NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Tallman, Horace M., House

other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 816 W. Main ☐ not for publication

city, town: Shelbyville, ☐ vicinity

state: Illinois code: IL county: Shelby code: 173 zip code: 62565

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[x] private	[x] building(s)	3	____ buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district	____	____ sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	____	____ structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	____	____ objects
	[ ] object	3	____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 3-24-88

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[✓] entered in the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet. — Beth Boland — 5/16/88

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/
Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
roof Asphalt
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Description Summary

The Horace M. Tallman House was built in Shelbyville in 1905 by Horace Tallman (1863-1929). Following Tallman's death, family members continued to live there until 1979. The eight room house is located at the southeast corner of Main and Douglas Streets in the central part of the city of Shelbyville, Illinois (See Exhibits 1 and 2). The square shaped, two story frame house exhibits characteristics of the Queen Anne style including an asymmetrical composition of its elements, a large bay, a columned wrap-around porch, and a projecting pavilion. A frame garage (to the west) and a pergola (to the south) are also located on the site. The house's hip roof features transecting gables on three sides and a Palladian window capped with a fanlight in the attic gable end in the front elevation. The exterior of the house exhibits very few changes from its original appearance. The interior still has its dark stained fir woodwork and octagonal shaped rooms with sliding pocket doors on the first and second floors. The house is being entirely rehabilitated at the present time. The lot on which it is located contains a number of large old trees, one of which is believed to be the second largest mulberry tree in the state.

General Characteristics (See Exhibits 3,4,5 & 6, and Photos 1,2,3,4, & 5)

The overall dimensions of the Horace M. Tallman House (excluding the front porch extension) are 40'-6" by 36'-6". The two story frame house with attic has clapboard siding, an irregular floor plan, a columned, one story porch that wraps around the front bay window and back to the main entry towards the east end of the facade, a porch at the second level above the front doorway area, and an asphalt covered hip roof with transecting gables on the front (north), east and west sides. The foundation is brick and most of the windows are 2/2 double hung. There is a fanlight in the front gable over a Palladian window.

On the west side of the house there is a frame, two-car garage (ca. 1920) with an asphalt shingled hip roof. Connected to the east side of the house toward the rear is a lattice covered pavilion, and to the rear of the house in a pergola, which was built around 1915.

[x] See continuation sheet

SPECIFIC FEATURES:

Windows (See Photos 2 and 4)

The front elevation has three double hung 2/2 windows set in the protruding bay at both the first and second story levels. There are two other double hung 2/2 windows, one each at the first and second levels, and three double hung 2/2 windows (arranged in a Palladian manner) with a fanlight above at the attic level. The south elevation has three double hung 2/2 windows at the upper level and a small fixed sash window that serves a bathroom. At the lower level are 2 pair of double hung 2/2 windows, and a pair of casement windows at the stair landing level over the rear door. The east elevation has four double hung 2/2 windows, two at the upper level, one at the stair landing level, and one at the lower level. It also has a small casement window in the gable end at the attic level. There are eight awning style windows in the foundation wall, three in the east, two in the west and three in the rear.

Entryways/Doors (See Photos 1, 2, 5 and 6)

The main entry has a wood door with a single glass light. There is also a similar door on the west elevation at the lower level and a new wood door with a single glass light in the rear elevation. At the upper level, a wood door with a glass light opens on to the small porch over the front entryway. There is also a set of French doors that open off the southeast room (former kitchen) to the lattice covered pavilion.

Porches (See Photos 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6)

The front porch extends across the north side of the house, wrapping around the bay window and running back to the main entry on the left side of the facade. The porch roof is supported by six round wood columns with Doric capitals. The porch roof is hipped and has a decorative pediment in the gable over the entry to the porch. There are a series of wood dentils running around the cornice of the roof. There are four wood steps to the wood porch floor. The steps have railings with turned balusters, and square newel posts with round ball finials. The porch has a railing with turned balusters (recently restored to match the original ones). The foundation area of the porch is enclosed with lattice.

There is a small open porch at the second level over the front entry area. It has been recently restored to its original appearance with a turned corner post and a railing with turned balusters.

There is a wood stoop at the entrance toward the rear of the west side of the house. The stoop was just recently rebuilt to match the one that was originally there. It has four wood steps and a turned wood railing on two sides and along the steps. The lower part of the stoop is enclosed with wood lattice.

The rear entryway is sheltered by a flat roofed porch. The roof is supported by two turned wood posts that extend to the grade level.

Toward the rear of the house on the east side there is a flat roofed (6'x12') wood pavilion covered with lattice. There are arched openings and doors on the north and south ends of the pavilion, and an oval shaped opening on the east side. The lattice-work extends to grade.

Pergola (See Photo 6)

A wood frame pergola, or open arbor (9'x12') extends to the rear of the house. The pergola's roof rafters have decorative ends and it is covered on three sides with wood trellises. There are decorative knee braces supporting the roof beams at each end of the pergola.

Roof

The roof of the house is a truncated hip roof with intersecting gables on the north, east and west sides. The roofs of the house and garage are covered with asphalt shingles.

Chimneys

There are two interior brick chimneys.

Interior Features (See Exhibits 3 and 4, and Photos 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12)

The first floor of the house originally contained five rooms, four of which have not been basically altered. The fifth room, which had been remodeled for bathroom purposes, now serves as the registration area for a motel and two public restrooms. The front parlor is octagonal shaped and has two sets of wood paneled pocket doors. A stairway to the second floor has one turn. The stairway railing and balusters are dark stained fir, as is most of the woodwork in the house (all of which has been refinished).

There is also another stairway at the rear of the house that provides access to the second floor and attic levels, as well as to the basement. With the exception of the floor in the southeast room (former kitchen), the original floors were hardwood.

The second floor plan is quite similar to the one on the first floor, with another octagonal shaped room with pocket doors that served as an upstairs sitting room. The rear stairway continues on up to the attic. The stairway has recently been rebuilt. Other recent changes to the second floor include the removal of a wall and closet to open up a room that serves as a kitchen and dining area that will be used by "bed and breakfast" guests. Also, a large wood paneled closet that was located across one of the corners of the octagonal sitting room has been relocated to the same location in the octagonal room on the first floor. The floors on the second level are hardwood also.

The attic floor level, which was unfloored, has been remodeled for use as living space. It contains a large central space, a bathroom, a walk-in closet, a room under the eaves where two new HVAC systems have been located, and an artifically lighted stained glass skylight. Also, window benches have been built under the gable windows.

There is a full basement under the house which is partitioned with brick walls into four rooms. The foundation walls are brick and the floor is concrete. The brick foundation walls were covered with stucco at one time, some of which has fallen off.

Due to its recent rehabilitation, the house appears basically the same as it did when it was built in 1905 and is in excellent condition.

Garage (See Photo 5)

A wood frame, two car garage is located on the west side of the house. It was originally located at the rear of the house when it was built in 1920. It has a hip roof with exposed rafters, paired 3/3 casement windows on three sides, and a pair of large wood doors (similar to the original ones) that recently replaced a modern overhead door.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

[X] nationally [ ] statewide [ ] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria [x] A [ ] B [ ] C [ ] D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) [ ] A [ ] B [ ] C [ ] D [ ] E [ ] F [ ] G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Engineering

Period of Significance

1929- 1937

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The Horace M. Tallman House is significant in the areas of agriculture and engineering. It meets National Register Criterion A: "Associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" - the design and development of the first successful pickup hay baler and its impact on world agriculture. Horace Tallman and his sons moved the Ann Arbor Machine Company from Ann Arbor, Michigan to Shelbyville, Illinois in 1922. In 1928-29, Tallman conceived the idea of mounting a windrow pickup on one of the stationary balers that the Ann Arbor machine Company had been manufacturing since 1882. His invention was tested in May, 1930 and the first one was sold two months later. The invention helped to automate a previously back-breaking process of baling, and quickly became sought after all over the world. It succeeded in making obsolete other hay tools, including the hay fork, loose hay loader, and stationary hay baler. In 1980, a bronze plaque was dedicated in Shelbyville by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, commemorating the importance of the Ann Arbor Pickup Hay Baler to American agriculture. The Horace M. Tallman House is the only remaining building in Shelbyville closely associated with Tallman and his important invention.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The theme on which the historic context for this property is based is the "impact of the first successful pickup hay baler on farm machinery design and on world agriculture."

Prior to 1930, farming was generally hard, back-breaking work. The five greatest back-breakers used in the history of farming were the axe, the spade, the scythe, the hoe, and the 3-tine fork. The axe was never used much on the midwestern prairies, and the plow replaced the spade centuries ago. The reciprocating sickle and the reaper replaced the scythe about 1830, and the hoe was used mainly only to thin cotton and beets, and in some vegetable farming. However, the 3-tine fork seemed to gain in popularity year by year. This tool was used to pitch hay into the hay rack in the field, to level the hay in the haymow, to pitch hay down the chute, to pitch it into the feedbanks, and to pitch it into stationary balers. They were also used to pitch grain bundles into hay

[x] See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them, John Deere Plow Co., ca. 1910.

2. McKinley, Marvin, Wheels of Farm Progress, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 1980.

3. Men, Machines and Land, Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, 1979.

4. Partridge, Michael, Early Agricultural Machinery, Frederick A. Prager, Publishers, New York-Washington, 1969.

5. Partridge, Michael, Farm Tools Through the Ages, Osprey Pub., Ltd., England, 1973.

[x] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[x] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
[ ] previously listed in the National Register
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

[X] State historic preservation office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[ ] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.23 Acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	344700	4363200
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The North 100 feet of Lots Four (4) and Five (5) in Block Twenty (20) in Crane and Stevenson's Addition to the Town (now City) of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Illinois.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city lots that have been historically associated with the property.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Kirchner
organization _____ date December 28, 1987
street & number 522 E. Monroe, Suite 701 telephone (217) 789-1330
city or town Springfield, state IL zip code 62701

racks, pitch the bundles into the jaws of threshing machines, and to level the dusty straw in the haystack or haymow. Farms could not have operated without the 3-tine fork before the advent of Tallman's pickup hay baler.

