

JACOB WOLF HOUSE

13775 Hwy. 5 S. in Norfolk, Baxter County

Constructed by Jacob Wolf in 1829 as the first permanent courthouse for territorial-era Izard County, the Jacob Wolf House is today the last remaining two-story dog-trot public structure in the United States. The building served early settlers finding their way into the central highlands of north Arkansas. People from the region would camp on the grounds to socialize while court was in session. John P. Houston, brother of American legend Sam Houston, served as a county clerk in this courthouse. The site was used as a river port, center of trade, and as a seat of justice. Phase III Development expected to be completed in 2023 will bring additional improvements and restorations to the site for the benefit of the public.



OCT. 6

TAYLOR LOG HOUSE/HOLLYWOOD PLANTATION

184 Plantation Ln. in Drew County
(off Hwy. 138, west of Winchester)

The Taylor House was built in 1846 by Dr. John Taylor and his wife, Mary Robertson Taylor. The two-story, dogtrot-style house is on the west bank of Bayou Bartholomew. It was the hub of the 11,000-acre Hollywood Plantation. The Taylor House was donated to the University of Arkansas at Monticello in 2012. Extensive restoration work was completed in 2022, and the site will be used to interpret the history of one of Arkansas's earliest major cotton plantations.



NOV. 3

LANAM PLAZA GAZEBO

2801 Orange St. in North Little Rock

Designed by notable architect E. Fay Jones, the Laman Plaza Gazebo was erected as part of the ambitious Military Heights Urban Renewal Project in North Little Rock, which was the first such project to be undertaken in the state of Arkansas. Installed in 1972, the Laman Plaza Gazebo was the last piece of the project completed during Mayor Casey Laman's tenure. The gazebo was a significant, though often overlooked, example of Jones' architectural career. Its design was the first overt demonstration of Jones' concept of the "operative opposite," which would become central to Jones' later designs, including the internationally recognized Thorncrown Chapel in Eureka Springs.



DEC. 1

Since 1997, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has led public tours of historic properties in our state. Called "Sandwiching in History," these tours typically take place at noon on the first Friday of each month—it's an opportunity to sandwich a little bit of history into your day during your lunch break!

For the 2023 season, we are back in person after going virtual for a couple of years during the pandemic. We live stream the tours on AHPP's Facebook page and post on our YouTube channel, in case you miss the tour in person.

Tours generally last less than one hour. So bring your lunch if you like and join us in learning about these unique historic properties!

All tours start at noon and are free and open to the public.

This material was produced with assistance from the Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

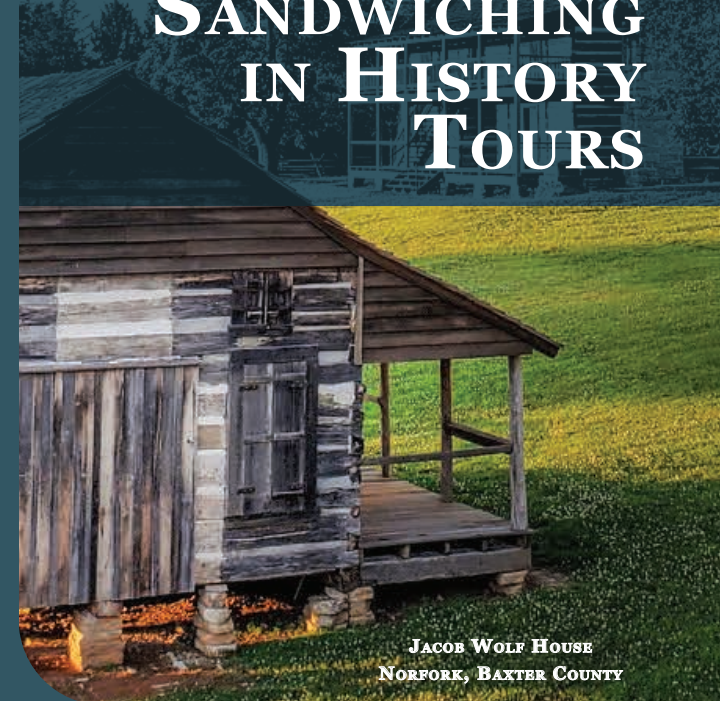


ARKANSAS
HERITAGE



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM

2023 SANDWICHING IN HISTORY TOURS



JACOB WOLF HOUSE
NORFOLK, BAXTER COUNTY



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM

USS RAZORBACK
TABORIAN HALL
JOHNSON FARM
DAISY BATES HOUSE
POTTS INN
PRESBYTERIAN VILLAGE
UNION STATION
IMMACULATE
HEART OF MARY CHURCH
FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS
JACOB WOLF HOUSE
TAYLOR LOG HOUSE
LANAM PLAZA GAZEBO

1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72211

501.324.9150
info@arkansasheritage.com

USS RAZORBACK

120 Riverfront Park Dr. in North Little Rock

From her commissioning in 1944, the USS *Razorback* served in the United States Navy until 1970 and then in the Turkish navy until her decommissioning in 2001, making her arguably the longest-serving combat submarine in the world at the time. Her storied past includes being present in Tokyo Bay for the formal surrender of Japan to end World War II in 1945. An excellent example of a Balao-class submarine with GUPPY IIA modifications, the USS *Razorback* remains remarkably intact, providing a unique experience for visitors.



