

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

Delisted:
loss of integrity 1997

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name ENNISCORTHY

other names/site number DHR File No. 02-28

2. Location

street & number County route 627, 1/2 mile south of junction not for publication
with county Route 712.

city or town Keene vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22946

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

High C. Miller 14 Aug 1992
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

ENNISCORTHY
Name of Property

Albemarle County, VA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1 (landscaped park)</u>		sites
	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURAL: Agricultural Out-
buildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century:

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions) (mainhouse)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Slate

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

ENNISCORTHY
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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.
- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1808-1926

Significant Dates

ca. 1808-period of earliest farm buildings.
1850-construction of mainhouse.
1926-date property passed out of Coles' family ownership.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

ENNISCORTHY
Name of Property

Albemarle County, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 100

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	7129170	419149210
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	7129210	4191461210

3	17	71131210	4194470
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	712830	4194100

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian
organization Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources date March 1, 1992
street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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 location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name John W. Kluge, c/o Curry Roberts
street & number Morven Farms, Rt. 6, Box 69 telephone (804) 293-3978
city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22902

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Enniscorthy is an antebellum Piedmont Virginia plantation complex set within 100 acres of fields, woodlands, and park-like grounds in the scenic countryside of southern Albemarle County. The focal point of the property is an 1850 Greek Revival plantation house noted for its fine proportions and brickwork. Originally a two-story, L-shaped house, the dwelling was enlarged circa 1856 by the addition of three one-story wings. The interior preserves much original, though relatively plain, Greek Revival woodwork. The house replaces an earlier frame plantation dwelling begun in 1784 and burned in 1839. Three antebellum outbuildings and four farm buildings, probably built in association with the earlier dwelling, survive on the grounds. One of the farm buildings is an unusually well-preserved early nineteenth-century barn. Also on the grounds are several contributing early twentieth-century farm buildings. Of particular interest are the handsome grounds surrounding the main dwelling, a fine example of a mid-nineteenth-century landscaped park with broad lawns and numerous very large trees, some apparently contemporary with the house or earlier. A total of fifteen contributing and three non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure are located within the nominated area. The park is a contributing site.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Grounds and Setting

The grounds surrounding the house form a significant example of an a romantically landscaped mid-nineteenth-century park with unusually large and handsome specimen trees of many varieties. Many of the trees are believed to date from the period of the house. Remnants of a geometrically laid-out garden survive to the northeast of the house. The areas outside the curtilage consist of pastures and wooded areas. Immediately to north of the curtilage is a deep, wooded ravine. The property is situated in one of the most scenic areas of Albemarle County with unspoiled pastoral views to the south and west.

Main House

The main house at Enniscorthy is a two-story, three-bay, ell-shaped plantation residence with a shallow hipped roof covered in slate. Stylistically the house is Greek Revival, although its general form is very conservative, differing little from standard Georgian types of the mid- and late eighteenth centuries. The house was enlarged soon after it was sold to a cousin of the original owner in 1855. The additions included three one-story wings, one on either end and one on the rear. The side wings have hipped roofs, the rear wing has a flat roof. The architectural

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detailing of the wings is consistent with the original section. The original section, as well as the wings all have plain Greek Revival cornices and plain friezes. All of the windows of the facade (south front) are three-part windows with what appear to be original sash and shutters. The shutters on the center sections of each window are braced perpendicular to the facade so they do not block the sidelights when open. All the facade's first-floor windows, as well as those on the ends, have wood panels in their lower sections. The panel in the lower portion of the window over the entrance is split to form a jib window for access to the front porch roof.

The front porch now shelters only the entrance. Originally it extended the length of the facade of the original section to form a handsome Greek Revival veranda supported on paired Greek Doric fluted columns. The porch was reduced in size probably in a remodeling of the 1950s. Paint marks revealing its original configuration remain on the brickwork. The entrance is a standard Greek Revival type with paneled double doors, sidelights, and transom set within an architrave frame. Interestingly the areas of the transom above the sidelights are filled with blank panels, a treatment similar to that found on the Governor's Mansion in Richmond.

Other porches include a small Greek Revival porch on the east wall of the east wing. The porch has been enclosed with sash windows, probably in the mid-twentieth century. This porch is mirrored by a similar porch on the west end. The south half of the west porch is a brick vestibule, the rest is open. It is difficult to discern whether the brick portion is an original feature or a later alteration. Paint marks and scars on the rear wall of the rear wing reveal clearly that there once was a one-story porch there as well. The wall is now sheltered by a screened porch occupying a portion of a very large deck, beneath which is a car port. The screened porch and deck was added circa 1954 by Floyd Johnson of the Charlottesville firm of Johnson, Craven, & Gibson. Scars in the brickwork also indicate alterations to the three openings on the rear wall. At present they are all glazed doors.

All of the first and second-floor windows on the rear wall have double-hung sash except for a lone window in the dining room which has triple-hung sash that appears to be original. Two windows on the west wall of the dining room wing also probably had triple-hung sash, but the lower portions are now filled with blank panels resulting from that area being converted into a kitchen.