Farm machinery Design Related to haymaking

Farm machinery improvements with respect to haymaking were very important since the acreage devoted to hay production in the United States is second only to that devoted to the biggest crop, corn.(1) There are many hay forage plants in cultivation: clover, rye grass, timothy, fescues, vetches, Lespedeza and orchard grass. Most are grasses, but one of the best known, alfalfa, is a legume.

Originally, the animals themselves harvested the crop. Often they still do. But when winter comes, there is no more green forage to eat. In early times, this meant that meat animals had to be killed and eaten, except for the bare minimum necessary to preserve the herd.

But farmers soon learned to cut the green grass as hay, rake it into windrows (compact rolls of hay formed by a hay rake), sun dry it and preserve it in haystacks, haymows and haylofts. This was, until recent times, the general pattern for forage crops.(2)

But loose, dry hay, while considerably better than nothing, has many disadvantages. It tends to go moldy and sour when wet. It is less palatable than the fresh product and less nutricious, particularly as it gets older. The tenderest, most succulent and nourishing parts are the leaves. These become flimsy and brittle, then break away or deteriorate. Also, hay is bulky and unhandy to store. One of the systems used to overcome such problems was hay baling.

The basic harvesting tool in a haying operation is the mower. A mowing machine appeared in the mid 19th century. Mowing is followed by raking, ususally the next day after the hay has dried in the field. Before the side delivery rake came into general use about 1900, farmers depended on the sulky or dump rake to gather their hay crops. Furnished with shafts, this rake was drawn by one horse and was available in widths ranging from 8 to 12 feet. In side delivery rakes, a reel is mounted at an angle. Yielding steel fingers mounted on reel bars rake up the mown hay and deposit it to one side in long, fluffy windrows.

Making its debut in the latter part of the 19th century was another great labor saver, the hayloader. Capable of elevating a steady stream of hay 9 or 10 feet, this machine eliminated the collossal task of hand pitching. The work was performed as rapidly as a team could haul a wagon back and forth across a field. At the barn, an unloading apparatus stood ready to carry the hay to the mow. This apparatus usually included either slings or harpoon fork and a "hay car" or carrier running on an overhead track under the

(1) Men, Machines and Land, Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, 1979; p 36.
(2) McKinley, Marvin, Wheels of Farm Progress, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 1980.

barn roof. The horse supplied the power. Early hayloaders were manufactured by the Keystone, Deere and Mansur, and Beck companies.

The baling of hay for storage, or sale or shipment off the farm, until the invention of a successful pickup hay baler by Horace Tallman, was a slow, tedious and relatively costly process. Hay presses or balers were manufactured in the United States before 1850, since two Americans, P. K. Dederick and George Emory, had increasingly given their attention to the development of such a machine. It was after 1850 when the demand for hay balers came due to the necessity of delivering huge amounts of hay from rural areas into the rapidly developing cities, where a considerable number of horses were used in transportation and industry.(3)

Portable balers became established in America by the 1870s and in 1872, Dederick brought into practical form a continuous hay baler that was immediately accepted as the premier machine in America. It was known as the "perpetual press" amd was capable of baling and tying straw into a solid block. Loose straw was fed continuously through a hopper to a closed area below, where it was pulled down by a wooden arm and held fast by spring levers until compressed into a bale. It was then tied by wire and ejected from the rear of the machine.(4)

Another successful maker for the remainder of the century was the Famous Manufacturing Company of Chicago. By 1894, it had more than 20 different types of baling presses on the market, mostly worked by steam power, only a few by horses.(5)

The loose or stationary hay baler was a man-killing farm implement. The farmer had to grab a 3-tine fork by its handle and then climb the ladder into a hay rack; he then would try to tear apart the rope of a windrow that was always fed too fast into the hay rack and place the hay firmly on the corners of the box. Following this he would tromp it tightly into place, race back to the discharge mouth of the hay loader while walking awkwardly knee deep in lumpy hay - all in a cloud of fine dust and chaff at a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees Farenheit.

The first hay presses or balers were horse powered. They were unique in that the horse made just a half circle and then had to repeat the process. Later, the full circle balers were introduced and retained their popularity for many years.(See Exhibit 5) Following in about 1878, but not replacing the horse balers, were the big steam balers with wood frames. They were the first horizontal, continuous type belt power balers and enjoyed a wide popularity until the coming of the gas engine about 1910.

An example of the gas engine driven baler was the Dain Perfection hay Press (See Exhibit 6). It was a complete, self-contained power baling outfit, characterized by simplicity, strength and durability. There was no heavy, dangerous, high-speed fly-wheel, intermediate train of gears, nor a complicated system of spring and joints. All these were

(3) Partridge, Michael, Early Agricultural Machinery, Frederick A. Prager, Publishers, New York-Washington, 1969.
(4) Partridge, Michael, Farm Tools Through the Ages, Osprey Pub., Ltd., England, 1973.
(5) See footnote 3.

done away with by eccentrically-mounted gears. These gears were circular but mounted off their true center. By mounting the gears in such a manner, increased leverage was given to the working stroke and a quick return given to the idle stroke. This made a steady use of power at all times, which made it ideal for use with gasoline engines.(6)

With the advent of the single cylinder gas engine mounted on the baler frame, most baler manufacturers thought that the limit in hay baler development had been reached and it was popular for the next 15 years - up to the time Horace Tallman developed the successful Ann Arbor pickup hay baler.

The Impact of the Pickup Hay Baler on Agricultural Tools and Farm Work (1940s-1960s)(7)

Tallman's invention, the Ann Arbor pickup hay baler, had a significant impact on agricultural tools and agriculture in general. Together with the combine, it has practically eliminated the 3-tine fork from the American farm. Some farmers still use them a few minutes a day, but they are not not used as a back-breaking 10 hours-a-day tool anywhere in the USA.

In addition to the 3-tine hay fork, other pieces of farm equipment that were eventually replaced by the pickup hay baler include the loose hay loader and the stationary hay baler. The impact of Tallman's invention on the production of these older types of agricultural equipment can be seen through the examination of Census bureau records. (See Exhibit 12). It can be noted that the production of the loose hay loader plummeted from 28,472 new units made in 1948 to so few only 7 years later, that the Census bureau stopped recording their sales in 1955.

The production peak of the stationary baler was in 1947, a year before the peak of the loose hay loader. However, it died out in the Census reports 3 years earlier than the loose hay loader in 1952. Few, if any, farm machines anywhere in the world have ever experienced a faster demise than these two tools. It took the combine and corn picker much longer to replace hand labor.

The American farmer has gone from the hardest physical worker in America to one of the most genteel. He is now a business man, driving tractors, trucks, combines, etc. But seldom is he required to do continuous physical labor. The farmer flexes his muscles less than many other types of workers. Carpenters, bricklayers, concrete layers, electricians, welders, and many other workers all work harder physically today than does the farmer - and the Ann Arbor pickup baler was one of the main initial causes of this great change.

The Census records show that the number of workers on American farms decreased 36% or 3,922,000 workers in the 20 years from 1941 to 1960, while the nation's farm production increased greatly. How many of these workers were replaced by the pickup hay baler?

(6) Better Farm Implements and How to use Them, John Deere Plow Co., ca. 1910
(7) Skromme, Arnold B., "The Importance of the First Pickup Hay Baler to World Agriculture", presented at a ceremony commemorating the Ann Arbor Pickup Hay Baler, Shelbyville, 5-3, '80.

Over 937,000 new balers were sold during this time, and they usually last 20 years or more. It can be assumed that 850,000 of them were still being used in 1960. If each baler replaced five men with pitchforks during each haying season, it means that 4,250,000 men or children were not needed during the haying season in 1960 that were required in 1940. It is safe to say that Tallman's invention will have replaced millions of man years from 1930 on into the future, especially when one also considers the spin-off effects due to the field forage harvester, the round balers, the hay stack forming machines, etc.

Horace M. Tallman and Sons

The Horace M. Tallman House in Shelbyville is the only remaining property associated with Horace Tallman, the inventor of the Ann Arbor pickup hay baler, the first workable pickup baler.

Horace was born on December 19, 1863 on a farm near Cowden, 14 miles southwest of Shelbyville, Illinois. After graduating from high school he first ran the home farm for his mother (his father died when he was 14), and then farmed for himself. He married Emma S. Foor a year later in 1886, and two years later at the age of 25, he moved to nearby Herrick, Illinois and went into the business of buying and selling hay. He soon added farm implements and insurance to his hay business, staying in Herrick 11 years until 1899. His sons Leslie Ray, Gentry Lloyd and Leo Emery were born there in 1890, 1892 and 1896 respectively. His three daughters, Bertha, Jessie and Hazel, were also born there.

Horace moved his family to Shelbyville on February 28, 1899, where he managed his 160 acre farm 6 miles outside of town, and also went into the insurance and real estate business with his brother Wells.

After owning a furniture, hardware and undertaking business for several years, he traded that for another farm, and opened a farm implement store in 1902, specializing in selling Admiral, Ann Arbor and Swayne-Robinson hay presses. He helped the first two manufacturers improve their presses with his new ideas, all given gratis.