JAN. 6

TABORIAN HALL

800 W. 9th St. in Little Rock

Taborian Hall was completed in 1918 to serve as the state headquarters for the Arkansas Chapter of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, an African American fraternal organization. By 1920, Taborian Hall also housed a variety of African American-owned businesses and professional offices. The West Ninth Street business district became the destination for Black nightlife, especially in the 1940s and 1950s, with Taborian Hall's Dreamland Ballroom playing host to musical greats like Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, and Earl Hines. Taborian Hall is the only remaining historic building on West Ninth Street and stands as a reminder of Little Rock's once-prosperous African American business district.



FEB. 3

JOHNSON FARM

3150 West Pear Ln. in Fayetteville, Washington County

The Benjamin Franklin Johnson II Homestead District, also called the Historic Johnson Farm, is an excellent example of an early 20th-century Northwest Arkansas homestead and fruit farm. When the Johnsons acquired the property in 1908, it had already been under cultivation for decades. Expanded by the Johnsons, the orchard of pears, apples, and peaches became the largest in Northwest Arkansas, so that by 1924 the farm was known as "Peardale." The 1925 Craftsman farmhouse and 1933 traditional gambrel-roof barn are signature features of this well-preserved homestead that still remains in the Johnson family.



MAR. 3

DAISY BATES HOUSE

1207 W. 28th St. in Little Rock

The Daisy Bates House is nationally significant for its role as the meeting place for the Little Rock Nine, their supporters, and reporters during the 1957 Little Rock Central High School desegregation crisis. The house is also important for its association with Daisy Lee Gatson Bates, equal rights activist and mentor to the Little Rock Nine. Daisy Bates was a driving force in the effort to integrate Central High School in 1957 and thus played an integral role in the first test of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, KS*.

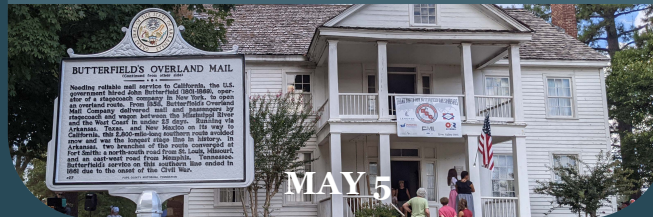


APRIL 7

POTTS INN

15 2nd St. in Pottsville, Pope County

When Kirkbride Potts constructed his house in 1858, it immediately became a station along John Butterfield's new stagecoach route, which opened that same year to deliver mail and passengers to and from the West Coast. Potts' home served as an inn for travelers to spend the night and as a post office with Potts himself as the postmaster. The community that grew up around the station was later named Pottsville in his honor. Built in the Greek Revival architectural style, Potts Inn remains one of the best-preserved antebellum houses in Arkansas.



MAY 5

PRESBYTERIAN VILLAGE

510 Brookside Dr. in Little Rock

When it opened in 1965, Presbyterian Village was a novel concept in healthcare for the Little Rock area. Rather than focusing on one aspect of senior care, such as independent living or nursing home care, Presbyterian Village was designed to provide progressive care that could evolve with a senior citizen's changing healthcare needs. In offering multi-level care to the elderly, Presbyterian Village remained the only healthcare facility of its type in the area until the mid-1970s. Due to its importance and associations with the history of healthcare in the Little Rock area, Presbyterian Village was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2020.



JUNE 2

UNION STATION

1400 W. Markham St. in Little Rock

Little Rock's Union Station was constructed in 1921 to replace an earlier depot on the site that burned in 1920. The current structure was designed by architect E. M. Tucker of St. Louis and exhibits elements of the Renaissance Revival style. A railroad station has been located on or near this site since the 1870s. Union Station was a bustling place in its heyday, serving as the point of departure for soldiers leaving Camp Robinson during World War II as well as a whistle stop during Harry S. Truman's presidential campaign. The building is currently used as office and event space as well as the local Amtrak station.



JULY 7

IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY CHURCH

7006 Jasna Gora Dr. in North Little Rock

Designed by architect Charles L. Thompson, this large, Gothic Revival-style church building was constructed in 1933 after two previous buildings had burned down. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The community of Marche was founded by Polish immigrants in 1877, and the Roman Catholic church has always had a strong presence in this place. A school has been associated with the church since the early days. Its former building, a 1925 Craftsman-style, three-room schoolhouse, is also listed in the National Register.



AUG. 4

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS

Circle Dr. in North Little Rock
Enter campus via Pershing Blvd.

Crowning the top of Big Rock Mountain in North Little Rock, Fort Roots was established in 1893 as a training facility for the U.S. Army, which acquired the land in a swap with the City of Little Rock for the old U.S. Arsenal. When Camp Pike replaced Fort Roots in 1917 to train greater numbers of men during World War I, the hospital at Fort Roots expanded to handle the increased patient load during the 1918 flu pandemic. Since 1921 it has been a veterans' hospital and is part of the Veterans Health Administration. It was first designated a National Register historic district in 1974.



SEPT. 1