker, an employee of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company who has shown exceptional vocal ability, and who is being assisted in a musical career outside of her business hours, was heard in two numbers, that were favorites of Mr. Bausch. She was accompanied by Miss Henrietta Bohre.

‘Historical’ Menus

The menu that each guest received gave a brief history of the Rochester Club, which is the oldest social club west of Albany, and told of the efforts that Mr. Bausch had given to strengthening the organization and bringing it to its present high place in the community’s life.

Mr. Bausch was presented a leather bound copy of the menu, upon which each guest inscribed his name.

The dinner for Mr. Bausch was inspired at the Rochester Club’s annual picnic last summer. Plans for the affair were perfected by a committee headed by Lee Richmond, which included L. W. Chapin, Carl S. Hallauer, Whiting B. Morse, William J. O’Hea, George R. Raines, Ernest C. Scofield, and Frank J. Smith. Charles C. (Doc) Beahan was toastmaster—and a talented one.
TRIBUTES TO EDWARD BAUSCH TESTIFY TO HIS FIRM’S ACHIEVEMENTS

Geneseans Honor His Research

By Roy Yerger

In the future of America and of civilization, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company with its unsurpassed mastery of light is a key industry.

And it is a key man in this key industry that the Society of the Genesee has chosen to honor at its annual banquet in New York City’s Hotel Commodore Monday night.

Edward Bausch, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, long has been ranked as one of Rochester’s foremost citizens. Not only is business eminence his. He helped organize the Institute of Applied Optics at the University of Rochester, on whose River Campus stands a physics building in honor of John Jacob Bausch and Henry Lomb. He has been a moving spirit in the Community Chest; the Rochester School for the Deaf knows his generosity. Testament to his active life is the number of his clubs, Country Club of Rochester, Genesee Valley Club, Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester Club, Rochester Athletic Club, the Germania Bowling Club.

The business which Edward Bausch has helped build on the bank of the Genesee is of towering import. Bausch & Lomb is alone in America in its mastery of light. The optic lenses it produces bring stars within the range of man’s vision and open up the wonderland of the atom; they serve to conquer disease, analyze metals, steer ships and shape the world’s destiny.

The honors which the Society of the Genesee will heap next week upon Edward Bausch will be a well-merited tribute born to the man’s long life of achievement and to the triumphant service of his company to the world.

It may be that many in Rochester do not grasp the full significance of the $50,000,000 enterprise to which William Bausch has devoted his life.

Spectacles, binoculars, opera glasses, telescopes, microscopes and reading glasses are all well-publicized Bausch & Lomb manufactures. Yet the firm inventories the staggering total of 17,000 specialized products, most of which never can gain popular renown. Normally, Bausch & Lomb has on hand about 16,000 different orders, many of these for instruments of which they sell only a half dozen a year.

The metalloscope is an instrument of vital importance, but hardly a familiarly Bausch & Lomb product to the man in the street. It is used by such concerns as the United States Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Canadian Pacific Railways, and General Motors to determine the crystalline content of their steels and whether or not the carbon has been dissolved.

This metalloscope, together with the industrial electrometer produced by Bausch & Lomb, can analyze metals more accurately than can chemistry. It can, for instance, discover traces of manganese in steel that would have eluded the chemist entirely. Thus Bausch & Lomb contributes to the structural soundness of skyscrapers and railroads and all the multitudinous works of man in which steel is used.

Above is one of Bausch & Lomb’s less known instruments—the contour projector. It is of incalculable value in many industries, for it throws on the screen the outline of minute objects magnified many times. Here, for instance, one may discern the slightest imperfections in the thread of a tiny screw, for the jagged outline of the thread appears on the screen as giant saw-teeth. Lower is Edward Bausch himself; president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, who will be guest of honor at the dinner of the Society of the Genesee in New York next Monday. Mr. Bausch, renowned as the pioneer in the development of precision microscopes at reasonable prices and a scientist who built his first microscope at the age of 14, is shown looking into one of his firm’s latest and most accurate instruments.

World Gains By Bausch Products

Then there is the contour projector, by which the outlines of tools, dies, gears, teeth, screw threads, and any number of items can be thrown on a screen and their accuracy checked to within 1/1,000,000 of an inch.

Contour projectors are used by all large automobile concerns, by American Can to determine the accuracy of sealing mechanisms, by Western Electric to make telephone plugs fit neatly, by Henry Ford, A. C. Spark Plugs, and a hundred others.

And then there is the matter of reflectors. Bausch & Lomb has equipped almost every movie studio in America with these instruments, all the airfields, all the battleships, all the coast defense system. They make about half the nation’s movie projection lenses, all the optical mechanisms for the talkies. Their balopticons have entered nearly every high school and college in the land.

Their analytical instruments are invading the textile, ceramic, and food industries; drugs are being analyzed by indices of refraction in special Bausch & Lomb refractometers; Bausch & Lomb saccharimeters are used by the government and importers of sugar to determine the amount of sugar in a given solution; Bausch & Lomb instruments cater to jewelers and the manufacturers of ball bearings.

And from time to time, Bausch & Lomb makes for an individual scientist a new instrument to accomplish his own particular research. If the project is one of service to mankind, Bausch & Lomb never hesitates, though development of the instrument may take years and its cost may be great. Often only one of such an instrument ever is sold, and that at a handsome loss to Bausch & Lomb; but the world is benefited.