While recuperating from a two month typhoid fever attack, he built many small models of new hay balers. He wanted to get rid of the horsepower attachment and use gasoline engines to drive them. Horace obtained his first patent on April 11, 1905 (No. 787,132). It was re-issued on November 30, 1906 and assigned to the Admiral Baler Co. in St. Louis. He did not receive any payment for this patent. He obtained a total of 5 patents in his lifetime, all on balers.

In 1909 he added Buick and Brush motor cars to his retail store. His sons assisted him in selling and servicing balers and cars, as well as helping him in the wholesale hay business.

His inventing finally became profitable in 1915 when he sold the Ann Arbor Machine Co. in Ann Arbor, Michigan, a design of a new baler for $5,000 plus royalty for 7 years. The first ad that announced Ann Arbor's entry into the baler field was published in October, 1890. The same ad stated that the company also made mowers, dump rakes, plows, cultivators, ensilage and fodder choppers. The company was first organized in 1882.(7)

The Ann Arbor Machine Co. went into bankruptcy sometime between 1915 and 1919. In December, 1920, Horace traveled to Ann Arbor to determine the condition of that company and whether it was going to continue to supply him with balers to sell. He found that the receivers wanted to sell the company. He called his sons Leslie and Lloyd, with Steve Richardson, to Ann Arbor and they bought the business.

Horace and his sons, Les and Emery, moved their families to Ann Arbor and operated the factory for about a year and a half, until Horace again became ill and returned to Shelbyville. They decided to move the entire business to Shelbyville and operate it in the Smith Factory along with the railroad and mining business. They began loading railroad cars in October, 1922. It required 26 railroad cars to move the equipment to Shelbyville, costing $200 per carload. They named the factory and business the Ann Arbor Machine Company.

The factory was located near the Richardson and Tallman track tool plant, which another son, G. Lloyd Tallman, had taken over shortly before World War I. The Tallman Manufacturing Company produced an extensive line of railroad construction and maintenance tools which were shipped all over the world. Practically speaking, the Tallman Manufacturing Company and the Ann Arbor Machine Company were one manufacturing enterprise operating under two names. G. Lloyd Tallman was the general manager of the track tool division, while Leslie Tallman managed the hay press end of the business. They managed the business as a partnership after their father died in 1929. (The old Tallman and Ann Arbor Machine plants are no longer in existence.) Exhibit 18 is a picture of Horace Tallman, and Exhibit 19 shows the Ann Arbor Machine Company about 1934.

The Invention and Development of the Ann Arbor Pickup hay Baler

Horace Tallman first conceived the idea of mounting a windrow pickup on one of the stationary hay balers that the Ann Arbor Company had been building since 1882. The company had been getting calls in the mid 1920s from farmers who were interested in a baler that would lessen labor expense in taking care of a crop of hay. The growing of alfalfa, rapidly increasing in acreage during this period, stimulated a desire for a better machine to save expenses and handle the hay with minimum damage to the leaves and stems.

Tallman began experimenting with a new type of baler around 1925. He decided the machine should be towed by a tractor, and should have a single "rocking" axel so that it could

(7) From an unpublished manuscript on the history of balers by Arnold B. Skromme, ASAE Fellow, Moline, Illinois.

be able to make sharp turns when following windrows. He decided not to make a horse-drawn version, even though they were still selling horse-powered stationary balers.

Horace envisioned the baler to have two optional sources of power: a power take-off from the tractor, or a separate engine mounted on the baler. He wanted this baler to be very reliable, as he knew the farmer sometimes had only a few precious hours to bale hay or straw before the rains came. Therefore, he planned it with cut steel gears running in oil, and with at least four Timkin tapered roller bearings on the most important shafts.

He dreamed about placing the automatic wire-tying device on this field pickup baler that he and his sons had built for their stationary balers. They had actually sold a few such knotters to farmers around Shelbyville about 1926 or 1927, but the device was very complicated, and only one farmer succeeded in keeping it running for about 3 or 4 years before he too gave it up.

Horace decided not to complicate this already complicated new machine with their new knotter; he wanted a seat on each side of the baler to carry the two men who would insert the two wires around the bale and twist them. He did, however, want to remove the man who used a 3-tine fork to stuff bunches of hay under the feeder head that folded and placed the hay into the bale chamber between strokes of the plunger. He envisioned an automatic feeding device to replace this man.

Although Horace realized that he and his sons could eventually design, test, and redesign such a machine until it was ready for production, he was in a hurry to get this new idea on the market. Neither he or his sons had any formal engineering education; so he started looking for an experienced implement design engineer in the summer of 1928. He soon found a 25 year old engineer, Mr. Raymore D. MacDonald, then working at a small firm in Danville, Illinois called the Danville Corn Stalk Products Company.

Raymore had studied engineering at Kansas State University in Manhattan for several years, and had worked at the International Harvester Company, McCormick Works, in Chicago for about three years before moving to Danville in 1927. He listened eagerly to Horace's plans for his new baler, and prmptly accepted the offer to come to Ann Arbor in Shelbyville, arriving there in October, 1928.

Raymore worked closely with Horace as he quickly made layout drawings. Leslie and Lloyd also joined the design team, and by the first of April, 1929, the detail drawings were nearly done. However, Horace Tallman died suddenly on the 7th of April at the age of 65. But Raymore and Tallman's sons continued to work as a team on the design of the baler and they tested their first model in late 1929 or in May, 1930. Exhibit 10 shows a test of the new baler at this time.

A farmer bought and operated a brand new Ann Arbor pickup baler in July, 1930, just two months later. Rarely has a company ever set such a record in getting a radically new machine into production in such a short time - not more than ten months after the first test baler was sent to the field. Twenty of the machines were then built and

distributed throughout the country. Reports were favorable, so in 1932 the company started modest production of a perfected machine, making several changes after their introduction. (See Photo 13)

The model was usually operated with three men, two punching and tying wires and the other driving a tractor which both pulled the outfit and drove the machinery with a power takeoff. Some owners reported baling 30 tons of alfalfa daily with three men. The bales were usually scattered over the field, but it was possible to attach a wagon behind the baler and run the bales directly onto it.

The Growth of the Pickup Hay Baler Business

Word of the new baler spread rapidly throughout the United States in 1930, as shown by letters from satisfied and sometimes very enthusiastic owners, reproduced in the firm's advertising literature.

Three professors from Oxford University in England crossed the Atlantic by boat, and took a train to Shelbyville in the late summer of 1931, just a year after the first baler was sold to the farmer in Sidell, Illinois. They asked the Tallman brothers if they could please observe the new baler in action, and their wish was gladly granted.

The professors returned to Oxford and managed to find enough money (during the deepest part of the Depression) to order a baler shipped to England. There it was tested during the entire 1932 baling season. A London firm promptly began taking orders from English farmers, and several hundred balers were subsequently shipped to England during the thirties.

Seldom, if ever, has a new farm machine spread so rapidly around the world. By 1935, balers were operating in 19 foreign countries. Exhibit 11 shows a page from one of Ann Arbor's advertising pamphlets. It shows balers operating in four foreign countries and 15 other countries are listed. In one photo, the Italian royal family is observing the Ann Arbor baler in Italy in June, 1933. Exhibit 12 shows a partial cover from a pamphlet. Note the magic words that echoed around the world "Without a Pitchfork."

The Tallman brothers called their baler the "hay and Straw Combine," while their later competitors used the name "Pickup Hay Balers." When the census bureau finally recognized this machine for the first time in 1941, it used the name "Hay Press Combine." This showed the influence that Ann Arbor had on this product. Starting in 1942, the census bureau used the name "Pickup Hay Balers."

No one seems to know why the census bureau failed to list these new machines before 1941. They had been in production for ten years. The bureau had a policy not to disclose production data unless there are at least three manufacturers. However, a

Case Co. product manual, dated August, 1932, showed their new pickup hay balers. Several other competitors entered the market by 1936, and the census bureau should have started tabulating production about that time. In 1941, the initial year of listing, the census bureau reported production of 8,200 balers. Production probably started out slowly during the depths of the Depression, reaching about 600 units by 1934 when considering all manufacturers.

The Tallmans had sold a few of their stationary balers mounted on trucks in the late twenties, to be used by custom balers going from farm to farm, and for use by the farmer when he took the baler into the windrowed hayfield to eliminate hauling the loose hay to the barnyard.

Sometime in the early thirties, the Tallmans mounted one of their "Hay and Straw Combines" on a truck. It was sold to a farmer or custom baler. This gave Ann Arbor the additional honor of inventing, building and selling the first self-propelled pickup hay baler.

In addition to the savings in labor brought about by this invention, it must also be given credit for increasing the quality of the baled hay. When this baler picked up hay directly from the windrow, there was little loss of leaves, as the pick up was quite gently and there could be perhaps 2% more moisture in the hay in a bale than hay buried 10 feet deep in a haymow or haystack.

About 80% of the protein in alfalfa is found in the leaves. Many complimentary letters were written to Ann Arbor by custom operators, who said they were getting more business than they could handle because of the better quality of hay baled by their pickup balers.

The early Ann Arbor baler had the same problem as the first Case balers. In extra heavy hay, they had to add a fourth man to the baling operation; he used a 3-tine fork to assist the cross-conveyor in placing charges of hay under the feeder head or wadboard.

The Tallman brothers hired Stanley Russell about 1933 or 1934 to improve this cross-conveyor, the device that carried the hay from the pickup into the baler. This he promptly did, and they soon advertised their new "Sav-A-Man Force Feeder" in 1935. It was timed with a plunger. Russell must have also helped with mounting this baler on a truck, as when he left Ann Arbor about 1936, he went to Vincennes, Indiana to help someone mount a number of balers on trucks.

