

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Dr. J. Howell Way House

AND/OR COMMON

## 2 LOCATION

STREET &amp; NUMBER

301 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Waynesville

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
Eleventh

STATE

North Carolina

CODE  
37COUNTY  
HaywoodCODE  
087

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH  
**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**  
☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED  
☒ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☒ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM  
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK  
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MILITARY ☒ OTHER: Unoccupied

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. Charles Burr Way, et al.

STREET &amp; NUMBER

148 N. Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Waynesville

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina 28786

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Haywood County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Waynesville

STATE

North Carolina 28786

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☐ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED slightly

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

The Dr. J. Howell Way House is one of the finest late-nineteenth century residences remaining in the mountain community of Waynesville. The large brick structure is of rather straightforward, slightly asymmetrical form and displays a variety of exterior ornament and interior finish derived from the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Though the house is said to be an overbuilding of an earlier dwelling, other than an occasional seam in the interior flooring there is little evidence to identify the form or character of the original house.

The house stands two-and-one-half stories under a complex roof system composed of a broad hip broken with projecting gables and shed dormers. An early (ca. 1900) photograph shows that the hip originally came to a wedge-shape peak and was mounted with crenellation. In the early twentieth century the peak was lowered to form a flat roof deck flanked by a balustrade, creating a widow's walk. The various attic shed dormers contain both single windows and paired windows; these are of the Queen Anne type with upper sash containing a large central pane surrounded on all four sides by a row of smaller square panes. Of the four original interior chimneys rising at various points above the roof, three survive; the two on the back side of the house retain their paneled faces and elaborately corbelled caps.

All four elevations are marked with irregularly placed windows of one-over-one sash. A one-story, hip roof porch extends across the front (west) elevation and continues half-way down the north side. Turned posts support the porch, and a balustrade with a molded handrail and turned balusters connects the posts. Curvilinear sawn brackets with circular cut-outs ornament the tops of the posts. Sawn brackets carry under the eaves of the porch roof. The porch entrance, set slightly off-center on the facade, extends forward slightly under a shallow pedimented gable cover.

A second floor balcony projects off the central two bays of the facade above the porch. This has members and trim identical to that of the porch, and is covered by a steep pedimented gable with a tympanum sheathed with flush vertical boards. A Queen Anne type window is centered on the tympanum. A wide frieze composed of narrow vertical boards and carrying sawn brackets similar to but larger than those of the porch extends under the balcony gable and continues on around under the eaves of the entire house.

The left half of the north elevation is occupied by a projecting three-sided, two story bay with brick faces connected at their corners with knuckle joints. The first floor porch on the north elevation extending between the bay and the west corner was extended forward in the early twentieth century to create a porte-cochere with members and detail identical to the porch. An early twentieth century sleeping porch of frame construction with a shed roof is set above the porch between the bay and the west corner on the second floor level.

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The rear elevation is of three stories in height owing to the downward slope of the lot to the east. A three-story gabled brick projection is to the right. On the left is a three-level porch supported by brick piers on the basement level, and square-in-section posts on the upper two levels. Exterior stairs of functional frame construction rise between the basement and first floor and first and second floor levels, one above the other.

The interior follows a modified center hall plan, and retains most of its original woodwork. Consistent through much of the house are wide molded baseboards, narrow beaded chair rail, and narrow picture moldings. Walls are plastered. Doors are of five horizontal panels set in symmetrically molded frames with protruding corner blocks inscribed with rondels. A paneled sliding door separates the front parlor and rear dining room on the north side.

The most elaborate interior features are the four first-floor mantels. These are variations on the standard Colonial Revival type with mirrored overmantels. Openings around the coal-burning grates are faced with tiles of varying patterns and colors. The mantel pilasters, friezes, and shelves are embellished with carvings of classical motifs, including swags, egg-and-dart moldings, and dentil courses. The pilasters flanking the overmantel in the dining room rest on bases formed of free-standing, carved griffins.

The closed-string stair in the front entrance hall has a paneled spandrel. Turned balusters support a molded handrail that terminates in a square-in-section newel with paneled faces and a molded cap. A square-in-section post rising from floor to ceiling abuts against the newel; this appears to be a vestigial structural feature made necessary from the overbuilding of the smaller, original house.

