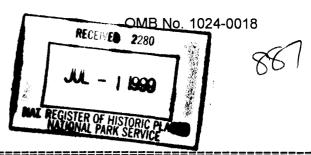
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



REGISTRATION FORM	TAMA SERVICE
1. Name of Property	
historic name <u>Coate, John A., House</u>	
other names/site numberWilson, Jack Roper, Jr., Ho	
2. Location	
street & number <u>S. side DuBose St. between Church a</u> city or town <u>Grove Hill</u> state <u>Alabama</u> code <u>AL</u> county <u>Clar</u>	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
this _x_ nomination request for determination of properties in the National Register of Historic Places and forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _x I recommend that this property be considered significant continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Presentate or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	ot meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register other (explain):	Signature of the Keeper Date of Action Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

USDI/NPS Registration Form Property Name Coate, John A	House			
County and State Clarke Cour	nty, Alabama	Page #2		
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 Resourc (Do not include previous Contributing	es within Property sly listed resources in the count.) Noncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total	
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register		
Historic and Architectural Pro	perties of Clarke County, Alabama	0		
6. Function or Use	=======================================			
Current Functions (Enter cate	Sub: single dwelling			
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (OTHER: spraddle-roof Materials (Enter categories from foundation CONCRETE roof METAL: tin walls WOOD other BRICK, GLA	instructions)			

USDI/NPS Registration Form	
Property Name Coate, John A., House County and State Clarke County, Alabama	Page #3
=======================================	
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more box A Property is associated with events that have made as B Property is associated with the lives of persons signifi	xes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing) significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. icant in our past. I type, period, or method of construction or represents the work resents a significant and distinguishable entity whose
Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) N/A A owned by a religious institution or used for religious premoved from its original location. C a birthplace or a grave. D a cemetery. E a reconstructed building, object, or structure. F a commemorative property. G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance were	
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE Period of Significancec.1855-c.1865	
Significant Dates N/A	
Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)	N/A
Cultural AffiliationN/A	
Architect/Builder unknown Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property)	roperty on one or more continuation sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form o	on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A preliminary determination of individual listing	Primary location of additional data: [X] State Historic Preservation Office [] Other state agency [] Federal agency [] Local government [] University [] Other Name of repository Alabama Historical Commission

USDI/NPS Registration Form				
Property Name Coate, John A., House County and State Clarke County, Alabama				Page #4
10. Geographical Data				
Acreage of Property 0.71 acres				
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation s	heet)			
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing				
1 16 426590 3507770 3				
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the prope	rty on a contin	uation sheet.)		
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on	a continuatio	n sheet.)		
11. Form Prepared By				
name/title Blythe Semmer, Historian and Trina Binkley, NR Rev	<u>iewer</u>			<u></u>
organization Alabama Historical Commission		date <u>A</u>	pril 23, 1999	. ii , i. ·
street & number 468 S. Perry Street		telephone	(334) 242-3184	
city or town Montgomery	state	AL	zip code _	36130-0900
Additional Documentation				=======================================
Submit the following items with the completed form:				
Continuation Sheets				
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large a		umerous reso	ources.	
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.				
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional	l items)			
Property Owner		32222222		
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)	=			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
name Miss Marion Bumpers				
street & number P.O. Box 173		telephone		
city or town Grove Hill sta	ate <u>AL</u>	zip code _	36451	

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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-			County and State:	Clarke County, Alabama
	====			

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The John A. Coate House is located in the town of Grove Hill on the south side of Dubose Street between Church and Crawford Streets. This site, approximately two blocks from the courthouse square, was a convenient location for the builder and later owners of the house, who were involved in the public life of Clarke County. The house is a c.1855-c.1865 spraddle roof cottage, a house type commonly found in Clarke County in the middle nineteenth century. Spraddle roof cottages are characterized by their distinctive profile: a steeply pitched side-gabled roof flares out at a lesser pitch over the front and rear of the house, creating deep porches or shed rooms. Frequently they have external chimneys on the gable ends, as the Coate House did originally. These chimneys were limestone block, the material that most likely constituted the original foundation. The one-story house is composed of a central block flanked by two attached side-gabled wings.