With the baler down to only two men in all conditions, Leslie, Lloyd and their younger brother, Emory, continued to experiment in 1936 and 1937 with a way to eliminate one or both of these remaining men. At about the same time, a Pennsylvania Amish farmer began building his first automatic tying hay baler.

The three brothers hired Douglas S. Johnson in late 1936 or early 1937. Douglas was an expert in hydraulics, and he and the three brothers designed and built a "One Man Automatic-Hydraulic Threader," which was placed on the market as an option in about 1937 or 1938. This device eliminated one man, who formerly fed the wire around the bales and dropped wood blocks that divided the bales during the baling process. Ann Arbor adopted a semi-automatic block dropper between 1933 and 1935, but it still required the partial attention of one man until Douglas developed the hydraulic needler and threader. This device consisted of needles that passed through slots in the plunger and carried the wire to the other side of the bale, where the remaining man twisted a knot in each wire. The hydraulic force was derived from the stroke of the plunger and carried the wire to the other side of the bale, where the remaining man twisted a knot in each wire. The hydraulic force was derived from the stroke of the plunger, which not only gave it pressurized oil only when needed, but also provided for accurate timing. In later years, it may be possible to give credit to Ann Arbor for the first "blockless" baler and the first use of needles operating through slots in the plunger head.

The Tallmans were rapidly approaching an automatic knotter for their baler, but they were not able to stay ahead of the Pennsylvania farmer, who placed his first Appleby knotter from a corn binder on a pickup baler of his design in 1937, and built five more in 1938, 30 in 1939, and 90 in 1940, when he helped form the New Holland Machine Company. His baler, however, had a plunger rod that disconnected and telescoped when the needles wrapped the twine around the bale and tied the knot. Other competitors were able to make this a continuous operation, as is seen in today's balers.

John Deere and Minneapolis Moline developed and sold the first automatic wire tying balers at about the same time, with Deere selling 100 in June and July of 1945. Had Ann Arbor been able to keep one or two engineers working continuously on their balers, they probably would have had an automatic knotter by 1936. They probably would have redesigned the first automatic wire tier they developed and sold in the late twenties.

The Ann Arbor Manufacturing Company later became the Oliver Corporation and finally the White Farm Equipment Company. These companies manufactured 31 different machines during the years and at one time employed over 700 persons.

The City of Shelbyville and Illinois can always be proud of the historic milestone in agricultural engineering and world agriculture that was formulated by Horace Tallmen in the late 1920s.

In 1980, a bronze plaque was dedicated in Shelbyville by the American Society of Agriculture Engineers, commemorating the importance of the Ann Arbor Pickup Hay baler to American agriculture. (See photo 14)

Note re. Period of Significance

Although Horace Tallman's invention of the pickup hay baler appears to have had a measurable impact on agricultural engineering and world agriculture past 1937, this cut-off date was selected since it would be difficult to fully document that the impact of his invention past this date was of exceptional importance.

Major Bibliographic References, continued:

6. Skromme, Arnold B., "The Importance of the First Pickup Hay Baler to World Agriculture", Presented at the Dedication of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Bronze Plaque Commemorating the Ann Arbor Pickup hay Baler at Shelbyville, Illinois, May 3, 1980.

7. "New Type of machine for Baling Hay, Straw Gains Popularity in Corn Belt", Decatur Herald, August 6, 1934.

8. "H. M. Tallman is Called to Rest - Noted as Hay Press Maker", Shelbyville Democrat.

9. "Lloyd Tallman Describes Growth of Baler Factory", Shelbyville Democrat, February 3, 1938.

10. "Speeds Up, Hay Baler, Track Tool Companies Employ 90 Men", Shelbyville Democrat.

11. Gordon, Beulah, "Your Column", Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct 12 and Oct. 18, 1939, Shelbyville Democrat. (History of Tallman Family).

12. Interview with Arnold B. Skromme, Moline, Illinois, December 22, 1987. Mr. Skromme is a member of the Historic Commemorative Committee, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and is developing a publication on the history of hay baling equipment.

13. Materials from the Shelby County Historical Society files.

WELCOME TO SHELBYVILLE

"IN THE HEART OF KASKASKIA VALLEY"

EXHIBIT 1

SHELBYVILLE INDEX

BROADWAY	G3	N ELEVENTH ST	H2	SHELBY MEMORIAL HOME	
CEDAR ST	D5 E1	N FIFTEENTH ST	E1		
CHARLES ST	E5	N FIFTH ST	E3		
CHESTNUT PL	F4	N FIRST ST	D4		
CHESTNUT ST	F4 5	N FOURTEENTH ST	E1		
DACEY DR	B5	N FOURTH ST	E4		
DOUGLAS	E1	N NINTH ST	F2	SPRUCE	E1
DOUGLAS ST	E6	N SECOND ST	D4	SPRUCE ST	E5
E NORTHLAND DR	F2	N SEVENTH ST	E F3	SWAFFORD BR	B4
EIGHTH ST	F3	N SIXTH ST	E3	VELMA ST	H2
FAP 91	B5	N TENTH ST	F H5	VINE ST	E6
FERN ST	C5	N THIRD ST	E4	VIRGINIA ST	C5
HICKORY ST	C4-6	N THIRTEENTH ST	E1 H2	W NORTHLAND DR	E2
LOCUST ST	D5	N TWELFTH ST	F H2	WALNUT ST	F5
LODGE ST	F3 4	OAK ST	D5	WASHINGTON ST	G5
LONG ST	F4 5	PINE ST	D5	WATER ST	G5
LYNN ST	G5	S EIGHTH ST	D8	WILL ST	E5
MAIN ST	E5	S ELEVENTH ST	E6	WOOD ST	F4 6
MORGAN ST	G5	S FIFTH ST	D8 F5		
		S FIRST ST	C E G5		
		S FOURTH ST	D E5		
		S NINTH ST	E6		
		S SECOND ST	C E5		
		S SEVENTH ST	D8		
		S SIXTH ST	F6		
		S TENTH ST	D6		
		S THIRD ST	B5 6 C5 E5		

