Preservation Woodstock, Incorporated

Preservation Woodstock, Inc. is an organization that evolved from the Woodstock Centennial Commission. The commission was formed in 1963 to support and promote the 1967 celebration of Woodstock's Centennial. The name change in 2006 reflects the current focus. Members are committed to the preservation and maintenance of Woodstock landmarks including structures, as well as sites such as Enon Cemetery and the Rope Mill runs, and the city's cultural heritage through projects that include oral histories, placement of plaques and markers, historic photo and memorabilia exhibits, educational programs and printed materials, and productions of commemorative events and reunions. The group meets bi-monthly and is open to new members who are interested in the preservation of Woodstock's history and heritage.}

Woodstock

Preservation Woodstock, Inc.
8588 Main Street
Woodstock, Georgia 30188
(770) 924-0406
www.PreservationWoodstock.com

Presented by Preservation Woodstock, Incorporated and the Cherokee County Historical Society

© 2010 by Preservation Woodstock, Inc. and the Cherokee County Historical Society
10. Woodstock Presbyterian Church, 101 Rope Mill Rd.
The original Bethesda Presbyterian Church located north of Woodstock burned in 1916. In 1923 it relocated, was renamed Woodstock Presbyterian Church, and the current structure was built. The Presbyterian Church occupied the building until 1989. Local artists appreciate its clean, clear lines and its inspiring steeple. The decorative woodwork under the gables is unique to the town. In the fall, the yellow maple (one of two - the other succumbing to lightning) grabs the spotlight from the steeple.

11. J.H. Johnston Home, 8516 Main St.
The current house was built in 1913 after the original wood structure burned along with nearby Woodstock Baptist Church. Mr. Johnston was a local merchant and was the founder of the Bank of Woodstock. He married Avis Benson and they had ten children. The couple's son, Joseph E. Johnston, continued to reside in the house until his death in 1978. The house features six Ionic columns on the front porch.

12. Woodstock Baptist Church, 8534 Main St.
The church was originally Ewen Baptist Church and was located north of town. The congregation moved to town in 1879. In 1884 the church was renamed Woodstock Baptist Church and a new meeting house was built. The building burned in 1913 and was replaced by the present sanctuary. It features a flat bell tower with no steeple. The arches, stained-glass windows once swirled open from the center. The bricks match the Johnston House next door. A marble cornerstone lists the building committee. The congregation moved in 1991.

13. Post Office, 8558 Main St.
Although Woodstock had postmasters as early as 1833, mail was distributed from homes or existing businesses. This building, constructed circa 1908, was the first building used exclusively as a Woodstock post office. John T. Morgan was postmaster 1909-1915 and was also a builder. Some have speculated that he may have constructed the building. A faux stone facade covers the original brick storefront. In 1961 the post office relocated a few doors south to 8604/8606 Main Street. After the post office moved, W. W. Howard operated Woodstock Jewelry at this location for many years.

14. Cotton Warehouse, 105 Towne Lake Pkwy. (formerly Church St.)
J.H. Johnston cotton warehouse, circa 1905, is the last remaining of several such warehouses in Woodstock. The warehouse has two floors. Cotton was stored in the upper floor which opened stately trees add to the charm of this historic church.

16. Bank of Woodstock, 8578 Main St.
Prior to 1908, this was the site of a livery stable. The current structure was built by J.H. Johnston in 1908 for the Bank of Woodstock. The bank occupied the building until 1972 when it moved to 8770 Main Street. From 1972 to 1989, the building housed the Woodstock Public Library. The golden color of brick and the decorative brickwork were unique features at the time.

17. Dobbs-Chandler Building, 8582 Main St.
The structure was built by Amanda Chandler Edwards circa 1905. The function business to occupy the building was a grocery and general merchandise store operated by Claude Chandler. After the Chandler business, Hen- don Grocery operated at this site. Later businesses included Williams Food Store, Dawson-Parr Department Store, and Keenem's Gift and Toyland.

