

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

BLACK HORSE TAVERN

AND/OR COMMON

(Bream's Tavern)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Route 116, 2½ miles west of Gettysburg on

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown Road

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Gettysburg

VICINITY OF

19th

STATE

Pennsylvania

CODE

42

COUNTY

Adams

CODE

001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Billy Leonard

STREET & NUMBER

R. D. #2

CITY, TOWN

Gettysburg

VICINITY OF

STATE

Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Adams County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Baltimore Street

CITY, TOWN

Gettysburg

STATE

Pennsylvania

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Building Survey

DATE

1959

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of Interior, Heritage Conservation & Recreation

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D. C.

Service

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Black Horse Tavern is a large two story stone house with a two story wing on the rear. Topped with gable roofs the house has three chimneys, one in the main section and two in the wing. The windows are 6 over 6 and have louvered shutters. Three bays wide, the door is located in the first bay and has a triangular hood of later addition. The wing is four bays long and has a door in the third bay. It also has a triangular hood. The creekside of the wing has a wooden enclosed porch. The house is plain with no decorations but the color and pattern of the stone make the building very attractive.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

1812

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located on the banks of the Marsh Creek, this two story stone structure was built in 1812 and used as a tavern for approximately 65 years. The Marsh Creek area was originally part of the Manor of Masque. In 1741, William Penn set out some land as a personal estate in Adams County known as the Manor of Masque. But there were already settlers in the area at that time. The land bordering Marsh Creek where the Black Horse Tavern is located was owned by William McClellan, II. Born near Coleraine, Ireland in 1735, he came with his family to Marsh Creek in 1739, he was a prominent citizen in early York County and died in 1796. His son, William McClellan, III, was born in 1763 and lived at Marsh Creek with his wife, Magdalen Spangler until his death in 1831. One of his sons, William McClellan, IV, became owner of the Marsh Creek lands until his death May 4, 1845. Following his death, the land was put up for sale and was purchased by Francis Bream. Francis Bream, born in July of 1806, worked as a constable in Idaville in Huntingdon Township until his marriage to Elizabeth Slaybaugh in 1842. In the fall of 1842 he was elected sheriff of Adams County and served a two year term. In 1845 he purchased the Marsh Creek land and tavern from the heirs of William McClellan, IV.

As recorded on early tax records, the McClellan family owned a 40' by 22' two story log house with 6 windows of 12 panes. The first mention of the tavern was made on the 1812 tax records and can be seen severly few years after that. When Francis Bream purchased the tavern it had been in operation approximately 33 years and had by that time become a well established place for travelers along the Hagerstown Road. The road was heavily traveled by Drovers leading cattle from Hagerstown to New York City. The road was also a stage-coach route. Many travelers stayed at the Tavern and carved their names and the date into the walls of the tavern. The tavern was known as Black Horse because of a large carved wooden horse painted black which stood in front of the tavern.

The Black Horse Tavern, while not an important landmark of the Battle of Gettysburg, did see involvement by way of occupation, involvement in army movement and use as a hospital following the battle. Prior to the Battle, Confederate troops were stationed throughout the area with the major troop deploement at Chambersburg. During this period Confederate troops raided local farms for supplies. On the morning of July 1st, 1863, the First Corps, II Division Union Troops under Rawley moved toward Gettysburg along the Fair-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

BLACK HORSE TAVERN - Adams County

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Significance: continued

field Road past the Black Horse Tavern.

On the morning of the second day, Major General Meade mobilized all Union forces towards Gettysburg through messages to his Generals. Major General Daniel E. Sickles sent this message to General A. A. Humphreys.

When Humphreys received Sickles' message of 3:15 p.m. ordering him to march his First and Second Brigades immediately to Gettysburg, his division was occupying a position one mile from Emmitsburg on the road to Fairfield. Since Birney's division would take the Emmitsburg Road, Humphrey's men were directed to use a parallel one two miles to the west. Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hayden, assistant inspector general of the corps, headed a party of guides for the division. About halfway to their destination Humphreys received a copy of a dispatch from Howard to Sickles warning him, as he came up the main road near Gettysburg, to beware of enemy forces on his left. Shortly thereafter a native who had guided a part of the First Corps gave him the latest word about the battle. He said the Confederates had driven the Federals to the east of Gettysburg and the main road from Emmitsburg.

