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

NR listed 3/07/94

WA6775

Jnited States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM		
1. Name of Property		
historic name: <u>Bean Cemetery</u> other name/site number: <u>N/A</u>		
2. Location		
street & number: Northern side of U. S. High		
city/town: Lincoln state: AR county: Washington code:		publication: N/A vicinity: N/A zip code: 72744
3. Classification		
Ownership of Property: <u>Private</u>		
Category of Property: <u>Site</u>		
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing Noncontributing buildings		
sites structures objects Total		
Number of contributing resources previously lis Register: N/A Name of related multiple property listing: N/A	ted in th	e National

4. State/I	ederal Agency Certification		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = 	
of 1986, a request fo standards Historic F set forth	signated authority under the last amended, I hereby certify for determination of eligibility for registering properties in Places and meets the proceduration 36 CFR Part 60. In my openot meet the National Register	that ty med n the al and inion	this <u>X</u> nomination of the documentation of the National Register of the professional region of the property <u>X</u>	on ion of uirements _ meets
Cast	F certifying official		1-28	-94
Signature	certifying official			
	Historic Preservation Program Federal agency and bureau			
	nion, the property meets riteria See continuation			National
Signature	of commenting or other offic	ial	Date	
	al Park Service Certification certify that this property is	===== ===== s:		
deter	ed in the National Register See continuation sheet. The mined eligible for the lonal Register See continuation sheet. The mined not eligible for the lonal Register yed from the National Register			
ocher	(explain):	-		
-		S	ignature of Keeper	Date of Action
6. Function				
	FUNERARY		<u>Cemetery</u>	
Current:	FUNERARY	Sub:	Cemetery	•

7. Description
Architectural Classification:
N/A
Other Description: N/A
Materials: foundation N/A roof N/A walls N/A other N/A
walls <u>N/A</u> Other <u>N/A</u>
Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.
B. Statement of Significance
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: <u>Locally</u> .
Applicable National Register Criteria: <u>A</u>
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):D
Areas of Significance: ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK
Period(s) of Significance: <u>1874-1943</u>
Significant Dates: N/A
Significant Person(s): N/A
Cultural Affiliation: N/A
Architect/Builder: N/A
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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. \underline{X} See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References
X See continuation sheet.
Previous documentation on file (NPS):
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: Approximately 2.45
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 15 372210 3979000 B C D
See continuation sheet.
Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.
Part of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) esection 30, Township 15 North, Range 32 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian Washington County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows, wit: Reginning at the Southeast Corner of said Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4)

Part of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 30, Township 15 North, Range 32 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Washington County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Southeast Corner of said Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4); thence N 88°57'35" W, 150.76 feet; thence N 1°33'22" E, 150.62 feet to an existing iron pipe; thence N 88°57'35" W, 148.47 feet to an existing iron pipe; thence S 1°33'22" W, 150.62 feet on line with an existing pipe that is S 1°33'22" W, 110.92 feet; thence N 88°57'35" W, 222.76 feet; thence N 47°04'06" E, 712.82 feet; thence South 495 feet to the point of beginning and containing 2.45 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes all the property associated with the historic cemetery that retains its integrity.

11. Form Prepared By		
Name/Title: Kenneth Story, Architectural History	orian	
Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation F	rogram Date:	<u>January 27, 1994</u>
Street & Number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500	Telephone:	<u>(501) 324-9880</u>
City or Town: Little Rock	State: AR_	Zip: <u>72201</u>

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Summary

Located directly to the north of U. S. Highway 62 near the eastern outskirts of Lincoln, the Bean Cemetery contains 251 known burials (those for which discernible headstone markers remain) surrounding the site of an associated Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and School, now demolished and replaced by a modern roadside picnic area. The extant historic headstones are largely of relatively simple design and of various types of stone. The nomination includes a total of approximately 2.45 acres and excludes the site of the demolished church, as it has been subdivided from the cemetery and developed into a public roadside picnic area.