18. Dean's Store, 8588 Main St.
This building and the building at 8582 Main Street were presumably built at the same time with matching facades and roof lines as well as a m o n w a l l b e t w e e n t h e b u i l d i n g s , F a c e s t o n e double front doors are unique in Woodstock. A combination station with both freight and passenger service. The depot and the railroad tracks served as the center of the city's original boundaries set by the city charter in 1897. It is the only structure in Woodstock listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

19. Depot, 251 East Main St.
This depot was constructed in 1912 to replace the first depot which was later demolished. It featured tongue-and-groove siding and a red clay tile roof, typical North Georgia railroad depot architecture with Victorian era influence. It operated as a "combination station" with both freight and passenger service. The depot and the railroad tracks served as the center of the city's original boundaries set by the city charter in 1897. It is the only structure in Woodstock listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

20. Original Location of J.H. Johnston Company, 8590/8594 Main St.
This building was designed by a friend, and was constructed at a cost of $1700. Their four children grew up here. After the death of Mrs. Johnston, the house became the home of the family of the youngest son, William J. Johnston. The structural integrity of the house has been carefully maintained.

21. Chandler Building, 8636 Main St.
Mack Dobbs is believed to have been the first owner of this building, circa 1913. He had a funeral parlor, and he and Claude Chandler may have been partners. A mule-drawn hearse was kept on the premises. Later, Ernest Thompson is reported to have sold Ford products and displayed ears. Finally, in 1947, Riley Medley ran a family restaurant. The vertical ornamental cast iron panels, called Meiskers, on either side of the double front doors are unique in Woodstock. A common feature of the ironwork is a fleur-de-lis design.

22. Jail, 8654 Main St. Rear
This building, which was originally brick, has a diverse history. L. J. Runyon carved monuments here circa 1914. It was used as a canteen during World War II and became city property in 1952. The fire track was parked here and it was known as Old City Hall. Later occupants used Olde Towne Hall as a business name. Bars remain on the single window, left from days when the city used it as a holding cell for prisoners awaiting transfer to the county jail.

23. Johnston - Neese Home, 8864 Main St.
The house traces its origin to J. H. Johnston circa 1890. His son, Walt Johnston, lived here for a time, followed by retired Methodist minister John Wesley Gober. The Smith L. Johnston, Jr. family occupied the home in the late 1940s. In 1954 Doc Neese purchased the house. It remained in the Neese family until 2008 when the William Johnston family became the owners. The house has some Queen Anne elements and a street level porch with decorative woodwork.

24. S.L. Johnston Home, 8870 Main St.
Soon after their marriage in 1917, Smith Lemen Johnston and Florence Dial moved into their new brick craftsman-style bungalow. The house was designed by a friend, and was constructed at a cost of $1700. Their four children grew up here. After the death of Mrs. Johnston, the house became the home of the family of the youngest son, William J. Johnston. The structural integrity of the house has been carefully maintained.

25. Sam Dawson Home, 8990 Main St.
The house was built in 1909 by Sam and Georgiana Carpenter Dawson. Originally it was surrounded by porches on all sides. A unique interior feature was sliding pocket doors leading from the reception hall to the parlor. The dining room was in the center of the house, surrounded by other rooms and having no windows. Original fireplaces and mantels remain, and during the 1940s additions to the house have been made, the basic design can still be seen.

The Power house was built in 1912 for Walter Dean Power and his bride, Nellie Dobbs. It is white frame with a brick foundation and twelve-foot ceilings. A colonnade between the living room and back and dining rooms is a striking feature. A wide pine stair case leads to the two-and-a-half bedrooms upstairs. There are five rooms on the ground floor, including the bedroom where each of the three Power children was born. The large yard contained a garage and stable for a horse and cow and later a tennis court. Members of the Power family occupied the house for ninety years.