Dungeness Historic District

Cumberland Island National Seashore

Cultural Landscape Report

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About the cover: This photograph, taken ca.1910, shows the historic designed landscape of Dungeness at the height of the Carnegie era and illustrates the significant landscape features and their relation to one another *(Cumberland Island National Seashore archives)*.

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Cumberland Island National Seashore:
Dungeness Historic District Cultural Landscape Report

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Chapter One: Introduction

Management Summary

Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS) was established on October 23, 1972, to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of significant shoreline lands and waters of the United States, and to preserve related scenic, scientific, and historical values. Cumberland Island was designated as part of the National Park System because it is a remarkable seashore area of beach dunes, forests and uplands, and marsh. In addition to the outstanding natural values, the archeology and history of Cumberland Island warrant special attention.

The Dungeness Historic District, at the southern end of Cumberland Island, was listed in the National Register in 1984 as part of a multiple resource nomination for CUIS. The contributing resources listed in the nomination include archeological, structural, and landscape features dating to several periods and related to several themes. In addition to the contributing resources listed in 1984, a number of significant landscape resources, primarily vegetation, are managed by the Park. There is also a significant ethnographic component of the district that has yet to be documented.

The Dungeness Historic District Cultural Landscape Report documents changes to the landscape over time and evaluates the landscape's significance in order to provide treatment recommendations for the preservation of its significant features. Cultural landscapes are settings we have created in the natural world. They reveal fundamental ties between people and the land based on our need to grow food, give form to our settlements, meet requirements for recreation, and find suitable places to bury our dead. Landscapes are intertwined patterns of things both natural and constructed: plants and fences, waterways and buildings. They range from formal gardens to historic cotton fields and from cemeteries to settlements. They are special places—expressions of human manipulation and adaptation of the land.

Historical Summary

For more than 4,000 years, a variety of human visitors and residents have interacted with and relied upon the natural resources of Cumberland Island. Since ceramic cultures first emerged around 2000 B.C., the island and its inhabitants have continued to play important roles in significant periods of American history and prehistory. By the time of the first contact with Europeans in the mid-sixteenth century, a Timucuan tribe dominated by Chief Tacatacuru occupied the island.[1]

Numerous shell middens throughout the island, in addition to serving as landmarks for early European explorers, provide important clues to a complex American Indian population that once prospered here. Soon after European discovery of the New World, the Sea Islands of North America's southeast coast were drawn into the larger Atlantic military conflict, as well as its trading economy. In the sixteenth century, the natural abundance of Cumberland and other coastal islands attracted European ships, which stopped long enough to load game birds, pelts, and naval stores. The sailors on these ships were drawn from various European and African trading areas, and these visits witnessed some of the first encounters among Africans, Europeans, and North American Indians.

1. John R. Swanton, *The Indians of the Southeastern United States* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1979), 187; Jerald T. Milanich, *The Timucua* (Cambridge, Ma: Blackwell Publishers, Inc., 1996), 49.

The southeastern coast of North America, lying between Spanish Florida and the British settlements in Virginia, was contested ground from the early seventeenth to the early nineteenth century. Around 1600, Spanish priests and soldiers established a string of missions and related forts on the Georgia Sea Islands, including the missions of San Pedro de Mocamo and San Pedro y San Pablo de Porturiba on Cumberland Island. The Spanish sought to Christianize the Indians and guard their more valuable possessions to the South. The settlement of Carolina in 1670 led to increasing conflict between the British and Spanish and their respective Indian allies. Indian raids instigated by the British pushed the Spanish farther and farther south. During King George's War in the 1740s, General James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia colony, fortified Cumberland Island against the Spanish with Fort St. Andrew at the north end of the island and Fort Prince William at the southern end. The Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simon's Island in 1742 ended the near-term threat of Spanish occupation of Georgia, but the fate of the Georgia Sea Islands continued to be disputed in the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, and the War of 1812.

The plantation system began to take root on Cumberland in the late eighteenth century. Plantation agriculture, a capitalistic enterprise based on the use of enslaved African labor and the production of cash crops for export, soon put much of Cumberland Island under cultivation for cotton. Although timber, citrus fruit, and olives played some role on Cumberland, long-staple cotton, commonly known as Sea Island cotton, emerged as the most profitable crop.

Revolutionary War hero General Nathanael Greene acquired property on the south end of Cumberland Island in the 1780s but did not live long enough to see his investment achieve its highest value. His widow, Catharine, and their descendants were the key players. An 1802 map of the island shows a system of roads and cotton fields cleared by slave labor. By the 1840s, much of the island was under cultivation for various crops.

Agricultural production on Cumberland peaked during the two decades preceding the Civil War. Early in the war, most white plantation owners abandoned their lands and their field slaves when it became apparent that Confederate forces could not defend the Sea Islands. Union troops occupied Cumberland and surrounding waters in March 1862, holding the area for the remainder of the war. Much of the African-American population of Cumberland sought refuge under Federal auspices on nearby Amelia Island, just across the St. Marys River in Florida. Following the war and short-lived efforts to redistribute confiscated land to freed slaves, the landholdings on Cumberland reverted to their pre-war owners.

In the 1870's, expanding railroad and steamship networks opened the coastal South to more intensive recreational use. By 1878, two hotels were operating at High Point on the northern end of Cumberland Island, served by steamers from Brunswick. Wealthy northern industrialist families were also drawn to the Sea Islands for winter homes.

In 1881, Thomas Morrison Carnegie—of the celebrated Pittsburgh steel manufacturing family—purchased the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation at Dungeness for his wife Lucy Coleman Carnegie and their growing family. Despite Thomas's death in 1886, Lucy eventually amassed 90 percent of Cumberland Island and proceeded to turn it into a complex of family estates, which included homes with extensive landscaped grounds for four of her children. Lucy's home, Dungeness Mansion, was built on the ruins of Catharine Greene's original Dungeness plantation house. During Lucy's lifetime, Cumberland Island was a highly organized, largely self-sufficient private preserve. It was staffed by some 200 employees, and through their labor the extended Dungeness family was supplied with produce and livestock, supplemented by provisions brought daily from Amelia Island on the family yacht.

With remarkable foresight, Lucy Carnegie established a trust that kept the family's holdings intact until the death of her last child, which occurred in 1962. By this time, plans for exploiting and developing the island's natural and scenic resources threatened the island's future preservation. Wanting to maintain its character, Carnegie descendants and members of the Howard Candler family, who owned property on the north end of the island, banded together to seek alternative ways to protect Cumberland from development.[2] They, along with various environmental organizations and the

Department of the Interior, succeeded in having Cumberland Island set aside in 1972 as a national seashore for all Americans.[3]

Study Boundary

The National Register boundaries of this approximately 206-acre historic district were drawn to encompass all of the associated historic structures and any archaeological features related to or located within or reasonably near the historic complexes identified at that time. The boundaries do not represent historic boundaries of the property at any significant period.

The larger setting of Cumberland Island is the Coastal Plain physiographic province, which extends inland from the coast to the Fall Line, the geological boundary that separates the Coastal Plain from the Piedmont. The Coastal Plain is characterized by a transition of gently rolling hills into low-lying pine-forests, saltwater marshes and estuaries on the coast, and bisected by rivers that empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The Satilla River empties into St. Andrews Sound at the north end of Cumberland Island, and the St. Marys River, which forms the border between southeast Georgia and northeast Florida, empties into Cumberland Sound at the island's south end and eventually the Atlantic Ocean.

The sweeping Atlantic beach lines on the east side of the island contrast sharply with irregular outlines formed by river, creek, and sound waters on the western shore. Building up from wind and ocean-borne sands on the east, dunes generally produce elevations that fall sharply toward the west. Occasionally, the land may drop abruptly into a salt marsh or fall sharply into the sound. Free-flowing streams generally drain to the ocean and sounds from freshwater ponds and salt marshes west of the dunes.[4]

Within the Dungeness Historic District, overgrazing has resulted in the loss of dune-stabilizing vegetation with the subsequent loss of the dune system along the eastern shore. Instead, a wide flat beach is common in this area. Vast salt marshes dominate the topography along the southern shore.

Scope of Work and Methodology

The best documentation and evaluation of the landscape resources are in companion reports: *The Historic Landscape of Dungeness* (1987) and *The Landscape Management Plan for Dungeness* (1988) written by Lauren Lubin Zeichner. Although neither report is a cultural landscape report (CLR) by definition, the latter document does include treatment recommendations for many of the landscape resources. To date, the Park has not had the money or staff to implement the greater part of the recommendations, but what limited landscape treatment work the Park has undertaken has been supported by these reports. Routine maintenance has not been able to keep up with the loss of landscape features, particularly ornamental vegetation, to the effects of neglect, forest encroachment, and senescence.

Other park planning documents consulted include Louis Torres' historic resource study, David Henderson's historic structure reports, and several reports done by the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC). Additional archival research for the CLR was undertaken at the Georgia State Archives in Morrow, Georgia, and CUIS archives. Field work in 2004-2005 updated 1988 Existing Conditions maps. In addition to park planning documents, historian Mary Bullard's book *Cumberland Island: A History* and Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller's *The Carnegies & Cumberland Island* were valuable resources for the CLR. Also, Larry Dilsaver's administrative history *Cumberland Island National Seashore: A History of Conservation Conflict* was consulted for the CLR.

Summary of Findings

There are many significant periods, layers, and resources associated with the landscape of Dungeness. The appearance of the Dungeness Historic District today is largely a result of the overlay of these successive waves of human habitation and development. Dungeness bears the imprint of

2. Howard Candler was the oldest son of Asa Griggs Candler (1851-1929), the Atlanta pharmacist who, in 1891 purchased the rights to the formula for Coca-Cola, which had been developed by another Atlanta pharmacist, John S. Pemberton, in 1886 as a tonic for most common ailments. In 1916, Howard Candler became the president of Coca-Cola, a position he held until his retirement from the company in 1923 (following its acquisition by the Woodruffs).
3. "Draft Cultural Resources Management Plan" (photocopy, NPS, 2001), 9-11.
4. *General Management Plan Cumberland Island National Seashore* (Atlanta, Ga.: Southeast Regional Office, 1984), 5.

American Indian settlement, followed by plantation agriculture, with a final dominant overlay of Carnegie-era development.

During the plantation era, Catharine Greene Miller and her descendants developed gardens that extended southwest of the mansion to the marsh. Magazine articles described a twelve-acre garden of terraces and planting beds divided by walks and enclosed by a rectilinear tabby wall. To the east of the gardens, a large cleared field extended almost to the ocean. An orchard flanked the entrance road to Dungeness. The Greene-Miller Cemetery overlooked the marsh in the south corner of the property. The Main Road running north and south on the island was probably quite primitive, cleared for three miles.

The Dungeness estate purchased by the Carnegies in 1881was little changed from the plantation era. An 1878 survey map shows the basic layout, but specific garden features are not documented. Field patterns remain basically the same, and the olive grove is still intact. Late nineteenth-century photographs indicate that the Carnegies overlaid the rectilinear, symmetrical arrangements and strong axes from the plantation-era gardens with design details and plantings reflecting the country place-era aesthetics of the day.

In 1896, Lucy Carnegie hired the prominent Boston architectural firm Peabody and Stearns to expand the Dungeness Mansion, which had been constructed in 1884 on the site of the plantation-era house. From 1896 through 1916, the grounds were redesigned to include a Fountain Garden, Garden Retaining Wall, Water Wheel, Sundial, Pergola, and Rose Garden, all connected by rectilinear paths and enclosed by formally clipped hedges. Flanking the entrance road to Dungeness was a formal planting of cabbage palms augmented with conifers. Up until Lucy Carnegie's death in 1916, the gardens were replanted yearly with annuals, roses, and flowering shrubs, leaving an indelible Carnegie imprint.

From the late 1700s, much of the labor that developed and maintained human life on the island was supplied by African Americans, enslaved until the 1860s, and as paid laborers thereafter. Although many of the prominent extant structures in the Dungeness Historic District date to the Carnegie era, the artifacts below ground—the ruins of slave villages, patterns of field and forest, gardens and outbuildings—represent the layering of landscapes that tell the story of the development of the island.

The Dungeness Historic District is primarily a landscape ruin whose significance derives from two periods, the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation era and the Carnegie estate era. Because much of the design of the Carnegie landscape was so heavily influenced by the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation era, the period of significance begins in 1803 with the construction of the first Dungeness Mansion and ends with Lucy Carnegie's death in 1916. However, because no garden plans, sketches, or photographs exist that document specific garden features of the plantation era and because the Carnegies redesigned the gardens from 1896-1916, any efforts to restore or preserve the historic landscape should focus on the year 1916.

Today, the historic landscape of Dungeness is difficult to visualize. Spatial relationships among major buildings and structures, views and vistas, and significant vegetation have been lost or so badly compromised that the meaning and purpose of the landscape is largely unrecognizable to the average visitor. Coupled with this loss is the overlay of park use, which has created its own circulation routes and spatial relationships based on the rehabilitation and use of certain buildings within the Dungeness Historic District.

Other issues that hamper the rehabilitation of the historic landscape are the free-roaming feral horses, hogs, and deer. Grazing preferences impede the rehabilitation of the vegetation associated with the historic landscape as well as its interpretation. The feral hogs' rooting habits disturb lawns and archeological sites.[5]

5. "Draft Cultural Resource Management Plan," 15-16.

Chapter Two: Site History

American Indian Occupation

For more than 4,000 years, a variety of human visitors and residents have interacted with and relied upon the natural resources of Cumberland Island. Since ceramic cultures first emerged between 2500 and 1800 B.C., the island and its inhabitants have continued to play important roles in significant periods of American history and prehistory.[1] Numerous shell middens throughout the island provide important clues to a complex American Indian population that once prospered here.