It is extraordinary labor that goes on in the Bausch & Lomb plants in Rochester—labor more minute than the work of ants and as painstaking.

For test purposes, Bausch & Lomb workmen can grind glass to within minus 1/1,000,000 of an inch, a dimension one-tenth of a wave-length of light. In doing this, they pass beyond the limits
of ordinary mechanics and step into the world of miracles for two pieces of glass which slide into a metal frame. Behind them, no disturbing color fringes.

A watchmaker thinks well of a watch machined to within 1-10,000 of an inch; the lens of the microscope must be accurate to within 1-1,000,000. Behind it are placed six or eight other lenses, the largest about the size of a dime. They are all just as accurate and must be perfectly centered and held in place by a diamond-machined metal nose piece.

Another vast field of Bausch & Lomb is the manufacture of spectacle lenses. Theirs is the development of Orthogon bifocal lens which, while the two lenses is practically invisible, affords much sharper vision and allows no disturbing color fringes.

For spectacle lenses of such excellence and clarity is an achievement in science an achievement in distribution engineering is possible here, where the one's glasses are broken in San Francisco or Melbourne, Australia, a local optician can duplicate the lenses. When one considers the millions and millions of possible lens combinations, it is indeed a feat to provide opticians with precision equipment and lens stocks that permit prompt filling of any order.

It is difficult to overestimate the role cheap, accurate microscopes have played in the war on disease; it is difficult to overestimate the importance of restoring normal sight to hosts of persons, including many of the world's leaders in every field. Bausch & Lomb, under leadership of Edward Bausch, has pioneered in bestowing on both these boons on humanity. It is to be in public acknowledgment of the benefits Mr. Bausch and his organization have conferred on humanity that the Society of the Crippa will have him as honorary guest this year.

Edward Bausch's Life Devoted to Increasing Man's Control over Vision and Time

As a boy, the son of the founder of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, young Edward Bausch divided his interests between music, of which he was particularly fond, and the activities of his father's shop. In the early days he assisted the partners in the manufacture of hard rubber spectacle frames for which he composed a waltz, he studied Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn; he became, in the latter years of an impressive boyhood, passionately interested in the possibilities of the microscope, a new and wonderful instrument about which his father often talked for hours.

In 1871, Edward Bausch entered Cornell University and he turned to optical business when he was graduated four years later. Beginning his business career the year of his graduation, he entered earnestly into the development of microscopes, a department of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. Bausch & Lomb was then begun. Under the guidance of an experienced German designer and computer, Edward Bausch and his brother Henry, did all of the optical work for a company exhibiting microscopes for the International Exposition in Philadelphia in June, 1876, and continued this work for many years.

Adversity still pursued him. At one point, when the business was on the verge of closing out, he managed to borrow a small but sustaining sum of money from Bausch & Lomb, a recently returned veteran of the Civil War, and with Bausch as a partner, the business was given a fresh start. It was a humble venture in the early years, but the indefatigable spirit of the two pioneered the company through years of varying fortune to an ultimate and magnificent success.

Microscope Interests

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Edward Bausch was sent to take charge of the exhibit and spent several months in Philadelphia. This gave him an opportunity for a wide acquaintance among visitors, microscopists, and also to study the conduct and performance of instruments sent out by firms in the leading European countries. Another great advantage was the opportunity to see the developments and operations of machinery, all of which was to be of great benefit to him in his later career. He also had charge of Professor William H. Rogers Ruling Machine, which adjusted the firm's exhibit, and here acquired experience in making rulings on glass.

Early Demand Slight

To get a broader picture of conditions of that day, it must be remembered that there were no laboratories in either the educational or industrial institutions in the sense in which we know them today. The leading so-called microscopists throughout the country owned the instruments which the students used and the practice of requiring students in some of the leading medical schools to purchase their own microscopes only then had its beginning. Because of this the demand for instruments was very limited and the production exceeded the demand. This fact, coupled with the fact of the financial collapse in the early days, assisted the partners in the manufacture of hard rubber spectacle frames to be in the business of making lenses for a time.

During these early years Edward Bausch made repeated trips to the eastern states to obtain contact with the leading scientists and to exhibit the products being made at the factory. In 1878, Edward Bausch married Matilda G. Morrell of Syracuse and Mrs. Edward Bausch went to Boston on a trip that began a honeymoon with business.

Dr. Holmes Helps

For some time the company had noticed an increasing sale of microscopes in and around Boston. When Mr. Bausch and his bride reached that city, they formed a field office there and had the opportunity of entering into the field business for a time of their own. They were very successful in this field and the company became known as the leading manufacturer of microscopes.

The company has been growing steadily since then and has become one of the largest in the world. The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company now has a factory in Rochester and a branch office in New York City. The company has also established agencies in other cities throughout the United States and abroad.

Edward Bausch has held many important positions in the company and is at present president. He has been a member of the board of directors for many years and has given much time and energy to the development of the company's business.

Edward Bausch is a man of great ability and is highly respected by those who know him. He is a man who has been successful in all that he has undertaken and has given much to the community in which he lives. He is a man who has never forgotten the good fortune that has come to him and has been willing to share it with others.
outstanding events of our lives."
Meeting Dr. Holmes, Mr.
Bausch learned one of the rea
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the Genesee, ye?, nnrl the entire j
Mr. the Foricty of
Henry W. Clune
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advancement
itself."
Civilization.