EXHIBIT 2

SITE PLAN

N →

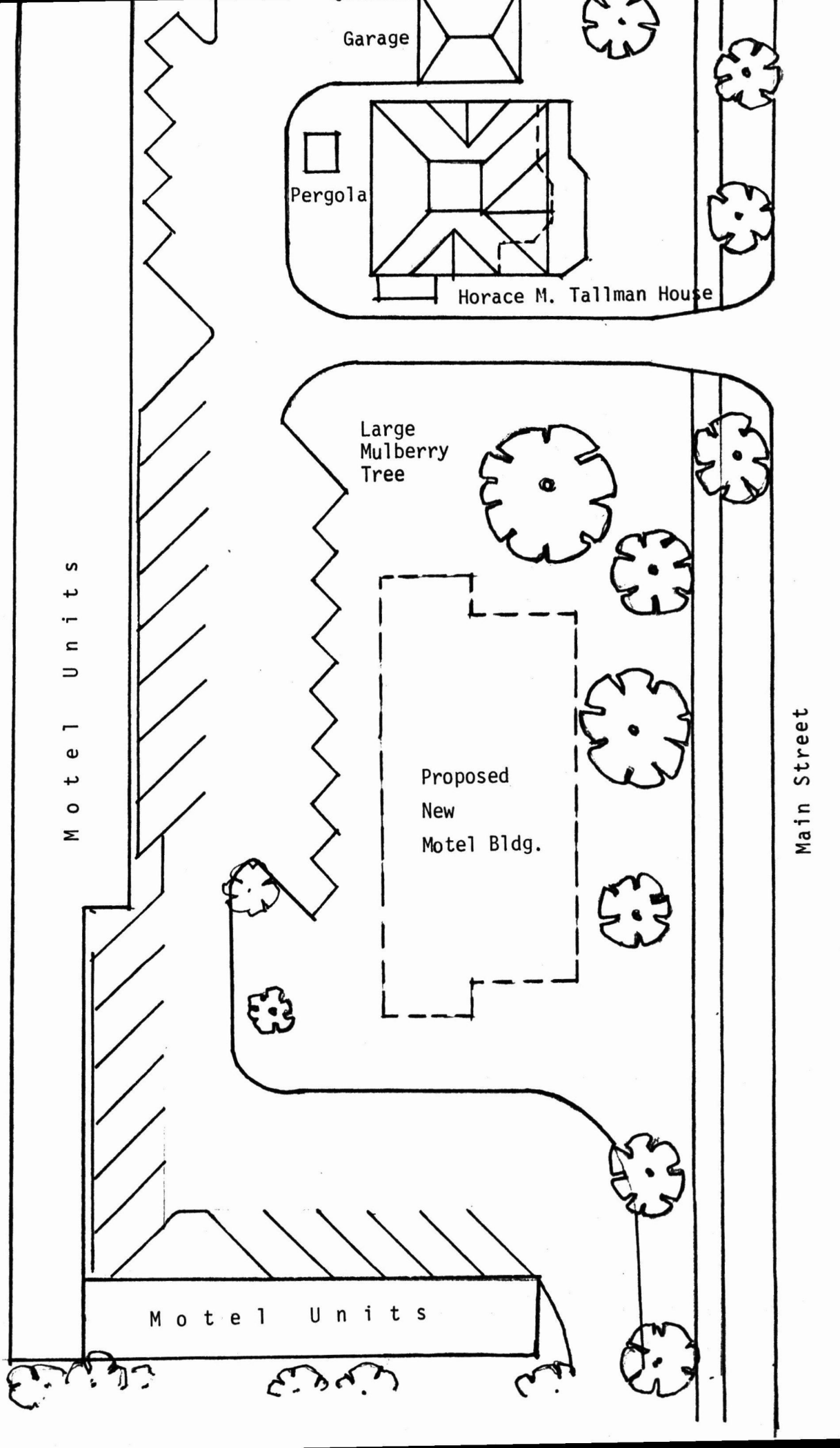
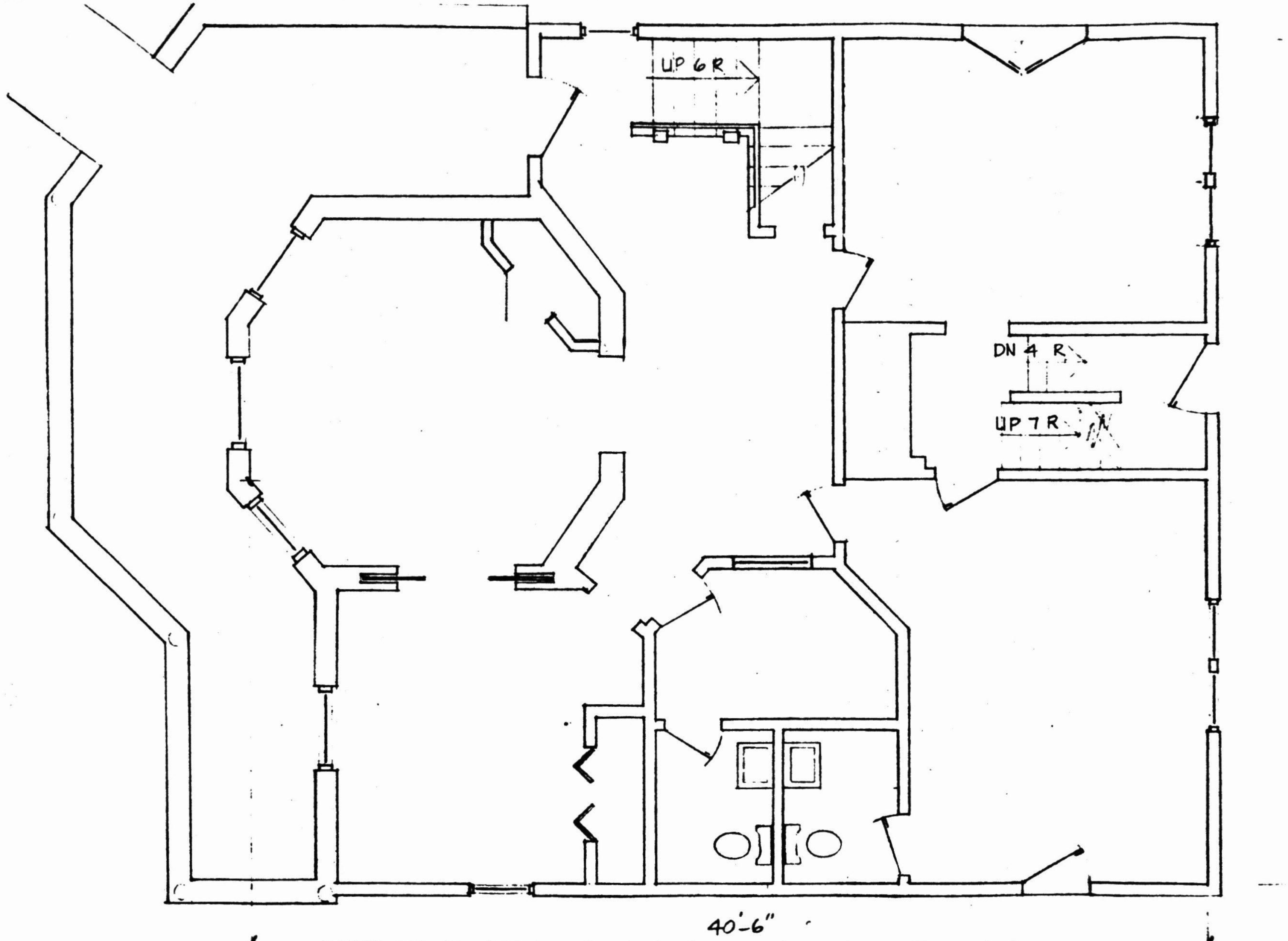


EXHIBIT 3

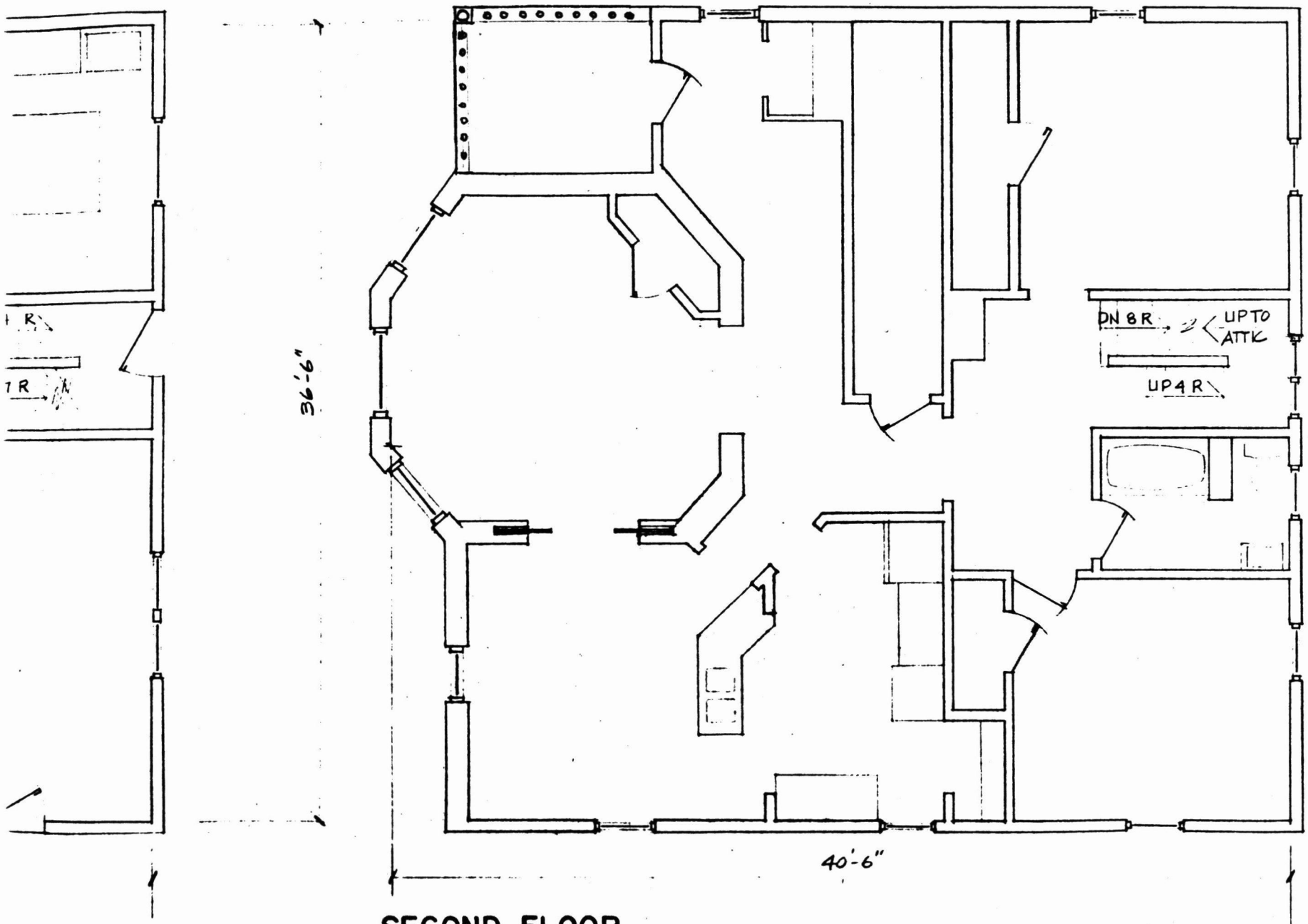
HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE



FIRST FLOOR

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SE
SC

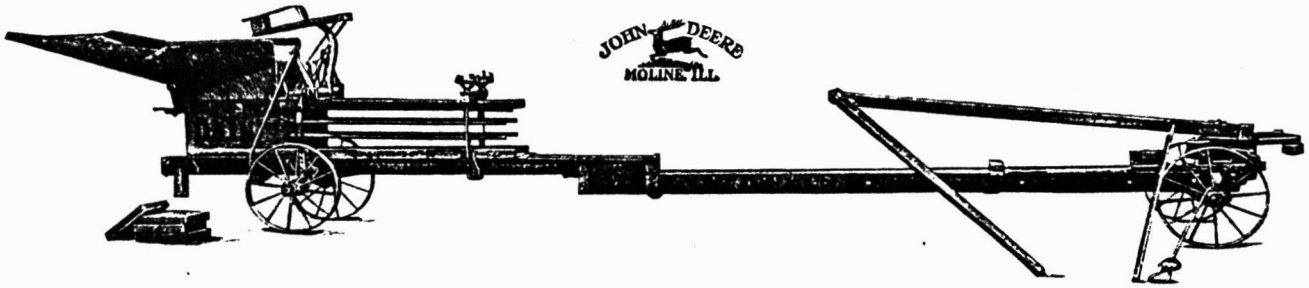


SECOND FLOOR

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

EXHIBIT 4

HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE



The Dain Self-Feed Pull Power Press

HAY should be baled, whether it is used for home consumption or is to be shipped to distant markets. Baled hay always brings a higher price than loose hay because it is easier to handle and more can be stored in a given space.

The saving of a man in operating a press is an important item, as it leaves a bigger profit from your hay. And, too, where labor is scarce, being able to do with less help means considerable.

