


MUELLER Record

SUMMER 1972

ILLINOIS

*Land of Lincoln
Home of Mueller Co.
Host to AWWA
1972*



A look at the past, present and future

MUELLER Record

SUMMER 1972

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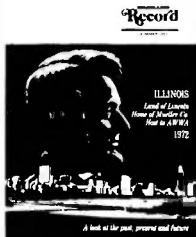
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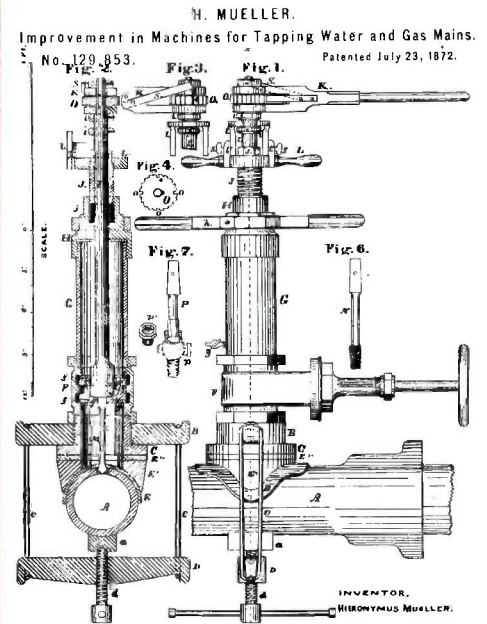
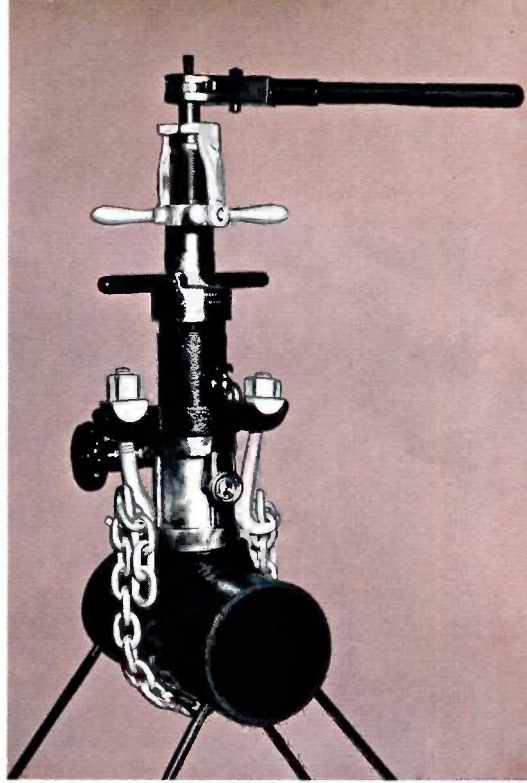
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*Joe Penne
Editor*



About the cover:

The historic legacy of Lincoln combines with the dynamic activity of Chicago to present the 1972 Annual American Water Works Association Conference.



One of the early, second generation tapping machines (left) that evolved from Hieronymus Mueller's hundred year old design. Today's Mueller B-100 Tapping Machine still employs the dual chamber concept of the original machine.

Come and see why a 100-year old idea holds the key to the future in water distribution systems



The inventive spark of Mueller Co. founder Hieronymus Mueller fostered a succession of water works distribution system innovations that has led to the industry's broadest line.

It is particularly significant that Illinois should host the American Water Works Association Annual Conference this year. 1972 marks the 100th anniversary of a patent granted to an Illinois resident which has had, and continues to have far reaching effects on the water works industry.

The patent was for a Water Tapper, granted July 23, 1872 to Hieronymus Mueller, founder of the then 15-year old H. Mueller Manufacturing Co. Although Mr. Mueller had been appointed city plumber for Decatur a year earlier, this invention initiated the company's manufacturing efforts for water systems and spawned a succession of new and better machinery, products and methods to help water works men do the fundamental job of supplying pure water to the nation. This single

machine and the interest it generated in 1872 has led to the broadest line for the industry in 1972.

Historical Background

Prior to his appointment as plumber for the city of Decatur, Mr. Mueller had established a reputation for craftsmanship as a gunsmith. Although water works were being built primarily to supply water to industry, and only incidentally for fire protection and domestic uses, he saw a possibility of increasing his business by adding plumbing to his line.

At this time, there were only about 200 water works in the United States and plumbers were located principally in those communities. A plumbing shop in Decatur was an entirely new venture and involved a rather large risk because the demand

for water service by the citizenry was uncertain.

When Mr. Mueller began making service connections to mains the method was uncertain and inefficient. A simple drilling frame called a "crow" was attached to the main and used to support an exposed drill. The main was drilled until the point of the drill penetrated the inside wall of the main. Then a drive corporation

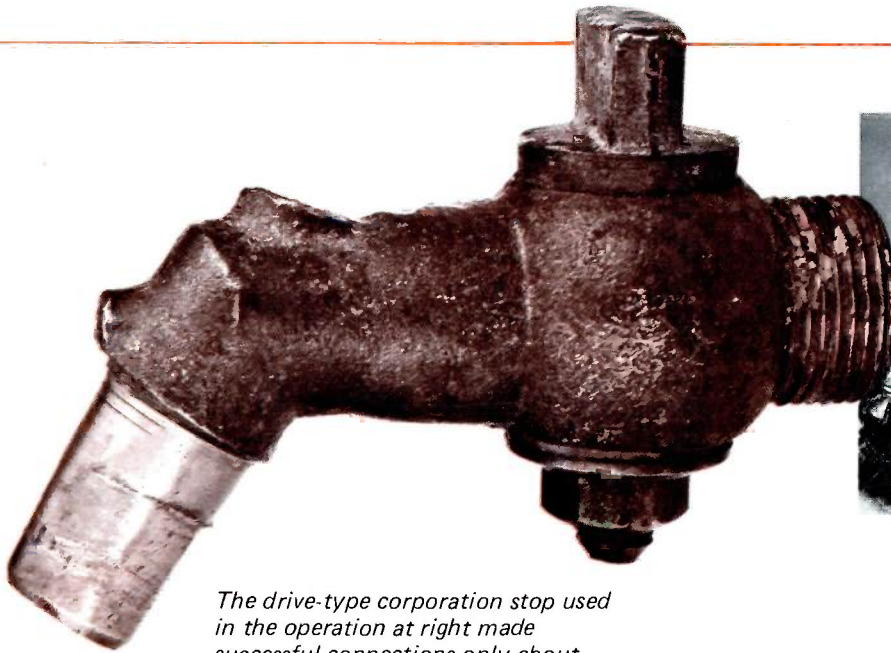
The many drawbacks, uncertainties and soakings of this method inspired Mr. Mueller to think about a better way to make more dependable service connections, culminating in his revolutionary tapping machine. The Mueller Water Tapper provided, as he stated in his application for the patent, "... an improvement in machines for tapping water mains when they are under pres-

the stop inserted and screwed into the main.

The dual chamber concept and basic operating principle of Mr. Mueller's original invention have remained unchanged for 100 years, although advancing technology has led to many mechanical and materials refinements.

Machine Refinements

Through the past century, the



The drive-type corporation stop used in the operation at right made successful connections only about half the time, and those were of questionable permanence.



Service connections weren't always quick and easy to make. Prior to Mr. Mueller's tapping machine, workmen had to partially drill the main and then try to drive the corporation stop securely into place with a hammer. A dousing was the inevitable result.

stop was inserted in the partially drilled hole and struck a sharp blow to break through the remaining web of metal and wedge the tapered inlet of the stop in the drilled hole securely and pressure tight.