Heads Edison Defended
Later, in 1878, while attending his first an-
ual meeting of the Association for the Ad-
cavance of Science, at St. Louis, Mr. Bausch
met an old ar-

kind of
over a
time,
he
was
engaged
for
many
years.

In this work separate experi-
mental room, in which trust-
worthy employees were placed
to carry out new processes,
build machines, and invent
methods, were required. Some
of these new machines required
years of study and trial, but in
time the entire method of
production was transformed
and many of the methods introduced
in this experimental era have been continued without change. Others have been generally adopted
by producers of precision
instruments.

Gains Recognition
A recognized leader in the optical
business, Mr. Bausch was made vice-president of
the Bausch & Lomb Company in
1899. He was considered at that
time a leading microscopist and
inventor. Much of his time was
spent in preparing us on new
scientific study and lecturing to
various groups of scientific men
throughout the United States.
In presenting him with his
loving cup, Morris Earle, spokes-
man for the photographic dealers
assembled for a confer-
ce called at the Bausch &
Lomb plant in 1903, said, 
"Edgar
Bausch was the
in
tegrity, honesty and honor that
is in the photographic world.

In 1883 the Bausch &
Lomb Company, while making,
photographic lenses and this
was followed by the Iris Dia-

trophotography, with its
later improvements, was the
basis of all photographic
shutters from that time until
the present. Much has
been brought about the first
personal
contact between Edward Bausch
and a man who would be able
to result in close and harmon-
ous operations for many years,
and which gradually resulted in
more recognized in photography. The invention
of new types of microscopes and new
photographic lenses, and the
advances made in the fields
of the science of microscopical
photography, were all
improvements that have bene-
thoughtful of the men who
have been a part of the
advances that have been
made in this important field.

In the 80's the influx of Eu-
pean instruments became a
serious problem. "The
work of this period, we are
informed, was entirely done by
skilled manual labor, and since
European wages were much
er than in America, the
modern machine methods must
be applied if the firm was to
remain competitive. This
was the period for the
"building up," as it may be
called, of the American
industry which, he said, was doing a splendid
work in the field of science.

Works with Eastman
In 1883 the Bausch &
Lomb Company
began to

American Photography Public
In 1898 he received the
honorary degree of Master of Arts
from the University of Rochester.
In 1926 he became president of
the Bausch & Lomb Optical
Company, a position which he
now holds.

The influence of the
business which Mr. Bausch heads
touches continu-
sous lines of human
activity. More than a great
industrial plant, it is a great institu-
tion for the advancement—the
perpetuation of civilization.

To realize this thoroughly
one might attempt to visualize a
modern world suddenly deprived
of all optical instruments and
device. We would be instantly
precipitated into the Dark Ages
of medical research, so utterly de-
pendent upon the microscope,
To the lack of its
critical use, the microscope; railroad
transportation, dependent
upon the use of the
microscope. The results of all
electrical projects would have
to be abandoned. The size of
the world was seriously
attacked. "On the whole
would amount to the

Time Control Vital
To make the first proof of
this premise it must be well
to consider, and the
over of most of our modern
institutions on

American
Photography
Public

By Henry W. Clune
One of the many modern spectacle styles made by Bausch & Lomb today. Unlike the old-fashioned kind, modern eyewear enhances one's personal appearance.

A modern photomicrographic outfit, used by metallographers in the development of metals and their various alloys.
A modern Bausch & Lomb research microscope, shown in use by Dr. William Welch of Johns Hopkins University at a recent convention of The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The first microscope made by Bausch & Lomb, over fifty years ago. The costume and the glasses are typical of the period.
GENESEEANS' GUEST OF HONOR BORN, ACHIEVED ON RIVER'S BANK

Edward Bausch Lived Close To Genesee

BY ROY YERGER

On the precipitous bank of the Genesee River, Edward Bausch was reared and there he has built the vast factories which are monument to his achievement in life.

So it is eminently fitting that Edward Bausch should be singled out for tribute by the Society to the Genesee, men and women who gather each year to enshrine in memory their youth in the Genesee Country.

Of the hundreds of notables who will banquet in the Hotel Commodore in New York City one week from tonight, there will be few in whose lives the Genesee River has flowed more intimately than in the life of their guest of honor.

Edward Bausch, president of the world-famed Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, was born Sept. 26, 1854. His father, John Jacob Bausch, and his mother, Barbara Zimmerman Bausch, established the family home in St. Paul Street, near Vincent Street. The boy grew to maturity there, within sight and sound of the stately stream. He played on its steep wooded banks in the summer, and in the winter he skated on the river ice. He learned to love the rocky gorge from the thundering upper falls to the lower.

Today the rickety old Vincent Street span has been replaced by the broad John Jacob Bausch Memorial Bridge, named in tribute to Edward Bausch's father. And on the east bank of the river is the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, a towering yet unselfish enterprise which in large measure is tribute to Edward Bausch himself.

REVELATION in Germany, cholera in Buffalo, and two fingers chopped from a man's right hand all helped shape the career of Edward Bausch.