Enniscorthy's brickwork is one of its more interesting features. It is old-fashioned in its use of a water table. On the other hand, the brickwork of the facade above the water table is relatively

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Description (continued)

up-to-date with its stretcher bond.¹ The brickwork below the water table and on the side and rear walls is laid in five-course American bond with Flemish variation. All of the brickwork was originally treated with penciled joints, most of which survives in relatively good condition. That portion of the west wall of the original section covered by the roof of the west wing preserves the penciling in nearly perfect condition as it was exposed to the weather for only five years.

Surviving early trim indicates that the interior of Enniscorthy was originally quite plain. The first-floor rooms for the most part were treated with fairly heavy Greek revival baseboards but with no cornices or chair rails. The openings in the center hall and the eastern of the first floor preserve the original symmetrical architrave trim with turned corner blocks. The openings in the dining room and the eastern rooms are framed with plainer mitered architraves. During a remodeling, probably in the mid-1950s, all the principal first floor rooms received heavy wooden cornices.² The "ballroom" in the east wing was given paneled wainscoting and a colonial revival mantel in addition to the cornice. Scars in the floor and on the east wall of this room indicate that this room had a partition near its north end, similar to the wing opposite.³ The original use of this space therefore was probably not a ballroom but a large bedroom with a dressing room in the north end.⁴

Other elements of the 1950s remodeling include the colonial-style stair in the hall -- constructed on the original paneled spandrel. The original railing was probably plain, similar to the railing on the basement stair with its thin rectangular balusters, round hand rail, and turned newel. The hall pilasters are also modern and encase plumbing pipes. The Federal-style mantels in the east parlors as well as the book cases also are modern. A wooden Greek Revival mantel with Ionic columns and plain entablature, surviving in the attic of the carriage house, may originally have been in one of these rooms.

The dining room mantel is a Colonial Revival addition as are the glazed doors on either side. The door openings may originally have had triple-hung sash similar to the one surviving original window in the room. The original use of the dining room is uncertain; it may have been a bedroom with a dressing room occupying the narrow room immediately to the west. This space is now used as a kitchen with most of the fixtures appearing to date from the 1950s.

The mantel in the front room to the west of the stair hall is an early nineteenth-century type. It apparently is not original to the room; a DHR file photo of this room taken in 1980, shows a wooden Greek Revival mantel with fluted Doric pilasters in this space. As in the eastern rooms,

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Description (continued)

the cornice in this room is a modern addition. The doors, door frames and window are all original. In the passage to the north of this room, perhaps originally intended as a dressing room for what would have been the downstairs chamber before the addition of the wings, contains an elevator and a modern wet bar. to the north of the passage is a bathroom with interesting 1950s-period, modern-style appointments. The room in the west wing likewise has a modern cornice and colonial revival mantel. It too has an associated narrow adjacent room, probably originally a dressing room. This space is now outfitted as a fancy bathroom and dressing suite.

The front bedrooms on the second floor preserve original plain Greek Revival mantels with original door and window trim but with modern crown molding. The west bedroom has a narrow adjacent room to the north, now outfitted as a bathroom but probably originally a dressing room. The doors of this room preserve early Carpenter's locks. The east bedroom has had modern closets added on either side of the mantel. Originally a door was located between this room and the room to the north but it has been closed up. The north bedroom has had its mantel removed. Its mantel may have been the one now located in a front basement room currently outfitted with bookshelves. A closet door in this room opens into the attic of the east wing. In this attic can be seen the original circular sawn rafters, ridge board, and other timbers as well as an interesting lattice bracing at the knee wall. Also visible is the brick up windows that formerly were exposed on the east wall of the center section. many of the timbers are blackened and charred from a fire that started in this space. The attic space of the wing opposite is similarly treated but has no bricked openings. Here can be seen the brickwork referred to earlier.

The small room at the south end of the upstairs hall, now used as a bathroom, was probably originally a nursery. Both the partition and the doorway separating this space from the hall are clearly original. At least two of doors on the second floor preserve original Carpenter patent locks. Most of the wide, yellow pine floorboards on the first and second floors are original.

The basement contains numerous utilitarian rooms and remains essentially unmodernized except for a large circa 1950s kitchen in the north wing. A large cooking fireplace survives in the front basement room now used for the furnace.⁵

Outbuildings and Farm Buildings

Several early outbuildings are to the north of the house, just below the edge of a terrace. Three

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of the outbuildings -- two frame smokehouses and a frame dairy -- may date from the period of the earlier Coles house. With their pyramidal roofs, sections of early beaded siding, and framing, the smokehouses are more characteristic of the early nineteenth century than the 1850s. To the east of these buildings is a non-contributing, mid-twentieth-century pool house and a swimming pool, counted as a non-contributing structure. Nearby is a non-contributing mid-twentieth-century concrete pump house. To the west of the dairy is a small two-story, mid-nineteenth-century structure referred to as the maid's house. A distinctive feature of the building is the scalloping on the gables.

To the west of the house, scattered along a steep descending slope, is a cluster of farm buildings, two of which -- a log corncrib and a log barn -- are early nineteenth century. The log barn is a double-pen structure but is covered over with early twentieth-century siding. The rest are frame buildings with circular-sawn timbers and probably all date from the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. Closest to the house is a frame carriage house with a long shed in front of it. Immediately to the east of it is a frame machine shop. Down the slope are two frame stables, a wagon shed, an equipment shed, and the above-mentioned corncrib and barn. All of the buildings noted in this paragraph are considered contributing structures.

