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.

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**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS**
Circle Dr. in North Little Rock

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.