



Mr. Tom Watson built this house in 1927 for Hugh Lee and Sara Lou Carnes Johnston. Hugh Lee was postmaster of Woodstock from 1933 to 1946. Sara Lou taught at Woodstock School. They raised seven children in this house. Three coal burning fireplaces, two of which used the same chimney, kept the house warm. The house is built on pier and beam construction and many of the timbers under the house are rough cut pine. Additions and renovations to the house have changed its appearance somewhat, but the white picket fence serves as a visible landmark.

1. Dave Haney Home, 8256 Main St.



Originally built circa 1918 for Claude Chandler, the house was purchased by Linton Dean in 1931 for \$3,000. He moved there with his wife, Alice Wellons Dean, and their daughters Elizabeth and Alice. The house features tapered square columns often seen in a craftsman bungalow. The main roof extends forming a porte-cochere. A badminton court on the back lawn was an attraction drawing young people to the home. Dean family members retain ownership.

2. Linton Dean Home, 8262 Main St.

Built circa 1908, the house was occupied by David J. and Edna McCleskey Haney for many years. Other occupants included the Canton newspaper editor Joe Parham and his family. J.E., S.L., and S.L. Johnston, Jr. purchased the house and in 1946 sold it to J.D. and Edison Whitmore. Members of the Whitmore family occupied the house until 1979. The two-story house retains much of the wrap-around porch with pilasters and Victorian-styled ornamental woodwork.

3. Hugh Johnston Home, 8278 Main St.

The house was built for Emmett Dial about 1910 and was originally occupied by Mr. Dial and his sister and brother-in-law. Later Mr. Dial married Mary Claude Simpson and they lived in the house until their deaths. Their only child, Sara Frances, was born in the home. Mr. Dial served as postmaster of Woodstock from 1917 to 1933. His descendants still occupy the house. The distinguishing feature is the front porch which curves gracefully around to one side. The clipped gable roofline is a distinction that sets this house apart from all others in the city.



6. Emmett Dial Home, 8425 Main St.



The older section of the current building, comprised of two wings joined by a gymnasium/auditorium between, survived the 1939 fire that destroyed the original schoolhouse which sat atop the hill. The addition built post-fire featured a bell cupola still in evidence today. School facilities were added in the 1960s. The school relocated in 2005 and Chatahoochee Technical College occupies the campus today.

5. Woodstock School, 8371 Main St.

Latimer, retained ownership from 1907 to 1937. In 1943 L. E. Howell purchased the house and it remained in the Howell family until 2001. Its Victorian style has been enhanced during renovation for commercial use. Originally the wide veranda wrapped around two sides of the home.



4. Latimer-Howell Home, 8358 Main St.

Preservation Woodstock, Incorporated

Preservation Woodstock, Inc. is an organization that evolved from the Woodstock Centennial Commission. The commission was formed in 1995 to support and promote a 1997 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 ruins, 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 production 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.



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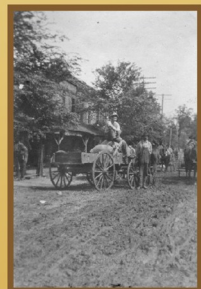
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Woodstock

Historic Downtown Walking Tour



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Constructed between 1895 and 1905, the house was originally occupied by Joseph Dial whose wife Bessie ran a boarding house. Later the Lon Hill family resided in the house for many years and descendants retain ownership. The deep wrap-around porch, wide entrance stairs and decorative woodwork add to the charm and beauty of the home.