The Dain Self-Feed Pull-Power Press enables more work to be done and done better, with less help than is possible with any other horse-power press. It combines every feature and convenience which will lessen labor, making the work of team and crew more efficient, thereby increasing capacity and reducing cost of baling.

This press is adapted to baling any kind of fibrous material, such as hay, straw, wool, rags, shredded corn fodder, etc. In fact, it will bale successfully any product that can be held with two or three wires.

Pull Power

This is an all-steel, continuous-travel, full-circle press, the plunger making two strokes to each round of the horses. Pull-power enables greater simplicity than possible with push-power. The bales are discharged toward the power and not into the loose hay and chaff as other presses do. This enables the press to be set at the center of the stack, the most convenient point to pitch to. It saves a man on stack and does away with long, hard pitching. Further, it is not necessary to move the press before the stack is all baled.

Pull-power also does away with high, dangerous pitman for the horses to step over. This lessens danger to the horses, lessens draft, and increases capacity, as horses do not have to slow up to step over high obstructions.

Compound Leverage

The principle on which Dain Press is constructed gives a compound leverage. This makes it the most powerful press built, and at the same time simplest in construction and lightest in draft.

Self Feed

Is automatic and positive in action. As it does away with hand work, faster and better work can be done. It is so simple that it is practically impossible for it to get out of order. There are no chains, springs or other complicated devices. Self-feed will not carry a larger amount of hay into the pressing chamber than can be inserted by hand, but it carries hay well down into pressing chamber and makes evenly-packed and square-ended bales.

Steel Frame

This press is built practically all of steel. It will not warp or decay when exposed to the weather. Heavy steel angles and channels are strongly riveted together and further reinforced with heavy press plates so as to enable the frame to withstand the hardest strain and usage.

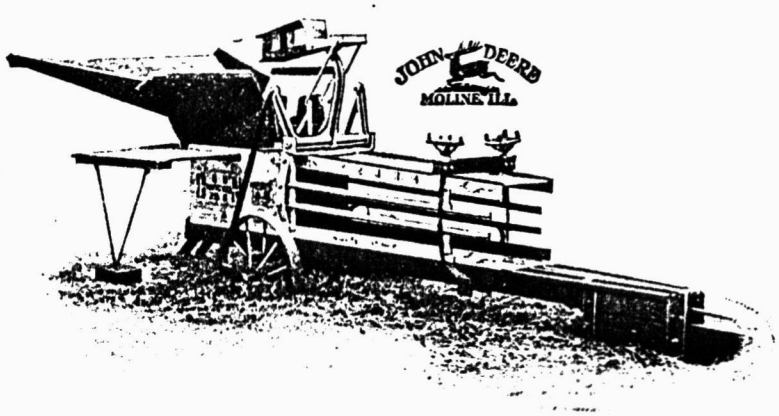
The corners of the baling chamber are made of three-inch steel angles. The sides, of heavy steel plates, are reinforced with clamps and heavy steel truss braces. Absolutely nothing about press to break or wear out.

Folding Tucker

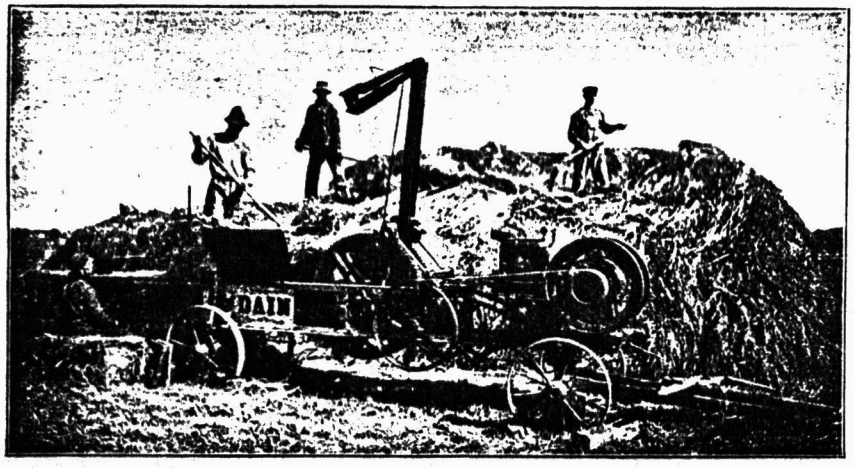
All Dain presses are noted for their neat, smooth, square-ended bales, which is due to the automatic action of the tucker. It accommodates a charge regardless of its size, and positively folds or turns the full feed down into feed chamber.

The Dain Plain Feed Pull Power Press

In general construction, this press is the same as the self-feed described above, but is built without the self-feed and positive gear return. It cannot be equipped with self-feed attachment.



Automatic Self-Feed



The Dain Perfection Motor Press

THE Dain Perfection Hay Press is one of the newest and most successful of the Dain line of hay tools. It is a complete self-contained power-baling outfit. There is no necessity for wasting time in setting up press.

It is characterized by simplicity, strength and durability which, together with its labor and power-saving devices, go to make this the most profitable hay press to own.

Eccentrically Mounted Gears

There is no heavy, dangerous, high-speeded fly-wheel; no intermediate train of gears, nor a complicated system of joints and springs. All these are done away with by the eccentrically-mounted gears. These gears are circular, but are mounted off their true center. By mounting gears in this manner, increased leverage is given working stroke and a quick return given idle stroke. This makes a steady use of power at all times

That is to say, on the working stroke the power is used for the compression of the hay, while on the idle or return stroke, the power of the engine is used in making the quick return of the plunger.

Specially for Gasoline Engine

It is a well-known fact that a gasoline engine to develop its best power must be run at a reasonably constant speed, because the ability of a gasoline engine to develop its full horse-power depends on its speed. Running at a uniform speed is also advantageous for durability, as there is not the strain and wear as when power is used at intervals.

For these reasons, the Dain Perfection Press is the ideal press for gasoline engines. For this reason, too, a smaller engine can be used on this press than on other presses. A six-horse-power engine will do as much work as an eight to twelve-horse-power engine will do on any other press. This means a double saving to you, a saving in the first cost of the engine, and a saving in the operating expense.

Increased Capacity

Under equal power the Dain Perfection Press has a larger capacity than any back-geared press now being sold. The eccentrically-mounted gears increasing the speed of the return or idle stroke, save just that much time. As there is no hard work being done on this stroke, the engine very readily takes care of the increased speed of the moving parts. This return stroke allows plenty of time for the slow power stroke, maintaining the maximum number of feeds per minute and keeping the capacity at the highest point.

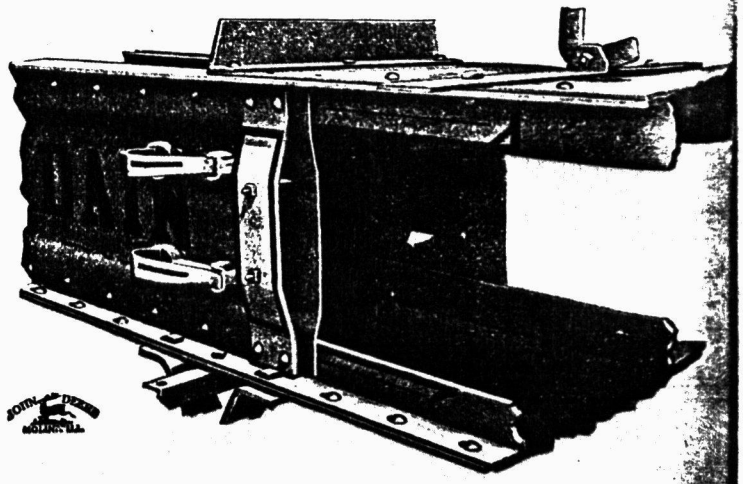
Double Gear Drive

Reduces the work of each set of gears one-half; that is, the engine is twice as strong. It may also be said to be better balanced as to distribution of weight and strain. Double belt drive is also used. Two four-inch belts, the equivalent of one-eight-inch belt, are more than sufficient to operate press without slipping. Overheating and cutting is avoided. Expensive delays and replacement of bushings are eliminated.

Feed opening is extra large, being ample for most rapid feeding. Of course, it has a self-feed, which puts the charge well down into the press, making equally dense and well-shaped bales. Each charge of hay as it is pressed into baling case is held from expanding back into feed opening.

Unusual Strength

Steel plates and angles most solidly riveted together is the foundation of the Dain baling case. In addition, steel angles reinforce the top and bottom, and heavy steel straps reinforce the side of the case at the point of most excessive strain. The frame is continuous, all steel, well-braced and trussed. This feature is well illustrated in the view below.