About 300 yards southeast of the house, at the ninety-degree turn in county route 627, stand two additional contributing structures: an early nineteenth-century bank barn and a large corncrib. One additional non-contributing structure--a twentieth-century tenant house--is immediately south of the barn.

The bank barn is one of the three or four earliest extant barns in the county, and is significant for retaining part of its early-nineteenth-century built-in threshing machinery. The barn probably dates to ca. 1808-15, the period when owner Isaac Coles was making improvements to the farm. Set on a slight slope, the building is typical of better-built barns of the period, having a rubblestone basement that opens at grade on the downhill side. It is a single-story frame structure with a loft covered by a gable roof. The barn originally measured 40' x 29', but in the mid nineteenth century a seven-foot-deep enclosed shed was added on the rear or downhill side. This shed addition has a basement under only the southern half. The barn was enlarged again in the early twentieth century by additional sheds on three sides.

The Enniscorthy barn differs from most others of its period in piedmont Virginia in having an

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Description (continued)

original two-room plan. The larger, 24-foot-wide (southwest) room was evidently used from the beginning for threshing wheat and other grain crops using horse-powered threshing machines. The smaller 15-foot-wide room was used as a granary. The basement probably alternately housed livestock and grain-processing machinery. Although the majority of the early threshing machinery has been removed, a number of elements remain, including millwork supports at the center of the southwest gable, as well as gearing and a three-foot-diameter wooden pulley. Nearby, two large openings in the floor (covered by early wooden grates) mark the point at which threshed grain was funnelled to sacks or wheat fans in the basement. A long-vanished horse wheel just beyond the barn no doubt furnished the power for this operation; the hole where the driveshaft entered the barn is clearly visible.

A few yards northeast stands another interesting early- or mid-nineteenth-century farm building: a plank corncrib. This 30' x 11' gable-roofed structure rests on masonry piers and is constructed of precisely hewn 10" x 5" pine planks. An unusual construction feature is the vertically-set wooden pins joining the log courses. The planks are probably joined at the corners by half-dovetailing, but the notches are presently hidden by corner boards. The building, which contains two cribs divided by a workroom, survives in part because it was far better constructed than most corncribs of its period.

ENDNOTES

1. The stretcher bond brickwork on Enniscorthy is very similar to the brickwork on Cobham Park, a Rives family mansion erected circa 1856. The two houses may have shared the same mason.
2. Although drawings dated 1954 for the car port and screened porch survive in the office of Johnson, Craven & Gibson, Charlottesville, no drawings have been found there to indicate that firm was responsible for the interior remodeling. In a telephone interview with Floyd Johnson, December 2, 1991, Mr. Johnson stated he was definitely involved with Enniscorthy but could not remember details of the project. He stated the owner was difficult to work with and could possibly have undertaken the interior remodeling without benefit of an architect.
3. An examination of the three-part doorway leading to the side porch revealed it also to be made of twentieth-century millwork. since this end of the room was separated by a partition it is likely that the original doorway here was an ordinary one without sidelights or transom.

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Description (continued)

4. Westend, an 1849 Classical Revival plantation house in Louisa county was built with a one-story hipped-roof wing in which there was a large bedroom (now used as a kitchen) and a narrow space beyond. Like all three of the wings at Enniscorthy, Westend's wing has an exterior entrance sheltered by a small Greek Revival porch.

5. K. Edward Lay in A Virginia Family and its Plantation Houses (1978) claims that some of the basement brickwork is the foundation of the earlier Coles house on the site. An examination of the basement brickwork by Calder Loth on November 15, 1991, could not find any portion of the foundation walls that were clearly earlier than any others. The painting of all the basement brickwork increases the difficulty of positive conclusions.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Greek Revival mansion at Enniscorthy, together with its early outbuildings and farm buildings and unusually handsome pastoral setting, comprises one of Piedmont Virginia's most noted antebellum plantation complexes. Long associated with the prominent Coles family, the property is the nucleus of the vast estate of the same name assembled by John Coles I in the 1740s. The earliest extant farm buildings were built during the ownership of John Coles' grandson, Isaac Coles, who inherited the property in 1808. These include a rare early nineteenth-century barn and three contemporary log structures. The present house was erected in 1850 by Julianna Coles, widow of Isaac Coles, for her son and heir, John Stricker Coles, on the site of an earlier Enniscorthy mansion that burned in 1839. Enlarged in 1857, the architecturally straightforward dwelling together with its surrounding landscape, particularly its mid-nineteenth-century Romantic-style landscaped park, illustrate the Virginia gentry's conservative taste and love of the land on the eve of the dissolution of the South's traditional lifestyle.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Enniscorthy was originally established by John Coles I (circa 1705-1747), who came from Ireland to Virginia in the late 1730s to be involved in the tobacco business. He prospered and with some of his newly gained wealth purchased three thousand acres in the beautiful Green Mountain area of lower Albemarle County. He named the estate after his ancestral home, Enniscorthy, a town in southern Ireland. At John Coles' death, the property became the inheritance of his two-year-old son, John Coles II (1745-1808). John Coles II took formal possession of Enniscorthy in 1766, the year of his majority, and eventually established a tobacco plantation there.¹ Family tradition holds that Coles first lived in a simple cabin already on the property.² Whatever house it was, it was to the original Enniscorthy residence that Thomas Jefferson sent his family for safety when Monticello was raided in 1780 by British Col. Banastre Tarleton.