When unrest and revolution rocked all Europe in the eventful year of 1848, John Jacob Bausch and Barbara Zimmerman were living in their native Wuertemberg. Here are photographs that portray the life of Edward Bausch. In the picture above he is shown (at the right) as he photographed an eclipse about 1900 outside the Bausch & Lomb plant in St. Paul Street. His assistant was the late George Hommel (left), then factory manager. 1, shows Edward Bausch at the age of 18, when he entered Cornell University, already having learned in his father's little shop a foundation in the optical science that was to be his life's work. 2, shows Edward Bausch at the age of 30, just after he had been granted his first patent—a patent which has been followed by 30 others as his research produced inventions. Even today he has two patents pending. 3, shows Edward Bausch at the age of 70, just before he was elected president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. 4, shows Edward Bausch as he is today at the age of 79, looking back on a long lifetime of achievement and looking ahead to a still greater future for his company. 5, shows Edward Bausch in his doctor's gown and cap as he received the honorary degree of L. D. from the University of Rochester in 1931.

Won Renown In World of Optics

In Germany. The stern repressions that followed the abortive uprisings drove them both, in company with a host of other intellectual Germans, to America in 1849.

In Buffalo, they met and were married. Dread cholera ravaged that city a year later and they fled to Rochester. Here John Jacob Bausch earned his living as a wood turner—until a mishap cost him two fingers on his right hand. He was impelled to return to the optical trade his elder brother had taught him.

First he opened an optical store in old Reynolds Arcade and in his spare time made spectacles and lenses. Young Edward often watched his father at work in the little one-room shop. Sometimes the boy would help, heating sheets of rubber on the family cook stove, then carrying the melting mass to the woodshed where his father with a hand press punched out hard-rubber spectacle frames.

Heating these rubber sheets was a responsible task, for a spoiled job meant serious financial loss to the Bausch family. Edward proved apt, and his father taught him lens work. At the age of 16 he constructed his first microscope, crudely copying an instrument made by Charles Spencer, the pioneer American builder of microscopes.

In Rochester, Edward Bausch attended a private school. Also he studied music and his life-long interest in the art was born. Not only did he play works of great masters but composed pieces for the piano. His Cascadilla Waltz, composed in 1871 during his first year in Cornell University, was published and dedicated to his parents.

EDWARD Bausch remembers the Civil War well. For one thing, Henry Lomb, who had lived with his family and was associated in the struggling optical business, marched off at President Lincoln's first call for volunteers and promptly won a captaincy.
And the war boom brought a quickened demand for optical instruments. The Bausch business expanded to quarters at Water and River streets. These gains were lost with the exception of hostilities: in 1865 Henry Lomb opened a sales branch in New York City, and by 1874 Bausch & Lomb was ready to erect a three-story factory building. Perhaps Edward Bausch had a voice in the choice of the Genesee River bank site where Bausch & Lomb plants ever since have been located.

Edward Bausch graduated from Cornell University in that year 1874 and entered his father's business. He had faith in the future, for he argued the advisability of putting a slate roof on the new factory building, contending that the plant would need additional stories to handle its volume of business. The slate roof was put on, but in 1882 it was removed and extra floors were added.

The elder Mr. Bausch and Captain Lomb long had been ambitious to enter the field of higher optics, and in the fall of 1875, they began production of microscopes under guidance of an experienced German designer. When the Centennial Exposition opened in Philadelphia in 1876, they had a creditable display ready.

Edward Bausch spent three months in Philadelphia in charge of this exhibit, meeting scientists from all over the world and studying rival instruments of European manufacture. Here he conceived the ambition he has so well realized—bringing the microscope out of the few laboratories into the many; to produce good microscopes on a large scale at low prices.

In 1876, there were only 15 microscopes in the country, each made to order at almost prohibitive cost. Today, Bausch & Lomb has produced a quarter of a million microscopes. The instrument they list at a price of $100 comprises 1,300 parts, some of which are contrived to a degree of precision beyond any other man mad element. Henry Ford himself has calculated it would cost him $30,000 to build one similar instrument in his Detroit shops.

Yet this miracle was not achieved without struggle and trial. Bausch & Lomb company lost money on its first microscopes. There were anxious months and years. Through it all, Edward Bausch himself might have been traveling about the country to obtain contacts with leading scientists and immerse himself in research at many.

In 1883, Edward Bausch was granted a patent on a microscope illuminating device. It was the first of the two or three dozen inventions which Bausch, himself will celebrate in 1888. He contrived the famed iris diaphragm shutter, which, later improvements, still is the basis of all photographic shutters. This invention brought personal contact between him and the late George Eastman and for decades the two Rochester men worked together in fostering popular photography.

Today one of Mr. Bausch's closest friends is William G. Ritter, Mr. Eastman's successor as head of Kodak.

It is astounding to consider what the development of optical science has meant to the world. In 1876, the aura of the scientist was more often fatal than not. Cheap abundant microscopes, the fulfillment of Edward Bausch's dream, have changed all that.

Today nobody dies from the infection of a finger amputation. There is no yellow fever and no Asiatic cholera on this continent. Preventive research has achieved vast progress in hundreds of other diseases—for thousands of scientists, granted a patent on a microscope, have been studying these diseases.

Eyeglasses, lenses are one of Bausch & Lomb's chief products. Without spectacles some of the world's greatest men would be grooping in half blindness and their talents forever undeveloped. Astronomy, metallurgy, engineering, surveying, military and naval operations—all are utterly dependent on optical science.