This was a tricky procedure at best and resulted in as many failures as successful connections. Even when an installation was made successfully, its permanence was highly questionable. Both successful and unsuccessful installations served to soak the installer and waste considerable water.

sure and so arranged that only the amount of water the machine holds will be wasted, and that the operator shall not get wet." His original design called for a dual chamber machine where the lower chamber could be isolated from the upper chamber by a valve. Water pressure could thus be confined in the lower chamber, permitting removal of the upper chamber. Then the tapping tool could be removed from the boring bar and replaced by a corporation stop, the upper chamber replaced, the valve opened and

machine has been steadily improved. For example, the original machine used a screw clamp and two hinged rods for clamping the machine to the main, and a double-disc type of gate valve as a control means. In 1882 the screw clamp had been changed to a chain with threaded attachments for tightening, and the gate valve was replaced by a flop valve to eliminate a trapped chip problem. More than 10 years later, a new tapping machine was designed to answer requests of many water works men and plumbers

for a machine that was more compact and lighter in weight than the original. The new machine was named the "Columbia" in honor of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

Various modifications were made through the years, particularly in the type of valve used. In 1917, the company introduced its "B" Machine, a new machine which combined all of the best features of the various preceding models. For 40 years the "B" Machine was the standard of the industry, until in its centennial year, 1957, Mueller Co. introduced the B-100 Machine which today serves as the most efficient, effective way to make service connections.

Continuing Leadership in Water Distribution System Engineering
While Hieronymus Mueller's tapping machine has an interesting history, its main significance lies in its ultimate effect on the inventor, his company and the entire water works industry. An observation by one of his sons, "This tapping machine became the turning point in the life work of our father. The entire aim and purpose of his business was des-

tined to become the production of brass goods for plumbing, water and gas," has proven to be remarkably accurate. Dating from the time of this invention, the efforts of Mr. Mueller and his growing company were channeled more and more into serving the water and gas industries.

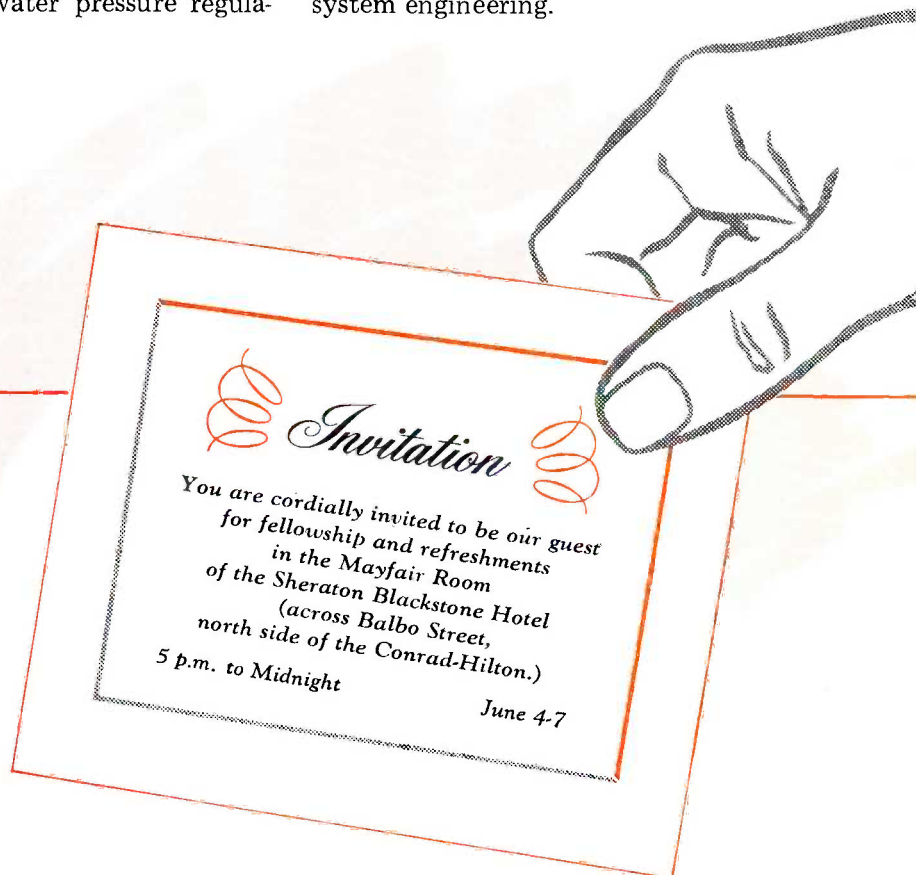
Moreover, the positive response of water works men to Mr. Mueller's invention encouraged further new product endeavors. The then fledgling water works industry had found a man and a company that could combine firsthand knowledge of their problems with engineering knowhow to make their jobs easier. The strong rapport that grew between Mueller and the water works people inspired an innovative drive within the company which led from one invention to another. An early list of new product ideas the company introduced includes improved water pressure regula-

tors, new machine-installable corporation stops, the "Mueller thread," the introduction of thin walled copper tubing and a line of fittings to use with it, and many others.

Today, four Mueller plants in the United States and two in Canada produce thousands of items used in the control and distribution of water and gas, ranging in size from a tiny gas stop weighing a few ounces to a nine-ton 48-inch gate valve. New products are planned, developed, tested and introduced at a rate far faster than Hieronymus Mueller could have imagined. But each and every Mueller product innovation, whether old, new or yet to come, can trace its beginnings back 100 years to one man's inventiveness and the ability and desire of the company he founded to provide continuing leadership and progress in water distribution system engineering.

AWWA '72

The Mueller Co. exhibit at the 1972 AWWA Conference features a look at the past, present and future of the water works industry. A highlight of the exhibit is a display on the evolution of the drilling and tapping machine. Other products that can help solve your present day water distribution problems will be on display plus a substantiated pledge of continuing leadership in water distribution system engineering in years to come.



A visit to the Land of Lincoln



Drinking fountain behind Lincoln's home in Springfield.

Tears reportedly could be seen on the face of Abraham Lincoln as he spoke of “the sadness of this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return.”

Lincoln spoke these words to the citizens of Springfield, Illinois, as he left for Washington to assume the Presidency. He returned to his beloved Springfield about four years later as the assassinated president of a divided country.

This seldom heard quote indicated the tremendous influence life in the Springfield area had upon Lincoln and why, today, the city is the capitol of Lincoln Land as well as the site of the capitol of Illinois — “Land of Lincoln.”

No U. S. president has been so often preserved in stone or metal as Lincoln, but in addition to Lincoln’s statuary in Springfield, the area abounds with restored, rebuilt or retained shrines, relating to Lincoln as the student, storekeeper, lawyer, husband, father, legislator, politician and president. Lincoln “became of age” here and thousands of visitors from all over the world follow the Lincoln trails here to catch glimpses of his past. From

the restored village of New Salem where Lincoln worked as a youth to the tomb that brought him back to Springfield to stay, the presence and power of Lincoln are felt.

From their first home in Kentucky, the Thomas Lincoln family moved to Indiana and then in the spring of 1830, when Abe was 21, the Lincolns came to Illinois and first settled on the banks of the Sangamon River near Decatur. The days of Lincoln are recalled here through the development of this site. The Lincoln courthouse in Decatur is a reminder of his days of practicing law in Macon County. In Decatur, Lincoln was first endorsed as a presidential candidate and many statues and commemorative marks are there for visitors to see.

In 1831, Abe began life on his own in New Salem, about 20 miles from Springfield. In New Salem, he changed from a gangling, raw-boned youth with no

deputy county surveyor. He lost his first bid for the state legislature in 1832 but two years later he won the election and then moved to Springfield in 1837 to begin his practice of law.

The six years that Lincoln spent in New Salem almost encompass the town’s brief history. Two years after he left, the county seat was established in nearby Petersburg and the village slowly faded. In 1906 first interest was shown in the New Salem site and in 1918 the land was transferred to the State of Illinois and a year later it became a state park. Restoration began in the 1930s and today there are 12 timber houses, the Rutledge Tavern, 10 shops, stores, industries and a school reproduced and furnished as schools were in the 1830s. To add to the re-living of the period, there are demonstrations of pioneer activities such as candle dipping, rail splitting, wool spinning, blacksmithing and folk singing.



Just a few blocks from the Lincoln home are the offices and federal court where Mr. Lincoln practiced law for 15 years.



From the Great Western Depot Lincoln left Springfield and Central Illinois to become president of the United States. This restored structure is another of the many sites visitors from all over the world seek out as they follow the trail of Lincoln.

purpose, to become a man of objectives as he embarked upon a career, eventually studying law. His first years here were not great successes, however, failing as a partner in a general store, and then working as postmaster and

When Lincoln moved to Springfield, he entered law practice and his restored offices can now be visited in downtown Springfield. You can pleasantly retrace Lincoln’s steps from his office to his home five blocks away.

Lincoln's political life began in the area and so did his married life. After one broken engagement and another broken and mended, he married Mary Todd in 1842, who remains a most controversial figure. In 1844, he bought a home at Eighth and Jackson streets for \$1,500 and the Lincoln family lived there until they moved to Washington.

Through the efforts of local citizens, the Lincoln home was retained and for many years has been a favorite spot of visitors. Many of the original furnishings of the home can be seen throughout the conducted tours and the warmth of the house that still remains reflects some of Lincoln's most pleasant years. Made of na-

during the next five years this area around the house will be restored to look as it did during Lincoln's time.

From the Lincoln home it is an easy walk back to downtown Springfield, a mall and the restored state capitol whose halls once echoed to the footsteps of Lincoln, U. S. Grant and Stephen Douglas.

When Lincoln was first elected to the legislature the capitol was many miles south of Springfield in Vandalia. In 1837 Lincoln and eight of his associates from Sangamon County persuaded the rest of the legislators to move the capitol to Springfield and finally in 1853 construction was completed on the building. This struc-

against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided."

He did not campaign actively for the presidency in 1860, but during the period between his nomination in May and the election in November he spent much of his time in the governor's office in the old capitol and after his election that office became his headquarters until he left for Washington.

Civil War General Ulysses S. Grant had an early link with the old capitol too. His first Civil War assignment was as a clerk in the Illinois adjutant general's office.

After the state government moved out of the old capitol the county purchased the building and it became the Sangamon County Courthouse. During the 1920s a national surge of interest arose to strengthen the memory of Lincoln and work was begun to restore some of the sites related to his past, including the old capitol. Finally in 1962 the State bought the old capitol and restoration began in 1966 when the dolomite blocks on the exterior and the pillars were removed, numbered and stored at the state fairgrounds. The interior was reconstructed, a 450-car parking garage was installed beneath the area, the 3,330 pieces of stone were replaced one-by-one to complete the outside, and the interior was furnished as authentically as possible, including a number of original pieces. The building was dedicated in December, 1968 and has been one of Springfield's most popular attractions ever since.

Even the depot where Lincoln said his farewells to Springfield and boarded a train for Washington and the presidency has become an attraction here. The depot has been restored as it existed



Current capitol of the State of Illinois, "Land of Lincoln".



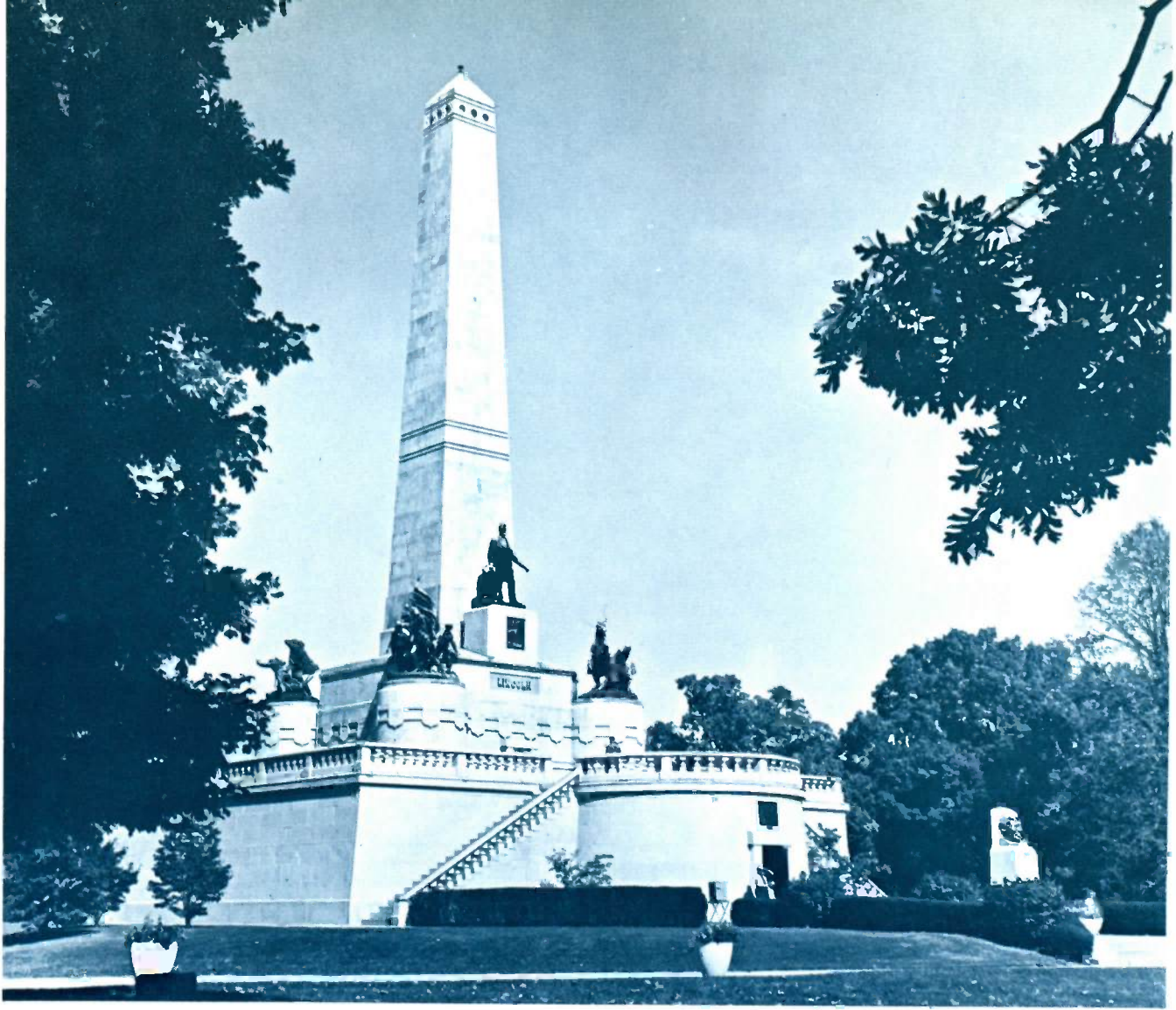
The Hall of Representatives in the Old State Capitol has been restored in flawless authenticity to the point you can almost hear Lincoln delivering his "House Divided" address.

tive hardwoods, the house has a frame and floors of oak, with laths of hand-split hickory. Today the shutters are again painted green, and the house has a lightly tinted brown coat of paint.

This house and a surrounding four-block area were designated a National Historic Site in August, 1971 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and

ture was used by the state until 1876 when the present capitol was completed.

Lincoln served in the old capitol as a legislator, tried more than 200 cases before the Supreme Court, and later addressed a number of political and civic meetings there. The most famous of these speeches was delivered in 1858 when he said: "A house divided



The most visited Lincoln site in the area is the tomb of the assassinated president. Entombed with Mr. Lincoln are Mrs. Lincoln and three of their four sons.

on February 11, 1861, as a memorial and offers another opportunity to share firsthand the life of Lincoln.

A little more than four years after he left, a train brought Lincoln back to Springfield for burial. The impressive tomb in which the 16th president, Mrs. Lincoln and three of their four sons are buried is probably the most visited of the Lincoln sites in the Springfield area.

Tens of thousands of people, including visitors from many foreign lands, feel a tremendous surge of reverence and awe as they stand before the huge marble cenotaph and read the simple inscription, "Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865."

The burial of President Lincoln in Oak Ridge Cemetery was at the request of Mrs. Lincoln. Immediately after his death, the citizens of Springfield organized the National Lincoln Monument Association to secure funds to build an appropriate tomb and memorial to the memory of Lincoln. Public contributions totaled \$173,282. Construction began in 1869 and the tomb was dedicated in 1874. In the early 1930s it was completely reconstructed, maintaining faithfully its original external design but with the interior redesigned to give it greater beauty and dignity.

Lincoln, his leadership and some of his motives have been the subjects of the work of schol-

ars and questions by political leaders and citizens alike. Although controversial, he still stands as one of this country's most popular leaders — popular in the sense that people today strive to travel the Lincoln trails, walk in his footsteps and relive the period. Illinois is the Land of Lincoln and in the Springfield area there is a lot of Lincoln in the land.



Specify MUELLER® products and methods for total compatibility in your system and maximum convenience, reliability and long term economy

When you are going to bury your most important investment, it pays to try and make the first cost the last cost.

Your best chance of achieving this objective is with high quality, carefully made products and machines that are installation-mated for total system compatibility. The broad Mueller line gives you this in an almost unlimited number of combinations of products, machines and tools to meet your most specific needs.

Specify Mueller all the way from the main to the meter and get the advantages of simplified procurement, efficient installation and optimum long term economy. Your Mueller Representative has the training, experience and knowledge to help you analyze your requirements. And he can recommend the combination of products, machines and tools that will give you what you must have to meet your needs efficiently and economically. Talk to him, soon.



A broad choice of connections is offered for all types of pipe including the Mueller 110® Compression Connection that brings new simplicity and dependability to plastic pipe and copper tubing connections.

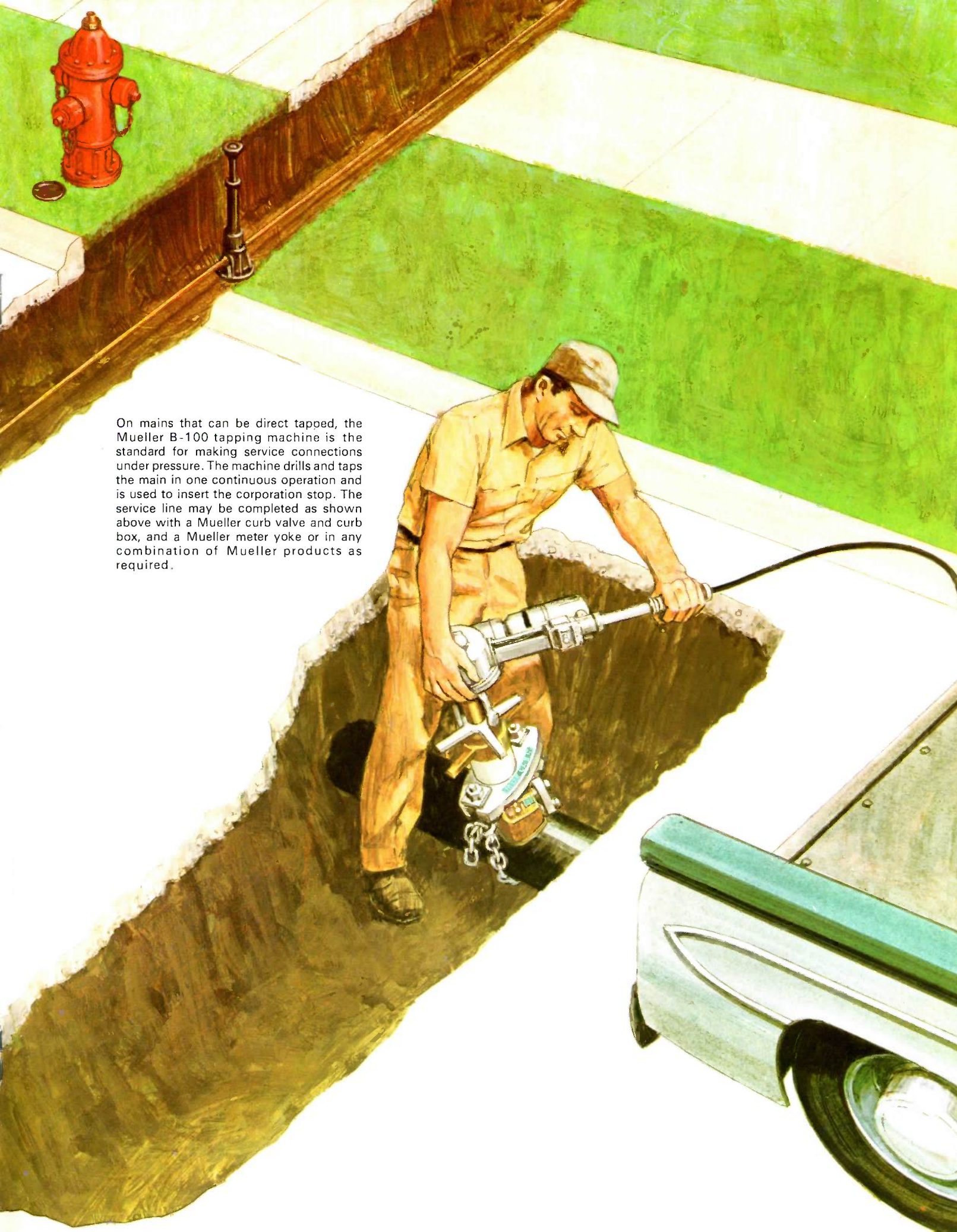


For outside or inside installation, Mueller Meter Setting Equipment facilitates the correct installation of a water meter with a minimum number of connections and with proper protection from line stresses.

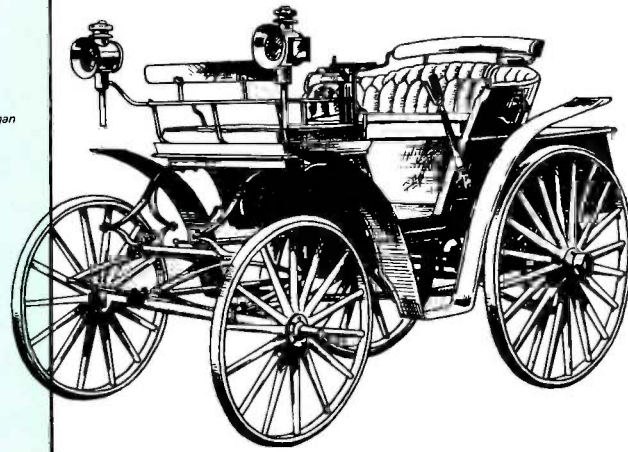
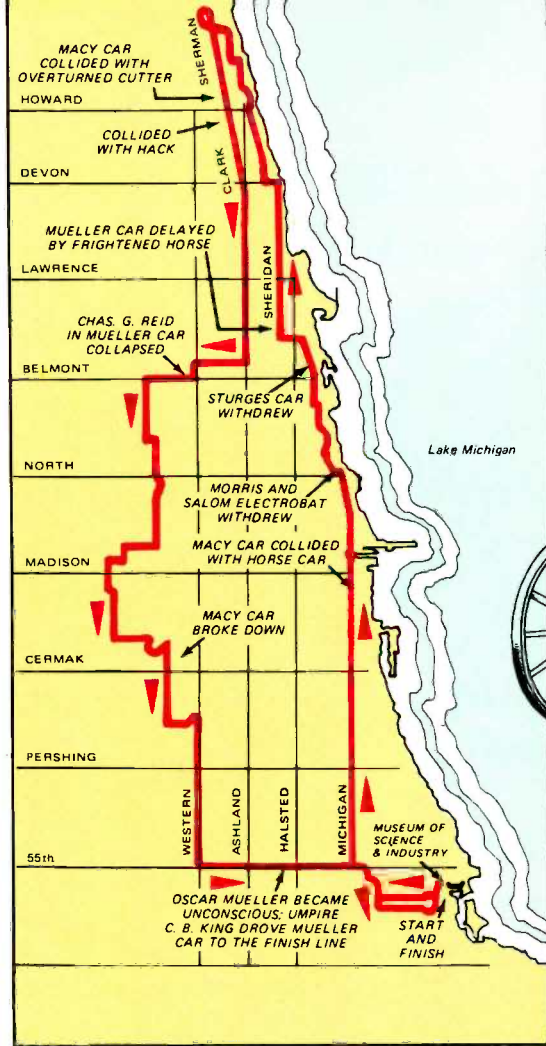
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FACTORIES AT: DECATUR, CHATTANOOGA, BREA (LOS ANGELES), MUELLER, LIMITED, SARNIA, CANADA

-serving the water and gas industries since 1857



On mains that can be direct tapped, the Mueller B-100 tapping machine is the standard for making service connections under pressure. The machine drills and taps the main in one continuous operation and is used to insert the corporation stop. The service line may be completed as shown above with a Mueller curb valve and curb box, and a Mueller meter yoke or in any combination of Mueller products as required.



THE FIRST

AMERICAN

AUTO

RACE

The first automobile race in America, held Thanksgiving Day, 1895, took its toll on both man and machine. Only two of the eleven starters completed the 54-mile circuit.

A rush-hour ride from Chicago's Jackson Park in the south to Evanston in the north and back can take an exasperating hour and a half to two hours in today's traffic. But onlookers cheered in 1895 when this same 54-mile route was covered in a grueling 10½ hours, because history was made and the horseless carriage had proved its capability.

This running of America's first road race turned Chicagoans from thoughts of bikes and buggies, and eventually the nation came alive with excitement over the potential of the motor wagon.

Though Detroit has become the automotive capital of the world, Chicago gets credit for hosting this initial test of the automobile on Thanksgiving Day, 1895. The entries, including the Mueller-Benz which was owned and modified by the then H. Mueller Manufacturing Co. of Decatur, Illinois, came out of the imagination and foresight of a few inventors and businessmen.

Chicago in 1895 was a city buoyant and confident after staging a highly successful World's Fair. The citizens were hungry for new ideas and willing to chase

anything unusual. In order to promote circulation for the Chicago Times-Herald newspaper, publisher H. H. Kohlsaas proposed the idea of staging the country's first road race. He realized the potential of the vehicles after hearing of their performances in the world's first auto race, a 75-mile round-trip from Paris to Rouen which the winner covered in the incredible time of 5 hours and 40 minutes.

Although Mr. Kohlsaas was convinced of the interest and potential of the automobile, his-

torian Arthur Pound referring to the announcement of the race said: "The public was not yet prepared to believe that a horseless vehicle could travel American highways."

If the public was not ready, the backyard mechanics and basement inventors were. During the weeks preceding the race date 80 prospective entrants were heard from. Some of the proposed methods of propulsion were naive, such as the spring-driven motor with springs that, the inventor said, would need no winding. Many of the inquiries about the race were from those who had ideas about cars on paper or in their heads and when it came time for the race on July 4, it had to be postponed until Labor Day because not enough entries showed up. The same problem popped up on Labor Day and the race was put off until November 2.

Two cars showed up ready to race on November 2. One was a car entered by the country's first auto company, formed by Frank and Charles Duryea. The other car was the Mueller-Benz, a single-cylinder vehicle from Mannheim, Germany, entered by Hieronymus Mueller, founder of Mueller Co. in Decatur, Illinois. As soon as the car arrived in this country, Mr. Mueller had begun making modifications, some of which were patented and later recognized as forerunners of many features of modern automobiles.

On race day, many owners opted for another postponement and Kohlsaatt agreed. However, in consideration of the spectators on hand, he staged an exhibition or consolation race between the Mueller-Benz and the Duryea, running from Chicago along Lake Michigan to Waukegan and back.

The Mueller car won this race covering the 92-mile circuit in nine hours, 22½ minutes. The Duryea car was forced into a

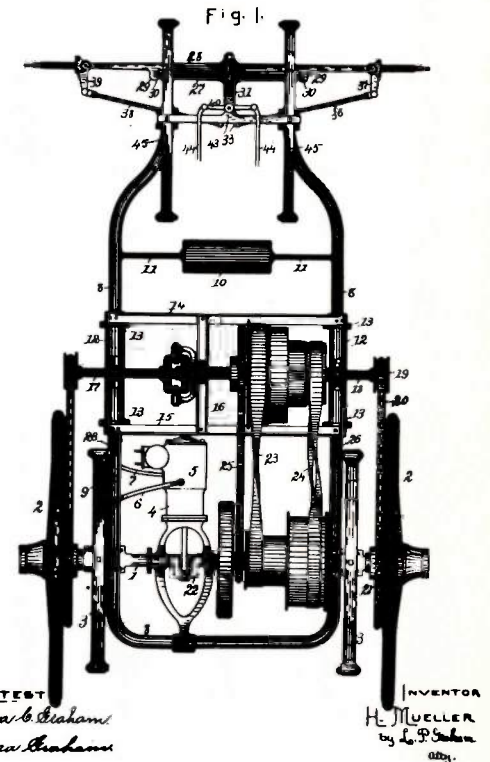
ditch to avoid a farmer's team and wagon and was unable to finish.

The course for the exhibition run had proved to be too long for the slow cars and it was shortened to 54 miles for the Thanksgiving Day race. Four inches of snow fell the night before the race and cut the field of entrants to 11. Although the snow and slush discouraged some entries it proved to be a benefit in the long run, giving the autos a chance to prove their superiority over horses and bicycles.

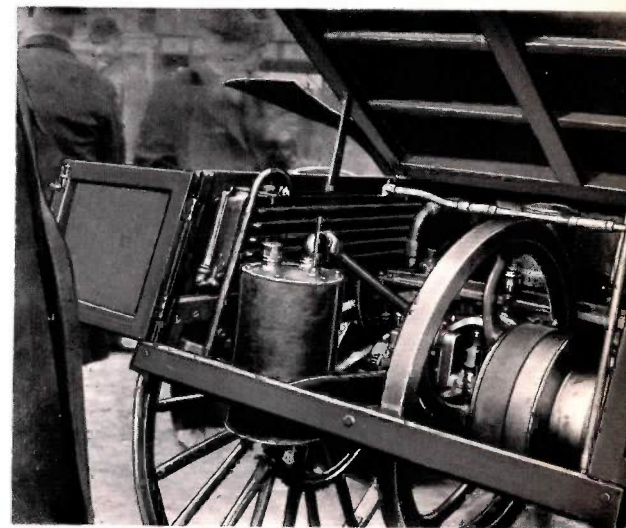
By race time there were only six entries left, including the Mueller-Benz and the Duryea. Actually only five cars were at the starting line at 8:55 a.m. because the Mueller car didn't show up until 10:06, being delayed by belt problems on its transmission.

The Duryea got off to a good lead but lost an hour on two occasions, due to damage to the sparkler and a malfunctioning steering gear. Driver Frank Duryea had built the car, and one account says that he repaired or built new parts at shops along the way. He lost another hour mistaking a street direction and driving several miles out of his way. It lost the lead once to the Macy-Benz, a car entered by the R. H. Macy Company of New York, but the Macy car ran into the back of a street car, hit an overturned sleigh and suffered further damage when it hit a hack, finally being forced out of the competition. Two electric cars made impressive short runs, but their batteries failed to carry them any distance.

Finally at 7:18 p.m., the Duryea car, its engine running smoothly crossed the finish line. The car had taken 7 hours and 53 minutes of running time to travel the 54 miles. The elapsed time was 10 hours and 23 minutes and only 50 people were still on hand to witness this historic event.



A water works man designs a car.
Result: a chassis and cooling system
all in one, where water from a cooling
jacket around the engine is piped
through a tubular frame. The design
was patented by Hieronymus Mueller
in 1897.



Rear view of the second place
Mueller-Benz car, showing the engine
compartment and power plant.

The only other car to finish the race was the Mueller-Benz taking 10 hours and 47 minutes of elapsed time. The Mueller car finished — but with great difficulty. The heavy snow was a serious handicap to all cars and particularly for those equipped with solid rubber tires. Driver Oscar Mueller, a son of Hieronymus, Charles Brady King, the umpire, and observer Charles G. Reid, were forced to push the car from time to time, even though they had wrapped cord around the tires to give them more traction. Observer Reid became unconscious late in the afternoon from the exertion and the cold and was removed to a horse-drawn cutter. Oscar Mueller then passed out, and Mr. King seized the steering control and drove the last hour of the race, holding the unconscious man at his side.

The Duryea car collected \$2,000 in prize money and the Mueller-Benz owners received \$1,500. The remainder of the \$5,000 prize money went to other entrants for various engineering contributions.

The race further confirmed Mr. Mueller's conviction that the "horseless carriage" would be the transportation of the future. Unfortunately, this conviction led to his tragic death.

The details of his death are sketchy, but according to one story, Mr. Mueller had been working on some modifications for a carburetor and some gasoline spilled onto his clothing. As he struck a match to light his pipe, his clothing ignited and he was fatally burned.

At the time of his death, Mr. Mueller had three distinct automobiles under construction. As the result of the tragedy, the parts of the machines were disposed of and the company turned completely to the manufacturing of goods for the water industry.

Mueller Co. has grown and gained wide acceptance in the water industry and as a manufacturer of quality products. The progress of the automobile industry speaks for itself, but the Thanksgiving Day race in 1895 found men making the first feeble assaults to push the auto into initial

acceptance.

Historian Pound made this assessment: "As long as automotive history is written, the Time-Herald race, first event of its kind in America, will demand respectful attention.

"In the light of automotive development since that event, the Chicago race deserved to rate along with the voyage of the Clermont and the operation of the first railroad train in the United States . . . The man in the street, standing in the snow to watch the machines pass, could make the necessary allowances and arrive at the just conclusion that there was a new force let loose in the world. Then and there began the popular itch for car possession which has created the greatest market ever prepared for industrial production.

"On the eve of that race hardly an American thought of himself as ever being able to drive a car, but on the day after the race thousands of our fellow citizens who read the newspaper accounts began seriously to consider the prospect."



This historic photograph, taken the year after the race, shows the Mueller Co. founder's son, Fred Mueller (foreground) with the Mueller-Benz enroute to the 16th annual AWWA convention in Indianapolis. Helping to prove the practicality of the horseless carriage, total car expenses for the 190-mile trip were \$1.50.

AWWA 92nd Annual Conference

A Word About the Sponsor...

To serve as the host section for the annual conference of the American Water Works Association is nothing new for the members from Illinois, and Chicago seems to be one of AWWA's favorite sites.

Members from Illinois have served the association well since it began in 1881, and seven men have served as president, including Col. John T. Foster of Chicago's Union Stock Yards, who headed AWWA during its first three years of existence.

When AWWA was founded, there were fewer than 1,000 public water supply systems in this country, and only a few simple water treatment systems. Its objectives today are similar to those of 1881 and, simply stated, the group bands together professional water works men into an association where they can share experiences and work out common problems for the benefit of all.

When the organization met for its first annual meeting in St. Louis, representation was primarily from the central states. Iowa, Illinois and Missouri were most heavily represented among the 22 attending, but Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Kansas had someone at the sessions. Six of the 22 charter members were from Illinois. During the two-day meeting, the association members discussed technical subjects, prepared a constitution, elected officers and set annual dues at \$2.00.

A year later, AWWA's second annual meeting was held in Columbus, Ohio, and the organization expanded to include representatives from Ohio, Colorado, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. Honorary memberships were also established, a designation primarily for manufacturers and their representatives. Among those accepted on March 15, 1882, was H. Mueller, Decatur, Illinois, a manufacturer of products and equipment for water distribution systems.

The group continued to flourish and at the eighth annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, the first exhibits by manufacturers were allowed. By 1890, the membership reached 400 and by 1910, it was at the 1,000 mark. Another Chicagoan, John W. Alvord, was elected president that year and along with two others from Illinois, effected a series of acts which greatly improved the Association's stature. First, they incorporated the group in the State of Illinois, and, ultimately, in 1914 under their leadership, authorization was passed by the general group for the formation of local sections.

The breaking into small groups was important because a number of leading men in the water works industry had become associated with the group, but it could not command the attention of the great majority of water works personnel because they only met annually, and this limited opportunity to exchange ideas reduced the group's appeal.

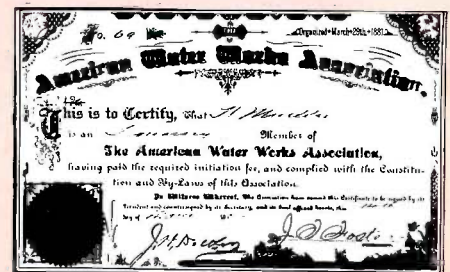
The New York Section was the first one formed, followed by Iowa and Illinois in 1915.

The formation of the Illinois Section was simple to accomplish because there had been a water-works group functioning since 1909 known as the Illinois Water Supply Association which paralleled AWWA in many of its aims. In addition, many men active nationally were deeply involved with the local group in Illinois.

The birth of the Illinois Water Supply Association took place at the University of Illinois on February 13, 1909 in a gathering of 37 water works officials interested in "obtaining and conserving an abundant supply of pure water for domestic use." The meeting was called to order by Dr. Edward Bartow, Director of the Illinois State Water Survey, which was a part of the university at that time. Dr. Bartow served as secretary of the Illinois association from 1909 until 1914, then continued in the

same capacity for the Illinois Section from 1915 to 1919. In 1922 he became national president of AWWA.

Davney H. Maury, engineer, Peoria Water Works Co., was president of the AWWA in 1907, and was also among the original 37 who met to form the first Illinois Association. In 1891, Illinoisan William B. Bull, Quincy, headed AWWA. Louis R. Howson, a consulting engineer from Chicago, was chairman in 1942, and in 1956 Frank C. Amsbary, Jr., manager of Northern Illinois Water Corporation, Champaign, was elected president. His father was a charter member of the Illinois Water Supply Association.



The most recent man from Illinois to head AWWA was Thurston E. Larson from the Illinois State Water Survey. He headed the Illinois Section in 1959 and is currently past-president of the national group.

The officers for 1971-72 of the Illinois Section are: Chairman P. King Farrington, District Manager of U. S. Pipe and Foundry Company, Chicago; Vice Chairman William D. Holmes, President and General Manager of Kankakee Water Company, Kankakee; Director Edward R. Healy, Vice President and Manager of Northern Illinois Water Corp., Champaign, and Secretary-Treasurer Donald Wardynski, Sales Representative of Rockwell Manufacturing Company, Melrose Park.

WHAT'S NEW and NEWS FROM MUELLER



*Frank H. Mueller,
Chairman of the Board*

All Officers, Directors Re-elected At Mueller

All members of the Board of Directors and all company officers were re-elected at the annual meeting of Mueller Co. shareholders.

Elected to the Mueller board at the annual shareholder's meeting were:

Frank H. Mueller, Chairman
Robert V. Krikorian, Chairman
of the Executive Committee
Adolph Mueller II
Mrs. Bessie I. Mueller
Philip M. Mueller
W. E. Murphy
E. K. Scheiter
John A. Schluter
Mrs. Lenore Mueller Schmick
Franklin B. Schmick
John F. Thurston
Harlan A. White

Company officers elected by the board were:

Frank H. Mueller, Chairman
John F. Thurston, president and
chief executive officer
Paul Hickman, vice president —
manufacturing

Lyle R. Huff, vice president and
secretary-treasurer
W. R. Leopold, vice president —
engineering
Robert W. Mallow, assistant
secretary
William E. Murphy, vice president
— marketing
Harlan A. White, vice president —
operations



Mueller, Limited Board Adds White, Dowding

Harlan A. White, vice president-
operations at Mueller Co., De-
catur, and Harry Dowding, fac-
tory manager of the Mueller,
Limited plant in Sarnia, Ontario,
recently were added to the Board
of Directors of Mueller, Limited.

Elected to the Board of Direc-
tors at the annual meeting were:

John F. Thurston, chairman
Harry J. Dowding
George A. McAvity
R. M. Nicolson
C. S. Browett
Lyle R. Huff
Frank Mueller
Harlan A. White

Elected as company officers by
the board were:

George A. McAvity, president
and chief executive officer
R. M. Nicolson, vice president
C. S. Browett, secretary-treasurer

Canadian Sales Force Meets In Decatur

A general meeting for sales repre-
sentatives of Mueller, Limited,
and St. Jerome Industries, Lim-
ited, the Canadian operations of
Mueller Co., was held in mid-
March at Mueller Co. in Decatur,
Illinois.

Meetings of the Canadian sales
force have been held in Canada
during recent years, but this is
the first one held in Decatur in
a number of years.

Three days of the meeting were
devoted to Mueller product dis-
cussions and demonstrations. The
rest of the time was spent on sell-
ing techniques, company policies
and plant tours. Emphasis was
placed on water and gas products
for the meeting as the result
of Mueller, Limited's withdrawal
from the manufacture and sale of
plumbing brass this year.

Plumbing goods such as faucets,
shower and sink sets and flush
valves, had been a major part of
the Mueller business in Canada
since it was established in 1912
in Sarnia, Ontario.

George McAvity, company pres-
ident, said the plumbing line had
been unprofitable for some time
and the water and gas divisions
could not continue to subsidize
its operation.

He said, "We have been ex-
panding our activities in the area
of water and gas and have had
for some time an ambitious re-
search and development program
underway."

The Mueller, Limited plant in
Sarnia produces small brass and
iron goods, including gas stops,
tees, curb stops, corporation stops
and drilling machines. The plant
in St. Jerome, Quebec, manufac-
tures pressure pipe fittings and
rough iron castings for water sys-
tems and municipal use.



A year ago at the national AWWA conference in Denver and then at the Southwest and California Section meetings, Mueller Co. introduced its new Modern Improved Fire Hydrant with its sleek, low profile design. Helping with the introduction was a friendly mechanical dog who became a main attraction at the booth. Our dog needed a name, so, for fun, we

invited conferees, their wives and families to help name our "Hydrant Hound." We had about 250 suggestions and they were as varied as the number of breeds of dogs available. The judges, both of whom claim to be man's best friend, selected the name "Hydie" submitted by Ray Miller, general manager of the South Coast County Water District and South

Laguna Sanitary District, South Laguna, California. His entry was submitted at the California Section meeting. Having fun making a presentation of a plastic hydrant to Mr. Miller (center) are Kenny Potts (right), Mueller Co. sales representative in the South Laguna area, and Warren Crawford, Western District Sales Manager for Mueller.



The award reading "For 18 years of meritorious service" goes to Mueller Co. Sales Representative Cecil A. Brown (right). Gene Cowser, chairman of the Awards Committee and manager of the water and sewer department, West Helena, Arkansas, makes the presentation for the Arkansas Water Works and Pollution Control Association at the association's annual awards banquet in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Cec, who is the "Mueller Man" in Arkansas and Oklahoma, has served as chairman of the Entertainment Com-

mittee of this group since 1954. In addition, he has served on the program staff for the meetings during the last 20 years and been on the program, giving various talks on water distribution, product application and availability, and the use of service materials. In 1950 he served as program chairman and in 1952 he was conference chairman. Cec is a native of Arkansas and served as a water utilities manager and later as a sales representative for another firm before joining Mueller in late 1958.

To many people a name tells a lot, but to Filton Cromier of Church Point, Louisiana, the holder for his nameplate relates something more. Mr. Cromier is listed as a general contractor, but he specializes in water, sewer and pipeline business with an emphasis on water systems. He ties the business and his name together with a nameplate in front of his home mounted on a red and white Mueller Columbian underwriter fire hydrant produced in 1911. The man, the name and the business are all wrapped neatly into this one photo.



REFLECTIONS ON WATER

New Leadership Team Takes Office In Chicago

Taking office at the close of the AWWA Chicago Conference will be the year's new leadership team for the organization.

Clifford W. Hamblin, general manager of the St. Paul, Minnesota, Board of Water Commissioners, and current president-elect, will assume the presidency. President Charles A. Black will add continuity to the leadership in his capacity as past-president.

Moving up as president-elect of AWWA will be Dr. George E. Symons, manager, special projects, Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., West Plains, New York.

For vice president, it will be Victor A. Appleyard, executive manager and chief engineer, Chester (Pa.) Water Authority.

The new treasurer will be Grant A. Colton, vice president and general manager, Golden Anderson Valve Specialty Co., Pittsburgh.

The switch of the officers is but one segment of the week of activity, information, education and meetings in Chicago for the thousands of conferees and their spouses.

The ninety-second annual conference's technical program is filled with relevant sessions. The east and west halls of the lower level of the Conrad Hilton Hotel will be filled with exhibits showing the latest equipment and material necessary to keep up with today's needs. There's also fun planned for special nights, banquets and awards awaiting the conferees in Chicago.

C. D. Colee Heads Birmingham System

C. D. Colee, who was hired as a junior clerk with the Birmingham Water Works Board in 1945, became the system's general manager on January 1. He succeeds T. H. Collins who retired with

AWWA Selects 3 More American Water Landmarks

Three more water supply facilities have been designated as American Water Landmarks by the American Water Works Association. Named were: the Eight Avenue South Reservoir in Nashville, Tennessee; the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Water Works and the Butte, Montana, Water Company Big Hole Pumping Station No. 2.

