

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR 9/20/07

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Caraway, U. S. Senator Hattie, Gravesite

other names/site number CG0245

2. Location

street & number Oaklawn Cemetery, 2349 W. Matthews Avenue Lane.

not for publication

city or town Jonesboro

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Craighead code 031 zip code 72401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Carrie Marshall
Signature of certifying official/Title

8/2/07
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is
 entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/graves/burials

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/graves/burials

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other STONE: granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

licable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

NATIONAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1950

Significant Dates

1950

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

United States Senator Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Craighead County Historical Society

Caraway, U. S. Senator Hattie, Gravesite

Name of Property

Craighead County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Age of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Provide additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 704238 3968077
Zone Easting Northing
2

3 Zone Easting Northing

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jason Wilkie/Director, Jonesboro Parks and Recreation; Edited by Sarah A. Jampole/Survey Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

date 2/19/2007

street & number 323 Center Street, Ste. 160

telephone 501.324.9874

city or town Little Rock

state AR

zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

OS

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Jonesboro

street & number 515 W. Washington

telephone 870.933.4604

city or town Jonesboro

state AR

zip code 72401

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The grave site for Hattie Caraway consists of a large headstone for the family, inscribed, "Caraway." The three footstones bear the names of the late senator; her husband, former U.S. Senator Thaddeus Caraway; and their son, Robert. The gravesite sits close to the west central edge of the Oaklawn Cemetery, on the western edge of Jonesboro, Craighead County, Arkansas.

ELABORATION

The Hattie Caraway gravesite, located in Oaklawn Cemetery, close to the western edge of Jonesboro, consists of a large, granite, monument at the head of the gravesite. The monument is a die on base, approximately 5 feet tall. The Caraway family name is inscribed at the upper one-third of the monument, and above the inscription is a small filigree relief. The pointed arch monument is one of the taller monuments in Section C of the cemetery.

Footstones marking the locations of each member of the Caraway family are located eight feet to the east of the tall granite monument. As you stand at the edge eastern of the Caraway lot, looking west, the footstones in order, left to right, are:

Hattie Wyatt Caraway/February 1, 1878/December 1, 1950
Thaddeus H. Caraway/October 17, 1871/November 6, 1931
Robert E. Caraway/December 20, 1915/July 31, 1934

The footstones are made of granite, and are typical of the raised top marker in form and shape.

No coping surrounds the Caraway lot.

INTEGRITY

The gravesite of United States Senator Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway retains all seven elements of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association—at a very high level. Located in just off Matthews Avenue Lane in Oaklawn Cemetery, the gravesite remains in perpetual care, thanks to the City of Jonesboro Parks and Recreation Department.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The gravesite of United States Senator Hattie Caraway, located on Matthews Avenue Lane within Oaklawn Cemetery, Jonesboro, Craighead County, Arkansas, is the only extant property in Arkansas associated with the productive life of the U.S. Senator, the first woman to ever be elected to the U.S. Senate, chair a committee in the U.S. Senate, and preside over the U.S. Senate. As such, the property is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion B** with **national significance**. The property is eligible for inclusion under **Criteria Consideration C: as a grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance**.

ELABORATION

The daughter of William Carroll and Lucy Mildred (Burch) Wyatt, Hattie Ophelia Wyatt was born on February 1, 1878, in Bakerville, Humphreys County, Tennessee. She and her family moved to nearby Eastburg, Humphreys County, Tennessee, when Hattie was four years old. A typical child, Hattie helped out around the family farm, performing her chores and helping out in her father's store.

After graduating from the Tennessee public school system, even though she came from a family of modest means, Hattie was able to attend college, something most of the women in her generation were not able to do. She, along with her sister, Mozella, attended Dickson Normal College in Dickson, Dickson County, Tennessee. Hattie graduated with a B.A. from that institution in 1896, and went on to teach school in Hickman County, Tennessee.

While attending college she met, and became engaged to, Thaddeus Horatius Caraway. Thaddeus was born to Tolbert and Mary Ellen Caraway, near Spring Hill, Stoddard County, Missouri, on October 17, 1871. In 1883, after his father's death, he and his mother moved to Clay County, Arkansas. Working his way through college as a cotton picker, sawmill laborer, and railway section hand, among other jobs, Thaddeus also graduated in 1896. Upon graduation from Dickson Normal College, Thaddeus returned to Arkansas, teaching school from 1896 to 1899. Thaddeus studied law and was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1900. He set up his first law office in Osceola, Craighead County, Arkansas, and shortly thereafter, moved the practice to Lake City, Craighead County, Arkansas, in 1900. Lake City, however, was not a prime location for Thaddeus' practice, so he moved his law office to Jonesboro, Craighead County, Arkansas, in 1901, which proved to be a more lucrative location for him.