The man who has fostered such contributions to civilization assumes the stature of a public benefactor. In the case of Edward Bausch, such tribute is all the more deserving, for his associates in Bausch & Lomb think that never has he asked the question which is the yardstick of most manufacturers:

"Will this new invention, this new product, return to the company a profit?"

Instead Edward Bausch has ever guided the pursuits of his company by this creed:

"Will this new device serve mankind? If so, we will produce it."

Edward Bausch, 83... Enjoys 'Bit of Golf'

Edward Bausch, chairman of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company Board, is 83 years old today.

A family dinner to celebrate the event is planned in his home 633 East Avenue. On the eve of his 83rd birthday, Mr. Bausch declared, "I don't intend to tie up my health and still be able to enjoy a "bit of golf."

Bausch Rounds Out His 83rd Year

Still able to enjoy a game of golf, Mr. Bausch was put to work when he muffs a shot—Edward Bausch, chairman of the board of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company—wouldn't celebrate his 83rd birthday tomorrow.

A family dinner is planned to celebrate the event at his home, 633 East Avenue. He is in the best of health, he said today.

Bausch's Round-Out His 83rd Year

Still able to enjoy a game of golf, Mr. Bausch was put to work when he muffs a shot—Edward Bausch, chairman of the board of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company—wouldn't celebrate his 83rd birthday tomorrow.

A family dinner is planned to celebrate the event at his home, 633 East Avenue. He is in the best of health, he said today.

Guiding Genius of Lens Empire Recalls Early Days in City

Edward Bausch's boyhood wasn't all play.

Although he was sent to private schools and later to Cornell University, he spent many hours helping his father in his tiny optical shop.

Possibly for that reason this was just another day at the office for the chairman of the board of directors of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

But to hundreds of associates, friends and members of his family who called to congratulate him, it was his 83rd birthday anniversary.

Unobtrusive and almost shy, Mr. Bausch dislikes interviews. As a special concession to the occasion, he pushed back a ease of business correspondence on his desk for a half hour of reminiscence.

Traces Plant's Growth

Looking his hands comfortably back of his head of thick gray hair, Rochester's leading industrialist, Mr. Bausch traced the growth of the plant from a tiny room in the old Reynolds' Arcade, where his father carried on with two assistants, to the present mighty factory in St. Paul Street which serves more than 3,000 persons are employed.

The sole product of the original shop was an eyeglass with hard rubber rim, ground and fitted by hand.

Today no single catalog even lists all the 10,000 varied lines of optical instruments and supplies turned out by skilled craftsmen using the most modern machinery, much of it devised by Mr. Bausch himself.

"This very office," he said, "is just about on the site of the home in which I spent most of my boyhood."

The gorge beyond then was no clutter of gas tanks, smoke-spouting chimneys, garbage disposal plants and coal piles.

The River Beautiful

It was like a park or a beautiful country spot with trees going to the edge of the water which ran swift and clear. he went on.

"We swam and played Indian and roasted potatoes."

A family dinner to celebrate the event is planned in his home 633 East Avenue. On the eve of his 83rd birthday, Mr. Bausch declared, "I don't intend to tie up my health and still be able to enjoy a "bit of golf."

Recalls Circus Grounds

There's a junk pile there now," he sighed as a somewhat mournful smile spread over his face. "The earliest circuses that came to town used to play there."

After a few years the bowling club moved to the nearby alleys along the street.

"And there's a dry cleaning plant there," he lamented.

Many members of the old group now meet Wednesdays at the Rochester Club. Although the fixtures are more modern and luxurious they still stick to nine pins.

In the group are Carl Lomb, Will Bausch, Irv Winn, the Spiehlers, Adolph and Oscar, Jim Geson, Will Dreeshier and Dr. Frits Zimmer.

Mr. Bausch still likes golf, too. His summer was almost spoiled because his visit in Germany was so rainy he only got in three rounds. In his younger days Mr. Bausch circled 18 holes in the low 90's but he doesn't like to talk about his scores these days.

"It's as much fun as it ever was, though," he chuckled.

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Dr. Edward Bausch
Edward Bausch Personified as Ideal Industrialist

Edward Bausch, chairman of the board of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, has been singled out by George E. Sokolsky, noted author, lecturer and economist as the personification of the ideal, kindly, capable industrialist who helps to create the mighty wealth of the country.

Sokolsky, an ardent radical until converted to the American system of government by personal comparison of its bountiful fruits with the poverty and hardships of Europe under other regimes, drew a sympathetic sketch of Bausch and his achievements in an article entitled "Economic Royalist" printed in today's New York Herald-Tribune.

After a visit in Rochester Sept. 23 to address a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, Sokolsky wrote of his experiences and impressions as follows:

"I WENT up to Rochester the other day and found myself involved in an endurance contest with an 83-year-old economist of Bausches and Lambis and cousins and son-in-laws and whatever you want, work in the plant—which, in my opinion, is sound business and good sociology.

The day I was up in Rochester Edward Bausch had just come back from Europe. He had not been around in these parts when we did it together. Lots of old-time Germans work in that plant—the kind that were so pleasant before the war—the pretzel-eating and beer-drinking kind.

Well, we got onto a freight elevator—and out went the right hand of the operator. He was as old as Mr. Bausch. I should imagine, by the look of him, and he acted the equal. He shook hands. "How are you, Mr. Bausch? Glad to see you back."

And they smiled at each other. They were glad to be alive and working.