9. Dial-Hill Home, 107 Rope Mill Rd.



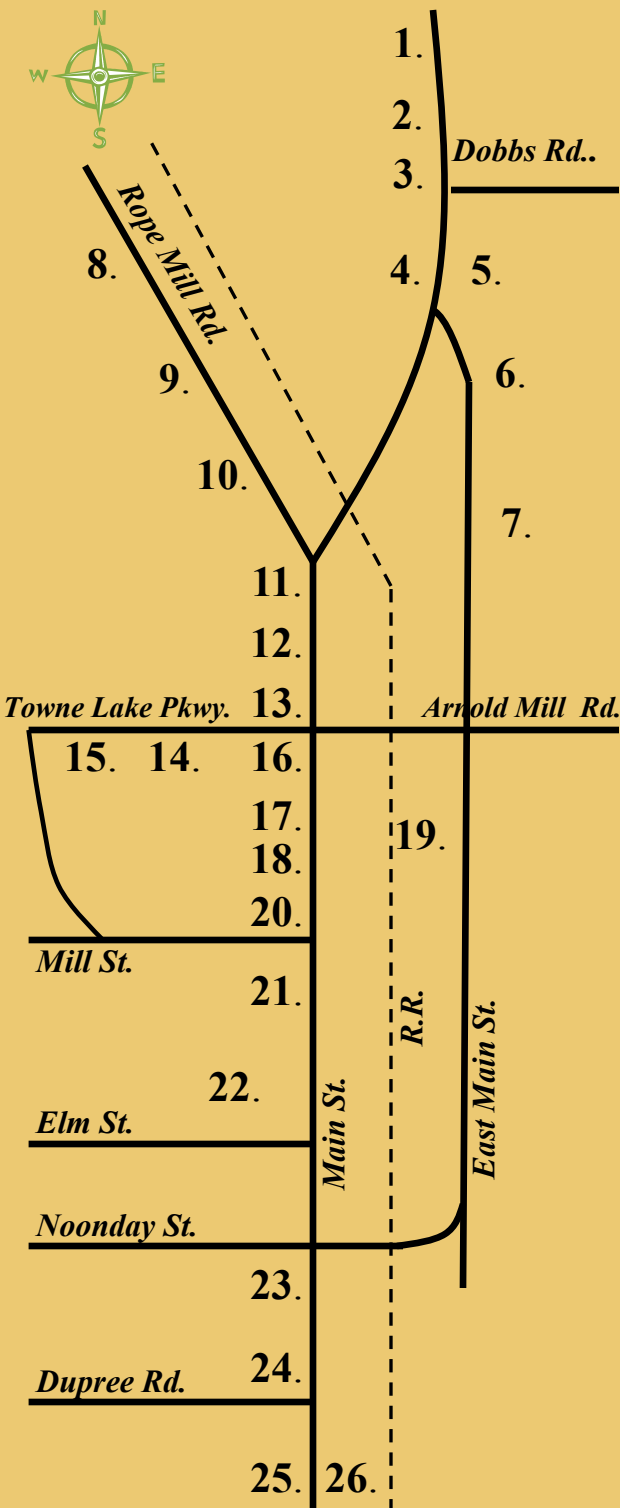
Built circa 1910 by L. J. Runyon, the house was originally occupied by the W. D. Bozeman family. Three of the four Bozeman daughters continued to live in the house. The last daughter passed away in 2003. The house, prairie style with four square 4-over-4 double-hung sash windows, also has a corner tower, bay window, and a vintage staircase that is 27 inches wide.

8. W.D. Bozeman Home, 109 Rope Mill Rd.



Built circa 1875, the house was home to Dr. William Lemuel and Lou Boring Dean beginning in 1883. Their seven children were born here. Walter Andrews Dean died in infancy. The other children were Eva, Linton, Hal, William, Lola, and Villa. The architecture is reminiscent of an English cottage. The house is unique in that the bricks for the exterior were made in the yard and the front porch columns were brought from the Canton hotel. The ivy planted over the front bay window thrived for years after being planted in 1885. Different owners have retained the home's integrity.

7. W.L. Dean Home, 103 East Main St.



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 succumbed 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 Enon 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 arched stained-glass windows once swiveled open from the center. The bricks match the Johnston House next door. A marble cornerstone lists the building committee. The congregation moved in 1991.

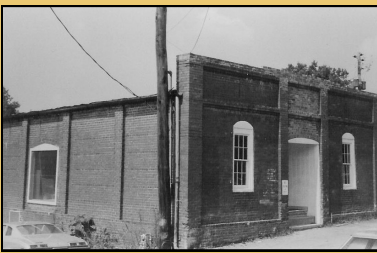


13. Post Office, 8558 Main St.

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.

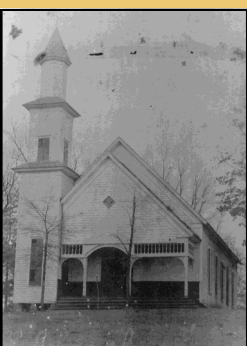
14. Cotton Warehouse, 105 Towne Lake Pkwy. (formerly Church St.)