Elaboration

The Bean Cemetery contains 251 known burials (those for which discernible headstone markers remain) surrounding the site of an associated Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and School, now demolished and replaced by a modern roadside picnic area. The extant historic headstones are largely of relatively simple design and of various types of stone. The nomination includes a total of approximately 2.45 acres and excludes the site of the demolished church, as it has been subdivided from the cemetery and developed into a public roadside picnic area.

The known burials in the Bean Cemetery include several veterans and even a man born into slavery. The death dates begin in 1874 and extend to the present.

Of the 251 known burials in the Bean Cemetery, 49 are non-historic, and have been determined so because the death dates do not fall within the historic period. Yet the entire cemetery is being included in this nomination as the Bean Cemetery continues to serve as an important cultural focal point for local residents of African-American descent who consider the entire cemetery an important historical and cultural link to their heritage.

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Summary

Criterion A, local significance

The Bean Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A by virtue of its status as the best preserved historic resource directly associated with the post-Civil War black settlements established within the surrounding communities of Lincoln, Summers and Cane Hill. Though people of African descent had lived in this heavily agricultural area since before the Civil War - where they had largely lived as slaves -- virtually no other known historic resources associated with their settlement and occupation have survived. Families from these local communities have been burying their dead within this cemetery since at least 1874, the earliest recorded death date.

Elaboration

Though not commonly known as a slaveholding county, there existed many slaveholding plantations within the boundaries of Washington County before the Civil War. The area around Lincoln — located approximately twenty miles southwest of Fayetteville, the county seat — was particularly suited to agriculture as it is composed of relatively flat, rolling fields covered with rich, fertile soil. Cotton plantations thus prospered here, as they did in other parts of the state, though not in the same numbers; and it was common wisdom before the Civil War that cotton production always required a large slave workforce.

As was the case elsewhere in the state, those counties that possessed a large black population experienced little in the way of a mass exodus of former slaves and their families after the Civil War. Instead it was far more common for these former slave families to settle close to their familiar surroundings, and frequently in distinct communities that they often called "colonies." These families carried on farming, with some families owning small farms, and others working for white landowners as part of the same tenant system that prevailed in many of the state's eastern and southern counties. They lived in such western Washington County communities as Cincinnati, Summers, Cane Hill and Lincoln.

Like much of the rest of the state, the decision of whether or not to remain in a relatively isolated farming community in the late nineteenth century depended largely on whether or not the railroad ran a line through it; this, combined with the natural desire for community, resulted in some limited relocation of rural Washington County blacks during the last decades of the nineteenth century. In particular, blacks from such communities as Cincinnati moved eastward to Lincoln and Summers — both of which were served by the railroad and could boast of small black communities. However, by far the largest and best organized black community in central Washington County was located at Cane Hill, where there had been a black community for some

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time and which had its own church and regular social functions. After the turn of the century, however, the attendant growth in such nearby railroad cities as Fayetteville and Springdale drew the younger generations away from their rural homes and began the gradual decline of these rural black communities.

Before this fairly consistent pattern of black relocation to the Cane Hill/Summers/Lincoln occurred, black families buried their dead locally, either in private cemeteries or small community cemeteries. With the onset of this relocation, however, the Bean Cemetery soon became known as the main community cemetery for the local black population. The land, originally owned by John Wesley and Eliza Bean and located adjacent to the Frisco Railroad right of way, was granted by him for the construction of a church and associated cemetery, though he and his family retained actual ownership until the land was formally deeded by his heirs in 1915 (they are both buried within). The extant burial markers within indicate death dates from 1874 to the present, and thus reveal that the cemetery has in fact been actively used by the local black community since that time. Recent burials reveal also that it remains in use today.

The Bean Cemetery is the extant historic resource most directly associated with the history of these central and western Washington County rural black communities and their vanishing heritage, and is, in fact, the *only* known such resource. Their legacy, and indeed their very existence, is tied to the preservation of this important historical and cultural site. By virtue of these associations the Bean Cemetery is eligible under Criterion A.