In 1784, John Coles II began construction of a new house to hold his growing family. The second Enniscorthy house was a commodious frame dwelling built on the edge of a hill with panoramic views to the south, east and west. Among the many children of John Coles II was Edward Coles, who served as secretary to James Madison, envoy to Russia, and first governor of the Illinois Territory. A daughter, Sarah, married the diplomat Andrew Stevenson who was appointed minister to the Court of St. James. Another daughter, Mary Eliza Coles, married Robert Carter of Redlands. Two other sons both married into the distinguished Skipwith family.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Isaac Coles (1780-1841), who would inherit Enniscorthy, served as private secretary to Thomas Jefferson while he was president, and was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. Thus in only three generations the Coles family, through position or marriage, became established as one of the leading families of Virginia.

Enniscorthy came into possession of Isaac Coles upon the death of John Coles II in 1808. Coles made improvements to the property, but did not make it his home until the last decade of his life. Among his improvements, made while his mother still occupied the place, was the large frame bank barn erected probably between 1808 and 1816 and still standing across the road from the park. The barn is one of the three or four earliest extant barns in Albemarle County. The smokehouses, dairy, a log barn and two log corncribs also were probably erected by Isaac Coles. Coles undertook to enlarge his father's house into a mansion comparable to the impressive houses in the neighborhood when he settled permanently at Enniscorthy in 1831. By extending the wings he gave the house a facade more than two hundred feet in length. The mason he employed for the alterations was William B. Phillips, who had worked for Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. Isaac and his family did not long enjoy the remodeled mansion for it caught fire in 1839 and was completely destroyed. Isaac died unexpectedly two years later.

Following his death, Isaac Coles' widow, Julianna, left Enniscorthy for Charlottesville where she built a house on High Street. Because Julianna Coles felt a sense of stewardship for the family estate, she decided to build a new house at Enniscorthy for her son, John Stricker Coles, to be available for him when he came of age in 1853.³ Thus, in 1850, the core of the present Greek Revival mansion was erected on the site of the former Enniscorthy mansion.

The new Coles dwelling, while not as impressive as such neighboring plantation houses as Estouteville, Redlands, or Esmont, was, nonetheless, a dignified and finely appointed house for its time. The format was very conservative; the house was an L-shaped, two-story structure with a central passage and hipped roof. Except for its rather simple Greek Revival detailing, it was little different from the type of house erected by Virginia planters throughout the previous century. The one stylish feature was the Greek Revival veranda that extended the length of the facade.⁴ The house was also up-to-date in the use of stretcher bond for the facade brickwork. Stretcher bond came into vogue in Virginia in the 1850s and was usually reserved for prestigious buildings. Also lending distinction to the composition was the use of three-part windows on the facade. Unfortunately, no record has surfaced indicating what builder or architect may have been responsible for the house.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

John Stricker Coles never took up residence at Enniscorthy. He moved to South Carolina in 1853 following his marriage to the daughter of Governor Pickens of that state. In 1855 he sold Enniscorthy to his cousin Tucker Skipwith Coles, son of John Coles III of Estouteville. Soon after purchasing the estate, Tucker Skipwith Coles undertook to enlarge the house and more than doubled the area of its ground plan. Tucker Coles' additions included three one-story wings: one on either end of the house and one on the rear or north side. Although in the 1950s or 1960s the north wing was remodeled to accommodate a kitchen and dining room, and the east wing converted into a ballroom, it would appear that each of the three wings originally contained a large bedroom and an accompanying dressing room. Interestingly, each of the wings could be entered directly from the outside by an entrance sheltered by a small wooden porch supported on square columns.⁵ The porches on the end wings are intact though remodeled. The north porch was removed when the terrace and port-cochere were added in the 1950s.

Enniscorthy eventually was inherited by Tucker Skipwith Coles' granddaughter, Leila Coles Bennett, who owned it until her death in 1925. In 1926 it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morrill, thus passing out of the family for the first time. Ownership has changed several times since then but the property has always been maintained as a prestigious estate. After the Morrills, it was the home of Adam Kulikowsky of Chicago, editor of the magazine Opportunity. Later owners were Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. L.H. Kincaid, and finally Mr. and Mrs. Billings Ruddock. In 1991, following Mrs. Ruddock's death, the estate was purchased by John Kluge.

ENDNOTES

1. Elizabeth Langhorne, K. Edward Lay, William D. Rieley, A Virginia Family and Its Plantation Houses (Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1987), p. 1766.

2. A small house that stood on the property until recent years was long thought to be the original Enniscorthy dwelling. The actual date of this building was never adequately verified.

3. Ibid, footnote 1, p. 146.

4. The veranda unfortunately was reduced in size in the mid-20th century so that it now only shelters the entrance.

5. A similar arrangement is found on the east wing of Westend, Louisa County, a Classical Revival plantation house built in 1849. Its narrow dressing room also has an exterior entrance sheltered by a small Greek Revival porch.

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Major Bibliographical References

Christian, Frances Archer; Massie, Susanne Williams, eds. Homes and Gardens in Old Virginia. Richmond: Garrett and Massie, 1962.

Langhorne, Elizabeth; Lay, K. Edward; Rieley William D. A Virginia Family and Its Plantation Houses. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1987.