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 onto Church Street. A work crew would manually move 500-pound bales out of a wagon into the warehouse. The bale was weighed and tagged and the owner given a receipt showing the weight, date, and quality of the cotton. The basement was too humid for storing cotton and did not have a loading dock at the door. Fertilizer and plows were stored there with other farm equipment.



15. Woodstock Methodist Church,
109 Towne Lake Pkwy.

This edifice houses the oldest church in continuous operation in the same building in the city. It was constructed in 1889 with major improvements in 1924 that included the addition of brick walls. A 1953 redesign project saw the addition of Sunday School rooms, a basement, a kitchen, and restrooms. Stained glass windows and 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. Photographs as recent as the 1970s reveal a hitching post along the Church Street side of the building.

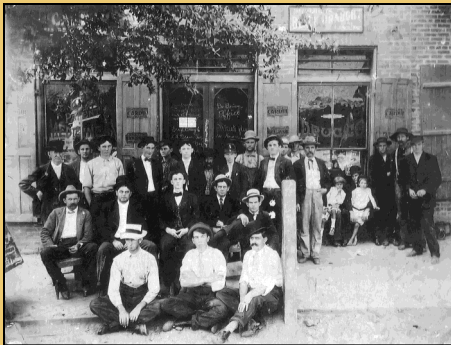


17. Dobbs-Chandler Building, 8582 Main St.

The structure was built by Amanda Chandler Edwards circa 1905. The first business to occupy the building was a grocery and general merchandise store operated by Claude Chandler. After the Chandler business, Hendon Grocery operated at this site. Later businesses included Williams Food Store, Dawson-Parr Department Store, and Keenum'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 common wall between the buildings. The date is circa 1905 or earlier. The owner was Dr. W. H. Dean, one of the original settlers of the town. His son, Dr. Will Dean, opened Dean's Drug Store in 1906 with his son Linton Dean. Linton Dean operated the store until his death in 1981. Today, the store, intact but not in operation, is home to the Woodstock Visitors Center and Preservation Woodstock. It serves as the daily gathering place for Woodstock's retired gentlemen.



19. Depot, 251 East Main St.

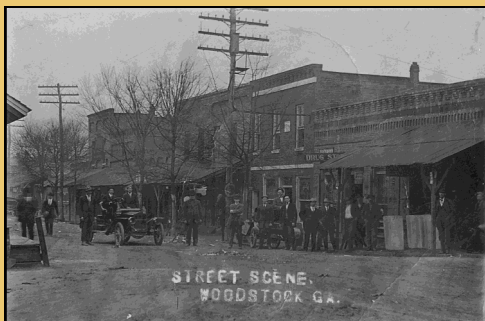


This depot was constructed in 1912 to replace the first depot which was later demolished. It featured tongue-and-groove siding and a red clay tile roof, typical North Georgia railroad depot architecture with Victorian-era influence. It operated as a "combination station" with both freight and passenger 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 is believed to be the first location of the J. H. Johnston Company, General Mercantile and Cotton Brokers. Established in 1888, it was the major business in Woodstock for eight decades. From the early days of the building, the Woodstock Masonic Lodge occupied the second floor, an arrangement that lasted until recent years when the Masonic Lodge relocated to a new facility. The telephone exchange also occupied the second floor of the building. The Bank of Woodstock was begun and operated in the store until its move to the newly-constructed bank building in 1908. Over the years, major renovations have altered the facade of the building.



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 cars here. During the 1970s, Riley Medley ran a family restaurant. The vertical ornamental cast iron panels, called Meskers, 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 cannery during World War II and became city property in 1952. The fire truck 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 the 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 1985 when the William Johnston family became the owners. The house has some Queen Anne elements and a street level porch with decorative woodwork.



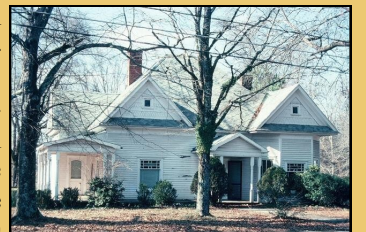
24. S.L. Johnston Home, 8870 Main St.

Soon after their marriage in 1917, Smith Lemon Johnston and Florine 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 Georgia Carpenter Dawson. Originally it was surrounded by porches on all sides. A unique interior feature were 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 mantles remain, and although many changes to the house have been made, the basic design can still be seen.



26. W.D. Power Home, 9021 Main St.

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 dining room is a striking feature. A wide pine staircase 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.