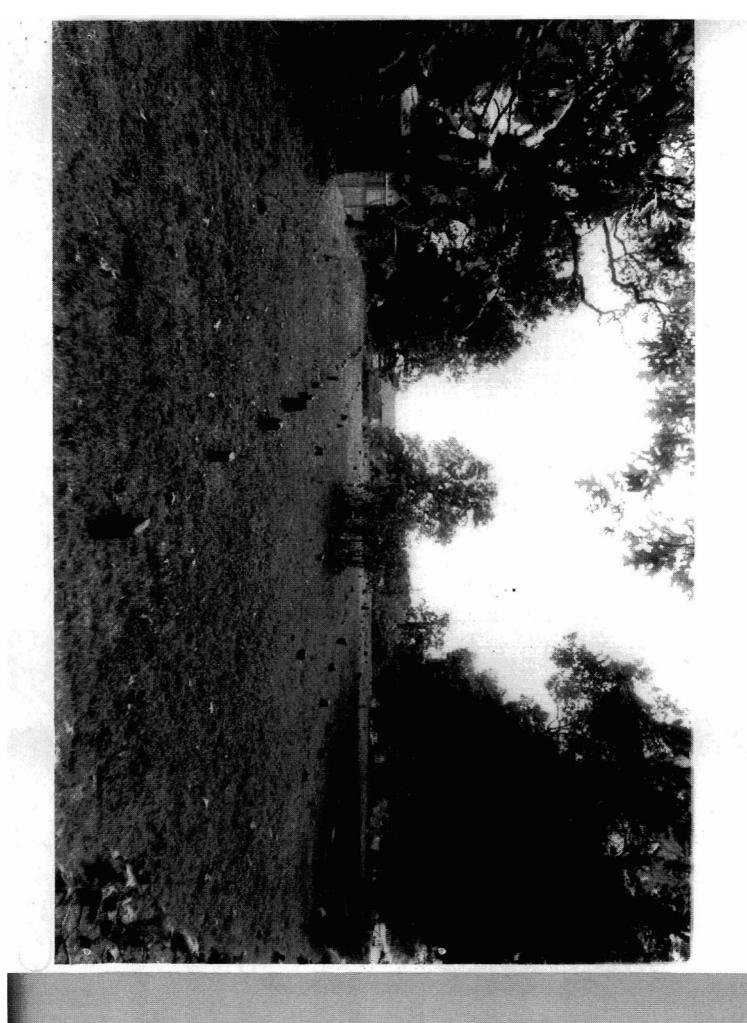
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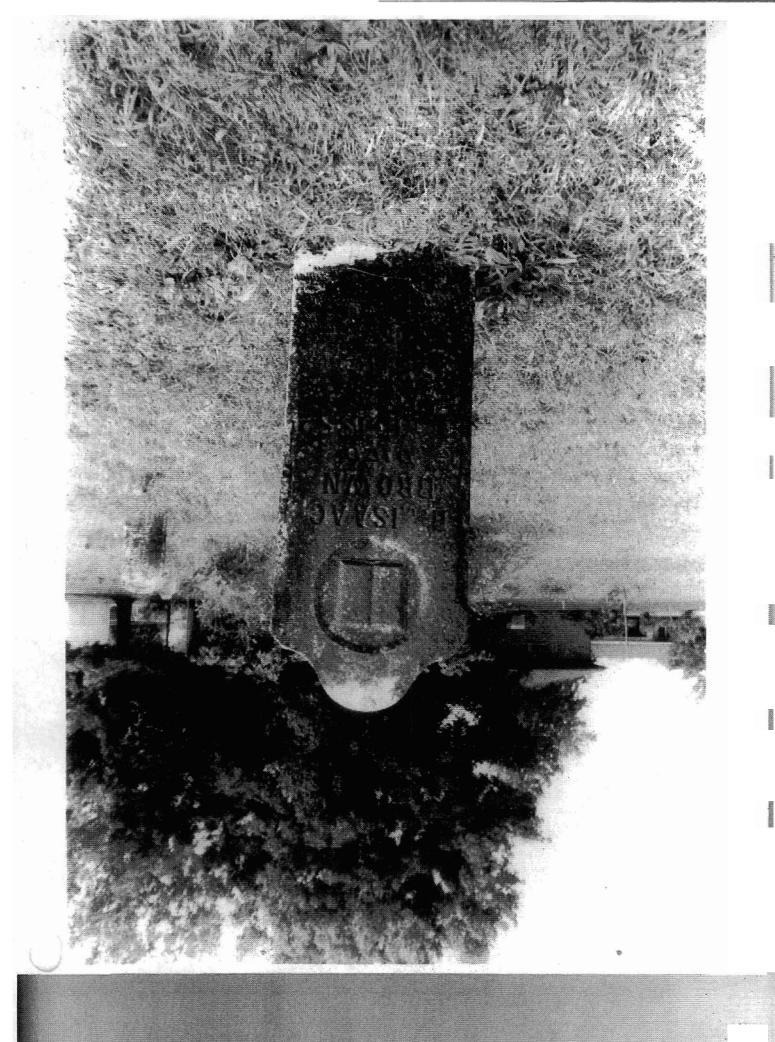
Bibliography