The original library on the southeast corner was converted into a bedroom in the mid-twentieth century, during an illness of Mayor Jack Way, and an adjoining bath was partitioned off between this room and the original kitchen on the southeast corner. At that time the kitchen was moved to a former pantry area on the northeast side behind the dining room.

The second floor is more simply finished. The mantels have been removed and are now in storage in the carriage house. The open-string stair in the central hall has turned balusters and a square-in-section newel with paneled faces, neck moldings, and a bulbous finial. The attic is finished with four rooms and a storage area.

Dr. Way's small medical office is connected off the porch on the southwest corner of the house. This structure predates the present form of the house by a few years. It is a small L-plan, one-story brick building under a roof of intersecting hips and gables. Door and window openings have segmental-arch heads. The interior contains four simply finished rooms and a bath.

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two

A two-story brick carriage house stands to the rear of the house. This is under a hip roof with the remnants of crenellation at the peak of the hip. Most door and window openings have segmental-arch heads. The carriage doors have large panels of flush diagonal sheathing.

The one-and-one-half acre lot is landscaped with boxwoods, cedars, and various other shrubs and hardwood trees.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD                                        |                                                  | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW |                                                 |                                                                 |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC          | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC  | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING      | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION                               |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499            | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC     | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION            | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW                    | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE                                |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599            | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE             | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS               | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE             | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE                              |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION               | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY               | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN                    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> ART                     | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING             | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC                  | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER                                |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE                | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT  | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY             | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION                         |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900-                | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS          | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY                | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)<br>Medicine |  |
|                                               |                                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION               |                                                 |                                                                 |  |

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|                |          |                   |         |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| SPECIFIC DATES | ca. 1890 | BUILDER/ARCHITECT | Unknown |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|---------|

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dr. J. Howell Way House, a rambling brick structure combining elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, is one of the most prominent late nineteenth century residences remaining in the mountain community of Waynesville. The house was constructed about 1899 for Dr. J. Howell Way (1865-1927), a leading North Carolina physician of the early twentieth century. Dr. Way enjoyed a distinguished career that included sixteen years as president of the North Carolina State Board of Health; during his tenure he initiated a number of important reforms in the state's public health program. Way's son, J. Howell Way, Jr., (1891-1963), a prominent Waynesville banker and mayor of the town for twenty-eight years, lived in the house his entire life. The house remains in the ownership of Dr. Way's grandchildren.

## Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the important economic and social expansion of the western region of North Carolina in the late nineteenth century.
- B. Associated with the lives of Dr. J. Howell Way, a leading North Carolina medical figure in the first quarter of the twentieth century, and his son, J. Howell Way, Jr., Mayor of Waynesville for over a quarter of a century.
- C. Combines elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles in a significant example of domestic architecture of the region in the late nineteenth century.

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Joseph Howell Way was born in Waco, Texas, November 22, 1865. His father was Charles Burr Way, and his mother Martha Julia Howell Way. His mother was a native of western North Carolina and a direct descendant of John Howell, one of the pioneer settlers of Haywood County. In the early 1870s the Ways moved to Buncombe County, North Carolina where Charles Burr Way was a prominent teacher and superintendent of Buncombe County Schools for several terms.<sup>1</sup>

Joseph Howell Way received his early education under the tutelage of his father. He taught in the public schools of Asheville from 1882 until 1884, when he entered the Medical College of Virginia. In 1885 he received his license to practice medicine "having made the highest grade in a class of fifty-three who that year appeared before the State Board of Medical Examiners."<sup>2</sup> In 1886, at the age of 21, he graduated from Vanderbilt University with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterwards he began practicing medicine in Waynesville.<sup>3</sup>

Way moved to Waynesville at a time when the mountain community was beginning a period of expansion. In 1882 Judge David Schenk visited Waynesville and saw "an old dilapidated town, dirty and dingy, and itself without attraction."<sup>4</sup> In that same year, however, the railroad reached Haywood County, in 1884 the first newspaper was published, and in 1887 the first bank was opened. By the turn of the century Waynesville was a bustling, prosperous town.<sup>5</sup>