The Coate House currently rests on a foundation of concrete blocks with modern decorative wood lattice between. It has a corrugated tin roof and is sheathed in weatherboard except on the facade of the main block. The five-bay north-facing facade is sheltered by the front porch and features board and batten siding. Four brick steps lead up to the front porch, which is supported by square chamfered posts and surrounded by a decorative railing alternating one turned post with three square ones. The porch floor is wood, and the porch ceiling features distinctive original paneling similar to that found in some of the interior rooms. Dentil molding is found under the eave of the porch roof. The porch was altered during a c.1970 renovation of the house, and details such as the brick steps, posts, railing, and probably the dentil molding date to this period. A historic photograph of the house indicates that the porch originally had identically placed posts with a wood balustrade, probably from a sash and blind manufactory, similar to that found at the Stephen B. Cleveland House at Suggsville. The six-panel front door has panes in the two uppermost panels and is flanked by four-pane sidelights. Two nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows are symmetrically located on both sides of the entrance. Vinyl shutters all around the house are modern replacements.

There is a brick chimney in the gable end of the main block on the west elevation. This chimney was replaced in 1989. It is flanked by two nine-over-nine windows without shutters.

The rear or south elevation of the house contains a porch that balances the front porch in the spraddle roof configuration. The area sheltered by the porch is sheathed in board and batten siding. The porch floor is wood. Simple wood posts support the rear porch roof, and a plain balustrade runs between them. Shed rooms one bay in width are found in the easternmost and westernmost bays of the rear of the main block. Doors open off either side of the porch into these rooms. A large multipane window with sidelights, added c.1971, occupies the center of the porch area where a rear door would have originally been found. There is one nine-over nine window to the east of the center bay and a pair of four-over-four windows to the west that were added in the c.1971 renovation. Modern wooden steps lead down from the west end of the porch to a concrete walkway.

The east elevation of the main block includes one nine-over-nine window with shutters in the north half and a metal vent in the peak of the gable.

On the east side of the house is a north-facing dependency once used as a law office. This wing has no interior access into the main house. A modern brick walk leads up three steps to the porch of this wing. Slender turned posts support the shed roof, which shelters a board porch floor. The porch is surrounded by a baluster identical to that on the porch of the central block. A six-panel door is flanked by two nine-over-nine windows with modern replacement shutters. This wing also has a concrete block foundation and a corrugated tin roof with dentil molding under the porch eave. The east elevation contains a slender brick chimney centered in the gable end with a nine-over-nine on either side. The rear or south elevation of this wing contains a centrally-placed nine-over-nine window with a small six-over-six window immediately west of it. There is also dentil molding under the eave of this side of the wing.

On the west side of the house is a north-facing dependency that probably once contained the kitchen and dining room. This

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wing once had an exterior door on the facade between two nine-over-nine windows.¹ The door has been removed and the opening covered by replacement of the weatherboard. It has a concrete block foundation and a corrugated tin roof with dentil molding under the eave. There is a shed addition on the rear or south side of this wing that is clad in weatherboard with a corrugated tin roof and concrete block foundation. The west elevation of the wing includes a metal vent in the gable and a six-over-six window which is centered in the shed addition. The rear or south elevation of the wing is the back of the shed addition. There is one six-over-six window on this side.

The front door of the main block leads into the entry hall, which is clad in board and batten paneling on both walls and ceiling. This treatment on the ceiling creates the distinctive paneled appearance that is also found on the front porch roof and is similar to other Clarke County properties dating from the 1850s and 1860s. The entry hall has board floors. On the south side of the hall, two small closet rooms are located on either side of the passage into the kitchen. Modern six-panel doors lead into these closets. They are an unusual feature of the house and were probably added later in its life. However, they are covered in the board and batten paneling found throughout the hall. The six-panel door on the west side of the hall opens into the living room, which is distinguished by simple paneled wainscoting that is probably original to the house. This room also has a board and batten paneled ceiling. Two nine-over-nine windows are symmetrically placed on both the north and west walls of this room. The mantel, located between the windows on the west wall, dates to the 1989 chimney replacement. It is sympathetic, however, with the rest of the room's interior treatments. The living room has board floors.