Wheeler, Roy, ed. Historic Virginia. Charlottesville: Roy Wheeler Publisher, no publication date--circa 1954.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Acreage of Property 100

UTM References (continued)

E 17/712480/4194380 F 17/712480/4194500

G 17/712390/4194750 H 17/712540/4194890

Verbal Boundary Description

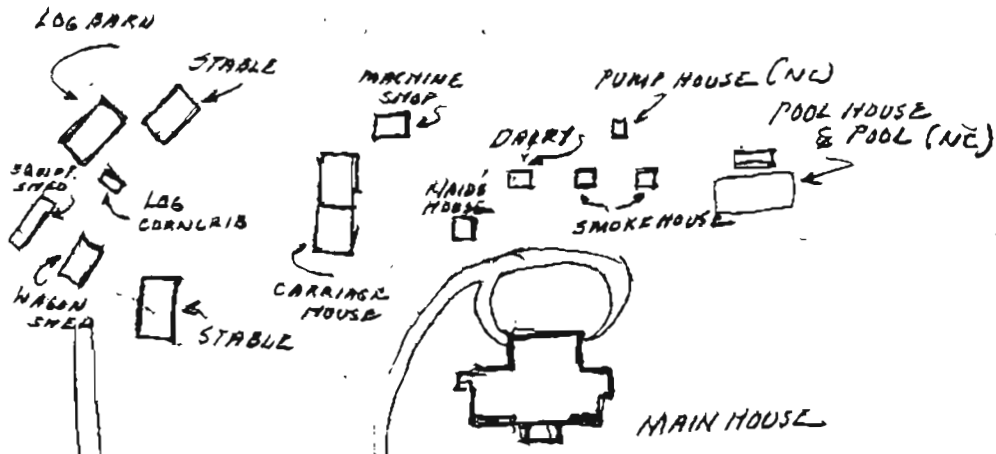
Beginning at a point on the western right-of-way of county route 627 delineated by UTM reference A 17/712970/4194920, proceed south along said right-of-way approximately 1000' to a point delineated by UTM reference B 17/712920/4194260, then proceed southeast approximately 700' to a point delineated by UTM reference C 17/713120/4194470, then proceed southwest approximately 1500' to a point delineated by UTM reference D 17/712830/4194100, then proceed northwest approximately 1500' to a point on the eastern right-of-way of county route 627 delineated by UTM reference E 17/712480/4194380, then proceed northeast along said right-of-way approximately 500' to a point delineated by UTM reference F 17/712480/4194500, then proceed northwest approximately 1000' to a point delineated by UTM reference G 17/712390/4194750, then proceed northeast approximately 100' to a point delineated by UTM reference H 17/712540/4194890, thence east approximately 1400' to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the the main house, the landscaped park, and all contributing historic farm buildings. The boundaries conform to a 1991 survey defining a 100-acre historic core of the estate.