On July 3, 1888 Dr. Way married Marietta Welch of Waynesville. Her father Robert Vance Welch was a physician, while her great grandfather, Colonel Robert Love, was the founder of Waynesville. In 1894 Dr. Way and his wife acquired a tract of 11 3/4 acres from her father. A small house was included in the tract. Within two or three years Dr. Way erected a small brick, medical office on the property, and by the spring of 1899 the Waynesville Courier reported:

Dr. J. Howell Way is building a large, elegant brick residence on the site of his old one, an extended notice of which will appear later.<sup>6</sup>

The following summer this progress report appeared:

Dr. Way's handsome brick residence is coming on nicely and the details are being carefully watched. The brick work is nearly finished, except the gables and chimneys.<sup>7</sup>

The new house was ready for occupancy at the turn of the year. In January, 1900 the Courier reported:

Dr. J. Howell Way has moved into his handsome brick residence. It is not only the largest residence in Waynesville but it is the most comfortable and substantial one. It is also among the handsomest ones of this section.

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We congratulate Dr. Way on his taste in building matters and Main Street on this pretty structure.<sup>8</sup>

Dr. Way continued to improve the property, making additions to his office the following year:

Dr. Way thinks he will soon be through building at his beautiful home on Main Street. He has certainly had a long seige of it.

A few years ago he erected a handsome 3 room pressed brick office. Last year he rebuilt his residence in the same elegant manner. Considerable care and labor was also extended on his pretty lawn and back premises.

This fall he has had his office enlarged considerably . . .

Dr. Way's office, when completed, will be one of the finest and largest in the state. A large operating room and accessories and a toilet have been added to the three rooms previously built.<sup>9</sup>

Dr. Way quickly became one of North Carolina's leading physicians. In 1887 he joined the North Carolina State Medical Society. In the 40 years that he was a member of that organization he would miss only four of its annual meetings, those in 1889, 1892, 1897, and 1899. In 1897 he was elected to the State Board of Medical Examiners. He was secretary of the board from 1902 until 1907 and served from 1907 until 1908 as president. He was a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Dr. Way was secretary and later president of that organization also. He was also a member of the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Public Health Association.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Way's greatest service to medicine, however, was rendered under the auspices of the North Carolina Board of Health, which was founded in 1877. In 1905 Dr. Way was appointed to the Board by Governor Glenn. In 1911 he was elected president of the Board, a position he held until his death in 1927. During his tenure as president the board was empowered to register births and deaths, established its Bureau of Engineering and Inspection (now the Division of Sanitary Engineering), received increased power to oversee rural sanitation, and obtained the power to inspect public facilities such as hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and educational facilities.<sup>11</sup>

Dr. Way was also interested in education. He was a trustee of Trinity College and Duke University from 1911 until 1927.<sup>12</sup> As a trustee he was "interested and alert about every concern of the Institution but especially about its contributions to causes of medicine, hospitalization, and public health, and about the physical well-being of its students."<sup>13</sup> Dr. Way was also a member of the board of trustees of the Waynesville special charter school district. He was a member of a number

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three

of fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanians, and the Shriners. During the First World War he was an officer in medical service of the United States Army. From 1921 until 1925 he was in charge of the Veterans' Bureau Training Center in Waynesville. Dr. Way served as a director of three mountain banks and was an active member of the Methodist church.<sup>14</sup>

Dr. Way died September 22, 1927. He and his wife had three children, Hilda Way, born in June of 1889, Joseph Howell Way, Jr., born in October of 1891, and Robert Welch Way, who died in infancy. His will left all his property to his wife, Marietta Way,<sup>15</sup> who was a community leader in her own right. Mrs. Way was a graduate of the Lucy Cobb Institute of Athens, Georgia. She was president of the State Medical Society Auxiliary, a member of the Waynesville library board for 30 years, a charter member of the Dorca Bell Love Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (she was a member for 51 years, 12 as a regent), president and organizer of the Community Club (a predecessor of the Waynesville Woman's Club), and an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She died November 2, 1949. Her will divided her property between her two children with J. Howell Way, Jr. receiving "the dwelling house."<sup>16</sup>

Joseph Howell "Jack" Way was a banker and public official in Waynesville. He began working at the First National Bank of Waynesville in 1907, eventually becoming that firm's vice-president before retiring in 1960. After retirement he served on the bank's Board of Directors. He was a Waynesville alderman from 1931 until 1935. In the latter year he was elected mayor of Waynesville. He was to hold this post until 1963. Like his father, Joseph Howell, Jr. was a member of the Waynesville Masonic Lodge, and was also a member of the Rotary Club. He and his wife Marguerite Sloan Way had six children, Martha Way Barber, Hilda Way Brown, Joseph H. Way, III, Charles Burr Way, Marguerite Way Hyatt, and Marietta Way Campbell. Way died December 9, 1963, leaving his property to his wife.<sup>17</sup> Mrs. Way died in 1976, leaving the property to her children, who own it today. They hope to sell the property to a preservation minded firm or individual.

In Western North Carolina Since the Civil War the Van Noppens state that in mountain communities "the doctors, in addition to the strenuous obligations of their professions, were often civic leaders."<sup>18</sup> This applies very strongly to Dr. Way whose contributions to the medical, educational, and social spheres of his community made him one of its most distinguished citizens.



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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Watson S. Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way: An Appreciation" (Unpublished reminiscences), 5-6, hereinafter cited as Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way"; W. C. Allen, The Annals of Haywood County (N.p., 1935), hereinafter cited as Allen, Annals of Haywood County.

<sup>2</sup>Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way" 5-6.

<sup>3</sup>Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way," 5-7; Allen, Annals of Haywood County, 154.

<sup>4</sup>Quoted in Ina Woestemeyer Van Noppen and John J. Van Noppen, Western North Carolina Since The Civil War (Boone: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1973), 51, hereinafter cited as Van Noppen, Western North Carolina Since the Civil War.

<sup>5</sup>W. Clark Medford, The Middle History of Haywood County (Waynesville: N.p., 1968), 41-42; Allen, Annals of Haywood County, 167-170. Bill Sharpe, "Highland Haywood," The State, XXI, No. 11, August 15, 1953, 20-21.

<sup>6</sup>The Courier, Waynesville, N. C., May 26, 1899.

<sup>7</sup>The Courier, Waynesville, N. C., July, 1899.

<sup>8</sup>The Courier, Waynesville, N. C., January, 1900.

<sup>9</sup>The Courier, Waynesville, N. C., Undated clipping in possession of Mrs. John E. Woltz, Mt. Airy, N. C.

<sup>10</sup>Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way," 6-7; Allen, Annals of Haywood County, 154-155.

<sup>11</sup>Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way," 7-9; Beatrix R. Hardie, "Archives Finding Aids: State Board of Health," Division of Archives and History, 1-4.

<sup>12</sup>Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way," 9-10.

<sup>13</sup>Duke President Few quoted in Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way," 9-10.

<sup>14</sup>Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way," 10-11; Allen, Annals of Haywood County, 154-155.

<sup>15</sup>Rankin, "Joseph Howell Way," 5-6; Haywood County Will Book 4, p. 352; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Population Schedule, Haywood County, North Carolina. Dr. and Mrs. Way also assumed responsibility for two children Virginia Welch, and Samuel C. Welch, Jr. who were orphaned at young ages by the death of Mrs. Way's brother Samuel C. Welch, Sr.

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<sup>16</sup> Asheville Citizen, November 3, 1949; Haywood County Will Book 5, p. 399.

<sup>17</sup> Asheville Citizen, December 10, 1963; Allen, Annals of Haywood County, 469.  
J. H. Way, Jr. attended Davidson College and Duke University; Haywood County Will Book 9, p. 224.

<sup>18</sup> Van Noppen, Western North Carolina Since the Civil War, 109.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allen, W. C. The Annals of Haywood County. N.p., 1935.

Allen, W. C. Centennial of Haywood County and its County Seat Waynesville, North Carolina. Waynesville: Courier Printing Company.

Asheville Citizen. November 3, 1949; December 10, 1963.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.48

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,7 3,1,9 5,6,0 3,9 2,8 7,5,0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C                  

B                    
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D                  

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property includes the lot defined in the Haywood County Tax Supervisor's Office as Lot 15 of Block 22, Plat 7, and includes the house, the office, and the carriage house.

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Property Description by Michael Southern, Survey Specialist, Asheville  
Statement of Significance by James Sumner, Researcher, Raleigh

ORGANIZATION Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section  
N. C. Division of Archives and History

DATE  
July 10, 1980

STREET & NUMBER  
109 E. Jones Street

TELEPHONE  
Raleigh: 919-733-6545  
Asheville: 704-298-5024

CITY OR TOWN  
Raleigh

STATE  
North Carolina 27611

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL    STATE X LOCAL   

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

### FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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cences. Available in Dr. Joseph Howell Way files, Archaeology and Historic  
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Sharpe. "Highland Haywood." The State. XXI, No. 11, August 15, 1953.

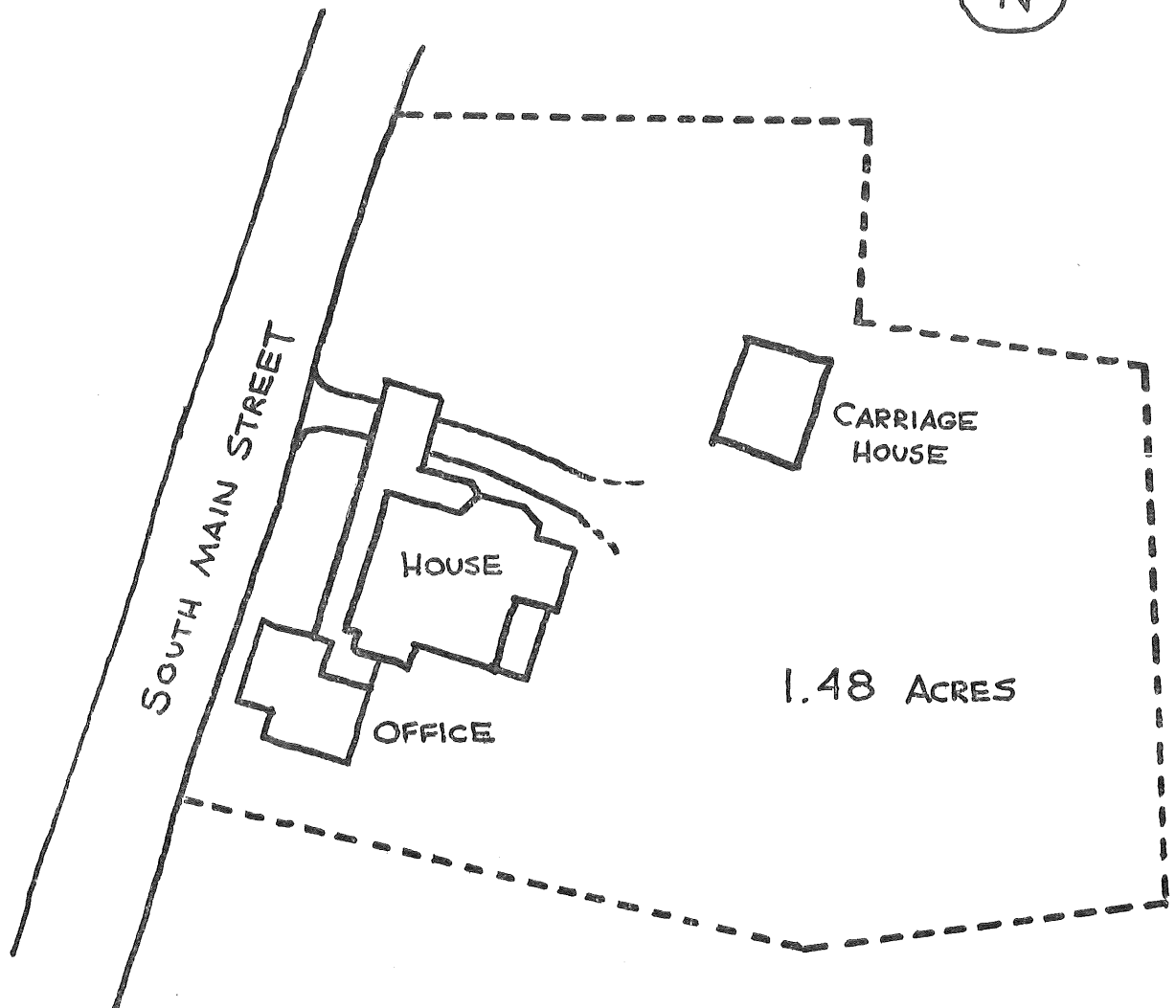
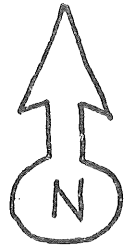
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Schedule, Haywood County, North Carolina. Microfilm copy. Raleigh:  
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Zimmerman, Jane. "The Formative Years of the North Carolina Board of Health,  
1877-1893." North Carolina Historical Review. XXI, No. 1, January, 1944.



APPROXIMATE SCALE



FROM PHOTO 7, BLOCK 22,  
LOT 15 OF THE HAYWOOD  
COUNTY TAX OFFICE

DR. J. HOWELL WAY HOUSE  
301 SOUTH MAIN STREET  
WAYNESVILLE N.C.  
HAYWOOD COUNTY  
JULY 1980

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TENNESSEE

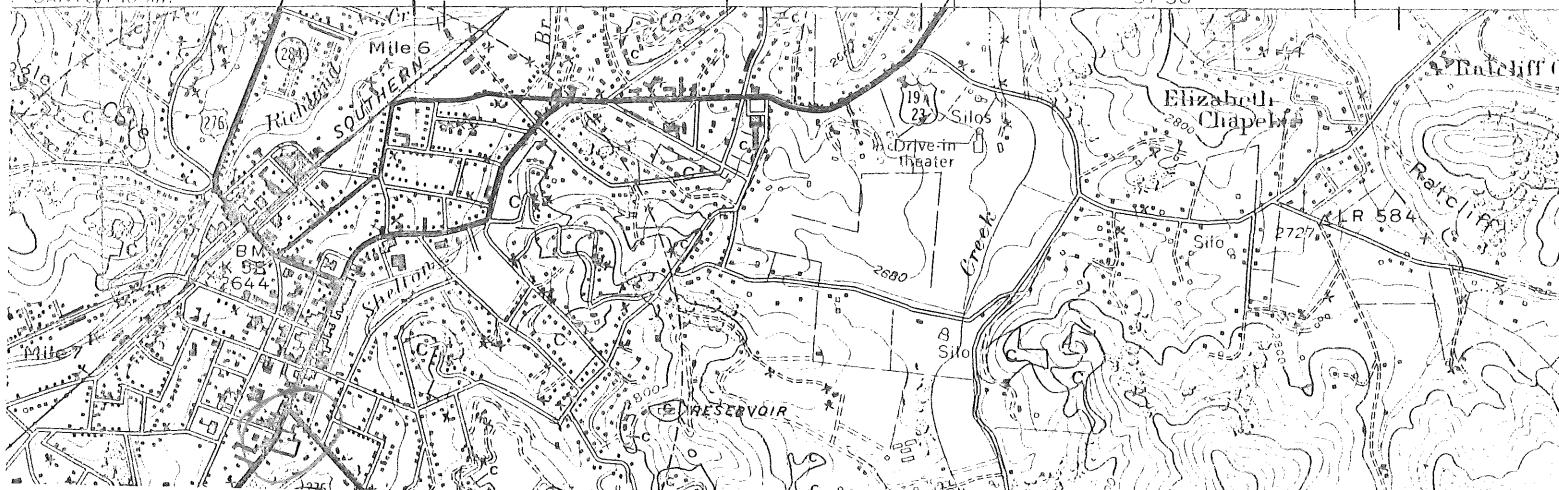
CLYDE 6 MI.  
CANTON 10 MI.

COVE CREEK 11 MI  
DELLWOOD 6 MI

ASHEVILLE 30 MI  
LAKE JUNALUSKA 2 MI.  
57°30'

321

323



Dr. J. Howell Way House  
301 South Main Street  
Waynesville, N. C.  
Haywood County  
1.48 Acres  
UTM References: Zone 17  
Easting 319560 Northing 3928750

WAYNESVILLE