The Nashville landmark was completed in 1889 at a cost of \$364,525, and it is still in use. The two basins forming the structure are each as long as a football field and they can hold 51 million gallons of water. In early years the basins were used in the treatment of water, but currently they are used only for storage.

Bethlehem's water works had its beginnings in 1740 when a water supply site was chosen be-

side a spring right in the center of the town. The water works came into being in 1755 when pumps operating from power supplied by the town oil mill just across the street went into operation. Currently, the new landmark is being restored for use as a museum and educational exhibit by Historic Bethlehem, Inc.

The Big Hole pumping station was dedicated June 30, 1902 and its job was lifting water 840 feet from the Big Hole River to flow by gravity across the Continental Divide and 30 miles to Butte. For the first five years of its existence, the pump was steam-driven and then it was electrically driven. Finally, in 1959 the electric pump was replaced by centrifugal pumps. The pump and electric drive remain completely intact and are maintained as a historical monument.

New Texas Section Elects Richard Toler

The new Texas Section of the American Water Works Association officially came into being on December 1, 1971, with the election of Richard G. Toler of San Antonio serving as chairman.

The new section, the 37th of the AWWA, was formerly part of the Southwest Section, which is now comprised of memberships in the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

The prime objectives of the Texas Section are to develop an organization dedicated to the promotion of the Texas water utility industry and to have an organization that can act on behalf of the various water utilities in the State of Texas.

Officers of the new group are Chairman-Elect John F. Kubala, Arlington; Vice-Chairman John H. Stacha, Dallas; Publications Committee Chairman Bill Henry, Houston; Manufacturers Committee Chairman James M. Hoffman, Jr., Richardson; and National Director Atlee M. Cunningham, Corpus Christi. Robert P. Van Dyke, San Antonio, will serve as national director from June 1972-1975.

Trustees of the Texas Section are Harry A. Bozeman, Amarillo; Eddie H. Harvill, Highlands; Thomas L. Koederitz, San Angelo; Tom G. Mallory, Tyler; George C. Muller, Fort Worth; and A. A. Perez, Laredo.

more than 20 years of service.

In the 26 years Mr. Colee has been with the system, he has worked in all operations. He has been a meter reader, foreman, distribution superintendent and since 1962 he was assistant general manager. When Mr. Colee

started working there the system served 65,062 customers with 907 miles of pipe.

Mr. Collins entered the water supply field in 1928 in Anniston, Alabama, and joined the Birmingham system in 1951 as superintendent of distribution.

"Stick to your washing, ironing, scrubbing and cooking," a husband exhorted his wife. "No wife of mine is going to work."

* * *

If lawyers are disbarred and priests unfrocked, other people in other walks of life might be read out of their callings.

Examples: Electricians get delighted; musicians denoted; cowboys deranged; models deposed; judges distorted. What's more, mediums dispirited; dressmakers un-biased; Far Eastern diplomats dis-oriented; office workers defiled.

* * *

A doctor addressing a gathering told reporters that as he was making the same speech the following week in a neighboring town, he did not wish to have anything published. The following day he was horrified to read in the local paper: "Dr. Smith delivered an excellent lecture—he told some wonderful stories—unfortunately they cannot be published."

* * *

Mother: "Just returned from a pleasure trip."

Friend: "Where did you go?"

Mother: "Drove the kids to camp."

Some people have read so much about the harmful effects of smoking that they have decided to give up reading.

* * *

A student was describing a blind date he'd had over the weekend. "She'd remind you of Bardo," he said.

"Brigitte?" asked his buddy.

"No, Guy Lom," was the reply.

* * *

A bookstore received this request by mail: "Please send me the name of a book on hygiene. I'm afraid I have it."

* * *

A Texas woman visiting in Illinois was asked what part of the Lone Star state she came from. "Oh," she replied, "about 125 miles from Neiman-Marcus."

* * *

Son: "What's a traitor in politics, Dad?"

Father: "A man who leaves our party and goes over to the other side."

Son: "Well what about a man who leaves his party and comes over to ours?"

Father: "A convert, son, a convert."

Joe: "Why do you think he's stupid?"

Sam: "Well, there's a poster down at the post office that says, 'Man wanted for robbery in New York' and he applied for the job!"

* * *

"I have decided to take up short-story writing as a career."

"Good! Have you sold anything yet?"

"Yes, My watch, my overcoat and my car."

* * *

"My tests show your thyroid is perfectly normal," the doctor told his corpulent patient. "What you suffer from is an over-active fork."

* * *

Strictly

Off the Record



"In the final analysis, gentlemen, the reason for my phenomenal sales record is two daughters marrying, one son in college and another starting!"

"You'll have to handle this child very carefully," said the child specialist to the mother. "Remember, you are dealing with a sensitive, high-strung little stinker."

* * *

Foreman: "Why is it you're carrying only two bricks and all the other men are carrying four?"

Worker: "I guess they're too lazy to make two trips."

* * *

Grandpa just can't help wondering what his grandchildren will think about all the wonderful plastic antiques he'll leave them.

* * *

"Old Bert loves to fix things around the house but his wife objects."

"Why?"

"His specialties are martinis and old fashioned."

MUELLER CO., DECATUR, ILLINOIS

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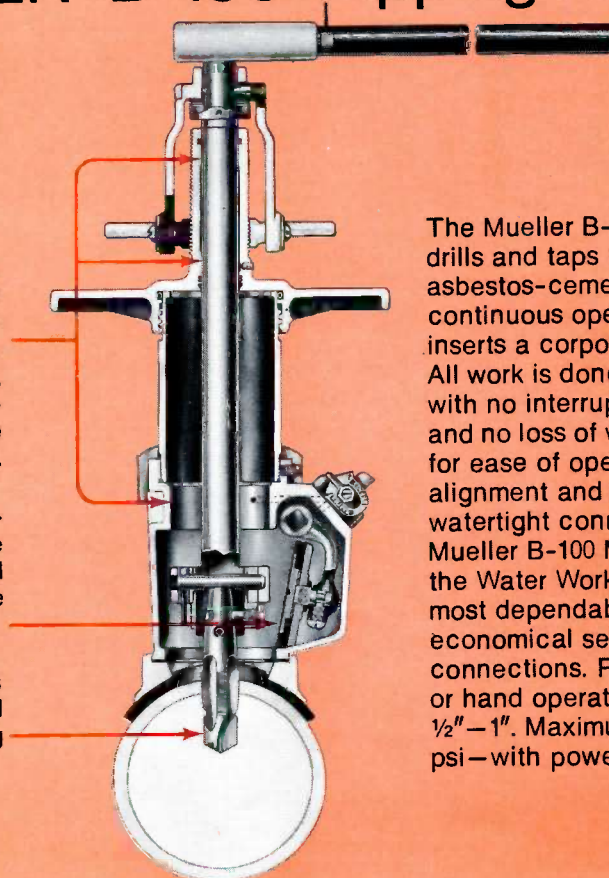
Fast, trouble-free water service connections with the MUELLER® B-100 Tapping Machine

DESIGN FEATURES

Three bearing design of boring bar assembly assures perfect alignment with the main in all phases of operation, providing absolute accuracy, longer tool life and ease of operation.

Flop valve design provides trouble-free means of isolating full water pressure in the lower chamber.

Tool design allows easy, accurate fit and alignment in attaching to the boring bar.



The Mueller B-100 Machine drills and taps metal or asbestos-cement pipe in one continuous operation, and then inserts a corporation stop. All work is done under pressure with no interruption of service and no loss of water. Designed for ease of operation, perfect alignment and accurate, watertight connection, the Mueller B-100 Machine gives the Water Works industry its most dependable and economical service connections. Power operated or hand operated. Capacity: 1/2" - 1". Maximum pressure: 90 psi - with power clevis: 250 psi.