FOREST

STREAM VALLEY



LANDSCAPED PARK

LANDSCAPED PARK



WALL

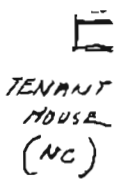


COUNTY ROAD 627

COUNTY ROAD 627

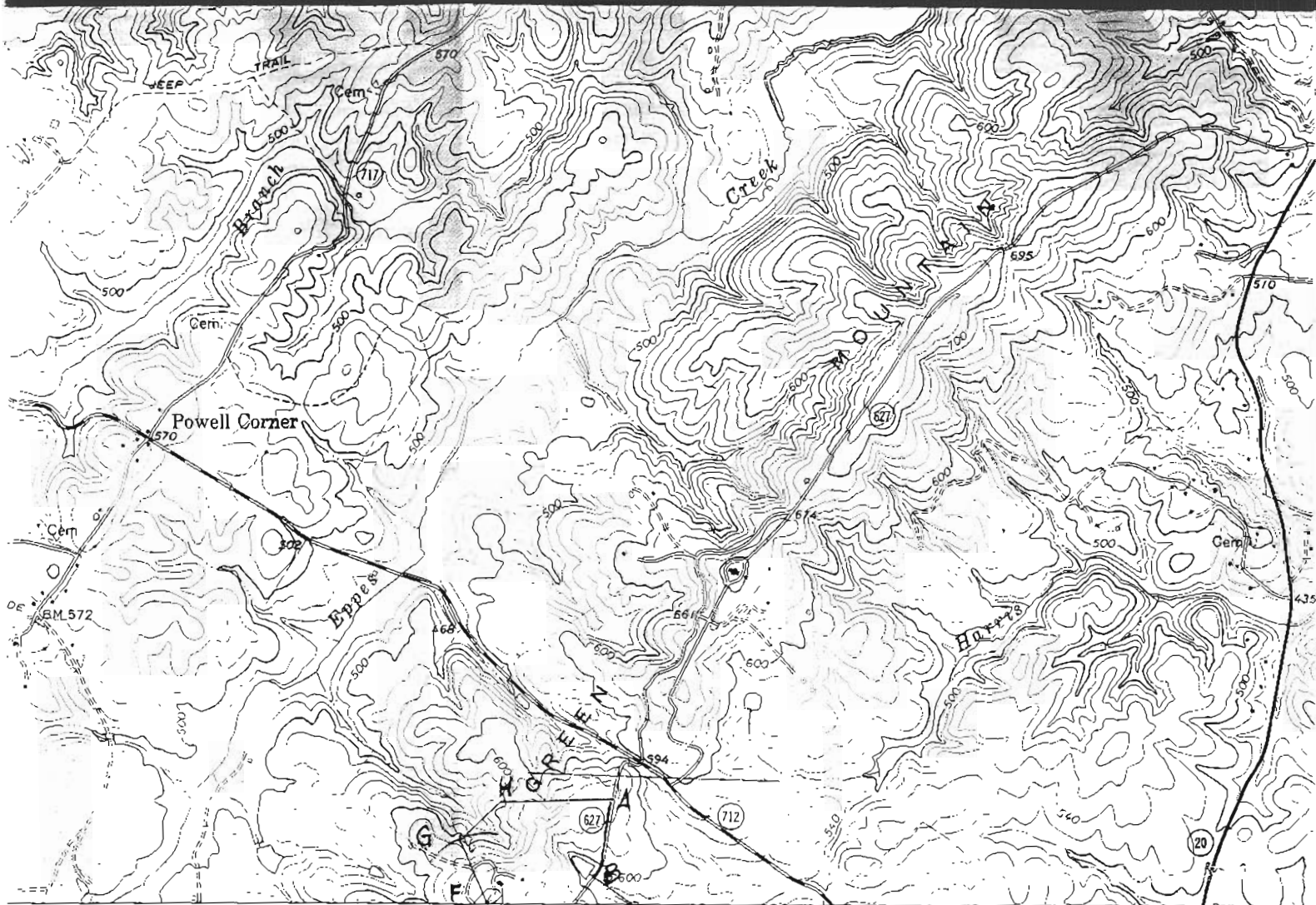


BARN

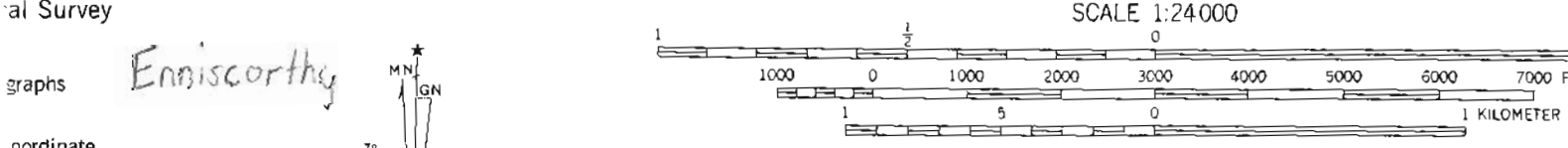


TENANT HOUSE (NC)

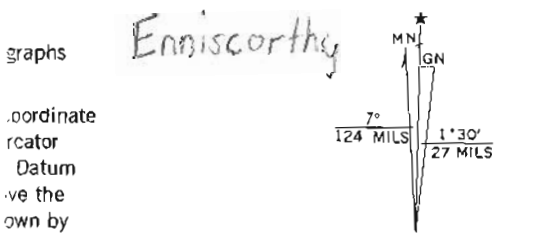
ENKISCORTHY
 ALBEMARLE CO. VA.
 (NOT TO SCALE)