Trussed Baling Case

EXHIBIT 7

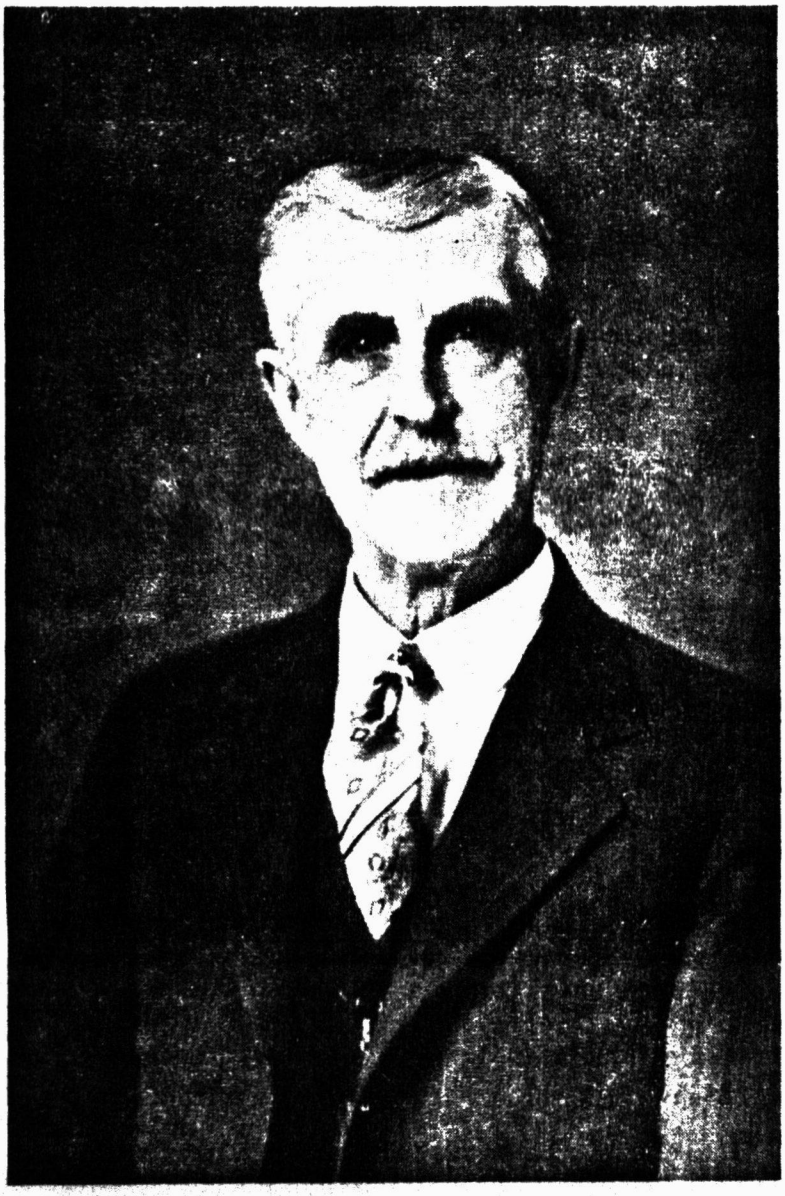
HAY MACHINES PRODUCED - 1937-1960

From U. S. Bureau of Census Reports

YEAR	LOADERS Loose Hay	BALERS Stationary	BALERS Pickup
1937	27,256	5,625	
1938	17,481	3,595	
1939	15,350	4,540	
1940	20,226	5,947	
1941	26,930	6,913	8,200*
1942	19,426	2,621	8,801
1943	11,508	1,523	5,418
1944	21,065	4,887	12,126
1945	20,591	4,842	12,535
1946	25,275	5,972	11,072
1947	20,407	6,769	26,573
1948	28,472	4,193	48,469
1949	13,109	2,784	56,849
1950	6,429	959	60,642
1951	4,216	544	66,715
1952	2,263		73,970
1953	2,277		78,233
1954	3,141		69,309
1955			89,465
1956			65,805
1957			67,868
1958			70,676
1959			73,453
1960			49,139

* Called Hay Press Combines (windrow pickup) the first year recorded.

EXHIBIT 8



(Left). Mr. Horace M. Tallman (1863-1929). This photo was taken about one or two years before he died on April 7, 1929. He conceived the basic idea and plans for the first field pickup hay baler in the world in the years 1927-29. He died just before the final drawings were completed.

(Below). Ann Arbor Machine Co., Shelbyville, Illinois, about 1934.

EXHIBIT 9

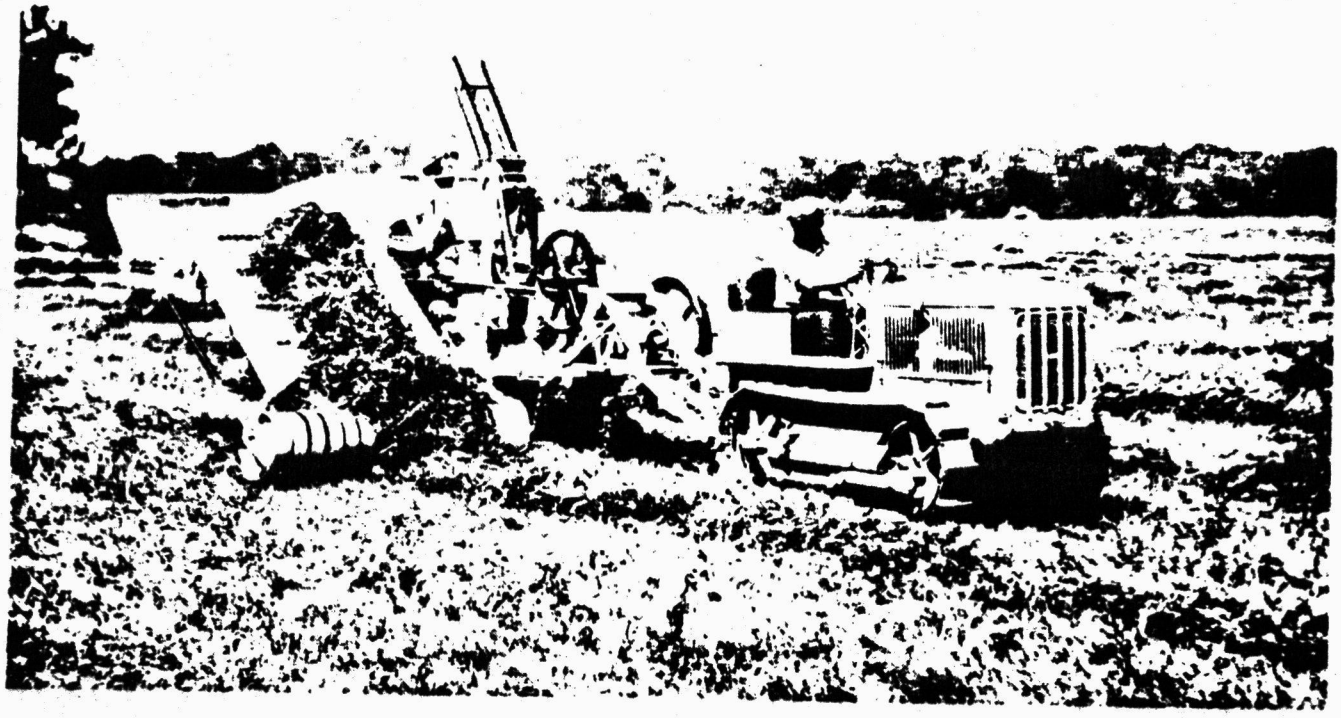
IN ACTION

BUILD BIG BUSINESS

The Tallman Brothers, Leslie R. and G. Lloyd, are the controlling force back of The Ann Arbor Machine Company of Shelbyville, Illinois, which is owned by the Tallman family.

The Tallmans pioneered the "Pick-Up" and "Power Take-Off" types of Baling Presses—the most outstanding developments in agricultural machinery within a decade.

(Left). Leslie R. Tallman
(Right). G. Lloyd Tallman
Photos taken about 1934. They managed the business as a partnership after their father died. Leslie was Manager of the Baling Division and Lloyd was Manager of the Industrial Tools Division. (From Sparks College ad)

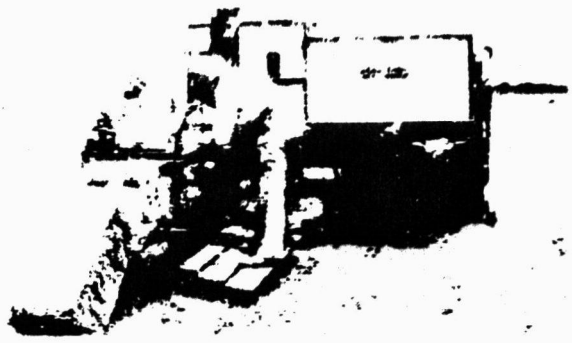


Leslie Tallman wrote on the back of this photo "one of first field tests, 1930." It is not known if any test balers were built and tested in 1929, after Horace died in April. Note the similarity between this test baler and the first one they sold, below.