The six-panel door on the east side of the entry hall leads into a bedroom. Carpet now covers the board floors of this room, which has a board and batten ceiling. There are two nine-over-nine windows symmetrically placed on the north wall of this room and one nine-over-nine window in the north portion of the east wall. This room has been wallpapered. A closet is located on the eastern portion of the south wall. A door next to the closet leads into a c.1971 dressing room and modern bath addition to the east, which have been created out of the rear porch shed room and the rear portion of this side of the main block. Both of these rooms have six-over-six windows.

Through the central door at the rear of the entry hall, one passes into the dining area and kitchen, which were remodeled c.1971. The dining area has a large multipane window with sidelights where the rear exterior door would have been. This area now has modern linoleum floors and sheetrock walls. On the west end of the kitchen's south wall is a door to one of the rear porch shed rooms. This room has been modernized for use as a laundry room. It contains a door providing access to the rear porch. On the west wall of the kitchen, a short passage between two closets leads into the west dependency wing. This room is now used as a bedroom. It has higher ceilings than the main block and two nine-over-nine windows on the north wall. A door on the center of the south wall leads into a c.1971 modern dressing area and bath. There are six-over-six windows on the south wall of the dressing area and the east wall of the bath, which occupy the shed roof addition at the rear of this wing.

A c.1971 carport with a storage room stands directly south, or to the rear, of the house. It is connected to the rear porch by a covered concrete walkway.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of the John A. Coate House property, the potential for subsurface remains is high. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the history of the property.

¹Clarke County Democrat, c. July 1965.

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		County and State:	Clarke County, Alabama	

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The John A. Coate House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its significance as a good example of the spraddle roof cottage, a house type that was prominent in nineteenth-century Clarke County. This house type was found across the coastal plain, where the earliest examples occurred around the Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound and in the Charleston area. Its popularity spread southwest and became common in the coastal South.² The Coate House is one of only two spraddle roof houses left in Grove Hill. The other, the Armistead House, is a half-spraddle roof type and does not have the distinctive porch roofline on the rear of the building.³ The Coate House retains the distinctive feature of the spraddle roof house, the broken pitch of the roofline on both facade and rear elevations. Other defining features present in the Coate House are the configuration of the front and rear porches, rear shed rooms, and central hall. Locally, this house type was primarily associated with the small farmers that made up the majority of the county's population. As an example of the spraddle roof type in town, the Coate House shows how common rural forms were adapted to county seats and villages that served as centers of activity in rural areas. Speculation that the Coate House may have begun as a dogtrot would agree with the pattern of conversion that was seen throughout the county, where the earliest examples of spraddle roof houses began as dogtrots.⁴ The Coate House further represents the common characteristics of Clarke County's spraddle roof houses in its two rear shed rooms flanking a central open space. Its distinctive architectural features share similarities with other buildings in the county that date from the 1850s, and it displays common local building practices of this period.

The two dependency wings of the Coate House make it distinctive among Clarke County's spraddle roof houses. They demonstrate how this common rural house type was adapted to town life through the addition of a separate office wing and another space that local tradition holds was used as a dining room and kitchen.⁵ The separation of these activities from the main house shows how space was differentiated according to public, private, and service spheres. The law office wing had no interior access to the main house. It was therefore probably a separate professional area for John A. Coate, who served variously as census taker, coroner, sheriff, and justice of the peace, and Jack Roper Wilson, Jr., who was Probate Judge for the county from 1868.⁶ The west dining room/kitchen wing may have originally been located on the rear of the house lot, completely separate from the main house. However, even if it were moved to its current position next to the house, it remains a subordinate structure. The functions of this wing supported the family's public and private life and were probably carried out by slaves or servants. Additionally, the risk of fire may have motivated the construction of a detached kitchen when the house was built. The fact that both wings were accessed from the rear porch or through the shed rooms on the rear porch denotes a differentiation between front and rear porches in the spraddle roof house type. The large front porch was a public space where

²Susan Enzweiler, "Historic and Architectural Properties of Clarke County, Alabama," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4 December 1997), 74.

³The third spraddle roof cottage identified in Grove Hill during the Clarke County survey, the Grant-Carleton House, has been moved from its original site to a rural area.

⁴Enzweiler, 74.

⁵Clarke County Democrat, c. July 1965.