ET 711 712 35' 713 714 (ESMONT) 5259 1 SE 715 KEENE GR MI SCOTTSVILLE



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

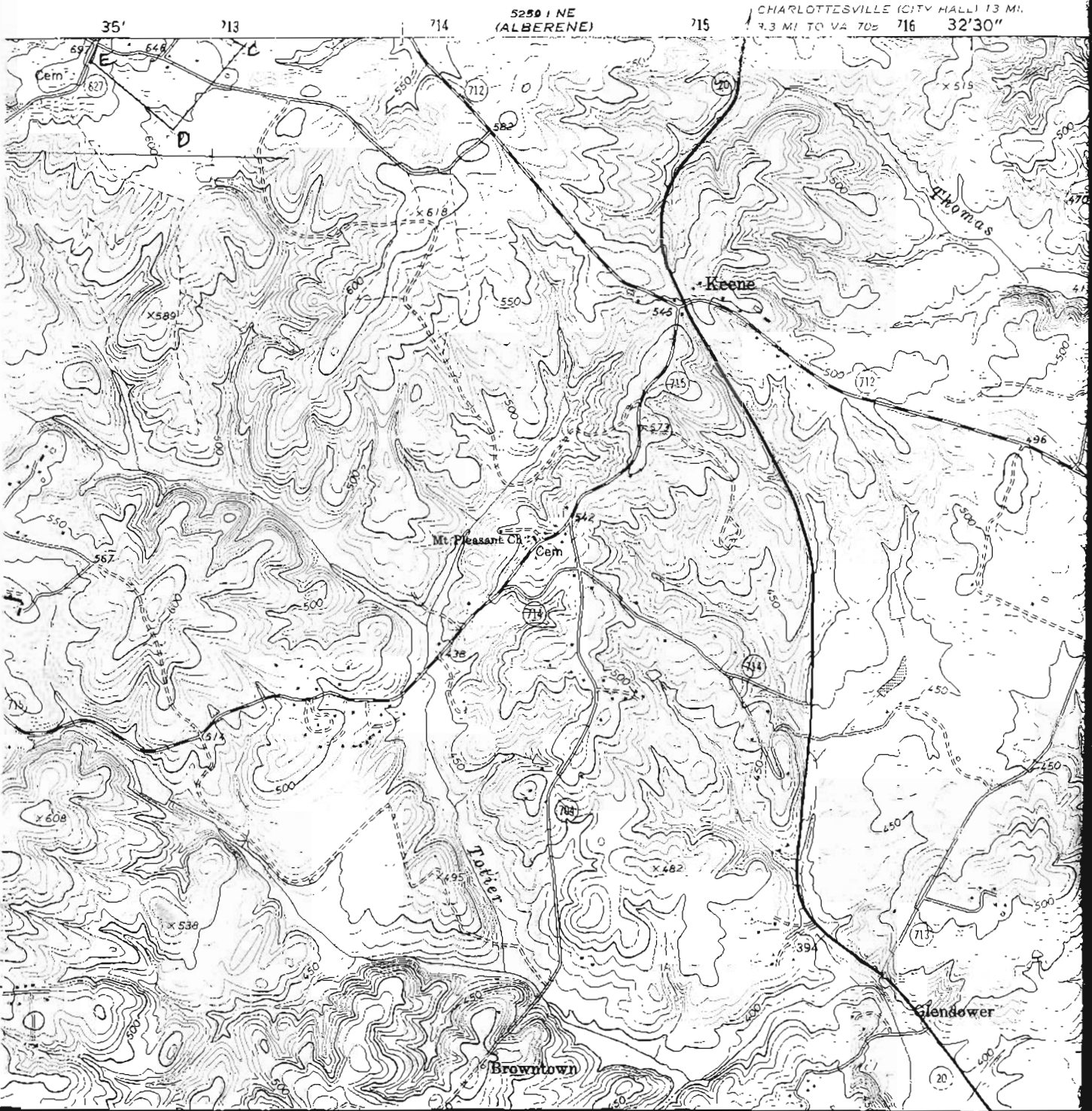


UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

unchecked

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5259 1 NW
(COVESVILLE)

11 990 000

78° 37' 30" ALBERENE 0.8 M' 710000m.E. 711

37° 52' 30"

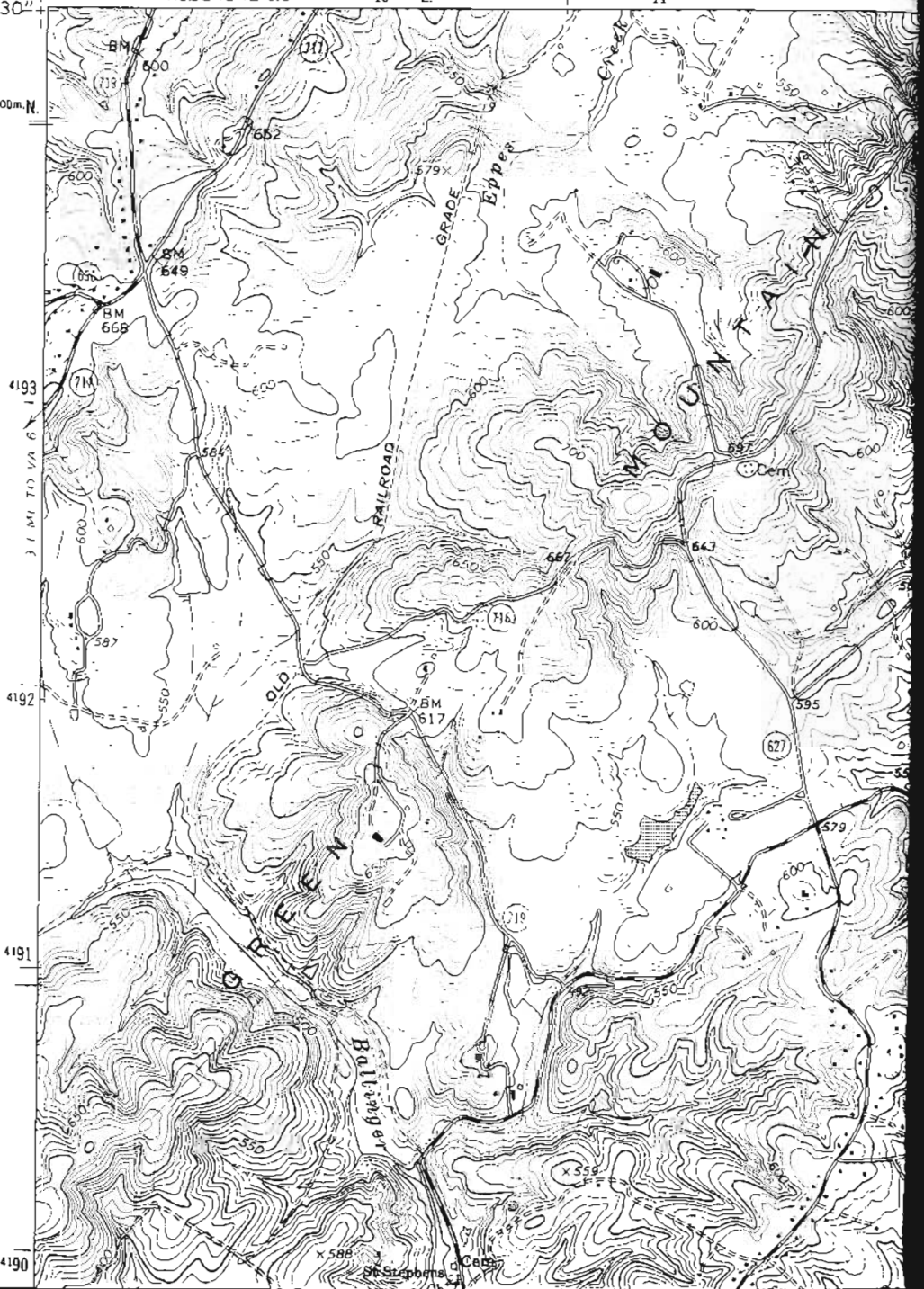
4194000m.N.