EXHIBIT 11

PALESTINE

ENGLAND



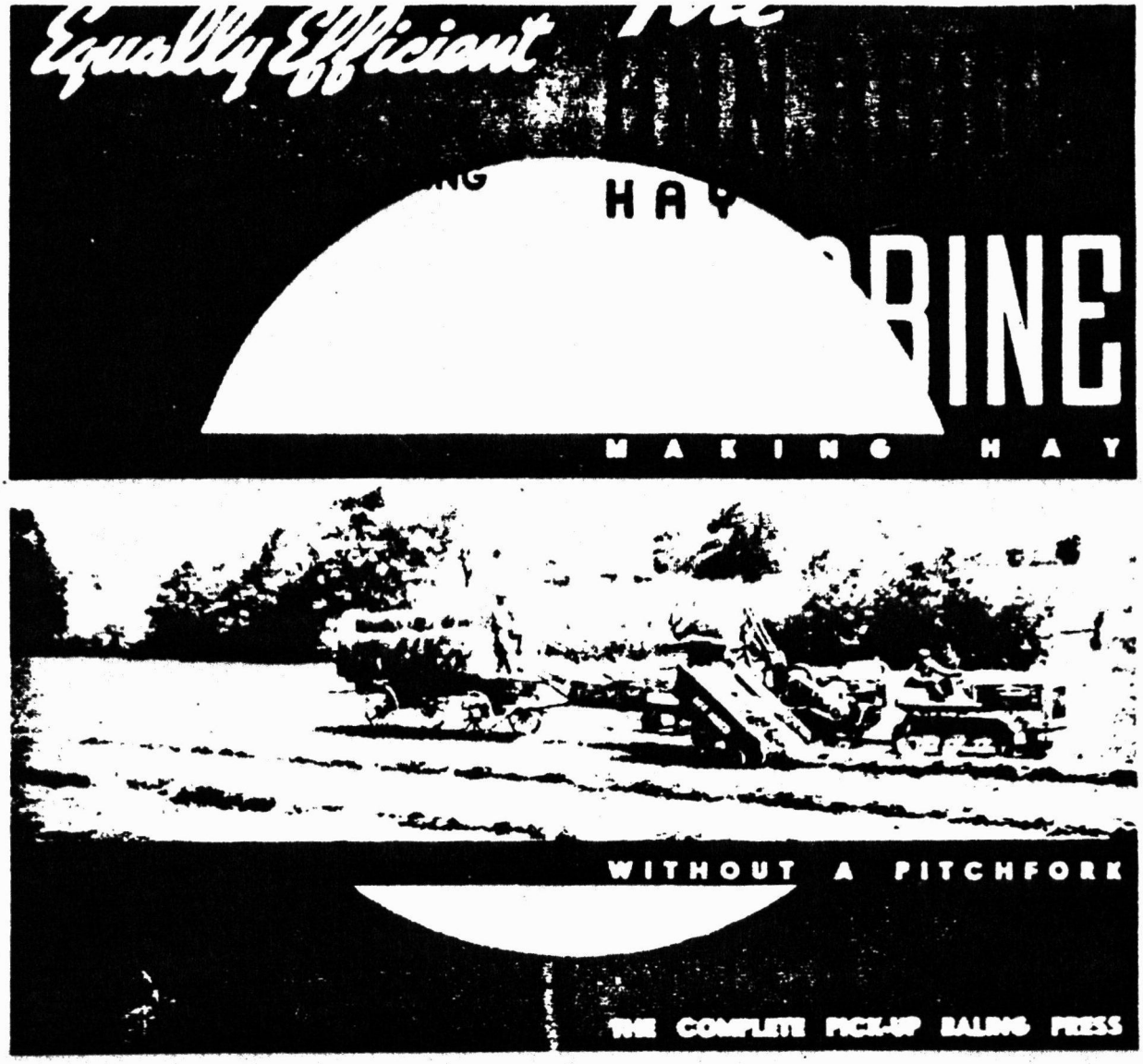
ITALY

MOROCCO

You will find Ann Arbor Baling Equipment on every Continent in the World!

Some other foreign countries in which Ann Arbor Baling Equipment is commonly used include France, Holland, Norway, Syria, Russia, Union of South Africa, Algeria, Libya and Tunisia, North Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Canada and Mexico. - 15

EXHIBIT 12



A partial cover from a pamphlet. Note the magic words that echoed around the world "Without a Pitchfork."

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88000470 Date Listed: 5/16/88

Tallman, Horace M., House — Shelby — IL
Property Name — County — State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland — 5/16/88
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

Item #3, Classification: The correct number of resources is 2 contributing buildings (the house and garage) and 1 contributing structure (the pergola).

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

8800470
PDIL

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Tallman, Horace M., House
Shelby County
ILLINOIS

Substantive Review

APR - 1 1988

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89
Date Due: 4/28/88 → 5/16/88
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 5-16-88
____ RETURN _____
____ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria Accept - A
Reviewer Boland
Discipline Historian
Date 5/16/88
____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ____ technical corrections cited below
____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one
☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one
☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

GPO 918-450

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

P.1 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN

WINTER CA. 1910

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF HOUSE, CA. 1910

CAMERA FACING: SW

P-2 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF HOUSE

CAMERA FACING: SW

P-3 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KEN FRY

EAST ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING: W

P-4 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

SOUTH (REAR) ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING: N.

P-5 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

WEST ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING E.

P-6 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

DECEMBER: 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

VIEW OF PERGOLA (REAR OF HOUSE)

CAMERA FACING: W

P-7 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ADERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL

DECEMBER, 1987.

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

CLOSE-UP OF FRONT PORCHES

CAMERA FACING: SW

P-8 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

MAIN INTERIOR STAIRWAY

CAMERA FACING: E.

P-9 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

TYPICAL POCKET DOORS

CAMERA FACING: N.

P-10 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY.

LARGE CLOSET IN CORNER OF OCTAGONAL ROOM.

CAMERA FACING: SE.

P-11 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL

DECEMBER, 1987.

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

VIEW OF REMODELED ATTIC SHOWING INTERIOR CHIMNEY AND WAINSCOTING.

P-12 HORACE M TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER: STEVE ANDERSON, SHELBYVILLE, IL

DECEMBER, 1987

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

VIEW OF REMODELED ATTIC SHOWING WOODWORK & FLOOR

CAMERA FACING: S


DOWLER

P. 13 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN

CA. 1930S

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY

VIEW OF ANN ARBOR PICKUP HAY BALER


ASAE
DESIGNATED AN
HISTORIC LANDMARK
OF
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
IN THE SHELBYVILLE AREA DURING THE SPRING OF 1929, RAYMORE McDONALD DESIGNED AND DEVELOPED THE FIRST COMMERCIAL PICK-UP BALER AS CONCEIVED AND FINANCED BY HORACE TALLMAN AND HIS SONS, LESLIE R. AND GENTRY L. THESE BALERS WERE MARKETED FOR MANY YEARS BY THE ANN ARBOR MACHINE COMPANY OF SHELBYVILLE. THIS CONCEPT OF FIELD PROCESSING OF FARM FORAGES MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF MECHANIZED FORAGE HARVESTING IN THE WORLD'S AGRICULTURE. THIS BASIC FIELD PICK-UP MECHANISM HAS BEEN USED IN ABOUT 15 MILLION BALERS BUILT IN THE U.S. BY 1980.
DEDICATED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, MAY, 1980
DESIGNED AND ERECTED
BY OLD CAPITOL MONT. WKS.
VANDALIA, ILLINOIS

P-14 HORACE M. TALLMAN HOUSE, SHELBYVILLE, IL

PHOTOGRAPHER; ELLIS FRY, SHELBYVILLE, IL.

DECEMBER, 1997.

NEGATIVE IN POSSESSION OF KENNETH FRY.

PLAQUE HONORING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST PICKUP HAY BALER AS CONCEIVED BY HORACE TALLMAN. DEDICATED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN SHELBYVILLE, MAY, 1980.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF ILLINOIS
INSTITUTE OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION
URBANA, ILLINOIS

SHELBYVILLE QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS–SHELBY CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 SHELBYVILLE 15′ QUADRANGLE

3263 II SW (OBED)
3263 III SE (FINDLAY)
3263 II SW (KIRKSVILLE)
3262 IV NW (TOWER HILL)
3262 I NW (MIDDLESWORTH)
3262 IV SW (LAKEWOOD)
3262 I SW (STEWARDSON WEST)
3262 IV SE (FANCHER)

88°52′30″ 39°30′ 40 000 mE 41 42 50′ 43 R3E 47′30″ 47 48 380 000 FEET 49 88°45′

4373 000 mN 4372 4371 4370 4369 27′30″ 4368 4367 4366 4365 25′ 4364 4363 4362 990 000 FEET 4361 4360 39°22′30″

1 030 000 FEET

DALTON CITY 15 MI.
R4E
PACIFIC
MISSOURI
PIPELINE
BR 632
Westervelt
R I D G E
Duvall
Coon Creek
Bethel Cem
O K A W
Plank Cem
Williamson Airfield
Robinson Creek
Rennerville
Smith Cem
Moyer Cem
Opossum Creek
Water Tank
Three Fingers Cove
Coon Creek Access Area
Boat Ramp
Selby Cem
Opossum Creek Access Area
SHELBYVILLE RIVER
ELEVATION 600
BR 607
Washington Cem
BR 625
BM 677
Shelby Country Club
Lithia Springs Access Area
KASKASKIA LAKE
Club Cove
Lithia Springs Cove
Austin Cem
PARK
FOREST
9th Street Cove
Shelbyville Dam West Access Area
Buoy Cove
Shelbyville Dam East Access Area
BR 606
BR 592
COUNTY AIRPORT
Fairground
Oliver Cem
Glenwood Cem
Shelbyville (BM 650)
Pumping Sta
Trailer Park
Sewage Disposal Ponds
Cutler Cem
Branch
CONRAIL
Courthouse
Hospital
Vine St Sch
Main St Sch
Water Tanks
Sewage Disposal
Campground
Radio Towers
Sewage Disp
Gaging Sta
Spillway Access Area
Radio Tower
Drive-in Theater
Grave
BR 639
R T S
S H E L B Y V I L L E
Swafford
Wendling Cem
Wells
Creek
Opossum
TALLMAN, HORACE, HOUSE
ZONE 16
E 344770
N 4363200

10 MI. TO U.S. 51 TOWER HILL 5 MI.
6 MI. TO ILL. 32 MATTOON 22 MI.
COWDEN 8 MI.

T 12 N
T 11 N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1981

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Illinois coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 1 meter south and 6 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

GN MN 1°09′ 20 MILS 1½° 27 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET IN LAKE SHELBYVILLE
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ILLINOIS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1982

SHELBYVILLE, ILL.
NE/4 SHELBYVILLE 15′ QUADRANGLE
N3922.5—W8845/7.5

1981

DMA 3262 IV NE—SERIES V863

MAPKEY

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

March 28, 1988

Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the nomination form, photographs, and maps for the Horace M. Tallman House in Shelbyville, Illinois. This property was recommended for nomination to the National Register by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council, and nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Acting Survey and National
Register Coordinator

AVS:st

Enclosure

APR 1 1988