Information provided by Mr. Ulon Fae Barnes, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Shiloh Museum, History of Washington County, Arkansas, (Springdale: 1989)



BEAN CEMETERA
LINCOLN, WASHINGTON B., MERANSAS
PHOTOCHENDED BY D. LOLLNER,
OCTOBER, 1993
VECLOSER, 1993



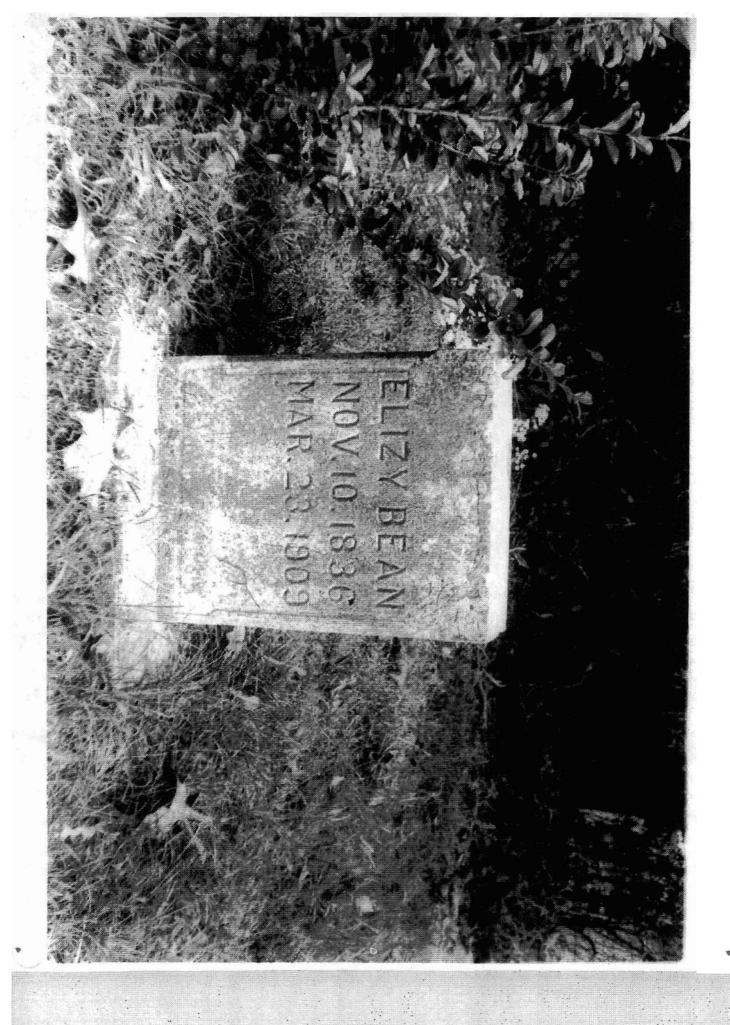
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LINCOLD, BASINGTON (3, ARKENSER PHOTOGRAFA BY P. ZOLLNER VIEW FROM JOITH BEAN CANTENEDY OCTOBER, 1713



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