Edward Bausch is the son. Lots of Bausches and Lambis and cousins and son-in-laws and whatever you want, work in the plant—which, in my opinion, is sound business and good sociology.

Tailing the story in economic terms, John Jacob Bausch and Henry Lomb when they started possessed this capital: one had the knowledge of glass grinding; one was a mechanic. They also possessed energy, willingness to work, honesty and charity.

With these as assets, they created jobs for thousands of men, developed a national industry; built a reserve of wealth for the city in which they lived; made the United States free from imports for an essential item in the national defense.

A rather neat job, I call it. Edward Bausch is the son. Lots of Bausches and Lambis and cousins and son-in-laws and whatever you want, work in the plant—which, in my opinion, is sound business and good sociology.

Edward Bausch, 83-year-old chairman of the board of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, with Henry Ford and Dr. Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, has been selected for honors by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The society has announced the award of its distinguished service citation to Mr. Bausch and the award, bearing the quotation given above, will be made at the society's annual meeting in New York.

To Henry Ford will go the Holley medal, bearing the inscription, "For great and unique acts of an engineering nature that have accomplished a great and timely public benefit." Doctor Swasey, scientist, president of New York State Baptist Education Society and patron of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, will receive the Hoover medal.

Mr. Bausch at 83 still works at the plant daily. Among his inventions is one recently contrived with other members of the engineering staff, known as the "contour measuring projector." It is a combination microscope and projection apparatus with which the highly magnified image of small mechanical parts, tools and dies may be projected upon a screen for study and comparison. It is expected to simplify the task of measuring and showing the magnitude of error in the design of delicate machinery.

Mr. Bausch has been active in the optical industry since entering the service of the company in 1874, immediately after he left Cornell University.

In Charge of Exhibit

In 1876 he was in charge of the Bausch & Lomb exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial. He made many trips to Europe to study foreign methods of manufacturing optical equipment.

Mr. Bausch is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society and a member of the American Microscopical Society. He is a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Archiological Society of America, Rochester Engineering Society, Rochester Historical Society, American Society for the History of Science and the National Geographic Society.

He was active in the establishment of the Institute of Optics at the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute.
Engineers Plan Honor For Bausch

Edward Bausch, venerable Rochester inventor-scientist-industrialist, will receive the medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Tuesday night in the auditorium of the Engineering Building in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Bausch left for New York today. They will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in preparation for a round of dinners at which Mr. Bausch will be honored, prior to presentation of the medal Tuesday night.

James E. Gleason, president of the Gleason Works, will present the medal, honored on Mr. Bausch "For distinguished service in engineering and science."

Honor for Henry Ford

Henry Ford, Detroit industrialist and inventor, will receive a medal at the same meeting.

A group of Rochesterians, headed by Carl S. Hallauer, will leave Rochester for New York Monday night to attend the presentation meeting given by Mr. Hallauer in the Commodore Hotel preceding the meeting of the society.

Guest speakers: Mr. Bausch, Frank W. Lovejoy, president of Eastman Kodak Company; Dr. Gleason, Sol Heumann, president-treasurer of Keller-Heumann-Thompson Company, Inc.; Jeremiah G. Hickey, president of Hickey-Freeman Company; Carl L. Bausch, vice-president of Bausch and Lomb Optical Company; Joseph W. Gavett, Yates Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Rochester; Henry Kurtz, and Carl R. Bausch, president and treasurer of E. E. Bausch and Son Company.

Holds 40 Patents

Mr. Bausch, who at 83 goes to his office at the Bausch and Lomb plant daily, where he is chairman of the board, built his first microscope in 1872. He now has more than 40 patents issued in his name and others are pending.

Among the distinguished guests who will attend the presentation meeting are: Dr. W. S. Ladd, dean of Cornell Medical College; Dr. Maurice Holland of the National Research Council; Dr. Dunsin Riehl, editor of The American Physic Teacher; Dr. James P. Southall, professor of physics in Columbia University; Theodore J. A. Obrig, of Gall and Lembke Company, New York City; Dr. Clifford L. Treleaven of the department of physics, Columbia University; Reginald Gilmore, president of the

Edward Bausch, Active at 83, Sees America Lead in Optics

D. & C. DEC 2 1936

Energetically and mentally alert at 83, Edward Bausch yesterday in New York expressed the belief that America leads the world in precise craftsmanship as he added the medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to an imposing array of scientific honors.

The engineering award, presented in New York jointly to Henry Ford, was a reward for proving that German skill and patience, transmitted to America, can continue profitably to make bits of glass an eighth of an inch in diameter costing to within 1,000,000 of an inch.

Mr. Bausch, however, did not permit his questioner to remain long on the subject of scientific research.

He recalled Saturday's Army-Navy game, remarked about the record attendance of 100,000, and recalled another football game scheduled 82 years ago.

Rugby Game Banned

As president of Cornell University's Athletic Association, he had completed arrangements for a game to be played for England and invited students of the University of Michigan and his own alma mater who had been amusing themselves with a newly-developed American version of English rugby. The boys were ready to leave Ihaca for Cleveland when Cornell's president, Andrew D. White, informed young Bausch: "I will not permit 30 men to travel 400 miles merely to agitate the bag of wind."

Turning again to science, Mr. Bausch said: "It is my own belief that America leads the world today in precise craftsmanship while perhaps the best European work of that type is being done in England and at present. I visit Europe every year to study new developments in optical instruments."