Hattie Wyatt and Thaddeus Caraway were married on February 5, 1902.

Thaddeus served as the prosecuting attorney for the 2nd Judicial District of Arkansas from 1908-1912, and was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1912, defeating incumbent R. Bruce Macon.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Serving in this capacity until 1921, Thaddeus ran for, and was elected to, the United States Senate in that year. He was re-elected in 1926.

Thaddeus died suddenly on November 6, 1931, in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, from a blood clot related to a kidney stone operation.

Thaddeus Horatius Caraway is buried in West Lawn Cemetery, which has since been renamed Oaklawn Cemetery, in Jonesboro, Craighead County, Arkansas.

In 1902, after Hattie and Thaddeus were married and living in Jonesboro and while Thaddeus was building his law practice and political career, Hattie worked as a schoolteacher and managed the family farm, an entity that grew to over 2,000 acres. The Caraways and their two sons, Paul Wyatt and Forrest, moved to Washington, D.C., in 1912, when Thaddeus' rise to the United States House of Representatives took them there. A few years after the Caraways' arrival in D.C., Robert Easley was born into the family.

While living in Arkansas prior to 1912, Thaddeus and Hattie had two sons, Paul Wyatt and Forrest Caraway. A third son, Robert Easley Caraway, was born in Washington, D.C., in 1915. Robert died in a horse-riding accident in Tennessee in 1934, and is buried beside his father in Oaklawn Cemetery. Although Robert lived a very short life, he followed in his brothers' footsteps, attending the United States Military Academy at West Point. Robert died while visiting family on break during his first year at West Point.

Paul Wyatt was born on December 23, 1905, Jonesboro, Craighead County, Arkansas. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1929, where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant into the United States Army. Paul then went on to law school, graduating from Georgetown University in 1933; he was admitted to the bar that same year. Paul served as a military aide to then-Vice President Richard Nixon. We went on to serve as the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands from 1961 to 1964, at which time he retired from the U.S. Army at the rank of Lieutenant (three-star) General. Paul moved to Heber Springs, Cleburne County, Arkansas, where he practiced law from 1965 to 1968, at which time he became an instructor at Benjamin Franklin University in Washington, D.C. Paul died December 13, 1985, in Washington, D. C., and is interred in the West Point Cemetery, Section IX, Row D, Grave No. 91.

Forrest was born on July 18, 1909, in Jonesboro, Craighead County, Arkansas. Like his brother, Paul, Forrest graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1931. From May to November 1933, Forrest served as the assistant commander of a CCC camp near Kato, Pennsylvania. He was the Division Commander, First Infantry 1938, 28th Infantry, in 1943. Forrest served in the XXIII Corps as the deputy chief of staff, ultimately serving in Europe as a member of the Theater General Board. After returning from Europe, Forrest attended the War College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1953, he was sent into combat in Korea, where he served as the Senior Advisor to the II ROK Corps. He died February 24, 1985, in Tucson, Arizona, and is interred in the West Point Cemetery, Section IX, Row C, Grave No. 73.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

When Thaddeus passed away suddenly on November 6, 1931, a few years into his second term as a United States Senator, Arkansas Governor Harvey Parnell appointed Hattie to fill her husband's seat until an election could be held. She was sworn into office on December 9, 1931. A special election was held on January 12, 1932, with Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway winning the election to become the first woman elected to the United States Senate.

Visual evidence indicates that she was an outsider, Hattie was seated on the very back row of the U.S. Senate and ignored by other senators, but not by the media, who tracked her every move. Prior to being elected in the Senate, her only elected office had been as Secretary of the Jonesboro's Twentieth Century Club, a ladies group. Now, she was in the maelstrom of decision-making in the midst of the Great Depression and America's entry into World War II.

While Hattie was serving out the rest of her husband's term in the back row of the Senate, she struck up a friendship with another Senate outsider: populist Huey "Kingfish" Long, of Louisiana. During Thaddeus' tenure in the Senate, he had been seated next to Long, and the two struck an amicable friendship. When Hattie took her seat next to Long, the two picked up the friendship where Thaddeus had left off.