Upon hearing this news and coming to a fork, Humphreys wanted to take the right one which led directly to the Emmitsburg Road about two miles south of Gettysburg. But Hayden insisted that in spite of the changes in the opposing lines the column should follow the route he thought Sickles had indicated. They were to take the left fork, he said, and proceed to the Black Horse Tavern on the Fairfield Road before turning right for Gettysburg. Though Humphreys had misgivings, he obeyed the order because Sickles had placed the division in Hayden's charge. It was dark when they crossed Marsh Creek and approached the tavern. Sensing danger, Humphreys halted his command and ordered "perfect silence" while Hayden and one or two guides went ahead to the tavern about a quarter of a mile away. His caution paid off, for Hayden found the tavern swarming with rebels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

BLACK HORSE TAVERN - Adams County

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Significance: continued

Humphreys would have been willing to pitch into them except that it was dark, the strength of the enemy was unknown, and the rest of the army was too far away to send help in case he needed it. So his division turned around and tiptoed off into the darkness retracing its steps and finally groping its way about midnight to the safety of the Army of the Potomac.

On the second day of battle, July, 2, confederate leader General Lee commanded McLaws to position his division perpendicular to the Emmitsburg Road. Lieutenant General John Longstreet, McLaws superior, was upset by these orders and his subsequent actions may be one of the factors in the Confederate defeat. On this second day the Confederate passed Black Horse Tavern several times. Following Lee's orders, General Longstreet ordered Colonel Alexander led his artillery battalions past the Black Horse Tavern. Following the interview in which Longstreet had given Alexander his orders, Lee and Longstreet went their separate ways. Longstreet was to march his troops to Seminary Ridge. But Longstreet taredyed so that when Lee rejoined Longstreet after eleven o'clock he ordered him to move out and assigned Captain Johnson to guide the troops along a hidden route.

With Johnston leading the way the division marched south to the Black Horse Tavern, where it turned onto a road which branched off from the Fairfield Road and went in a southeasterly direction toward Willoughby Run. Shortly after the turnoff the column came to a rise which the operators at the signal station on Little Round Top could see. Fearing exposure, the division came to a halt while McLaws, Longstreet, and Johnston consulted. At McLaws' suggestion they decided to countermarch for a way and use an unexposed route he had previously discovered. Back to the Black Horse Tavern they tramped and then north on the west side of Herr Ridge. When near their starting point they began to work their way east. By going through fields and knocking down fences they came to Willoughby Run and followed it south to Pitzer's School House on the Fairfield crossroad.

Following a shifting of the battle southward on the third and fourth day the Confederate began a slow retreat along the Cashtown and Fairfield Roads followed by the Union Cavalry.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

BLACK HORSE TAVERN - Adams County

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

3

Significance: continued

Following the battle wounded were nursed at the Black Horse Tavern.

A story from this period is told of how a young wounded soldier while recuperating at the Tavern discovered his parents names carved in the wall of the Tavern.

The Black Horse Tavern was an important part of the transportation system of the area. Inns and Taverns not only provided a housing service for travelers but a center for community news. Today the Tavern is used as a private residence and has been little altered from its earlier appearances.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

U. S. Direct Tax of 1798, Sixth Direct Tax Division York, Cumberland and Franklin Counties. Vol. 437-490.
 History of Cumberland & Adams County. Chicago: Wearner, Beers, Co. 1886, p.3
 Bikle, Philip R., Adams County Black Horse Tavern Has a Romantic Story: General Robert E. Lee Occupied it Before the Battle of Gettysburg. United typed manuscript in Adams County. Historical Society.
 Coddington, Edwin B. The Gettysburg Campaign. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1968, p. 328-29, 379, 380.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .5 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A

1,8	30,4	5,2,0	44	0,9	9,3,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			

B

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susan M. Zacher, Curator

ORGANIZATION

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

DATE

1977

STREET & NUMBER

William Penn Memorial Museum, P. O. Box 1026

TELEPHONE

717-787-4363

CITY OR TOWN

Harrisburg

STATE

Pennsylvania

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

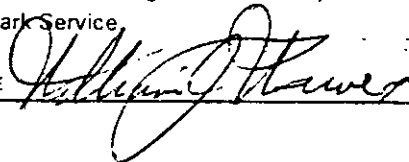
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

DATE 3/8/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Zone 18
N 4409 930
E 304 520