⁶"The Wilson-Bumpers House," Clarke County Historical Society Quarterly 23 (Summer 1998), 16,

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the house met the road and where visitors entered a type of reception area for the house. The rear porch, by contrast, led a more supportive role in the function of the house and wings, as it was the family's access to the two depedency wings. Visitors to the law office would have entered through the north-facing door on that wing, which features its own intermediary space in the form of a small front porch. The kitchen/dining room wing also historically had a front door, although it was not sheltered by a front porch. This contrast distinguishes the service facility from one geared toward public life.

Public and private space is also differentiated on the interior. Speculation that the house began as a dogtrot is supported by the fact that the same board and batten paneling found under the front porch on the exterior is located on the interior in the entry hall. The paneling ends short of the ceiling above the entrance, where there is a visible break and the rest of the space is filled with a horizontal panel. This may mark the dog trot opening if the hall was later enclosed. The similarity of wall treatments in porches and passages--reception spaces--occurs in nineteenth-century architecture throughout South Alabama. Board and batten paneling is also found on the ceiling of the two front rooms that open off the hall. This treatment may indicate rooms originally used for the reception of guests. Therefore, they would have constituted the more formal part of the main house.

The historical association of this spraddle roof house with Clarke County public figures helps explain its distinctive architectural features. Formal treatments like paneled wainscoting and board-and-batten paneled ceilings and walls indicate public spaces that were meant for entertaining and receiving guests as well as family life. The wings indicate how certain activities were separated from the main house for the purpose of segregating service areas or providing professional space. Though the house has adapted to a great variety of residents over its lifetime, the essential form of the spraddle roof house with a central hall remains intact. Changes that were made to the house in the 1970s are largely reversible, and alterations have respected the historic shape of the house. Modernization of the kitchen and bathrooms, for instance, is not visible from the outside. The Coate House retains its most distinctive historic features and is a good example of the spraddle roof house type and its characteristic profile of two integral porches. It represents a vanishing and significant building type in Grove Hill that was once common throughout the county.

Despite the fact that the John A. Coate House has been updated for use as a modern dwelling, it retains the essential historic features that define the spraddle roof house type. The roofline and porch configuration is unaltered save the shed room additions, which were a common adaptation historically associated with this house type. The configuration of the wings has not been altered in the process of renovations. Bathrooms and a modern kitchen have been added, but the historic floorplan of the house is still visible. The Coate House also retains distinctive features such as the board and batten paneling in the passage and on the front porch roof, board and batten exterior wall treatment under the front porch roof, and nine-over-nine windows. The house attests to the adaptability of the spraddle roof form over a period of nearly 150 years.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The site of the John A. Coate House in Grove Hill had several owners before being deeded to John A. Coate on January 31, 1853. Coate was the son of William Coate, a South Carolinian who had settled near Clarkesville. In 1832 John married the daughter of other South Carolinian emigres. The Coates' background make their construction of a spraddle roof house logical, since the house type is associated with origins in coastal South Carolina and spread westward with settlers from that area. Coate probably desired a town residence when he entered Clarke County's political life. Therefore, it is likely that Coate built the house sometime in the mid to late 1850s when he assumed county office. Architectural features also point to a date of construction in the 1850s. The original porch balustrade at the Coate House resembled that found on the Stephen B. Cleveland House at Suggsville and on the upstairs porch of the Alston-Cobb House in Grove Hill. Builders working in the county probably acquired porch railings for several houses from the same mill or sash and blind manufacturer. The board and batten paneling also resembles other Clarke County buildings from the period, including the porch ceiling at the Cleveland House and passage walls in the Alston-Cobb House. These similarities demonstrate how the Coate House is representative of local building practice from the period.

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Coate already had a large family in 1850 with six children aged two to fourteen. By 1860, he still had five children living at home, all of whom were attending school, as well as nine slaves and four slave houses.⁷ The slave houses were most likely located at Coate's property near Clarkesville, which he probably inherited sometime in the 1850s. Some of them would have accompanied the family in their move to Grove Hill, however. The separate kitchen wing, whether originally detached or not, would have been largely the slaves' space as they prepared meals for the Coate family. The family lived in the house in Grove Hill only a short time, as Major Coate died of typhoid fever at age 54 in 1863. His wife inherited the plantation house near Clarkesville and moved there. The house in Grove Hill was rented until 1869, when one of Coate's sons, James, made an agreement to sell the seventeen acres of land to Jack Roper Wilson, Jr. The agreement stated that "that tract or parcel of land known as the John A. Coate place and occupied by the said John A. Coate in his lifetime" would be transferred in the sale.⁸ Thus it is reasonably certain that John A. Coate built a house on and first occupied this site in the 1850s.

The Wilson family would occupy the house until 1971, and their name is the one most commonly associated with the property. Jack Roper Wilson, Jr. was also involved in Clarke County politics and was elected Probate Judge in 1868. One year later he moved into the house in Grove Hill, a more convenient location for his public life. Wilson, like Coate, would have had need of an office separate from family living space. Rev. T.H. Ball noted in 1882 that "The Wilson family took at the close of the war in 1865, a position in politics which gave them a large political influence in the county." Wilson also had a large family, with six children living with him in 1880, including one adult son practicing as a dentist. M. Banke DuBose, principal of the Grove Hill Academy, also lived in the Wilson household. He had married Wilson's second daughter, who had apprently died young, leaving him with two small children also residing in the household. Wilson's household was further extended by a black female servant named Harriet Talbert and two boarders: one thirteen year-old girl attending school and a widowed seamstress. This large and varied household may have motivated the construction of spaces like the shed rooms on the rear porch and the shed addition to the west wing. The east office wing could have been adapted to living space as well. Local history sources note that the west wing was sometimes rented out. One of Wilson's daughters lived in the east wing during the last years of her life in the 1930s and 1940s when her brother, lawyer and former Grove Hill mayor Edward P. Wilson, and his wife resided in the house. The variety of people who lived in the Coate House reflects the adaptability of the plan and the separation of space possible with the addition of the two dependency wings.

Wilson died in 1893 in Grove Hill. His heirs owned and occupied the house until 1971, when it was sold to John W. and Arialee Laidlaw. The Laidlaws, who used the house as a second home, undertook extensive renovations to modernize the house. They owned the property until 1991, when Marion Bumpers, the present owner, purchased the home with her mother.¹²

⁷1850, 1860 Alabama Federal Census, Clarke County, Alabama.

^{8&}quot;The Wilson-Bumpers House," 18.

⁹T.H. Ball, A Glance Into the Great South-East, Or, Clarke County, Alabama, And Its Surroundings, From 1540 to 1877 (Grove Hill, AL: n.p., 1882; reprint, Clarke County Historical Society, 1973), 492. Page citations to the reprint edition.

¹⁰1880 Alabama Federal Census, Clarke County, vol. 5, sheet 3, line 26.

^{11&}quot;The Wilson-Bumpers House," 22.

¹²lbid., 23.

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County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alabama Federal Cerisus, Clarke County, 1850, 1860, 1880

Ball, T.H. A Glance Into the Great South-East, Or, Clarke County, Alabama, And Its Surroundings, From 1540 to 1877. Grove Hill, AL: n.p., 1882; reprint, Clarke County Historical Society, 1973.

Clarke County Democrat

Enzweiler, Susan. "Historic and Architectural Properties of Clarke County, Alabama." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 12 December 1997.

"The Wilson-Bumpers House." Clarke County Historical Society Quarterly 23 (Summer 1998): 14-23.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is an irregular parcel of roughly 145' by 200' located on DuBose Street in Grove Hill, Clarke County Alabama, Section 33, Township 9 N, Range 3 E. It is identified as property 24-08-33-4-002-004.00 in the tax records of Clarke County and appears as parcel number 4 on the corresponding tax map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property boundaries are those of the parcel of land on which the house is located. These are the current boundaries associated with the property.

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County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

PHOTOGRAPHS

Coate, John A., House Clarke County, Alabama

Photographer:

Johnathan Farris

Date:

February 23, 1999

Location of Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission

468 S. Perry Street

Montgomery, AL 36130-0900

North facade, facing south

General view of north facade and west wing, facing southeast

West wing, north facade, facing southeast

West wing, south elevation, facing northeast

South elevation and carport, facing northwest

Main house and east wing, east elevations, facing west

East wing, north facade, facing southwest

Porch, facing east

Interior, entry hall, facing north

10

Interior, entry hall, facing south

Interior, northwest (living) room, facing west

12

Interior, northwest (living) room, facing east

JOHN A. COATE HOUSE GROVE HILL CLARKE COUNTY, ALABAMA