On May 9, 1932, due to the absence of Vice President Charles Curtis, who was resting that day, Hattie was tapped to preside over the Senate. In addition to being the first woman elected to the U. S. Senate, Hattie now can claim being the first woman to ever preside over the Senate. Hattie took advantage of the situation to announce her intentions of running for re-election for a full six-year term in the upcoming 1932 senatorial race.

Running against six male opponents—including a former governor (the governor who appointed her to fill her deceased husband's unexpired term in 1931), Supreme Court Justice and a former U.S. Senator—Hattie had her work cut out for her. She was aided in her re-election campaign by Senator Long, who appreciated Hattie's voting inclinations—as they fell in line with his—and loathed the other Arkansas Senator, Joseph Taylor Robinson.

In August 1932, Senators Long and Caraway began their nine-day whirlwind campaign. It was a grueling campaign that covered roughly 2,000 miles of mainly unpaved Arkansas roads. Giving 40 speeches in 37 communities across the state, they were known for making these speeches from the tops of their vehicles, where it was often so hot that their shoes galvanized to the roof of whichever vehicle they were using that day.

Long was known to have proclaimed, on numerous occasions, "We're here to pull a lot of pot-bellied politicians off a little woman's neck." Long emphasized that Hattie had consistently and staunchly supported the common people.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Hattie appealed to the depression-stricken farmers in her speeches:

I have observed the farm board members testifying before the Senate Agriculture Committee and they did not know how many [grain] elevators or warehouses the Farm Board was operating, but they always have beautifully manicured fingernails.

Keeping the challenges she faced in perspective while running a campaign to become the first woman to hold a six-year senatorial term, Hattie quipped, "If I can hold on to my sense of humor and a modicum of dignity, I shall have a wonderful time running for office whether I get there or not." Though Hattie's opponents often joked she would be lucky to receive one percent of the vote, Hattie had the last laugh. She won the election with more votes than all of her six male opponents put together.

In 1938, Hattie decided to run for another term in the U.S. Senate. Her opponent was Arkansas congressman John McClellan, whose campaign slogan was "Arkansas needs another man in the Senate." Although she did not have the campaign assistance of Huey Long, Hattie ran another successful bid for the Senate, with the people of Arkansas not convinced of McClellan's argument. She was reelected to the Senate by over 8,000 votes, thanks to the support from a successful coalition of veterans, women and union members. During this term, in 1943, Hattie became the first woman to take up the gavel on the Senate floor as the Senate's presiding officer. Hattie had yet another "first" to add to her accomplished list of firsts.

Hattie ran again for the Senate in 1944; however she did not make it out of the primaries this time, being defeated by J. William Fulbright. At the conclusion of her last term, Hattie received a standing ovation from her Senate colleagues who honored her for her service.

In her 14 years as a Democrat in the United States Senate, from December 1931 to January 1945, Hattie infrequently made speeches on the Senate floor, earning her the nickname "Silent Hattie." She said she believed in speaking briefly with well-chosen words in order to not waste taxpayers' money on printing speeches in the *Congressional Record*. She built for herself a reputation as an honest and sincere Senator, supporting prohibition and anti-lynching legislation, as well as the bulk of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's economic recovery legislation. Though silent on the Senate floor, Hattie was a vocal member of the committees to which she was assigned. From 1933 to 1944, Hattie chaired the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, thus making her the first woman to chair a Senate committee. Hattie also served on the Agriculture Committee.

During World War II, Hattie was instrumental in securing two Japanese relocation camps (Jerome, Drew County; Rohwer Relocation Center: Rohwer, Desha County, NR listed 07/30/1974, NHL status 07/06/1992); Fort Chaffee, Sebastian County; Camp Robinson, Pulaski County; defense ordnance plants (related properties are Arkansas Ordnance Plant Guard House: Jacksonville, Pulaski County, NR listed 09/20/2006; Maumelle Ordnance Works Bunker #4: Maumelle, Pulaski County, NR listed 05/24/2006), aluminum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

factories, such as the aluminum plant in Magnet Cove, Hot Spring County; and five air bases for the state of Arkansas. Hattie also worked for the Equal Nationality Treaty of 1934, which extended to women many nationality rights that were previously extended only to men. In 1943, Hattie became the first female Senator to co-sponsor the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

After her defeat in 1945, she continued to work as a public servant. She was appointed by President Roosevelt to the Federal Employees Compensation Commission and later to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, where she served until she suffered a stroke in early January 1950.

Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway died on December 1, 1950, in Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia.

To date, 35 women have followed Hattie Caraway to the United States Senate, with 16 serving in the Senate the same time.

On February 1, 2001, Hattie Caraway made history again, this time posthumously, becoming the first Arkansan to appear on a stamp. The 76-cent Hattie Caraway stamp is part of the "Distinguished Americans" stamp series of the United States Postal Service.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hattie Caraway was a trailblazer for women in the world of American politics. She came from a background of modest beginnings and rose to a very high level of prominence in the political arena. Appointed to fill her husband's vacated Senate seat upon his death in December 1931, she was elected to fill the seat in the January 1932, special election. She then announced her re-election bid in May 1932, and ran not one, but two successful re-election campaigns—in May 1932, and May 1938. Her final re-election bid in May 1944, was met with defeat. After her final term in the United States Senate ended in January 1945, Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway continued her life as a public servant until her death in 1950.

During her years in the Senate, Hattie was a woman of many firsts: the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate (January 12, 1932; elected during a special election to fill the vacated seat of Thaddeus H. Caraway), the first woman to preside over the U.S. Senate (May 9, 1932), first woman elected to a full Senate term (1932), the first woman to take up the gavel on the Senate floor as the Senate's presiding officer (1943), the first woman to chair a Senate committee (from 1933 to 1944, Chair the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills), the first female Senator to co-sponsor the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (1943), and she is the first Arkansan to appear on a United States Postal Service stamp (76-cent stamp that is part of the "Distinguished Americans" series, 2001).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway was raised by parents of modest means and became, by a series of serendipitous events, a noteworthy woman, Arkansan, and United States Senator. Located within Oaklawn Cemetery, Jonesboro, Craighead County, the gravesite is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion B** with **national significance**, and is the last extant historic resource in the state of Arkansas associated with this significant woman.

The U. S. Senator Hattie Caraway Gravesite is also eligible for inclusion on the National Register under **Criteria Consideration C: as a grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance**. The gravesite is the sole extant resource in Arkansas associated with the life of this outstanding and trailblazing woman who, with so many firsts cited in her lists of achievements, has positively impacted the role of women in United States politics.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Caraway, Forrest, Papers, Hoover Institution Archives, Stanford University - focus on Korean War, Bonus March on Washington, D. C.

Caraway, Paul Wyatt, Papers, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, CA.

Caraway, Paul Wyatt, Papers, U. S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA.

Chamberlin, Hope. "A Matter of Duty: Hattie W. Caraway, Democrat of Arkansas." *A Minority of Members: Women in the U.S. Congress*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973: 86-95.

Endricks, Dr. Nancy. "Sincerely Your Friend, Hattie Caraway." *Voices* magazine. Vol. 9, Issue 2, Spring, 2007, pp. 10-1.

Ennen, William. "Senator Hattie Caraway: A Study in Rhetorical Efficacy." Master's thesis, University of Arkansas, 1976.

Kincaid, Diane, ed. *Silent Hattie Speaks: The Personal Journal of Senator Hattie Caraway*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1979.

LaGoy, Herbert. Phone interview with Sarah A. Jampole, AHPP. 06 April 2007.

Malone, David. *Hattie and Huey: An Arkansas Tour*. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1989.

Sneed, Betty. "Hattie Wyatt Caraway: United States Senator, 1931-1945." Master's thesis, University of Arkansas, 1975.

Towns, Stuart. "A Louisiana Medicine Show: The Kingfish Elects an Arkansas Senator." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 25 (Summer 1966): 117-27.