E Amisorth,
ALBEMARLE COUNTY

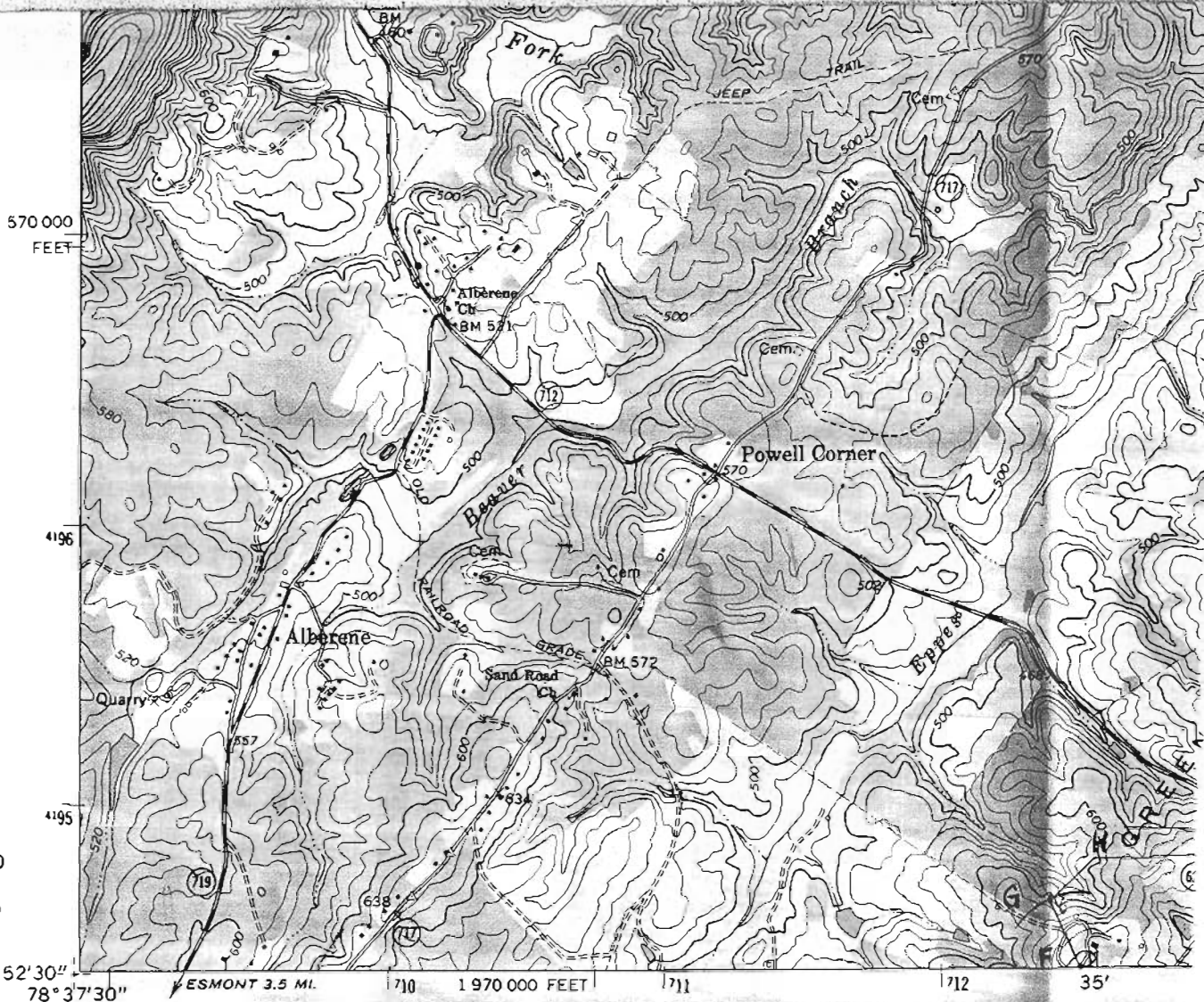
L 17/713120/4194470

D 17/712830/4194100

E 17/712480/4194380



Christ
CR
509 X



miscorthy
 712970/4194920
 712920/4194620
 712480/4194500
 712390/4194750
 712390/4194750 (SCHUYLER)
 32891 SW

570 000 FEET
 4196
 4195
 37° 52' 30"
 78° 37' 30" ESMONT 3.5 MI. 710 1970 000 FEET 711 712 35'

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

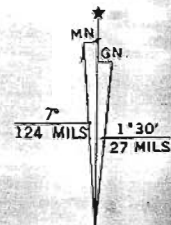
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964 and 1965. Field checked 1967

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 10 meters south and 23 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other source data This information not field checked. Map edited 1980



UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET