NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

RECEIVED 2280
MAR 22 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

241

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Lazenby, John Moore, House

other names/site number Lazenby, John Moore, Homeplace

2. Location

street & number 1353 Cedar Rock Road [ ] not for publication

city or town Thomason [X] vicinity

state Georgia code GA county McDuffie code 189 zip code 30824

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this **X** nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property **X** meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 3/4/13

Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ ___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action 5.8.13

Lazenby, John Moore, House
Name of Property

McDuffie County, Georgia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Plantation Plain

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick
walls: Wood: weatherboard
roof: Metal
other: Glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The John Moore Lazenby House is a two-story, five-bay Plantation Plain-type house located approximately one mile northwest of Thomson in the eastern Piedmont of Georgia. Built c.1838, the wood-frame house features a two-story main block with two exterior-end chimneys and a side-gabled roof. A rear range of rooms is located in a shed-roofed one-story section at the rear, which was built as part of the original house. The plan features two principal rooms divided by a central hall with an open-well stair. A bathroom was added in 1960 behind the central hall. Two chimneys heated the north and south parlors and the two second-floor bedrooms. The house is set on brick piers with granite infill with hewn sills. The house is clad in weatherboard. The three-bay one-story porch is supported by brick piers. The entrance features a transom and sidelights. The ceilings and walls throughout are covered with hand-planed sheathing and most windows are nine-over-nine-light sashes. The handrail and stair balusters are hand carved. In 1875, a one-story, gable-roofed ell was added to the west side of the house. The two-room ell included a kitchen and storage room. The property includes a well and the historic Lazenby family cemetery.

Narrative Description

The John Moore Lazenby House is a two-story, five-bay Plantation Plain-type house located approximately one mile northwest of Thomson, the county seat of McDuffie County, in the eastern Piedmont of Georgia. Built c.1838, the wood-frame house features a two-story main block with two exterior-end chimneys and a side-gabled roof. The house is located on a small knoll facing Cedar Rock Road.

The five-bay main façade includes a four-panel front door with side lights and a transom (photos 1-3, 6). The exterior is clad in weatherboard with corner boards. The foundation is composed of brick piers with granite-block infill. The side-gable roof is covered with a standing-seam metal roof. The porch is supported by large, square posts and is also covered with a standing-seam metal roof. The windows are nine-over-nine wood sashes. Brick chimneys with corbel caps are located in the center of each gable end.

A rear range of rooms is located across the rear of the main block (photos 4-5). These rooms are covered with a metal shed roof. The rear entrance includes sidelights and a transom.

An L-shaped porch projects from the rear shed and provides shelter for the south side of the kitchen ell. The kitchen, which was built in 1875, is raised on brick piers and covered in weatherboard. The gable-roofed kitchen includes two center chimneys: one provides a flue for the large fireplaces in the kitchen and storage room. A second adjacent chimney is not operable.

The interior plan features a central hall flanked by north and south parlors. The hall features wood floors and horizontal pine sheathing on the walls and ceiling (photos 7-8). The sheathing was hand-planed (photo 8). The open-well stair features plain, square balusters and a hand-carved handrail. Decorative moldings throughout the main block include molded baseboards, door and window surrounds, and crown moldings. The north parlor is sheathed in horizontal pine boards and features a Greek Revival-style fireplace surround with a plain, wide frieze supported by pilasters (photos 9, 10). The south parlor is also sheathed in horizontal boards and includes a Greek Revival-style mantel similar to the one in the north parlor (photo 11).

The rear range of three rooms, which are original to the house, are smaller in size than those in the main block. These rear rooms also have lower ceilings. The south shed room, which is used as a bedroom, is sheathed in pine boards and includes a large fireplace (photo 12). The middle shed room is a narrow passage to accommodate the bathroom that was added in the 1960s on the west side of the stairs (photo 13). The north shed room, which serves as the dining room, is also sheathed in pine boards (photo 14). The kitchen is the only room in the house with walls and ceiling covered with beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing. The mantel is in the Greek Revival style, similar to those in the main block (photo 15). The storage room on the west side of the kitchen features a brick fireplace and a brick flue suspended from the ceiling joists (photo 16).

The second floor is sheathed in hand-planed pine boards and includes molded door and window surrounds, baseboards, and crown moldings similar to those on the first floor. The landing is illuminated by windows on the east and west walls (photos 17-18). The bedrooms each feature Greek Revival-style mantels (photo 18).

The Lazenby family cemetery is located west of the main house and is included in the nomination. It includes a variety of markers from small headstones to large tablets (photos 20-21). The cemetery is surrounded by a noncontributing concrete-block wall. The historic Lazenby well is located on the north side of the house (photo 22, center). The 19th-century brick-lined well is covered with a pyramidal-roofed, open well house. A recent pump house was built on the north side of the well (photo 22, left).

On June 6, 2011, the owner, David Moore, received final certification from the Historic Preservation Division for the state property tax abatement and state tax credit programs. David Moore repainted, cleaned, rewired, and re-plumbed the house. He also added natural gas lines to heaters that had been built into the fireplaces. In 2008, he restored the exterior of the house, replacing deteriorated weatherboards, cornices, and he added the standing–seam metal roof.

The current landscape includes several nonhistoric buildings, including a recently constructed residence. Little remains of the historic plantation so the house is nominated in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a plantation plain-type house.

Contributing Resources to the John Moore Lazenby House

John Moore Lazenby House is counted as one contributing building.

Lazenby family cemetery is counted as one contributing site.

Well is counted as one contributing structure.

Noncontributing Resources to the John Moore Lazenby House

Lazenby family cemetery wall is counted as one noncontributing structure.

Pump house is counted as one noncontributing building.

Lazenby, John Moore, House
Name of Property

McDuffie County, Georgia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1838

1875

Significant Dates

c.1838 – John Moore Lazenby built his house in McDuffie County

1875 – kitchen ell was built

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes two discontinuous years: the year c.1838 when John Moore Lazenby built his Plantation Plain-type house in McDuffie County and the year 1875, when the kitchen ell was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The John Moore Lazenby House is significant under National Register Criterion C at the local level in the area of architecture as an excellent example of an antebellum Plantation Plain-type house that retains its historic design, craftsmanship, and materials. Plantation-plain houses are two-stories tall, two-rooms wide, one-room deep, and covered with a side-gable roof. Shed roofs usually cover the one-story front porch and the rear range of rooms across the back. This house type is a variant of an I-house, which can be found in every state in the eastern United States, and though details vary from region to region, the form remains constant. Most I-houses were built between 1790 and 1850. In Georgia, the few surviving Plantation-Plain houses were built between 1820 and 1850 in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The John Moore Lazenby House is significant under National Register Criterion C at the local level in the area of architecture as an excellent example of an antebellum Plantation Plain-type house that retains its historic design, craftsmanship, and materials. Plantation-Plain houses are two-stories tall, two-rooms wide, one-room deep, and covered with a side-gable roof. Shed roofs usually cover the one-story front porch and the rear range of rooms across the back. The interior plan may include a central hall, as in the Lazenby house, or feature a two-room plan.

The Plantation Plain is a variant of an I-house, which can be found in every state in the eastern United States, and though details vary from region to region, the form remains constant. The I-house was popular because its balanced, symmetrical façade appealed to an increasing interest in classicism and because the I-house came to be viewed by farmers as a symbol of economic attainment. Most I-houses were built between 1790 and 1850. In Georgia, the few surviving Plantation-Plain houses were built between 1820 and 1850 in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

**The following developmental history derives from Alisha M. C. Dawson, "The John Moore and Harriet Lazenby House," draft *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, March 25, 2011. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

John Moore Lazenby was a successful cotton planter in McDuffie County, Georgia. He received nearly 300 acres from his father, Robert Lazenby, on which he operated a plantation with as many as 22 slaves.[1] In 1860, Lazenby owned more than 700 acres and produced a variety of livestock and row crops, including 35 bales of cotton. In 1823, John Moore Lazenby married Harriet Wilson with whom he had three children. The family built their Plantation-Plain house in c.1838.

John Moore Lazenby's father, Robert Lazenby, was a descendent of the Lazenbys who came from England to Maryland in 1684. A branch of the Lazenby family arrived in Georgia in 1785 and initially settled in what was called St. Paul's Parrish.[2] A group of North Carolina Quakers had already been granted land in St. Paul's Parrish in 1772 from British Governor

[1] David Freeman Weiman, *Petty Commodity Production in the Cotton South: Upcountry Farmers in the Georgia Cotton Economy, 1840-1880* (Stanford University Press, 1984.) 200-229; Slave Census, Schedule 2, Williams District, Warren County, 1830-1860.
[2] Mrs. W.C. McCommons and Miss Clara Stovall, *History of McDuffie County, Georgia* (Tignall, GA: Boyd Publishing Co, 1988) 354.