<http://lincoln.senate.gov/html/hattaway.html>

http://www.dicksonherald.com/news/stories/20031001/1001_caraway.shtml

<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=1278>

Caraway, U. S. Senator Hattie, Gravesite
Name of Property

Craighead County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=1611&type=Category&item=Politics+and+Government>

http://womenshistory.about.com/library/bio/blbio_caraway_hattie.htm

<http://womenshistory.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl%3Findex=C000138>

Caraway, U. S. Senator Hattie, Gravesite
Name of Property

Craighead County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

West ½ Lot 46 Section C and East ½ Lot 45 Section C

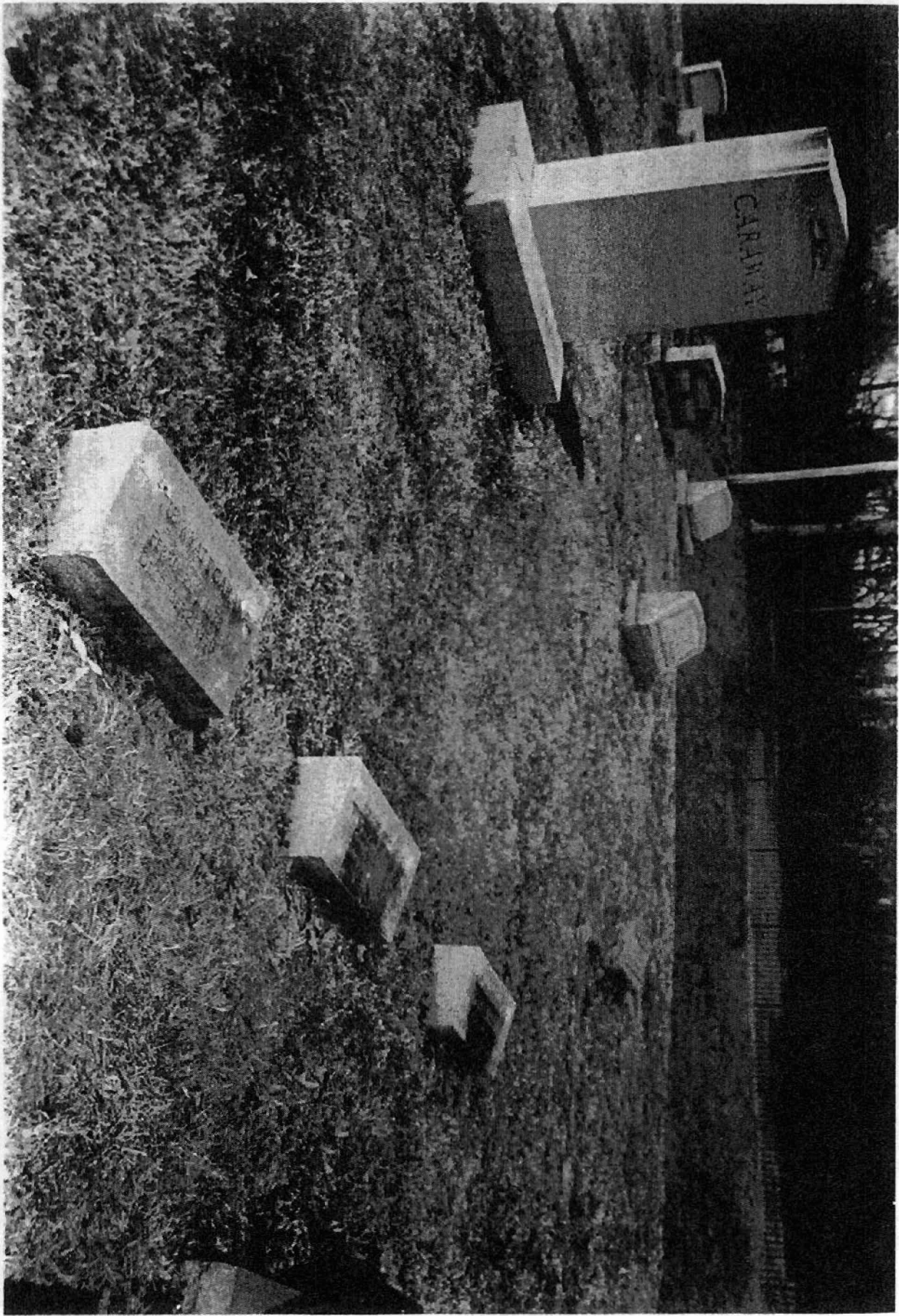
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above boundary includes all land historically associated with the gravesite of United States Senator Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway.

MATTIE WYATT CARAWAY

FEBRUARY 1, 1878

DECEMBER 21, 1950



CARRAWAY



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

35° 52' 30" 90° 45' 704000+E 705 706 42' 30"



U.S. Senator Hiram W. Cawley
Tombstoner, Congress
UTM Reference: 15 1701238/3710007