At 14 Mr. Bausch himself built his company's first microscope and at 83 he works in his laboratory regularly on the design of new instruments.

Works on New Design

His latest work is the design of an instrument known as the "contour measuring projector," a combination microscope and projection apparatus with which the highly magnified image of small machine parts, tools and parts has been registered upon a screen for study and comparison.

Mr. Bausch is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Archeological Institute in America, Rochester Engineering Society, Rochester Historical Society, American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society and the National Geographical Society.

He was active in the establishment of the Institute of Optics as part of the physics department of the University of Rochester and the establishment of the Bausch and Lomb Physics Building at the University.

Another story on Page 1.
National Science Society Honors Edward Bausch

Dr. Edward Bausch, 83-year-old Rochester scientist, at his own university, Cornell.

The parent chapter of Sigma Xi, scientific society, last night conferred alumni membership upon Dr. Edward Bausch, an 83-year-old Rochester scientist, at his own university, Cornell.

The chairman of the board of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company was notified of the election, a signal honor for scientific achievement, today.

Best known for his invention of the iris diaphragm shutter which contributed greatly to the popularity of photography, Dr. Bausch is also noted in the optical industry for the construction of automatic grinding machinery which has cut the cost of optical parts and placed such instruments as the microscope within the reach of everyone.

Made Microscope at 14

Dr. Bausch constructed his first microscope when he was 14, and in 1875 was graduated from Cornell, where Sigma Xi was founded in 1884. Today there are 70 chapters in universities here and in Canada, with an active membership of 12,500, many of them distinguished men of science.

A pioneer in the field, Dr. Bausch has been identified with the optical industry for more than 60 years. He has more than 40 patents to his credit and is still active in his company’s research work. In 1914 he was awarded the medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for meritorious mechanical developments in the field of optics.

For 60 years Dr. Bausch has maintained close contact with workers in every field of science, thus bringing about construction of instruments made to requirements and often from their suggestions and aid. The Chamot chemical microscope and the Sharp research microscope he developed at the instance of Dr. E. M. Chamot and Dr. Lester W. Sharp of Cornell.

With the outbreak of the World War, the work of Dr. Bausch and his brother, William, was recognized when the National Research Council and the Naval Board found that experiments they had directed had resulted in the production of optical glass of suitable quality for fire control instruments, thus insuring America’s independence of Europe in production of that material.

Backs University Institute

Dr. Bausch’s interest in science has been further evidenced in his support of the Institute of Applied Optics, University of Rochester, and, by his contributions, with others, of the physics building at the university.

Dr. Bausch is one of a few alumni making important contributions to the advancement of science and human welfare who have been elected to Sigma Xi.

The society encourages original investigation in science, pure and applied, and among the more important of its functions are the maintenance of a fraternal spirit among scientists, holding of meetings for scientific discussion, and granting of fellowships.

Members are elected chiefly from among advanced and graduate students in scientific departments who have a high scholastic standing and have demonstrated unusual promise for ability in scientific investigation. Only five alumni memberships in Sigma Xi have been granted in the past 15 years.

Edward Bausch

Dr. and Mrs. Bausch were the guests today of President Edmund Ezra Day of Cornell and Mrs. Day.

Only five alumni memberships in Sigma Xi have been granted in the past 15 years.

Among the many achievements of the chairman of the board of Bausch & Lomb Optical Society is the invention of the iris diaphragm shutter, which spurred the popularity of photography.

Bausch Scientific Career Crowned by Sigma Xi Laurels

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Among the many achievements of the chairman of the board of Bausch & Lomb Optical Society is the invention of the iris diaphragm shutter, which spurred the popularity of photography.

IN CELEBRATION OF HIS EIGHTY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY Edward Bausch entertained informally at a cocktail party Monday afternoon at his home at East Ave. Here gathered a large number of relatives and friends to bring their felicitations and good wishes to one of Rochester’s first citizens.
Work of Dr. Bausch Gains Signal Honor
Of Scientific Society's Alumni Membership

Dr. Edward Bausch, who works just as hard today as he did when he was a young man, took time off from his work at the Bausch & Lomb Optical plant yesterday long enough to be informed that he had been named an alumni member of the Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society founded at Cornell.

Optical Firm's Board Chairman Still Active
In Research

Dr. Edward Bausch's work day was interrupted yesterday. The Rochester scientist was notified that Sigma Xi, national scientific society founded at Cornell University, had conferred an alumni membership upon him Tuesday night. It was only the fifth such membership conferred in the last 15 years.

However, the interruption didn't last long for the 83-year-old chairman of the board of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company was too busy working in the huge plant as he has been for most of his life.

Vision of Scientist

Glancing at the thriving St. Paul St. factory with its immense buildings, one might form a mental picture of the man who guides its thousands of workmen—an industrial tycoon, hidden in a large marble and glass office, knee deep in Persian rugs and unreachable behind a formidable array of secretaries.

But glancing at the scientist, Dr. Bausch, inventor of the diaphragm shutter, the Camot chemical microscope and countless other optical devices, the vision of a white-haired, tired scientist hummed over his latest creation in a dusty laboratory.

At a look at Dr. Bausch's office and the first impression wills like an orchid in the desert. It is plain, no larger nor smaller than a dozen other in an orderly row on the floor of the building, easily available from a common hallway for all business offices and nary a secretary in sight.

Adept at Bowling

Dr. Bausch himself dispels the second impression. He is tall and straight, with a springy step that belies his 83 years, with a firm handshake and quick humor in his conversation indicative of an interest in world affairs.

He is a board member in three banks and two other businesses besides Bausch & Lomb but, he would, rather talk about golf or better than that—bowling.

Sixty years ago Rochester's Germania Bowling Club was formed. Two charter members are alive, Dr. Bausch and his partner, Carl F. Lomb.

"My golf isn't so good anymore," Dr. Bausch admitted yesterday. "In fact, I'd hate to tell you the score of the last time I played, but bowling's different."

At 83, the scientist still bowls regularly and turns in good scores—as some of the younger members of the club have found to their sorrow.

He has been playing golf for more than 30 years. "Ever since I could afford it," is the way he explained it. When Dr. Bausch started playing there was only one course in the city and golf was looked upon as a "sissy" game.

Work Suits Interest

For the first fifty years of his life almost his sole interest was his work and he often broached into optical problems from 7 a.m. until 1 or 2 a.m. the following day.

But he has a word of advice to younger men who would follow in his footsteps.

"Work intensely at something you like, but take time out to relax and play a little," he explained. When his round reached 50, I wished I had done a little more relaxing."

Although he retired as president of the company about three years ago, Doctor Bausch comes to his office daily, prows through the many departments offering words of advice that solve many problems, stops for short chats with his hundreds of employees, most of whom he knows intimately, and works on some new optical developments.

Retire?

"What for?" he asked. "I'm having more fun now than I ever did. I can work on things I want to and relax when I feel like it."

Plan to Mark 60th Wedding Anniversary

Times-Union Oct 29, 1938

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bausch of East Avenue who will celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary with a dinner Monday for 650 members of the Early Settlers Club of the Bausch and Lomb Company, at Oak Hill Country Club. The occasion will also mark Mr. Bausch's 65th year with the company.

A double celebration will take place on Monday night when Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bausch of East Ave. will celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary.

The affair which will be held at the Oak Hill Country Club will be in the form of a dinner for the members of the Early Settlers Club of the Bausch and Lomb Company of which Mr. Bausch is chairman of the Board of Directors. Wives of the club members, members of the families of Mr. and Mrs. Bausch and a few intimate friends will attend.

The affair will also mark Mr. Bausch's 65th year with the company.

Wished to be surrounded by those early members of the company who have walked with them through the years of business development.

The Early Settlers Club has the distinction of being one of the oldest, as well as one of the largest organizations of its kind in America. Unlike many industrial employees organizations, employees become eligible to membership only after having completed 25 years of continuous service. Membership at present is 380 with an average service record of 35 years. Present officers of the club are: President, Cari Wittig; vice-president, John Gast; secretary, John Sabel, and treasurer, Henry Krause.

A reception will precede the dinner which will be served at 7:30 p.m.
Host Cuts Anniversary Cake

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bausch cut cake presented by staff of Oak Hill Country Club at celebration of the couple's 60th wedding anniversary. Nine hundred guests attended the fete.

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Friends of Bausch's Fete Couple

At Dinner of Early Settlers Club

A "few" friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bausch of East Avenue went out to Oak Hill Country Club last night to join in celebration of the couple's 60th wedding anniversary.

Tables for the dinner occupied all available space on the main floor and balcony; automobiles of the well-wishers formed a continuous line on the country club road from 6:30 to 7:30, and when all the diners were seated they numbered 900.

It was a triple celebration—observation of Mr. and Mrs. Bausch's anniversary, annual dinner of the Early Settlers Club of the Bausch & Lomb Company, of which Mr. Bausch is chairman, and celebration of his 65th year with the company.

Clubhouse Jammed

Of the 900 guests, 60 were from out of town, more than 800 were club members and their families and the rest business and social associates and neighbors.

The clubhouse literally was jammed when Mr. and Mrs. Bausch arrived. They paused long enough in the corridor to allow photographers to "shoot" pictures before being escorted into the chrysanthemum-decorated ballroom by Carl S. Hallauer, company president. The 900 guests delivered an ovation.

At conclusion of the dinner a three-foot high cake was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Bausch in behalf of the country club staff. This was followed by presentation of a leatherbound book containing the autographs of the Settlers Club members, a desk set, tendered by Dr. Carl Huber in behalf of the Germania Bowling Club, and 60 roses, given by Mrs. Eva Frank, representing women of the club. Carl Wittig, club president, presented the autograph book. A congratulatory speech in behalf of the company's affiliated distributors was given by Reed McIntyre of Philadelphia.

Worked in Factory

A native of Rochester, Edward Bausch worked in the factory founded by his father, John Jacob Bausch, before going to Cornell University. While at school he met Matilda Morrell of Syracuse, the present Mrs. Bausch. Graduating from Cornell in 1857, Bausch then re-entered the optical company and began experimenting on construction of microscopes. His father died in 1905 at the age of 91. Edward, having taken over presidency of the firm a few years before, continued in that capacity until his retirement several years ago.

The Settlers Club was organized in 1916 with a membership of 250. It has distinction of being the oldest as well as one of the largest organizations of its kind in America. Employes become eligible to membership only after having completed 25 years of continuous service. Present officers are: President, Wittig; vice-president, John Gast; secretary, John Sabel, and treasurer, Henry Krause.