James Wright, and they had quickly established the township of Wrightsborough.[3] Several Quakers had increased their holdings from their original grants of 300 acres and had amassed land throughout what are now Warren, Columbia and McDuffie counties. John Hodgin had arrived with the Wrightsborough Quakers in 1768 and slowly acquired over 1,000 acres in this area before dying in 1794.[4] Sometime between 1814 and 1818, Robert Lazenby bought 292 acres of land from the heirs of John Hodgin.[5]

Between 1818 and 1830, Robert Lazenby deeded the land on which the house was eventually built to his eldest son, John Moore Lazenby. John Moore Lazenby was listed in the 1830 census as a planter residing on that parcel of land. According to family history, John Moore Lazenby is believed to have built the house in 1838. Architectural evidence as well as the economic and agricultural conditions of the Piedmont during that period substantiate that date of construction.

By 1838, John Moore Lazenby was running a successful cotton plantation with approximately 22 slaves. The bulk of cotton production was concentrated in the Upper Piedmont, where warmer climate, fertile lands, and a closer proximity to markets provided more favorable conditions for cotton cultivation.[6] John Moore Lazenby and his neighbors also benefited from the Georgia Railroad, which was laid through the area in 1833. The citizens of Wrightsborough had objected to the tracks being laid near their township so the train was rerouted through the "hamlet of Thomson," no more than three miles from the Lazenby plantation.[7]

John Moore Lazenby married Harriet Wilson on February 6, 1823 and they had three children: John Baldwin Moore Lazenby, Harriett Eugenia Lazenby, and Georgia Augusta Lazenby.[8] In 1850, John Moore Lazenby's real estate value was $10,416, which ranked him as a respected mid-level planter. For John Moore Lazenby, a Plantation Plain-type house provided his family with a dwelling and reinforced his status as a successful planter.[9]

By 1867, the economy during Reconstruction faltered and, although John Moore Lazenby tried to maintain his land holdings, he was forced to sell some of his property. On September 13, 1867, he deeded his house and 300 surrounding acres to his daughter, Harriet, and her husband, John Thaddeus Stovall, to hold in trust for his grandsons, Joseph, William, and John Preston Lazenby.[10] Their father, John Baldwin Moore Lazenby, had died in 1863, and John Moore Lazenby wanted to ensure that his grandsons would receive a fair portion of their inheritance.

John Moore Lazenby died in 1874. John and Harriet Stovall lived at the Lazenby house where John provided care for his wife, who died in 1882. In 1871, Stovall received a commission from Governor Rufus B. Bullock to serve as the first sheriff of McDuffie County. He was killed in a tornado that ripped through McDuffie County on March 20, 1875.[11] The outdoor kitchen structure "blew over, catching him beneath its timbers," and he died from his injuries three days later.[12] John Stovall is buried in the family cemetery located approximately 60 yards from the back door. The new kitchen ell was completed that same year.

John Moore Lazenby's grandsons lived with their mother, Penelope Ansley Lazenby, in the city of Thomson until they were of age to claim their inheritance. By 1880, both William and John Preston Lazenby were listed in the census as farmers on their inherited parcel of land.[13] In 1886, they were both registered to vote in the Thomson District.[14]

---

[3] Robert Scott Davis, Jr. *Quaker Records in Georgia: Wrightsborough 1772-1793 Friendsborough 1776-1777 (*Roswell, GA: WH Wolf Associates, 1986) 123.

[4] Dorothy M. Jones, *Wrightsborough 1768, Wrightsboro 1799, McDuffie County, Georgia 1870* (GA: Wrightsborough Quaker Community Foundation, 1982), 24.

[5] The original land deeds from 1814 to 1847 for Warren County were destroyed in a fire at the Warren County Court House in 1850, but tax records show Robert Lazenby paying taxes on 292 acres of land sold by the heirs of John Hodgin in 1818, *Warren County Tax Digest*, 232.

[6] Weiman, *Petty Commodity Production*, 217.

[7] Vinnie Williams, *The Life and Death of a Quaker Town* (The Atlanta Journal Constitution Magazine, 1965)

[8] McCommons and Stovall, *History of McDuffie* County, 354.

[9] U.S. Census Records, Warren County, 1850.

[10] Warren County Court House, Deed Book BB, pg 66.

[11] McCommons and Stovall, *History of McDuffie County*, 391.

[12] *The McDuffie Journal*, March 24, 1875.

[13] US Census, McDuffie County, 1880.

In 1889, John Preston began to consolidate the property. He acquired the homestead and 300 surrounding acres from his brother, William Lazenby. The house was referred to as the John Moore Lazenby Place, but in future deeds, it would be known as the John Preston Lazenby Place.

John Preston Lazenby did not have any children, and he willed his estate to his nephew, Lloyd Lazenby, who immediately sold the land to his brother, Kenneth "Boyce" Lazenby in 1951 for $2,250.00. Upon Boyce's death in 1969, his sister Marie Lazenby Johnson gained control of the property. Marie deeded the land and house to her cousin, Frances Stovall Moore, in 1971. In the deed, Marie states that Frances Stovall Moore has "promise(d) not to convey the property, herein conveyed, to anyone other than one or more of her descendents."[15] In keeping that promise, Frances Stovall Moore willed 66 acres and the John Moore Lazenby House to her son, David Moore, in 2006. David Moore rehabilitated the house and, in April 1993, enrolled the property in the "Forest Stewardship Plan," which is sponsored by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Augusta Chamber of Commerce. *Cotton: Its History, Cultivation and Manufacture.* Augusta: [s.n.], 1940.

Davis, Robert Scott Jr. *Quaker Records in Georgia: Wrightsborough 1772-1793; Friendsborough 1776-1777.* Roswell, GA: WH Wolf Associates, 1986.

Dawson, Alisha M. C. "The John Moore and Harriet Lazenby House." Draft *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* March 25, 2011. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resource, Atlanta, Georgia.

Georgia State Historic Preservation Office. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings.* Atlanta, GA: Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Jones, Dorothy M. *Wrightsborough 1768, Wrightsboro 1799, McDuffie County, Georgia 1870.* GA: Wrightsborough Quaker Community Foundation, 1982.

Lane, Mills, ed. *The Architecture of Georgia.* Savannah, GA: The Beehive Press, 1976.

Linley, John. *Architecture of Middle Georgia: The Oconee Area.* Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1972.

McCommons, W.C. and Miss Clara Stovall. *History of McDuffie County, Georgia.* Tignall, GA: Boyd Publishing Co, 1988.

McDuffie County Voter Register, 1886.

McDuffie County Court House. Deed Book 76.

Warren County Court House. Deed Book BB.

Weiman, David Freeman. *Petty Commodity Production in the Cotton South: Upcountry Farmers in the Georgia Cotton Economy, 1840-1880.* Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press, 1984.

Williams,Vinnie. "The Life and Death of a Quaker Town." *The Atlanta Journal Constitution Magazine*, 1965.

The McDuffie Journal, March 24, 1875.

[14] McDuffie County Voter Register 1886, 161.
[15] McDuffie County Court House, Deed Book 76, 405.

Lazenby, John Moore, House
Name of Property

McDuffie County, Georgia
County and State

U.S. Census Records, Warren County, 1830-1860.

U.S. Census Records, McDuffie County, 1870-1910.

U.S. Slave Census, Schedule 2, Williams District, Warren County, 1830-1860.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	358080	3705850	C			
B				D			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Lazenby house is part of a 66-acre property, which is now called Cedar Rock Farm. The National Register boundary includes approximately two acres that comprise the Lazenby house, Lazenby family cemetery, and the historic well. The two-acre boundary excludes a nonhistoric house, nonhistoric barns, and other nonhistoric landscape features.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date February 20, 2013

street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta State GA zip code 30034

e-mail Steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: John Moore Lazenby House

City or Vicinity: Thomason vicinity

County: McDuffie State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller

Date Photographed: November 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 22

1 of 22. Main (east) facade, photographer facing west.

2 of 22. Main and south facades, photographer facing northwest.

3 of 22. South and main facades, photographer facing north.

4 of 22. Rear (west) façade, photographer facing east.

5 of 22. Rear and north facades, photographer facing southeast.

6 of 22. North and main facades, photographer facing south.

7 of 22. Interior, front door, photographer facing east.

8 of 22. Interior, central hall, photographer facing west.

9 of 22. Interior, north parlor, photographer facing northwest.

10 of 22. Interior, north parlor, detail of mantel, photographer facing north.

11 of 22. Interior, south parlor, photographer facing southeast.

12 of 22. Interior, south shed room, photographer facing south.

13 of 22. Interior, middle shed room, photographer facing south.

14 of 22. Interior, north shed room, (dining room), photographer facing west.

15 of 22. Interior, kitchen, photographer facing west.

16 of 22. Interior, storage room, photographer facing north.

17 of 22. Interior, second floor, stair landing, photographer facing west.

18 of 22. Interior, second floor, north bedroom from stair landing, photographer facing north.

19 of 22. Interior, second floor, south bedroom, photographer facing southeast.

20 of 22. Lazenby family cemetery, photographer facing east.

21 of 22. Lazenby family cemetery, photographer facing southwest.

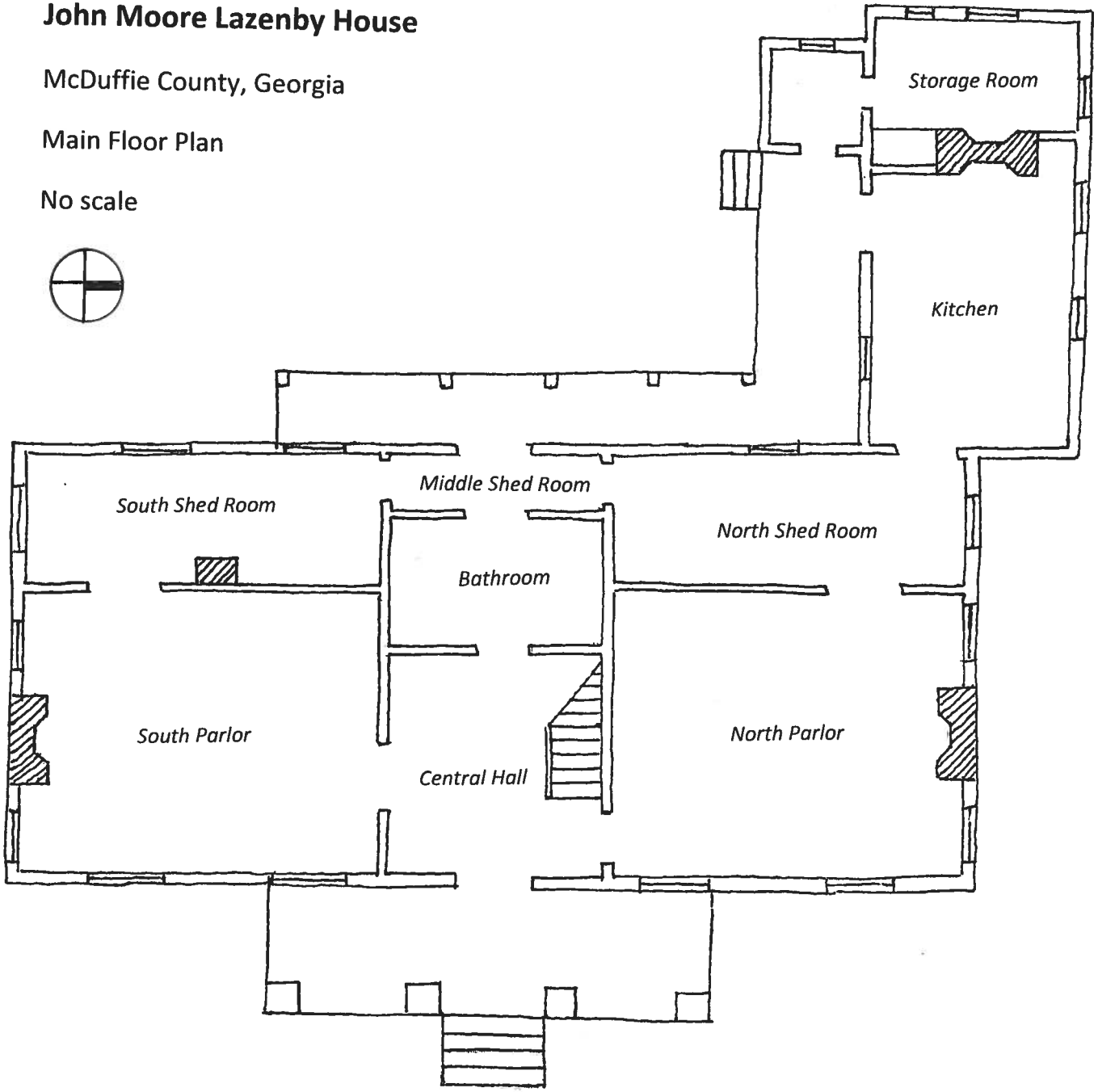
22 of 22. Well, right, and pump house, left, photographer facing southeast.

John Moore Lazenby House

McDuffie County, Georgia

Main Floor Plan

No scale

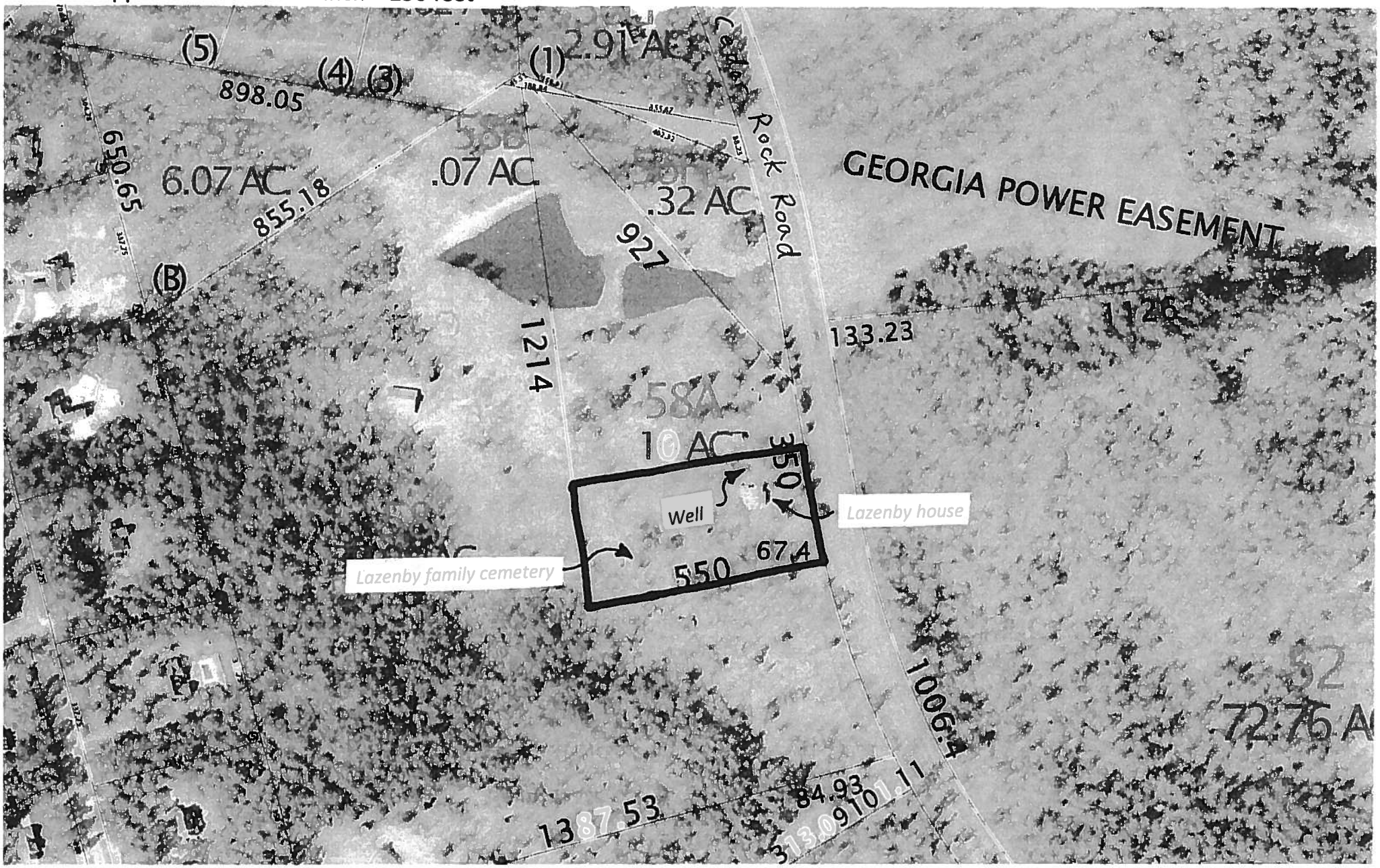


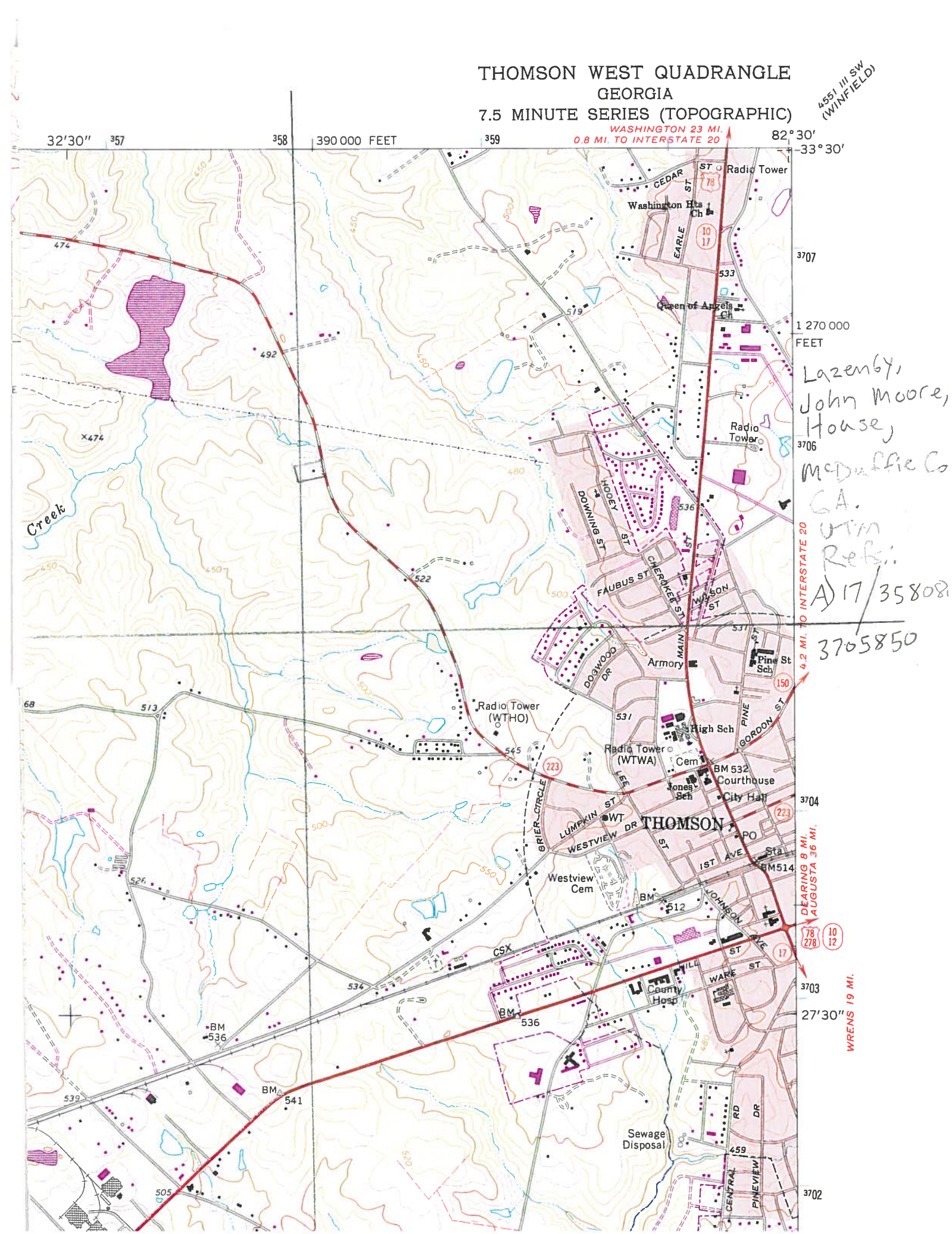
John Moore Lazenby House

McDuffie County, Georgia

National Register boundary ▬▬

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 250 feet





Lazenby, John Moore, House, McDuffie Co GA. UTM Ref.: A) 17/358081/3705850

Coke
Coca-Cola

TRUCKS
THE MARINES
STORY OF AVIATION
WAYNESBORO
BIRDDOG CAPITAL
OF THE WORLD
BURKE
Giddy up

ComfortGlow

If You
Rope Me

HONDA
INVERTER
EU 3000 iS
HONDA

WM. THADDEUS LAZENBY
FEB. 17, 1852
JAN. 6, 1900