More than a thousand years ago, aboriginal peoples on the island gradually lost their cultural affiliation with the upper Georgia coast. Grog-tempered ceramics (dating around 1430-1650 A.D.) and San Marcos Phase ceramics (1650-1700 A.D.) recovered from Cumberland Island indicate that Timucua Indians, part of the Muskhogean linguistic group, inhabited inland and coastal areas north of the St. Johns River and the southern part of Georgia.[2] By the time of the first contact with Europeans in the mid-sixteenth century, a Timucuan tribe dominated by Chief Tacatacuru occupied the island.[3] After the Timucua abandoned Cumberland Island, Guale and/or Yamassee Indians inhabited the site between the 1660s and 1684.

Spanish Occupation

In the 1560s, the Spanish governor of Florida, Pedro Menendéz de Avilés, established a settlement at St. Augustine in northeast Florida, with presidios, fortifications, and missions extending northward from St. Augustine through Georgia (referred to as Guale) and South Carolina (referred to as Orista). Guale and Orista became provinces of Spanish Florida, which, according to the claims of the Spanish king, included all the land between South Carolina and Florida and westward to the Mississippi River.[4]

Menendéz constructed a series of fortifications along the island provinces to secure the coast for Spain.[5] In this group of fortifications, the island of Tacatacuru was renamed San Pedro, and the fort established there around 1569 was given the same name. About the same time, Jesuit missionaries tried to establish a mission on the island but were met by hostile Indians who murdered them. The fort was also eventually abandoned, and by 1573, there were no settlers on San Pedro.[6]

1. Jerald T. Milanich, *The Timucua* (Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, Inc., 1996), 9.
2. John E. Ehrenhard, *Cumberland Island National Seashore: Assessment of Archeological and Historical Resources* (Tallahassee, Fl.: Southeast Archeological Center, 1976), 6.; Hilburn O. Hillestad, *The Ecology of Cumberland Island* (Skidaway Island: Georgia Marine Science Center, The University of Georgia, 1975), 3.
3. John R. Swanton, *The Indians of the Southeastern United States* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1979), 187; Milanich, 49.
4. Louis Torres, *Historic Resource Study Cumberland Island National Seashore* (Denver: Denver Service Center, 1977), 7.
5. Fort Caroline was established by René Goulaine de Laudonniére on the St. Johns River, near present-day Jacksonville as a settlement for French Huguenots (Protestants). The fort was captured and destroyed by the Spanish on September 20, 1565, while most of its garrison was away to attack the newly established town of St. Augustine. This force also met with disaster when its ships were wrecked by a hurricane and its survivors captured and executed by the Spanish, largely because they were considered heretics. Although French colonies were eliminated along the Southeastern coast, the Spanish still had to contend with French and English pirates who constantly threatened Spanish shipping and towns on the Atlantic.
6. Torres, 10.



FIGURE 1. Tomochichi and Toonahowi. *University of Georgia Library, Hargrett Rare Map Room*

The Spaniards felt that it was of prime importance to control the Indians and prevent them from becoming allies of other European nations. Around 1600, Spanish priests and soldiers established a string of Franciscan missions and related forts on the Georgia Sea Islands, including the missions of San Pedro de Mocamo and San Pedro y San Pablo de Porturiba on San Pedro.[7] The Spaniards sought to Christianize the Indians in order to guard Spain's more valuable possessions to the south.

Franciscan monks established the mission of San Pedro de Mocamo in 1587 near a large Indian settlement whose chief, called Don Juan by the Spaniards, was receptive to Christianity. During the Gualean Revolt of 1597, rebellious Indians upset over efforts by some Franciscan monks to eliminate the practice of polygamy attacked San Pedro de Mocamo. Due to the loyalty of Don Juan and the arrival of Spanish infantry troops from St. Augustine, this attack failed. Although the rebellion was over, the Spaniards abandoned the missions until the early seventeenth century.[8]

In 1603, the Spanish governor Canzo concluded that the church at San Pedro de Mocamo needed to be rebuilt, probably a reward for the loyalty of the Indians on the island during the revolt of 1597. There are no descriptions of the church after it was rebuilt, but most scholars agree that Spanish outposts and missions on the coast of Georgia built before the middle of the seventeenth century were constructed of wood or thatch.[9] In 1608, Governor Ibarra stated that the church at San Pedro was as large as the one in St. Augustine.[10]

The Franciscan missions flourished until around 1670, when the settlement of Carolina led to increasing conflict between the British and Spanish and their respective Indian allies. Indian raids instigated by the British pushed the Spanish farther and farther south. By 1686, the Spanish governor Cabrera ordered all missions north of Amelia Island to be removed, ending a long period of Spanish missions on the island.[11]

Colonial Georgia

For some 60 years, the territory between Carolina and St. Augustine remained a no-man's-land, claimed by both England and Spain. In 1733, General James Oglethorpe and 300 settlers founded Savannah and set the stage for what later became the English colony of Georgia. In order to defend Savannah and other settlements, Oglethorpe felt that the strategic location of San Pedro made it an ideal location for a fortification. In March 1736, Oglethorpe, accompanied by a party of Highlanders and a group of forty Indians, including the Yamacraw chief Tomochichi and his young nephew Toonahowi, arrived on the island of San Pedro (Fig. 1). Oglethorpe renamed the island the "Highlands," which one of the party described:

> That afternoon they saw an island, which the Indians formerly called Wissoo, in English, Sassafras. This is over against Jekyll Island on the south; the northwest end of it rises fifty foot or upwards above the water, like a terras, a mile in length, covered with tall pine trees. The western extremity of this hill commands the passage for boats from the southward as the northern end of the island does the entry for ships. Here they met with some bark-huts, which our friendly Indians had some time since

7. Jerald T. Milanich, *Laboring in the Fields of the Lord* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1999), 10; Torres, 11; Ehrenhard, 8-11.
8. Torres, 11-16.
9. Torres, 12-14; Kathy Keen, "UF Researcher Finds Mission Indians Played Bigger Role in Florida History," March 18, 1999, http://www.napa.ufl.edu/99news/mission.htm.
10. Swanton, 187.
11. Torres, 16.

built for their lodging when they hunted there. They saw a great many deer and a wide savannah lying at the foot of the hill, extending near two or three miles: so that from the western point they could discover any boat that came from the southward for several miles.[12]

While visiting the island, Toonahowi asked General Oglethorpe to rename the island "Cumberland" in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, who had befriended Toonahowi during his trip to England in 1734.[13]

General Oglethorpe fortified Cumberland Island against the Spanish with Fort St. Andrews at the north end of the island and Fort Prince William at the south end (Fig. 2). The War of the Austrian Succession, which broke out in Europe between England and Spain in 1739, gave Oglethorpe the opportunity to attack St. Augustine. His attempt failed, and the Spanish force retaliated in June 1742, moving against Fort Prince William. In the meantime, Oglethorpe fought his way onto Cumberland Island and decided to send the garrison from Fort St. Andrews to Fort Prince William. While Fort Prince William was being reinforced, Oglethorpe returned to St. Simons to prepare for the impending attack. Oglethorpe's repulsion of the Spaniards at the Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simon's Island in July 1742 and the ensuing defense of Fort Prince William ended the near-term threat of Spanish occupation of Georgia. In the process, however, the Spaniards burned Fort St. Andrews, and it was never rebuilt. References to it, as well as Fort Prince William, continued to appear in the Colonial Records of Georgia until the 1770s.[14]

The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748, which ended the War of the Austrian Succession, did little to settle differences between England and Spain. Both still claimed Georgia, and all land south of the Altamaha River became neutral ground. The Georgia colony did not encourage settlement here, and, as a result, the area became a refuge for malcontents such as Edmund Gray, who was expelled

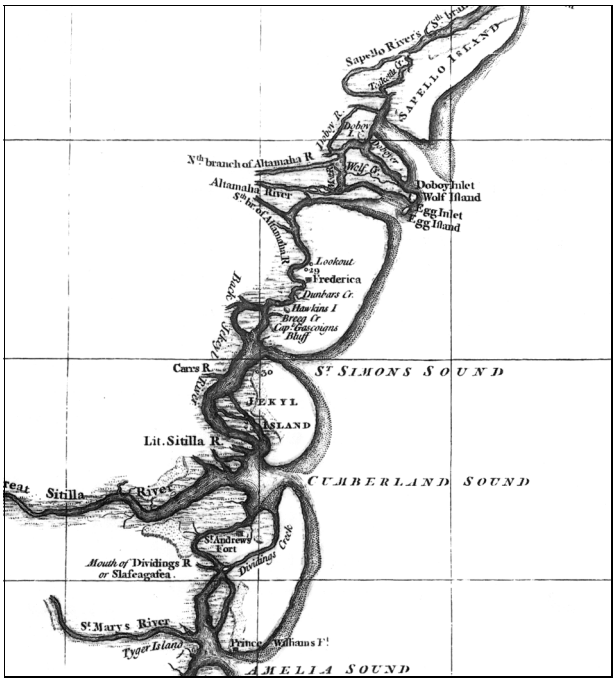


FIGURE 2. 1757 map of the Georgia Sea Islands showing forts on Cumberland Island. *University of Georgia Library, Hargrett Rare Map Room*

from the Georgia Assembly and founded a settlement on Cumberland Island around 1757. Gray and his followers remained on the island as late as 1766, although the location of the settlement is unknown.[15]

Spain ceded Florida to England in 1763, ending the land disputes between the two and opening the island to applications for land grants. Fearing that royal land grants might take up the entire island, the governor of Georgia and his council ordered the Surveyor General to set aside 100 acres where Fort St. Andrews formerly stood and 200 acres where Fort Prince William stood.[16] During this initial period of land speculation on Cumberland Island, Jonathan Bryan, a South Carolina planter who moved to Georgia when slavery was legalized in 1750, acquired the largest amount of property, 7,500 acres by 1768. He advertised that the land was "very fit for corn, rice, indigo, and cotton, with a large quantity of live oak and pine fit for ship

12. Francis Moore, "A Voyage to Georgia Begun in the Year 1735," *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society* 1 (1840): 122-23.
13. In 1734, Tomochichi and Toonahowi accompanied Oglethorpe back to England, where they met King George II at Kensington Palace. Torres, 18; *New Georgia Encyclopedia Online*, "Tomochichi," http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-689.
14. Torres, 47-50.
15. Torres, 51-55.
16. Allan D. Candler, ed., *The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia (1732-1782)*, 26 vols. plus 13 typescript vols. (Atlanta, GA: Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, 1904-1916), 10:82. Quoted in Torres, 1977, 60.



FIGURE 3. Nathanael Greene. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

building; also extraordinary range for cattle, hogs, and horses. . . ." Bryan continued to add to his holdings, amassing 10,700 acres. Thomas Lynch and Alexander Rose of Charleston purchased the tract in 1770, which remained largely unsettled until after the American Revolution.[17] During his 1774 travels through Georgia, the botanist William Bartram described Cumberland and Jekyll as being "thinly inhabited."[18]

During the American Revolution, Cumberland Island was largely used as a staging area for British military forces and as a source of supply for British vessels anchored nearby. Ordered to remove or kill cattle rather than allow the British to capture them, American militiamen forced many small-scale farmers of the Georgia Sea Islands to flee.[19] Although at the close of the Revolutionary War Cumberland Island remained relatively uninhabited, some landholders returned. The island offered a resource, live oak, which would soon be in great demand for shipbuilding, and the promise of such a market attracted Revolutionary War hero Major General Nathanael Greene to the island (Fig. 3).

On August 11, 1783, John Banks and Ichabod Burnet conveyed to Greene a half interest in nine tracts totaling 10,870 acres. The indenture referred to this land as having been transferred from Jonathan Bryan to Thomas Lynch and Alexander Rose in the 1770s. Although Greene's untimely death in 1786 prevented him from ever residing on the island, he made several trips to oversee his property and tried to sell his live oak timber to the French navy. Unfortunately for Greene, who was heavily in debt, his logging activities never paid off, as he had a small and unorganized labor force on the island. At the time of Greene's death, Cumberland Island supported only twenty families, not many more than before the Revolution.[20]

Catharine Greene Miller Period (1786-1814)

Nathanael Greene died of sunstroke on June 19, 1786, at his home, Mulberry Grove, the plantation outside Savannah given to Greene by the state of Georgia after the Revolutionary War. He bequeathed all his real and personal property to his wife, Catharine, and his five children on an equal basis (Fig. 4). In 1785, Greene had employed Phineas Miller as tutor to his children, and after Greene's death, Miller found himself increasingly involved in the financial matters of the family. Catharine Greene hoped to sell the property on Cumberland Island to satisfy the large debts that she inherited from her husband. In the meantime, Cumberland Island remained relatively uninhabited, and vandalism to the property increased after Greene's death. It appears that no attempt was made to sell the timber during this time.[21]

In 1792, Eli Whitney, the American inventor and manufacturer, had just graduated from Yale College. He travelled to Savannah, where he was befriended by Catharine Greene. She invited him to stay at Mulberry Grove, where he learned from local planters of the difficulty of separating the cotton lint from the seeds. In 1793, after studying the cotton being cleaned by hand, Whitney

17. Mary R. Bullard, *Cumberland Island: a History* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2003), 52-56.
18. Francis Harper, ed., *The Travels of William Bartram* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1998), 74.
19. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 84-86; Torres, 61.
20. Torres, 75.
21. Torres, 78.

invented a machine, the cotton gin, which, in one hour, turned out the same amount of cleaned cotton as several workers in one day. Whitney formed a partnership with Phineas Miller, who agreed to put up the capital. Unfortunately, the two were unable to secure a patent for the cotton gin in Georgia and never profited from their investment, although many planters made millions. Each eventually went his own way, Whitney turning to the manufacture of weapons and Miller becoming more involved with the timber business on Cumberland Island.[22]

In 1796, Phineas Miller married Catharine Greene. In 1798, the Millers put Mulberry Grove up for sale and moved to Cumberland Island in 1799. They built a tabby mansion called Dungeness overlooking Beach Creek on the south end of the island around 1803 (Fig. 5).[23]

The Millers hoped to cut and sell the live oak timber on their land. As early as 1800, they had secured a contract to supply timber to the United States Navy, although initial logistical problems plagued the endeavor. Miller was working with Josiah and Eli Whitney, who supplied the labor from the North to cut the timber. The untimely death of Phineas Miller in 1803 and the demand for long-staple cotton, commonly known as Sea Island cotton, eventually ended the cutting of timber as a cash crop on Cumberland Island.[24]

Plantation agriculture, a capitalistic enterprise based on the use of enslaved African labor and the production of cash crops for export, soon put much of Cumberland Island under cultivation for rice and cotton. Sea Island cotton emerged as the most profitable crop after the invention of the cotton gin, commanding as much as one dollar per pound in international markets. It was valued for its tensile strength and was preferred by spinning mills because the filaments did not break under the pressure of mechanical looms. Prior to the invention of the cotton gin, less than 140,000 pounds of cotton were exported from American ports. Only two years later, this figure had increased



FIGURE 4. Catharine Greene. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

to 1,600,000 pounds, with the majority of production occurring in coastal areas of the Carolinas and Georgia.[25]

An 1802 map shows a network of roads and several cotton fields in place on the island, and Catharine Miller was actively engaged in growing the more desirable Sea Island cotton. With the help of her daughter Louisa, and Ray Sands, who had taken over the management of the plantation after her husband died, Catharine Miller was eventually able to grow enough cotton to pay off her debts.[26]

Louisa married Henry Shaw at Dungeness on March 16, 1814. The following September, Catharine Greene Miller died, leaving Dungeness to Louisa.

War of 1812

Two years after the surrender of Cornwallis' army at Yorktown in Virginia, American and British delegations met in Paris to formalize Britain's recognition of the United States of America. According to the terms of the treaty, Spain took over its former province of Florida. The impressment of American seamen by the British Navy and anti-British fever in the Northwest and the lower Ohio Valley, where the land-hungry frontiersmen had no doubt that their

22. Mitchell Wilson, *American Science and Invention: A Pictoral History* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1954), 78-83.
23. Tabby is a crude concrete formed from oyster shells, sand, and lime mortar derived from burned shells.
24. Torres, 103-111.
25. James R. Cothran, *Gardens and Historic Plants of the Antebellum South* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2003), 2; Lewis C. Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860* (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institute, 1933), 678; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 104.
26. Torres, 112.

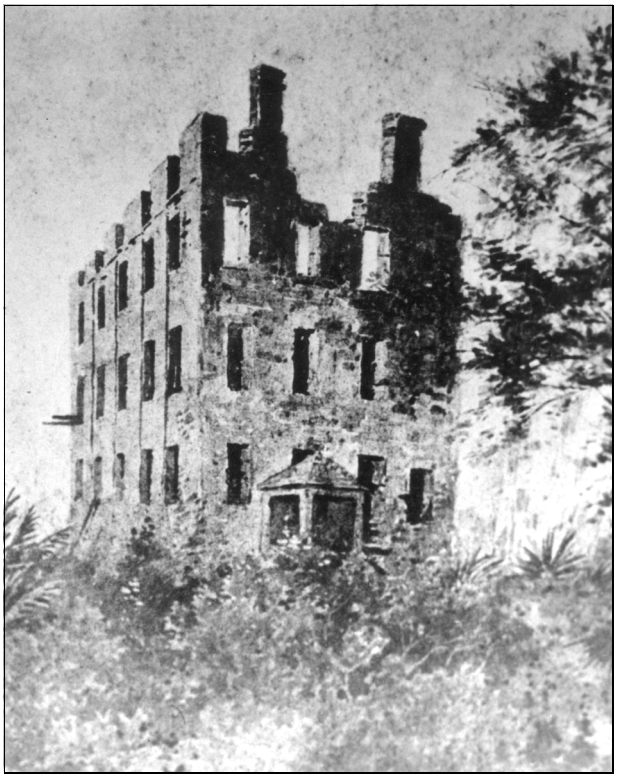


FIGURE 5. Dungeness Mansion. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

troubles with the Indians were the result of British intrigue, culminated in a declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain in 1812. The fact that Spain and England were allies against Napoleon presented war hawks in the southern states with an excuse for invading Florida.[27]

Cumberland Island was again caught up in the friction. By 1811, a detachment of U.S. marines was stationed at the southern point of Cumberland Island. When war broke out in 1812, there was a constant fear that the St. Marys area would be attacked by the British. After all American forces were withdrawn from St. Marys and Cumberland Island at the end of 1814, British troops were able to land at the north end of Cumberland Island in January 1815 without opposition. British Rear Admiral George Cockburn made Dungeness his headquarters, with a large part of his force encamped just to the northeast.[28]

While under occupation by Admiral Cockburn, Cumberland Island was under British law, which prohibited slavery. Thus, any slave who reached Cumberland Island became free, and slaves seeking emancipation flocked to Cumberland Island from all parts of the southeastern coast. Although the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war between the United States and Britain, stated that all slaves captured during the war would be returned to their owners, Cockburn believed that those on board a British vessel were not subject to return, and he continued to ship former slaves away from Cumberland Island.[29] Cockburn was later accused of confiscating slaves from coastal Georgia plantations and setting them free. In 1822, a planter named John Forbes brought claim against Admiral Cockburn and was awarded £3,800 in damages for the confiscation of thirty-eight slaves who were taken from Cumberland Island.[30]

At the end of February 1815, Admiral Cockburn and his forces left Cumberland Island. He left behind eighty-one slaves, about seventy-five of whom belonged to Louisa Shaw.[31] Dr. William Baldwin, a naval physician and botanist stationed at St. Marys, reported that "at Dungeness, on Cumberland, the devastation was comparatively trifling. About 300 lemon trees, and some fig trees, that interfered with the fortifications of the enemy, were cut down."[32] Other losses at Dungeness reported by the Shaws included plantation equipment, cotton, cattle, and live oak timber, for which they were eventually awarded almost $21,000.[33]

Louisa Greene Shaw Period (1814-1831)

Louisa Greene Shaw inherited most of Dungeness plantation from her mother, Catharine Greene Miller. Her knowledge of horticulture and her success as a planter were well known in the coastal regions of Georgia. She also experimented with the

27. *American Military History,* "The War of 1812," http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/amh/amh-06.htm.
28. Mary R. Bullard, *Black Liberation on Cumberland Island* (DeLeon Springs, FL: E. O. Painter Printing Co., 1983), 48-52; Torres, 114-117.
29. The majority of freed slaves went to Bermuda or Nova Scotia.
30. Bullard, *Black Liberation*, 56-98; Torres, 121.
31. Bullard, *Black Liberation*, 92.
32. William Darlington, comp., *Reliquiae Baldwiniianae: Selections from the Correspondence of the Late William Baldwin, M.D. Surgeon in the U.S. Navy* (Philadelphia: Kimber and Sharpless, 1843), 167.
33. Bullard, *Black Liberation,* 100-101.

production of oranges and olives. Between 1827 and 1830, there were numerous notices in the newspaper advertising the sale of her oranges and olives, as well as articles about her experimental farming. John Couper, a St. Simons planter who was also growing olives and oranges, reported in the *Southern Agriculturist* in 1828 that olives were being grown on Cumberland Island.[34]

After her husband's death in 1820, Louisa's nephew, Phineas Miller Nightingale, handled the management of her crops, as she traveled and rented out her house for extended periods of time. In 1824, she purchased 200 acres of land just south of Dungeness, giving her almost complete control of the southern end of the island. Louisa Shaw died on April 24, 1831, after a brief illness. She left most of her property and all of her slaves to Nightingale. She made special provision for her slaves, forbidding

> any sale Exchange or alienation of my negroes whatever. It being my will that they should as far as possible be all kept together and descend to my future heirs in the order which I have hereinbefore dictated, and as in this last solemn act of my life I feel it a very peculiar and binding duty to guard the happiness and comforts of these poor people in every way in my power. I hereby positively prohibit my said negroes from being removed to any place over Fifty miles from Cumberland Island unless a war or some circumstances which menaces their safety should in the opinions of my Heirs and Executors render such a measure necessary in which case one or more of them shall go before a magistrate and swear that in their opinion such removal is positively necessary to the safe keeping of said Negroes, and that they are to be returned to their homes in Camden County as soon as the circumstances on the County will render it safe to them.[35]

She stipulated that her loyal servant Aboo be provided with a house and furnishings for the remainder of her lifetime.

Phineas Miller Nightingale Period (1831-1880)

A devastating freeze in the winter of 1834-35 probably damaged many of Phineas Nightingale's orange trees, and beginning in 1837, scale, an insect infestation, began to attack the orange plantations of Florida and the coastal islands. It eventually proved deadly to the successful cultivation of oranges at Dungeness before the advent of insecticidal sprays for fruit trees later in the century, and Nightingale lost one of his chief cash crops.[36]

The period leading up to the Civil War saw many southern planters exploit the plantation system to make great fortunes. A financial panic in 1837 initiated an agricultural depression that lasted through most of the following decade. The last decade before the Civil War saw a return to prosperity for many, especially the largest land owners like Robert Stafford Jr. But not everyone made money. Plantations required substantial capital investment, much of it borrowed.[37] During this period, Nightingale bought and sold land and borrowed extensively while mortgaging his holdings on Cumberland Island. By 1850, he was no longer living at Dungeness full-time but used the plantation as an escape from the summer heat of the mainland. In 1856, he placed 3,000 acres of land "known as Dungeness" as security for a loan of $40,000 from James Legare and John Colcock. In 1860, there were 400 slaves on Cumberland Island, but only a fraction of that number was working at Dungeness.[38]

As Nightingale's fortunes on Cumberland Island declined, the fortunes of other plantation owners on the island grew. After Louisa Shaw died, Robert Stafford, Jr. purchased much of the land held by Nathanael Ray Greene, Louisa's brother, and Nightingale, including Rayfield Plantation. On the eve of the Civil War, Stafford owned about 8,000 acres of land, and the largest number of slaves on the island. Other plantation owners on the south end of the island included Margaret Bernardy at Plum Orchard and John Gray at Spring Garden, the

34. *The Southern Agriculturist* 1 (July 1828): 304; Torres, 122-23.
35. Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Louisa C. Shaw, 1829, Recorded May 3, 1831, Book B, p. 7-14, Camden County Clerk's Office.
36. *The Southern Agriculturist* 8 (July 1835): 350; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 130.
37. Ian Firth and Suzanne Turner, *Oakland Plantation Cultural Landscape Report* (Atlanta: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2003), 19.
38. Robert Stafford Jr. owned one-fourth of the slaves on Cumberland Island. Torres, 147; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 130, 151-57.

latter property also purchased by Stafford in the 1840s.[39]

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Phineas Nightingale wrote the governor of Georgia expressing concerns about his vulnerability should Union forces try to occupy the island. His concerns were not ill-founded, and by March 2, 1862, Union forces were in control of Cumberland Island, Amelia Island, and St. Marys. By this time, most of the occupants of Cumberland Island had abandoned their lands. The troops were ordered not to harm Dungeness:

> The historical plantation of "New Dungeness" on Cumberland Island, opposite Amelia, also fell into our possession. The whole island had been given to General Nathaniel [sic] Green of Revolutionary fame, by the State of Georgia, as a mark of esteem for his gallant services at the South during the war of Independence. "Dungeness" had been his residence. It was in good order, but deserted, except a few negroes, and was then owned by a grandson of the general living in Rhode Island. Stringent orders were given by both Gen. Wright and Commodore DuPont, regarding the protection of this time-honored landmark against any act of vandalism.[40]

There was no attempt by Confederate forces to retake Cumberland Island. By the end of the war, mansion houses on the island were in ruins and cotton fields lay wasted. Much of the African-American population of Cumberland sought refuge under Federal auspices on nearby Amelia Island, just across the sound in Florida. The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, created in March 1865, assumed custody of confiscated property in the former Confederate states and allowed freedmen to live on these lands. In time, however, the landholdings on Cumberland Island reverted to their pre-war owners, and Phineas Nightingale returned to Cumberland Island to recover his property. Many of the freedmen left the island to reside on the mainland, but others retreated to the north end of the island.

There is little evidence to indicate that Nightingale attempted to revive Dungeness, which had ceased to be a productive plantation as early as 1841, and, sometime after April 1866, caught fire and burned, either deliberately or through carelessness.[41] Many of Nightingale's letters from this period are addressed from Brunswick, where he had a law practice and was growing rice on nearby Cambers Island. Nightingale borrowed heavily after the war, and prior to his death, he received a loan from Edmund Molyneux, for which he gave Dungeness as security. In 1871, Dungeness became the property of the Edmund Molyneux estate as a result of a judgment for $51,250 brought against Nightingale's heirs.[42]

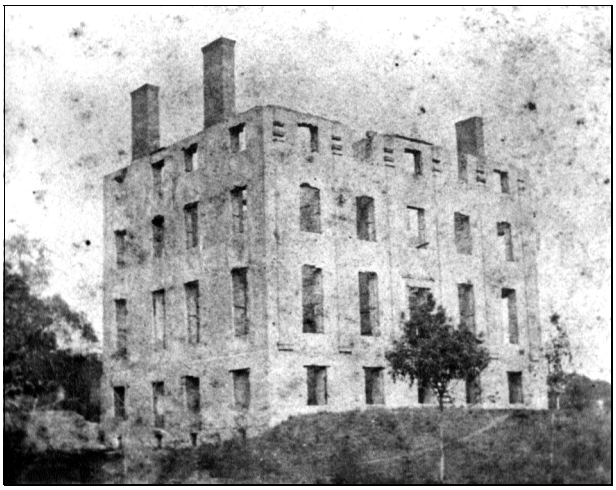


FIGURE 6. View of Dungeness ruin, c. 1880s. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Intervening Years (1871-1881)

In the 1870s, expanding railroad and steamship networks opened the coastal South to more intensive recreational use. By 1878, two hotels were operating at High Point on the northern end of Cumberland Island, served by steamers from Brunswick.[43] Two magazine articles were written about Dungeness during this time—the first appeared in 1878 in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* and the second was Frederick Albion Ober's 1880 article in *Lippincott's Magazine*. The mansion ruins and gardens became a tourist attraction for vacationers to Florida. Many of these vacationers were wealthy northern industrialists who wanted winter homes on the Sea Islands (Fig. 6).

39. Torres, 135-36.
40. *Florida Mirror* (Fernandina), July 31, 1880.
41. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 130, 163.
42. Torres, 156.
43. Torres, 192-93; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 173.

In 1880, W. G. M. Davis, a former Confederate general from Florida, acquired Dungeness. According to an article in the *Florida Mirror*, he hoped to reestablish the olive groves that Louisa Miller Shaw planted, but personal tragedy intervened in the deaths of his grandson and son.[44] In 1880, Thomas Carnegie, younger brother of steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, contacted General Davis about acquiring Dungeness. Although Davis rejected Carnegie's initial offer of $25,000, after the death of his son Bernard, Davis and his family decided to leave Cumberland Island and sold Dungeness to the Carnegies for $35,000.[45]

The Carnegie Period (1881-1916)

On November 17, 1881, General Davis transferred 4,000 acres of land "known as Dungeness," along with houses, outbuildings, stables, yards, gardens, orange groves, and olive groves, to Thomas Morrison Carnegie for $35,000.[46] Thomas Carnegie purchased Dungeness for his wife Lucy Coleman Carnegie and their growing family. In 1882, Carnegie and Leander Morris together acquired 8,240 acres from the heirs of Robert Stafford Jr. for $40,000.[47]

The foundation stone for the new Dungeness Mansion was laid on February 26, 1884. It is generally accepted that Dungeness was built on the ruins of Catharine Greene's original Dungeness plantation house. The Carnegies hired the Pittsburgh architect Andrew Peebles to design their new home (Fig. 7).

Sadly, Thomas M. Carnegie died in 1886, only one year after the Carnegie Dungeness Mansion was completed. Despite Thomas's death, Lucy Coleman Carnegie went on to amass 90 percent of Cumberland Island and turned it into a complex of family estates, including Plum Orchard, Stafford Place, and Greyfield. The residents of the north end of the island, generally known as High Point, owned the remaining 1,500 acres. Many eventually sold out to the Cumberland Island Company, formed in 1890 to establish a resort hotel on the north end of the island.

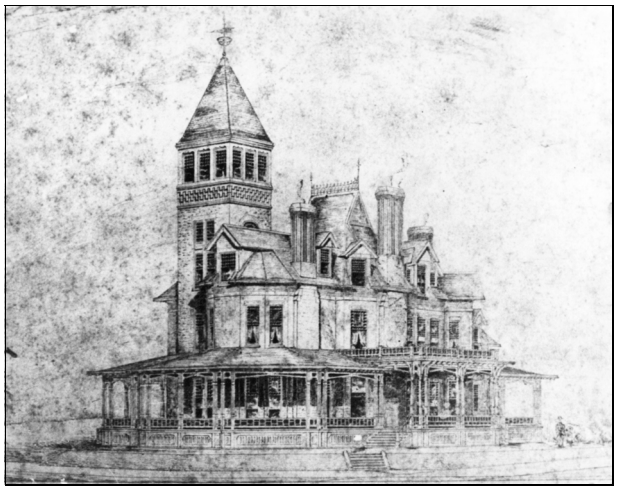


FIGURE 7. 1884 rendering of the Carnegie Dungeness Mansion. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 8. Carnegie family, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Beginning in 1896, Lucy Coleman Carnegie engaged the Boston architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns to expand the Dungeness Mansion house and grounds, as well as to design new support buildings and houses for four of her nine children (Fig. 8). During Mrs. Carnegie's lifetime, Cumberland Island was a highly organized, largely self-sufficient private preserve. It was staffed by some 200 employees, and through their labor the extended Dungeness family was supplied with produce and livestock, supplemented by provisions brought daily from Fernandina, Florida (Fig. 9).

44. *Florida Mirror* (Fernandina), December 4, 1880, 1; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 182.
45. Bullard, *Cumberland Island,* 182-83.
46. Torres, 160.
47. Torres, 161.

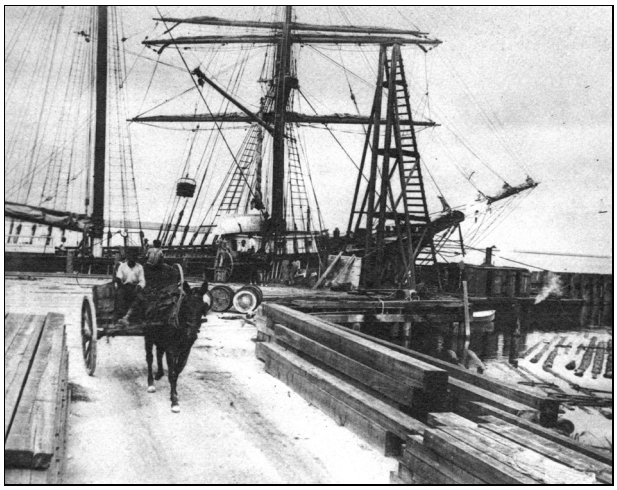


FIGURE 9. Supplies being unloaded at Dungeness Dock, c. 1890s. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

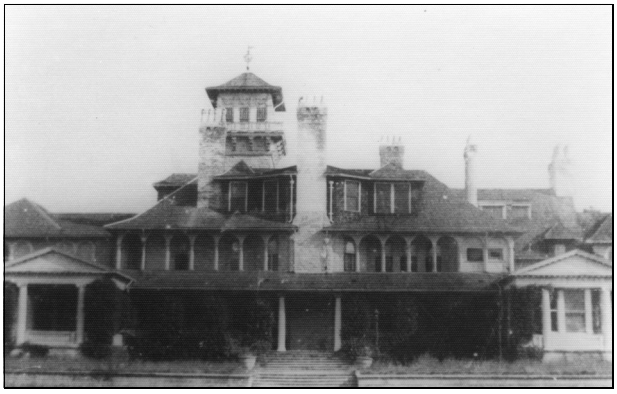


FIGURE 10. Dungeness, c. 1930. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Mrs. Carnegie also had specialty foods sent from New York on a regular basis.

Mr. William E. Page was in charge of the daily operations of the estate. He was a Harvard graduate who was originally hired by Mrs. Carnegie as a tutor for her six sons and became the manager of the estate in 1891. Mrs. Carnegie used New York employment agencies to find suitable servants for the house, most of them European immigrants.[48] Much of the unskilled labor was performed by African Americans, some of whom were descendants of former slaves and lived at the north end of the island. Jim Crow laws operated on the island, and blacks and whites ate and slept in separate facilities.

Lucy Carnegie played hostess to a sophisticated social scene, welcoming many well-known visitors to the estate over the years. The house party was the preferred form of entertaining, with guests invited for long visits. Hunting, horseback riding, golf, tennis, croquet, sailing, and swimming kept guests occupied. Elaborate picnics were common. In the evenings, card games, masquerades, and dances were organized.

Years After Lucy Carnegie's Death (1916-1972)

Lucy Coleman Carnegie died on January 16, 1916, leaving five sons and three daughters as heirs to the estate. Before her death, she created a trust to preserve her 16,000 acres, stipulating that no physical division of the land could take place until the death of her last surviving child.[49] After her death, her heirs found it financially impossible to maintain the lifestyle of a bygone era on Cumberland Island, and they began to reduce the large numbers of people employed on the estate. Dungeness Mansion, once the heart of the estate, was left vacant soon after 1925 and eventually fell into ruins after a 1959 fire (Fig. 10).

After William Page died in 1922, Frank MacLaren took over as estate manager, a job he held until his retirement in 1947. 1947 also marked the year that Robert D. Ferguson of the Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh was appointed by the heirs as trustee of the Carnegie estate. Over the next few years he sought to address the rundown condition of the Dungeness complex, but a lack of resources and constant employee turnover proved too much of a hindrance. In 1955, A. Myddleton Harris, president of the First National Bank of Brunswick, became the new trustee of the estate.[50]

In 1949, Thomas Morrison Carnegie III started a fire that destroyed the Cottage, a sprawling two-story residence designed by Peabody and Stearns within view of the Dungeness Mansion. The Carnegie heirs had already planned to close the Cottage due to the cost of its upkeep, and a modest house to replace it was completed in 1952. During this time, the Dungeness Mansion and the nearby Recreation

48. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 192, 211.
49. Torres, 215; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 247.
50. Bullard, *Cumberland Island,* 258-61.

House received very little maintenance and suffered accordingly, as did the gardens. Either the family or trust officer Robert D. Ferguson asked for a bid to demolish the mansion and remove the rubble from the island. In 1952, they received a bid of $12,500 but no action was taken.[51] In June 1959, Dungeness Mansion burned. Although the mystery of the fire has never been solved, it is known that it was deliberately set (Fig. 11).

Over the years, the Carnegie heirs attempted to make Cumberland Island more self-sufficient. A tung orchard was planted in the 1940s in the field northeast of the dock at Dungeness.[52] Intermittent logging occurred during the 1940s and 50s. Lucy and Robert W. Ferguson raised cattle at Greyfield. Probably the most controversial proposal was strip-mining the island for titanium, which could be used in the manufacture of paint. A successful lawsuit by Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, Lucy Rice, and Margaret Wright to block the proposal and a sudden drop in the world price of titanium ended the most serious threat to the natural beauty of the island.[53]

At the north end of the island, the Cumberland Island Hotel shut down in 1920. The Cumberland Island Club, a private organization, purchased the property from R. L. Bunkley in 1921. After the Club failed in 1930, Howard Candler, Sr. and his son, both members of the Club, purchased the property and converted it into a family retreat, acquiring additional small parcels from surrounding neighbors over the years.[54]

Meanwhile, the state of Georgia formed the Cumberland Island Study Committee to investigate the possibility of acquiring the island for development as a tourist resort. Also in the 1950s, the Avalon Foundation and the Old Dominion Foundation jointly financed a series of coastal surveys conducted by the National Park Service (NPS) to gain congressional support for the public acquisition of Cumberland Island.



FIGURE 11. Dungeness Mansion, c. 1959. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

After the last of Lucy Carnegie's children died in 1962, the trust that she envisioned to keep the family's holdings intact came to an end, and the estate was divided up among individual owners. Developer Charles Fraser began to buy land from Carnegie heirs, and by 1969, he had acquired a fifth of the island.[55] At the same time, state and national conservation groups wanted the island set aside for public use. Wanting to preserve its character, Carnegie and Candler descendants banded together to seek alternative ways to protect it from development.

In 1969, the Avalon and Old Dominion Foundations merged to form the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (AWMF). In 1970, NPS Director George B. Hertzog approached the AWMF to seek money to acquire Cumberland Island. The AWMF subsequently donated $5.5 million to the National Park Foundation (NPF) and an additional $1.15 million in 1971. By November 1970, the NPF had acquired 75 percent of the island, including Charles Fraser's holdings. Legislation was initially introduced in February 1970, and after two years of intense debate among the stakeholders, President Nixon signed Public Law 92-536 establishing Cumberland Island National Seashore on October 23, 1972.[56]

51. Larry M. Dilsaver, *Cumberland Island National Seashore: A History of Conservation Conflict* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2004), 55-58.
52. Dilsaver, 55; tung oil was used in paint, caulk, and wood preservatives but was eventually replaced by petroleum-based products.
53. Dilsaver, 50-62.
54. Dilsaver, 66-68.
55. Torres, 219; Dilsaver, 89.
56. Dilsaver, 101-109; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 284-85.

National Park Service (1972-Present)

1970s

On October 23, 1972, Congress established Cumberland Island National Seashore. Management of the new park was the initial responsibility of Walter Bruce, Superintendent of Fort Frederica National Monument.[57]

In November 1973, Sam Weems was designated as Superintendent for Cumberland Island. A budget of $310,000 was available for FY 1974.[58] No public visitation occurred at this time.

In 1973, a Development Concept Plan (DCP) was developed for the Dungeness site. It included stabilization of the mansion ruins, rehabilitation of extant Carnegie-era buildings for park and visitor use, construction of a beach facility with showers, change booths, lockers, food service, comfort station and equipment rental for camping and picnicking, a picnic area of twenty-five sites adjacent to the beach facility, an area for fishing, a group campground with nine comfort stations, fireplaces, tables, two jitney routes, horse, bicycle, and foot trails, and concessionary facilities. No restoration of the gardens was planned.[59]

Bert Roberts was selected as the new Superintendent in November 1974.

Cumberland Island National Seashore was opened to limited public use in June 1975. Visitors were brought to the island on a forty-passenger boat that docked at Sea Camp on two daily trips. With no facilities except for those at Sea Camp already developed by Charles Fraser, visitors were told to bring their own food and water. A choice of a tour of the Dungeness ruins or an opportunity to visit the beach to the east of Dungeness was offered. Until the Dungeness Dock was repaired, the Park operated a tram service from Sea Camp to Dungeness and back.[60]

In 1974, a series of archeological and historic resource surveys were begun. In 1975, Robert Deutschle and Robert Wilson from the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) described the prehistoric and historic resources of the island, followed in 1976 by John Ehrenhard's assessment of archeological and historic resources eligible for the National Register. In 1977, David Henderson produced historic structure reports for the Dungeness Mansion, the Tabby House, the Recreation House, and the Boat Captain's House. In 1977, Louis Torres completed a historic resource study for Cumberland Island.

In 1975, the Park began an ambitious feral hog trapping program. Between 1975 and 1983, 1,488 feral hogs were live trapped by NPS personnel and removed from the island. This action was accepted as a temporary solution, since privately-owned land offered a refuge to many of the feral hogs. The primary goal was to reduce the competitive pressure on native wildlife and vegetation as quickly as possible.[61]

New information gained from the studies outlined above and the need to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act required that a revision of the preauthorization master plan be made. As a result, planning alternatives for development, public use, and management were expanded and offered for public comment in the form of an Environmental Assessment for the Cumberland Island National Seashore General Management Plan and Wilderness Study in May 1976.

After public responses were received and analyzed, an environmental review was performed. It set forth the alternative of the General Management Plan (GMP) in two documents, a draft management plan/wilderness study and a draft Environmental Impact Statement in 1977. These two documents were again subject to public review and comment, and revisions were made following these reviews.[62]

1977-1981 Dungeness Development

A series of development maps from 1977-1981 shows changes in the planned development at Dungeness based on reaction to the draft GMP. An initial map shows the Recreation Building and the

57. "Cumberland Island National Seashore 1972-1979," (National Park Service, n.d., photocopy), 4.
58. Ibid.
59. 640/40012 Dungeness Development Concept Plan, CUIS, December 1973; "Cumberland Island National Seashore Development Concept Plan Cost Estimate," (National Park Service, January 1975, photocopy).
60. "Cumberland Island National Seashore 1972-1979," 7; Dilsaver, 143.
61. "Resource Management Plan,"(National Park Service, 1994, photocopy), 12.
62. *Final Environmental Impact Statement* (Denver: Denver Service Center, 1980), 1.

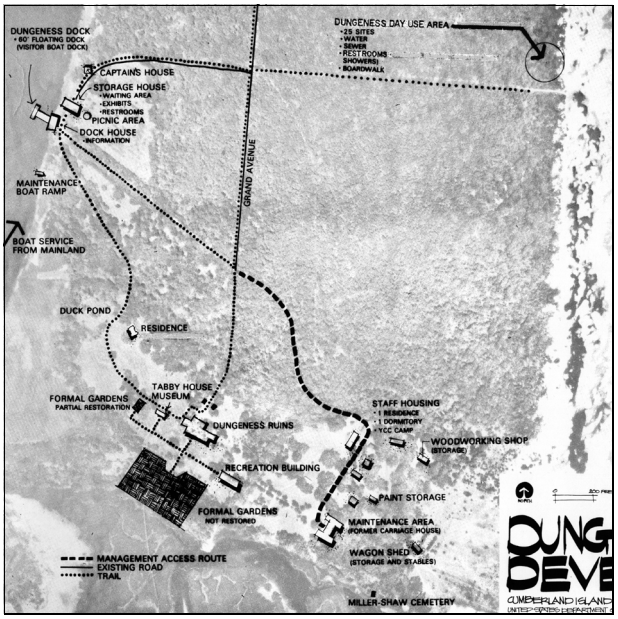


FIGURE 12. 1981 version of development plan for Dungeness. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

1950s residence in the Cottage grounds to be removed. The Ice House (called the Storage House) is shown as an exhibit space and restrooms. The Tabby House is shown as a museum. The Rose Garden is the only portion of the gardens proposed to be restored, except for the major north-south and east-west pedestrian paths in the Upper Garden. Pedestrian circulation was routed along historic roadways: Coleman Avenue, Palm Avenue, and the Main Road. The plan placed a campground with sixteen sites at the end of Nightingale Avenue.[63]

The final version of the plan showed little development in the Dungeness area, other than the use of existing buildings for visitor services and maintenance. The proposal to restore the Rose Garden was retained. The Nightingale Campground plan was changed to a day use area with 25 sites. The maintenance complex was placed in the Carnegie service area (Fig. 12).[64]

Between 1976-81, Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) campers carried out many of the tasks needed to implement the plans for Dungeness. They cleared vegetation, worked on rehabilitating the support structures in the service area, and reestablished pedestrian paths in the Upper Garden with oyster shells.

In 1978, YCC campers completed repairs and painting of the Ice House and Captain's House. They also cleared a trail from the Dungeness Dock half a mile to the beach and cleared overgrown vegetation, uncovering a walkway that connected the Pergola and the Cottage. Near the Recreation Building, they uncovered the supports used on the tennis courts. They also constructed a corral for the horses used by the rangers on the island.[65]

In 1978, regional horticulturist Deas Boykin visited Dungeness and submitted recommendations for replanting the Rose Garden and an informal planting of trees and shrubs. He included a list of roses to be ordered from an antique rose nursery in Ohio. There is no indication that the roses were ever replanted.[66]

In 1979, a team from the Denver Service Center visited the island to collect data pertinent to formulating a comprehensive design for the southern part of the island.[67] The following items were listed as requiring design and construction:

- Partial restoration of formal gardens plus site work
- Adaptive restoration of carriage house
- Reconstruction of vehicle storage building
- Layout of two picnic areas
- Construct new boardwalk and old boardwalk repair at beaches
- Construct two beach houses and an orientation shelter
- Construct new dock
- Construct new contact/comfort station

63. See Drawings 640/20033A-C Dungeness Development, CUIS, January 1977-July 1978.
64. See Drawings 640/20033D-E Dungeness Development, CUIS, October 1979-July 1981.
65. *The Southeast Georgian* (Kingsland), August 3, 1978.
66. Lynch H. D. Boykin, Jr., memorandum, August 16, 1978, CUIS Archives.
67. Gary Hurelle, memorandum, February 28, 1979, CUIS Archives.

- Construct two septic tank/leach fields
- Drill three new shallow wells
- Water system improvements
- Cistern restoration

Also in 1979, the Dungeness Dock was opened for passenger embarkation, and the NPS discontinued the tram service at the south end of the island.

1980s

In the late 1970s, the Harpers Ferry Center planned and produced three interpretive wayside panels that were installed in a kiosk shelter just outside the visitor center near the ferry dock on the mainland in the town of St. Marys. A series of approximately twenty other wayside exhibits were also planned for locations throughout Cumberland Island, but for one reason or another, production of most of these waysides was halted. Around 1980, however, three wayside exhibits were produced and installed near the Dungeness Mansion ruins: one on Dungeness Mansion, one on the Tabby House, and one on the Rose Garden.

Managed hunts for deer and feral hogs began in 1980.[68]

In 1981, after many changes to the level of proposed development on Cumberland Island, the NPS released another draft General Management Plan for public comment. After ten years of debate, the Sea Camp facility built years earlier by Charles Fraser was the only developed campground on the island. No concessions, no beach facilities, and no stables for horseback riding had been built. At Dungeness, the Park was using existing historic buildings for limited interpretation and resource management.[69]

Public opposition to raising the visitor limit to 1,460 per day resulted in visitation remaining at 300 per day. The lower visitation limit resulted in the abandonment of the Nightingale Beach day use area and scaled down plans for the Dungeness Dock.

In 1982, the roof of the Recreation House collapsed after a nor'easter. The house had been severely undermined by dry rot, termites, and powder post beetle.

In 1984, a General Management Plan was finally approved. The revised plan essentially provided for a continuation of the natural character of the island, free from extensive development. The key features were:

- No change in the visitation ceiling of approximately 300 people a day
- Camping to be provided at the improved campground at Sea Camp and at five primitive campgrounds. Semi-primitive camping to occur at Stafford and a small restroom provided. The proposed campground at Little Greyfield was eliminated.
- A day use area with a small restroom and picnic tables to be provided at Dungeness or Nightingale Beach.
- Limited transportation to be provided to Plum Orchard on a reservation basis for guided tours of the mansion.
- The mainland administration building/visitor center to remain at St. Marys.
- With the visitation ceiling remaining at 300 people a day, no major modification proposed for the island docks or ferry boat operation. The Park Service to provide limited docking spaces for a few private boats.
- Independent studies on the impact of feral horses on the island to be conducted.

The Dungeness Historic District National Register nomination was approved in 1984.

Tung and tamarisk management by a research team led by ecologist Susan Bratton and Cumberland Island staff continued. The field adjoining the Captain's House and the Mariner's Cemetery were chosen for herbicide testing, as any attempt at mechanical reduction might disturb archeological sites.[70]

68. "Resource Management Plan," 12.
69. Dilsaver, 196.

In 1987, several historic structures were repainted and most of the Dungeness Historic District grounds were cleaned up of debris for the first time in years.[71]

In 1989, thirty-two bobcats were reintroduced to the island in an effort by the NPS to restore an extirpated species.[72]

1990s

Offices for the Superintendent, Chief of Operations, and Staff Park Ranger were established in the Captain's House in July 1991.

Also in 1991, Robin Goodloe of the University of Georgia completed a census finding around 200 feral horses on the island. It was estimated that about 12 horses died during the Equine Encephalitis outbreak.[73]

The blizzard of 1993 blew down trees, damaged Sea Camp and Dungeness Docks, and damaged roofs. Clearing of trails and cultural landscape areas of fallen trees and limbs took all year. Four YCC participants cleaned up downed limbs from the March storm and also pulled up hundreds of tung tree seedlings by hand.

Also completed in 1993:

- Dungeness Dock was replaced with a concrete dock covered with a wood deck and concrete floating docks. The Dungeness Seawall was repaired by a preservation crew from the Southwest Region.
- Vegetation threatening to destabilize the Dungeness ruins was cut away and chemically treated to prevent regrowth by a specially funded four-man crew.
- The Nightingale water system overhaul occurred, including the construction of a new building, installation of a new aerator, replacement of a backup electrical generator, and installation of new plumbing.
- A draft Resource Management Plan was completed. The Ferguson family made available over 1,000 historic photographs to the Park for copying.
- Under a Cooperative Agreement with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, loggerhead sea turtle nesting was monitored from May to October.

Major projects for 1995 included:

- Joyce Seward began an oral history project to interview present and past residents of Cumberland Island.
- The Park's resource manager worked on a Horse Management Plan for the island and public hearings were held. Generally, conservation groups favored reduction or removal of the herd, while island residents opposed any management of the herd. St. Marys residents involved in tourism opposed removal but were not opposed to some reduction in numbers and subsequent management. Newspaper reporters from papers in Jacksonville, Brunswick, St. Marys, and Kingsland were given a tour to see the impacts of the feral horse population on the marsh and the dunes of the island.
- Work on the Dungeness Carriage House roof began in FY 1995. There was no YCC program due to a funding shortage. Three teams from the National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) worked on Cumberland Island from January through May. Projects included constructing a fenced horse exclosure for studying feral horse impacts, roofing work, removing old dump sites, boardwalk construction, and interpretive work with park visitors.
- Turtle patrols began in May. A feral horse census counted about 230 horses. Six managed hunts for deer and hogs resulted in 370 participants who took 36 deer and 79 hogs.

70. Susan Bratton to Steve Smith, April 12, 1984, CUIS Archives.
71. "Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report for 1987," (CUIS, 1988, photocopy).
72. "Resource Management Plan," 12.
73. "Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report for 1991," (CUIS, 1992, photocopy).

Between 1996-2001, a program to eradicate exotic vegetation was undertaken. This included the removal of 2,000 tung trees by NCCC enrollees in FY 1996. In FY 1997, 7,000 tung (*Aleurites fordii*) seedlings and trees, 300 sweet acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*) tree clusters, and 40 tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*) saplings were removed from the south end of the island and the entire interdune area. In FY 1998, 1,000 tung seedlings, 1,000 sweet acacia tree clusters, and 12 tamarisk saplings were removed from the interdune. During FY 1999, the vegetation that had overtaken the west portion of the Lower Garden was removed and vistas restored to the Cumberland Sound. Vegetation was removed from within twenty feet of all historic structures.[74]

Also in FY 1996:

- During the 1996 managed hunts, 368 participants took 32 deer and 61 hogs. The feral horse census counted 203 feral horses. CUIS completed its environmental review and selected the alternative to use immunocontraception alone to regulate the growth of the horse herd.

- For the third year, the Park monitored, obtained data from, and protected the threatened nesting loggerhead sea turtles, their nests, and hatchlings. Nesting efforts had slightly decreased over the three years. Hatching success was 73.1%, so the Park reached its goal of keeping losses below 30%.

- SEAC archeologists collected GPS data for archeological sites and uncovered an unmarked tomb in the Greene-Miller Cemetery.

Projects completed in 1997 included:

- A GIS database was developed for all roads, trails, and historic structures in the park.

- The feral horse census estimated the population to be 192-222. Managed hunts were attended by 475 hunters who took 26 deer and 219 hogs. A large effort to monitor and protect nesting sea turtles continued, resulting in a nesting emergence success of 64.7%.

- A stabilization project funded by Earthwatch occurred at the Tabby House. Two teams of Earthwatch volunteers supervised by two NPS historic preservation masonry specialists removed the Portland cement exterior stucco and applied a tabby stucco that matched the original tabby very closely. Archeologist Michael Sheehan conducted an archeological assessment to look for the lime kiln(s) used to make the tabby for the Dungeness Mansion(s) and Tabby House. Using aerial infra-red photos, one area south of the mansion was identified as a potential location.

- The Dungeness Carriage House roof was completed with the assistance of the Williamsport Preservation Center. The Dungeness Seawall was restored with the help of an NPS preservation crew from Santa Fe, New Mexico.

- Dumpsters were leased and hauling fees paid for approximately 150 tons of debris dumped over the years at Beach Field, including 75 rubber tires. Seven disabled NPS vehicles were also removed from the island.

All roofs of historic structures were replaced between 1997-99, as well as deteriorated porch decking and 90% of all joists and stringers.[75]

During 1998, a total of 357 hunters harvested 49 deer and 247 feral hogs. The sea turtle project resulted in a nesting emergence success rate of 58.3%.

Several projects occurred in 1999, outlined below:

- The Garden House received a new corrugated roof, reconstruction of the truss system and one cupola, and rehabilitation of the other cupola.

- The stabilization of the Greenhouse included repair or replacement of most wooden

74. "Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports 1996-2001," (photocopy, CUIS, 1997-2002); Personal Communication Dave Casey.
75. "Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports 1997-1999," (photocopy, CUIS, 1998-2001); Personal Communication Dave Casey.

elements using like materials. Features like metal works, hinges, and windows were repaired where possible and in many cases replaced. The adjacent head house was in ruins.[76] Door and window jambs were installed along with lintels to help stabilize the remains.

- The stabilization of the Waterwheel included removal of cedar trees growing up from the foundation. One large tabby pier was found in the mud, cleaned, and regrouted to its original position.

- The Pergola restoration presented one of the most difficult challenges due to its need for extensive tabby repairs. Park staff experimenting with test pours provided new knowledge in the art of tabby reproduction and the expertise gained was used to match the tabby columns. Photographs of the lintels, cross members, and trusses were used to reconstruct the missing features for the eastern and middle sections of the Pergola.

- The conservation of the decorative wrought iron entrance arch occurred in 1999.

- The removal of all trees that were jeopardizing the Greene-Miller Cemetery walls, foundations, and vaults occurred. 350 tung trees, 200 sweet acacia, and 100 tamarisk were removed from 3 locations on the island.

- The installation of a 2,210-foot-long walking trail south of Beach Field began in 1999. It was constructed with grant money from the National Parks and Conservation Association and Georgia Pacific and included a 1,420-foot-long boardwalk along Beach Creek and the Dungeness interdune areas.

- Dungeness seawall was damaged by two hurricanes that passed close to the island in September and October.

- Managed hunts resulted in the removal of 193 feral hogs. Hurricanes damaged 32.3% of the loggerhead sea turtle nests and depredation increased from previous years with 53.1% of the nests losing eggs or hatchlings.

2000-2003

A number of projects began in 2000:

- The depredation of loggerhead sea turtle nests was again a problem in FY2000, as over two-thirds of the nests were lost due to raccoons and feral hogs. An Environmental Assessment for Feral Hog Management was completed.

- An NPS crew replaced all of the footers and joists around the Dungeness Wagon Shed due to moisture and termite damage. Most of the structural posts were repaired or replaced. All of the siding was milled and replaced. All floor joists, bands, and columns of the Dungeness Woodworking Shop were replaced due to severe termite damage.

- Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of collapsed and deteriorated material was removed from the ruins of the Dungeness Recreation Building.

- In 2001, a Feral Hog Management Plan was redrafted based on public comments and an Implementation Plan was developed. 10,000 loggerhead sea turtles hatched with a depredation rate of less than 15%.

- Phase II of the Pergola and Woodworking Shop restoration continued in 2001.

- Seacamp boardwalk was reconstructed to withstand heavy storms, heavy visitor use, and sand dune movement. One of the floating docks at Dungeness was damaged during the hurricane season.

- During 2002, feral hog eradication focused exclusively on the removal of animals threatening loggerhead sea turtle nests. This action resulted in an outstanding year for loggerhead sea turtle nesting, with an estimated 15, 455 hatchlings.

- Phase II of the Pergola restoration was completed. The Staff Quarters (Dungeness Commissary) was rehabilitated to include four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a kitchen.

76. A head house is the service building for a greenhouse. It functions as a work area and storage facility.

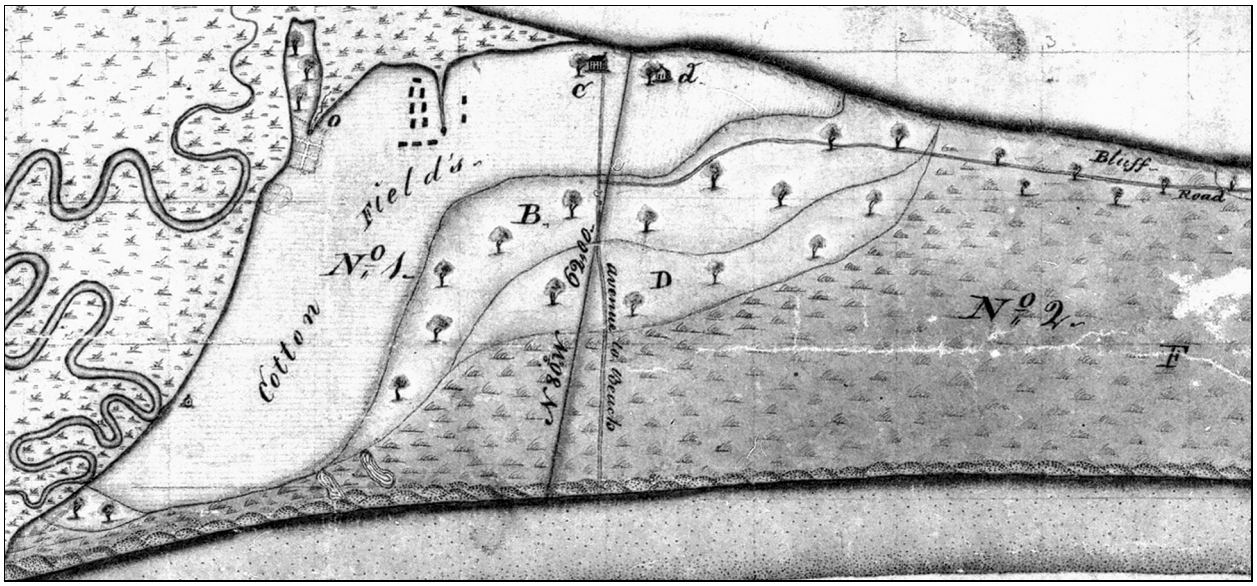


FIGURE 13. Section of 1802 map showing south end of island. *Georgia Archives*

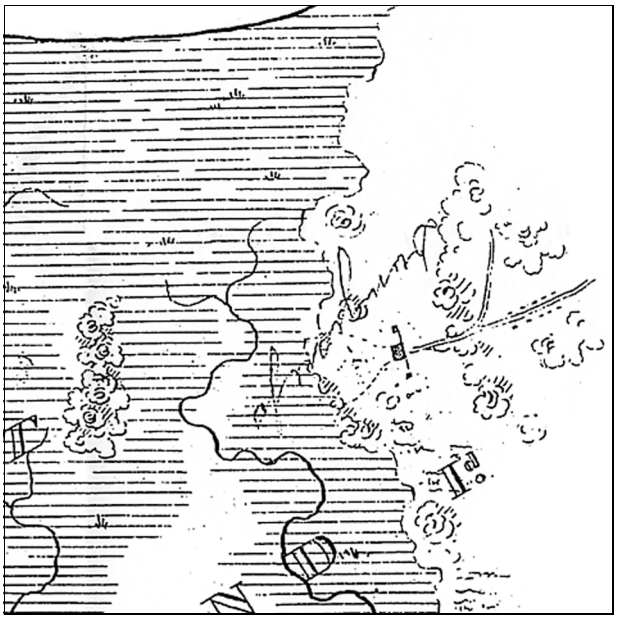


FIGURE 14. 1827 map showing Dungeness estate. *National Archives*

- YCC summer projects included trail clearing, cultural landscape management, carpentry, painting, and working with the Park's boat crews.

- In 2003, a team consisting of personnel from SERO, SEAC, and the design and planning firm EDAW visited the Dungeness site to determine the best stabilization techniques to be used on the mansion ruins.

- The feral hog eradication program officially began in February 2003, and over a 2.5-year period, eliminated 789 hogs from the island.

Landscape Characteristics of the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale Period

Spatial Organization

1802 Map: shows a network of roads and cotton fields. A grid of buildings that were probably slave quarters is located at the south end of the island, near one of the cotton fields. At this time, there was no single road that connected the north and south ends of the island, but rather a series of roads that ran north and south. The Dungeness Mansion does not appear on this map (Fig. 13).[77]

1827 Map: shows a large central structure and two smaller blocks linked to it by a northwest-southeast wall. The map shows ten small buildings flanking the Main Road north of the mansion (Fig. 14).[78]

77. John McKinnon, "Map of Cumberland Island," February 5, 1802, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta (Georgia Archives).
78. P. H. Perrault, "Map of St. Marys Harbour," 1827, National Archives, Cartogrpahic Division, RG 77, DR 71 Sh 73-2, Washington, D.C.

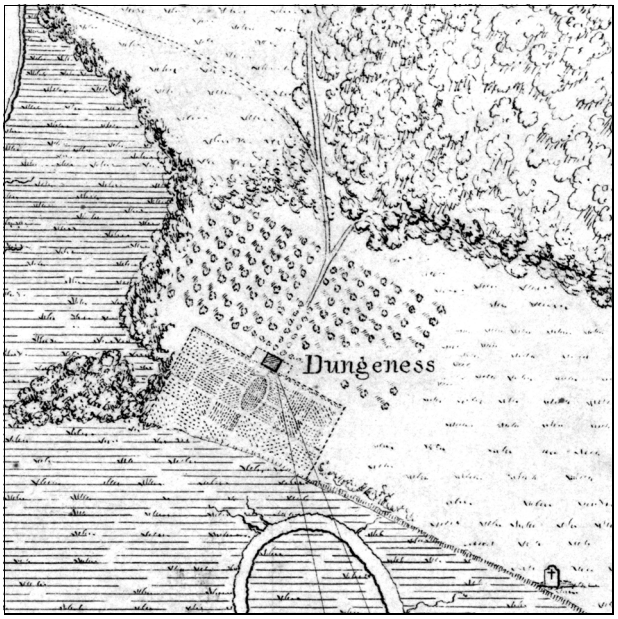


FIGURE 15. 1843 Map of Dungeness gardens. *National Archives*

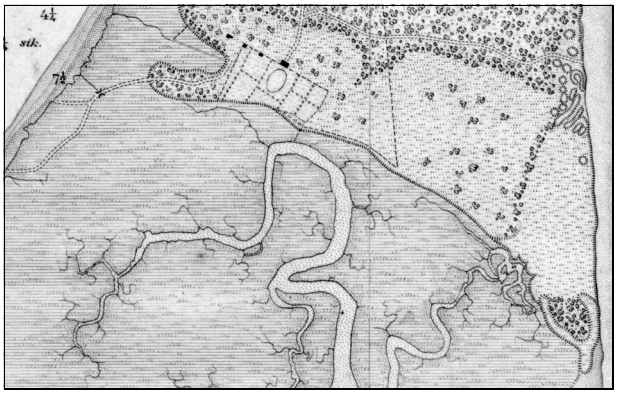


FIGURE 16. 1857 coastal survey map. *National Archives*

1843 Map: shows the layout of Dungeness plantation while Phineas Nightingale was the owner. The map clearly shows the location of the mansion, but no outbuildings are indicated. The gardens are south of the house, forming almost a rectangle divided by walks. An oval pattern is seen just south of the mansion. To the north of the mansion and the gardens, divided by a road that runs from the mansion in a northward direction, are large orchards, probably consisting of orange (*Citrus* spp.) and olive trees (*Olea europea*). To the east of the orchards and the gardens is a large cleared field extending almost to the ocean, which is probably where Sea Island cotton was grown. To the east, almost surrounded by cotton fields, is the Greene-Miller Cemetery (Fig. 15).[79]

1857 Coastal Survey Map: a dotted line running east and west could be the tabby wall that Ober described. Division lines within the garden area appear to indicate paths or terracing. The formal gardens are shown as an oval-shaped area immediately south of the mansion. Another path can be seen in the area described by Ober as "The Park." Three structures are shown west of the mansion. A portion of the Main Road is shown and an east-west road to the beach. The area north of the mansion is shown as being in cultivation (Fig. 16).[80]

1878 Molyneaux map: clearly identifies the mansion and two structures as being enclosed by a tabby wall. The main circulation paths within the garden are shown, as well as two areas for growing oranges and one for dates (*Phoenix dactylifera*) within the walled garden. The layout of the formal garden is not recorded. The olive grove is east of the mansion, extending down to the marsh. The map also includes the spring house and the Greene-Miller Cemetery (Fig. 17).[81]

Dungeness Mansion Gardens. An 1867 *Tallahassee Sentinel* author described the gardens:

> In childhood days, our picnic scenes were there. Happy, joyous, boys and girls, would spread their store beneath the shade of those grand old arches, . . . or wind about the labyrinth, and wonder at the beauty of the regularly laid out walks and well trimmed hedges – or pluck the rare exotics – or gather olives, or citrons, or oranges, or guavas, or lemons from the cultivated groves . . . And then we would mount flight after flight of stairs to the cupola that crowned the summit of that mansion, towering high, and gaze far, far as the eye could reach over ocean's wild domain.[82]

79. J. Smith MacKay, "Map of Cumberland Island and Amelia Bar," 1843, National Archives, Cartographic Division, RG 77, N16A-1, Washington, D.C.; Torres, 128.
80. A. M. Harrison, "Entrance to Cumberland Sound, Ga. & Fla.," 1857, National Archives, Cartographic Division, RG 77, DR 71 Sh 73-1, Washington, D.C.
81. " Map Representing Dungeness Plantation The Property of the Estate of Mrs. Eliza H. Molyneux," September 5, 1878, Georgia Archives.
82. *Tallahassee Sentinel*, May 14, 1867.

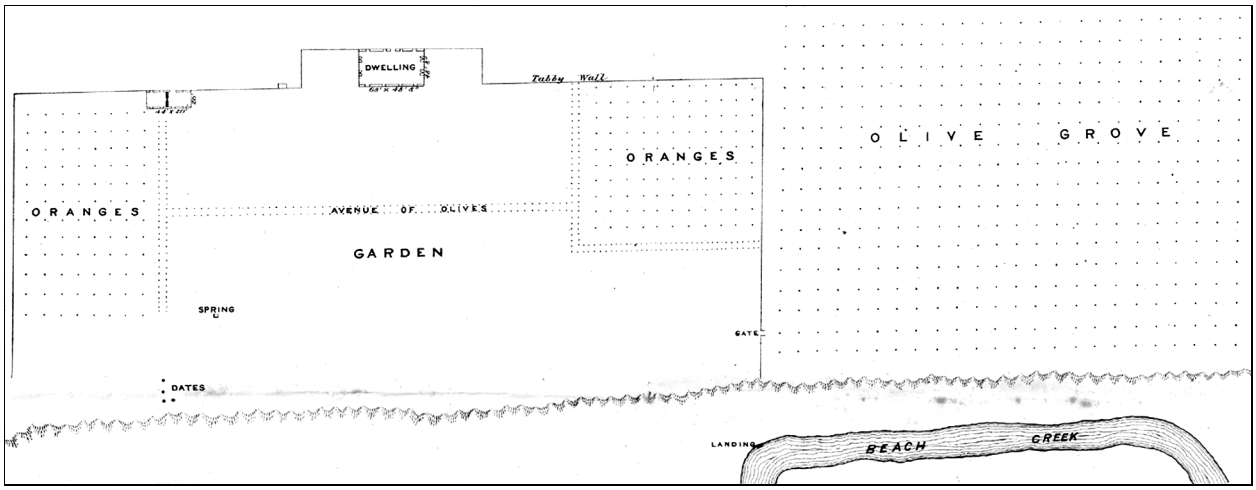


FIGURE 17. Section from 1878 map. *Georgia Archives*

Frederick Ober's 1880 article for *Lippincott's Magazine* included a more detailed description of the garden layout:

> Enclosed by a high wall of masonry (the "tabby" just described) was a tract of twelve acres devoted to the cultivation of flowers and tropical fruits. This wall, now broken down in places and over-grown with ivy- and trumpet-vines, yet divides the garden from the larger fields once devoted to cotton and cane. The gardener's house was next the mansion, and joined to it by this high wall. The garden lay to the south, reaching the marsh in successive terraces. On and about the semicircular terrace immediately around the house were planted crape-myrtle, clove trees and sago-palms: some yet remain to indicate what an Eden-like retreat was this garden of spices and bloom half a century ago. The first broad terrace, which ran the entire length of the garden-wall east and west, was divided by an avenue of olives, which separated in front of the house, leaving a space in which were two noble magnolias. A broad walk ran from the house to the lower garden, which was divided from the other by a thick-set hedge of mock-orange: in this garden was another walk bordered by olives. This space was entirely devoted to flowers: on each side was a grove of orange trees, and in the lower garden were the fig, India-rubber and date-palm, the golden date of Africa. Of trees there were the camphor tree, coffee, Portuguese laurel, "tree of Paradise," crape-myrtle, guava, lime, orange, citron, pomegranate, sago-palm and many others whose home is in the tropics. The delicious climate of this island, several degrees warmer than that of the main land in the same latitude, enabled the proprietors of this insular Paradise to grow nearly all the fruits of the torrid zone.[83]

The passage describes a terraced twelve-acre garden enclosed by a high, rectilinear tabby wall. The terrace located immediately around the house is described as being semicircular in form. This layout differs slightly from the elliptical bed shown on the 1843 and 1857 maps.

A second terrace ran the length of the garden wall from east to west and was divided by an avenue of olives. A broad walk led from the house to the lower garden, which was separated from the upper garden by a hedge. A grove of oranges was located on either side of a broad walk, with the area immediately adjacent to it being dedicated to flowers. The 1878 map is the best representation of these features, although it does not show the layout of the formal gardens. Important landscape features that survived into the Carnegie era, such as the walk from the house to the lower garden or the placement of the hedges, were not recorded on this map.

Ober's description of Dungeness is characteristic of the layout of plantations of this period in the South, which were similar in spatial organization to the older colonial estates found from Tidewater Virginia to the Low Country of South Carolina. Many of the landscape features were tied to seventeenth and eighteenth-century English customs and traditions that featured a large manor house and formal

83. Frederick Albion Ober, "Dungeness, General Greene's Sea Island Plantation," *Lippincotts Magazine* 26 (August 1880): 244-45.

garden. This English manorial model, which was emulated by landed gentry during the colonial period, remained the ideal throughout the South during the antebellum period. Coastal plantations generally featured an ornamental garden facing the water, with an axial drive lined with trees on the land side. Plantation gardens often included a variety of traditional European garden features such as formal avenues, terraces, a grove of trees, and elaborate parterres filled with flowers. These gardens were usually enclosed by fences or brick or tabby walls to exclude livestock and deer.[84]

Garden Point. Ober's article described Garden Point as "A little tongue of land [that] runs from the garden into the marsh, an elevation of the original shell-mound, covered with oaks hung with long gray moss. This was called 'The Park,' and here the inhabitants of this favored estate would resort for recreation in the afternoon and evening. Near this strip of land, beneath the shade of an immense live-oak, luxuriates a clump of West Indian bamboo, said to have originated from a single stalk brought here by General Lee."[85]

Archeological investigations have confirmed that this was a prehistoric Indian site, located along the southern edge adjacent to the marsh. Only the extreme edge of the site remains due to the mining of the shell and other modifications.[86]

The Orchard. A large orchard was located northeast of the mansion. Olives and oranges were being grown as cash crops by Louisa Greene Shaw and were often referred to in local advertisements. She also mentioned a peach orchard in an advertisement to rent Dungeness. Lemon and fig trees were reported to have been cut down by British troops occupying the island during the War of 1812.[87]

The 1843 map shows the orchard as a rectangle, bisecting the entrance road to Dungeness. It was described in 1869 as having 500 olive and 2,000 orange trees.[88] General Davis added to the orchard between 1880 and 1881. The 1878 map shows the orchard as Ober described it, suggesting that the orchard was extended to the southeast after the 1843 map was drawn, reaching the Greene-Miller Cemetery. He states that the orchard had "hundreds" of olive trees, "scattered through a waste of briers and scrub and overgrown with moss."[89]

Quarters Area. There is a lack of continuity between maps showing built structures in the vicinity of Dungeness. The 1802 map shows twelve buildings along the inlet south of Dungeness dock in a configuration consistent with descriptions of slave housing. The 1827 map shows ten buildings flanking the Main Road north of the mansion. The absence of these buildings on the 1802 McKinnon map may mean they were built later, possibly to replace the earlier ones, which may have been destroyed in one of several hurricanes that swept Cumberland Island in 1804, 1813, and 1824. One account of the 1813 hurricane's aftermath reported "scarcely a building left on its foundations."[90]

An 1857 Coastal Survey map entitled "Reconnaissance for Proposed Baseline" shows a group of buildings similar to the pattern in the 1802 map. A final version entitled "Map of Fernandina Harbor and Vicinity" shows no evidence of slave quarters.[91]

Archeological investigations conducted in May 2004 confirm that the remains of historic structures and their associated artifact assemblages are present on both sides of the Main Road as shown in the 1827 map. The artifact assemblage, when compared with those from other slave settlements in southeast Georgia (Rayfield, Stafford, Cannon's Point, Butler), suggests the structures are in fact those of a former slave cabin complex.[92]

Fields. Field crops were grown in two main areas—one northwest of the mansion and the

84. Cothran, 4-9.
85. Ober, 245.
86. Stephen A. Deutschle and Robert C. Wilson, *Known Prehistoric and Historic Resources of Cumberland Island National Seashore* (Tallahassee, Fl.: Southeast Archeological Center, 1975), 11.
87. Torres, 121-24.
88. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 165.
89. Ober, 245, 247.
90. Robert Hellman, "Archeological Investigations at Dungeness Historic District Cumberland Island National Seashore" (Tallahassee, Fl.: Southeast Archeological Center, 2004), 15.
91. "The Architectural Preservation of the Dungeness Site Cumberland Island Georgia" (University of Florida, n.d., photocopy), 24-26.

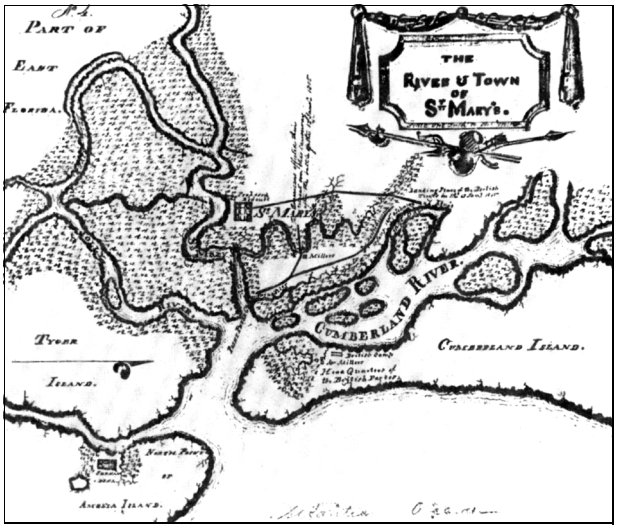


FIGURE 18. The River and Town of St. Mary's. *National Archives*

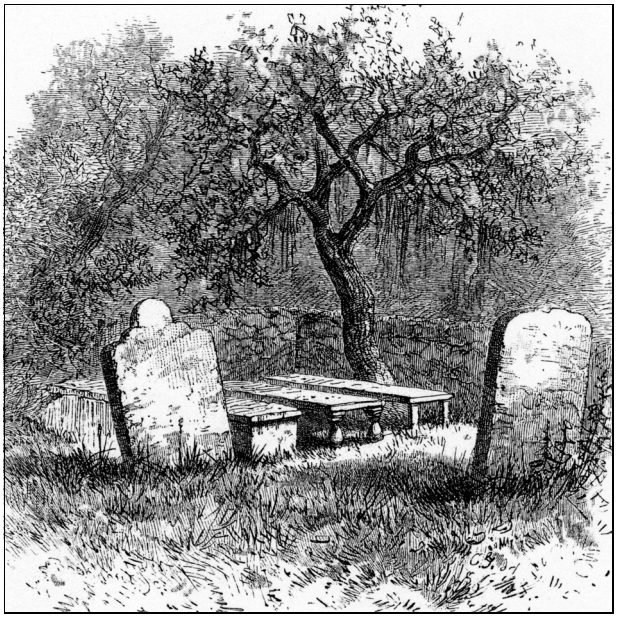


FIGURE 19. Engraving of Greene-Miller Cemetery from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, 1878.

second, larger field, located to the east of the mansion extending to the ocean dunes. The major crop harvested was Sea Island cotton, although Ober also mentions sugar cane.[93] The 1878 map indicates that a portion of the field just east of the walled garden was devoted to growing olives.

Dungeness Dock Area. The Spanish mission of San Pedro de Mocamo was located in this vicinity.[94] The

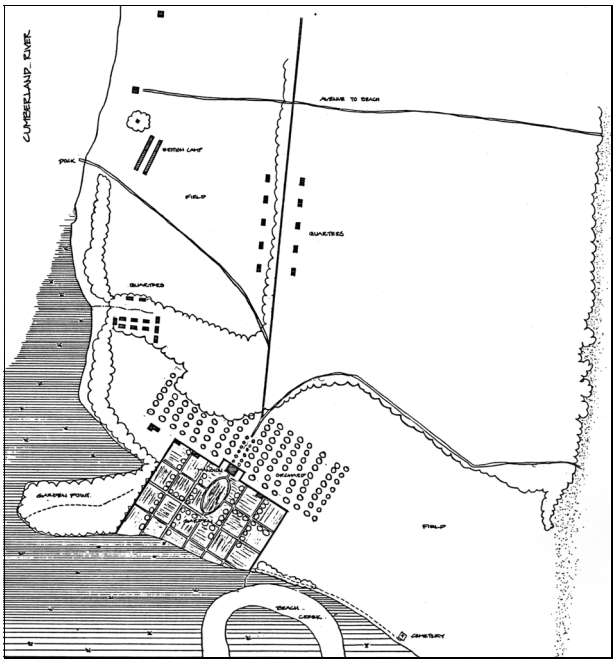


FIGURE 20. Layout of Dungeness in the plantation era. *Map drawn by Lauren Zeichner*

1802 map shows two structures near the west coast dock, but their identities are unknown. During the War of 1812, British forces encamped near the Dungeness Dock, among or near the orange groves (Fig. 18). Two British mariners were buried here, under the canopy of four live oaks (*Quercus virginiana*).

Cemetery. The 1843 map locates the Greene-Miller Cemetery on the edge of the cotton field, separated by a low tabby wall. Ober describes the cemetery:

> Midway between the mansion and the beach, in the southern corner of the orchard of olive trees, which overhang and surround it, is the graveyard of the family. It is the last object to which in this narrative I call attention, but to the visitor it is the most interesting, the fullest of memories of the past. By a winding and secluded path from the deserted garden, along the banks of the solitary marsh, beneath great water-oaks hung with funeral moss, one reaches this little cemetery, a few rods of ground walled in from the adjoining copsewood: A lonesome acre, thinly grown with grass and wandering vines . . . [95]

92. Hellman, 28.
93. Ober, 245.
94. Deutschle, 11.
95. Ober, 247.

The map of 1878 locates the cemetery just as Ober described it, overlooking the marsh along the south boundary of the field.

Vegetation

Dungeness Mansion Gardens. There are numerous references to the abundance of cultivated fruit, vegetables, and flowers grown at Dungeness. Much of this success was attributed to Catharine Greene Miller's youngest daughter, Louisa Greene Shaw, an amateur botanist who collected and identified specimens. Flowers were often mentioned in correspondence. In 1809, Catharine received a letter from her older daughter Cornelia saying that the garden at Dungeness was full of flowers and bulbs in bloom.[96] Oranges, and to a lesser degree olives, became an important export beginning in the 1820s. Dr. William Baldwin's letters to Henry Muhlenberg, a noted botanist from Pennsylvania, reference many native plants found at Dungeness.[97] In 1818, members of the Academy of Natural Sciences stopped at Dungeness and described the gardens as "a paradise with hedges formed of lemon, groves of Orange trees, roses and other flowers in full bloom, though it was January."[98]

Louisa Greene Shaw's cultivation of oranges and olives continued after her mother's death in 1814, and by 1825, Dungeness plantation had an orange grove with 2,000 orange trees. By this time, Phineas Nightingale had moved to Dungeness. In December 1827, he advertised the sale of two hundred thousand sweet oranges "now on the trees at Dungeness plantation." White's 1849 *Statistics of Georgia* reported that the freeze of 1835 destroyed the orange groves and that the mansion house was "going to ruins."[99]

In January 1862, Robert E. Lee, responsible for fortifying coastal areas against Federal attacks, was touring coastal defenses between Charleston and Fernandina and visited his father's grave on Cumberland Island. He remarked on the poor condition of the orange trees at Dungeness, which had languished for some years:

> The orange trees were small, and the orange grove which, in Mrs. Shaw's lifetime, during my tour of duty in Savannah in early life, was so productive, has been damaged by an insect that has proved fatal to the orange on the coast of Georgia and Florida.[100]

After their purchase of the property in 1879, the Davises hoped to revive the orange groves, and by 1881, the *Florida Mirror* reported that a small boatload of oranges from Dungeness arrived in Fernandina. In a letter to Thomas Carnegie, Davis described the orchards:

> There are several hundred orange trees which have been in bearing for a long time. They will not bear this year owing to the loss of their leaves by the freeze of 29 December. They will it is said, bear larger crops next year than ever before, because of the rest and new growth.
>
> There are about six hundred old olive trees which will bear this year. They only do so in alternating years. I propose to make oil from the olives . . . My gardener, a Frenchman, estimated the oil products at 3000 gallons. I am not able to form any estimate.
>
> I have planted this year fifteen thousand cuttings to form a nursery. The trees that are produced will be fit to sell when two years [old?]. They will bear two bushels each on the sixth year say 1887. Each year fresh cuttings can be put out. The demand for the trees is great. There is no supply, short of Europe.
>
> There are many quince, pear, peach, apricot & plum trees of good variety planted by myself, also some Japan plums.
>
> There are about thirty fig trees of fine quality and bearing large crops--A great many [tung?] trees--Some grape vines--banana plants etc. There are a great many ornamental shrubs, freesia & clematis, some large and valuable.[101]

96. Torres, 113.
97. Torres, 113.
98. Jessie Poesch, *Titian Ramsey Peale, 1799-1885, and His Journals of the Wilkes Expedition* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1961), 21.
99. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 128; George White, *Statistics of the State of Georgia: Including an Account of its Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical History* (Savannah: W. Thorne Williams, 1849), 139-40.
100. General Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee died of cancer on Cumberland Island in 1818; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 127-130; Robert W. Young, *Robert E. Lee and Fort Pulaski* (Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1970), 25; Lee was referring to brown or purple scale, an insect infestation that wiped out many orange plantations in Florida.
101. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 183.

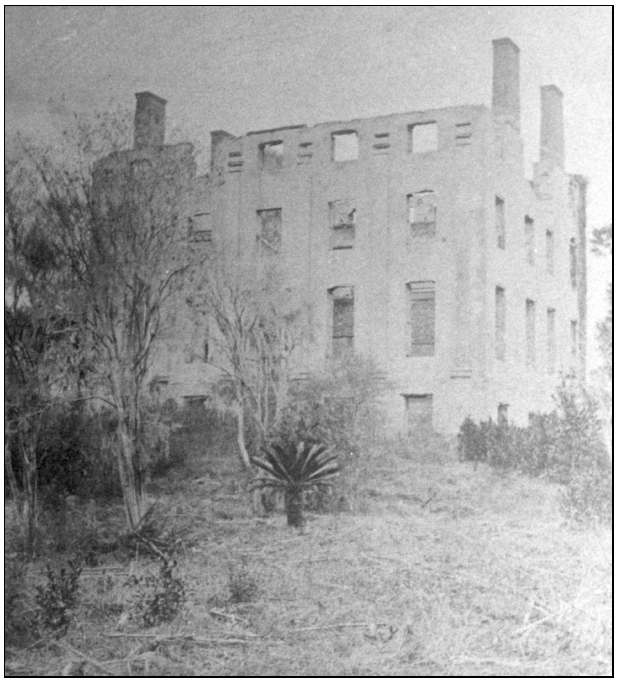


FIGURE 21. View of Dungeness landscape, c. 1880. *Coastal Georgia Historical Society*

Letters from occupying Union troops in the 1860s reveal that the Dungeness gardens were filled with lush and tropical vegetation. Union admiral Samuel Francis DuPont noted that "the garden was beautiful with flowers of every kind, and flowering shrubs of rare beauty, among them one or two mimosas . . ." In 1863, Lincoln's private secretary, John Hay, wrote that the "house was ruinous. The upper rooms being somewhat finished while the lower ones never were. The garden a magnificent one. Bamboo, Banana, Fig & Pomegranate with commoner vegetation. Century plant etc."[102] In 1865, Union officer Cornelius Longstreet wrote in his diary:

> The grounds were beautifully laid out and contained almost every variety of tree, shrub and flower. Some of the finest magnolias that I have seen in the South are here, with groves of olive trees, oranges and peaches in the lower part of the garden. I saw on either side of the walk a small cluster of tall reed-shaped bamboo, and a little further on was a little thicket of cane, such as are used for walking sticks, fishing rods, etc. Here are also some huge specimens of the century plant, and several fine date palm trees with their long lance-shaped leaves on either side of the immense long stem . . . The appearance of these grounds is intensely tropical. I have not seen anything like it before.[103]

An 1869 prospectus written to attract investors in building a hotel at Dungeness offered this description of the vegetation:

> Adjacent to the dwelling house is a garden of ten acres, containing a choice variety of flowers. There are five hundred bearing olive trees and a grove of more than two thousand sweet orange trees . . . Golden dates, guava plants, limes, lemons, citrons, peaches, figs and other fruits abound . . . The island is alive with deer, quail and other game . . . snipe, turkeys, ducks.[104]

The *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* article of 1878 offered a similar picture: "Exotic palms, gray olive-trees, magnolias and acacias and oleanders and china-trees, interweave their foliage in luxuriant and neglected growth, and blend the fragrance of their massy clusters of flowers with the flowers which still thrive in the neglected garden . . . "[105]

Ober's 1880 article mentions crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), clove trees (*Syzygium aromaticum*), and sago palms (*Cycas revoluta*) as being planted in the first terrace around the house.[106] He describes the second terrace as a hedge of "mock orange." In the antebellum South, "mock orange" or "wild orange" were common names for cherry laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*), a native plant valued for its foliage and often used for hedges[107] He also refers to a grove of orange trees on either side of a broad walk, with an area adjacent to the walk planted with flowers. Although he does not name individual flowers, he states that after General Greene's death, the garden "subsequently became famous for its tropical products and roses." He also mentions fig (*Ficus carica*), date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), sago palm, camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*), coffee (*Coffea* spp.), Portuguese laurel (*Prunus lusitanica)*, ailanthus (*Ail-*

102. Michael Burlingame and John R. Turner, eds., *Inside Lincoln's White House: the Complete Civil War Diary of John Hay* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1997), 49.
103. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 103.
104. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 165.
105. "The Sea Islands," Harper's New Monthly Magazine 57, no. 342 (1878): 849.
106. Ober, 245.
107. Cothran, 245.



FIGURE 22. Tabby House, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 23. Rear of the Tabby House, c. 1885. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

anthus altissima), crape myrtle, guava (*Psidium guajava*), lime (*Citrus* spp.), lemon (*Citrus limon*), citron (*Citrus medica*), and pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) as growing in the Lower Garden.[108]

Tabby House. Late nineteenth-century photographs show the Tabby House set in a grove of trees (Fig. 22). Bananas were planted around the front porch and on the east side of the house in an informal manner in what appears to be a service yard (Fig. 23). An avenue of olives, as described by Ober and depicted on the 1878 Molyneaux map, can be seen south of the Tabby House (Fig. 24).

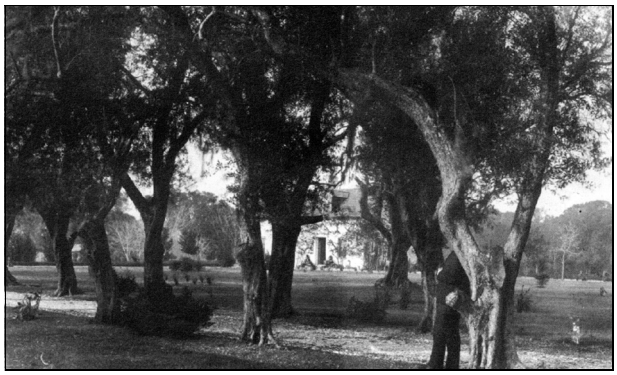


FIGURE 24. Venue of Olives, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Buildings and Structures

Dungeness Mansion. The mansion known as Dungeness is thought to have been completed around 1803. The 1802 map shows no structures in the vicinity of the site of the Dungeness Mansion. Two structures appear on an 1815 map, and three structures on an 1827 map. The 1843 map, which shows the layout of the gardens for the first time, indicates only one structure, possibly because this was a coastal navigation map. Subsequent maps show the mansion, a structure in the location of the Tabby House, and another structure located within the walled garden.

The earliest known detailed description of Dungeness is found in an 1878 article on the Sea Islands published in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* when the mansion was in ruins (Fig. 25). Frederick Albion Ober wrote a more complete description of Dungeness in an 1880 article for *Lippincott's Magazine*:

> Upon this base [shell mounds] raised above the general level of the island, its foundations were laid. It was four stories in height above the basement, and from the cellar-store to eaves was forty-five feet. There were four chimneys and sixteen fireplaces, and twenty rooms above the first floor. The walls at the base were six feet in thickness, and above the ground four feet. They were composed of the material known as "tabby," a mixture of shells, lime and broken stone or gravel with water; which mass, being pressed in a mould of boards becomes when dry as hard and durable as rock.[109]

Ober describes the house as being surrounded on three sides by live oak forest with Beach Creek on the fourth and southern side.

108. Ober, 244-45.
109. Ober, 244.

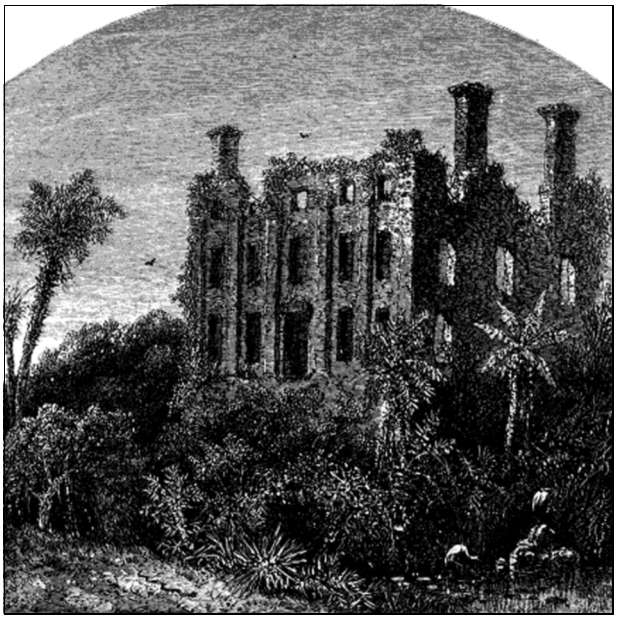


FIGURE 25. Dungeness as depicted in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.

Two contemporary accounts substantiate the Ober description. One was made in 1817 by Dr. William Baldwin, a naval physician and botanist, in which he described Dungeness as "an elegant house, 4 stories high [made of] . . . Tapia . . . or calcareous cement and beautifully situated on a rising ground. A fine garden adorns the front. The prospect is extensive and delightful."[110] In 1818, members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia stopped at Dungeness and observed:

> [They went] to visit Mr. and Mrs. Shaw at the celebrated Mansion built by Gen. Greene of Revolutionary fame—a perfect castle in dimensions—but most singular in effect being of concrete made of oyster shells put into a box of the intended thickness of the walls, with plaster poured in and let stand until hard. The house thus gradually made, forming a substantial dwelling.[111]

Tabby House. Documentary evidence for the Tabby House is very scant. It is not known exactly when the Tabby House was constructed or who lived there, but the one-and-one-half-story end-gabled structure dates from c. 1800, and as such is the oldest surviving building in the Dungeness Historic District. The foundation and main walls were made of tabby. The walls were then parged with lime plaster. The covered porch had a dropped roof with rough hewn porch supports.

The 1827 map shows two structures connected by a wall, one believed to be the mansion and one the Tabby House. Both the 1857 and the 1878 maps show the Tabby House and another structure enclosed by a wall and located west of the mansion. In his 1880 article, Frederick Ober described a high garden wall connecting what he called the "gardener's house" with the first Dungeness Mansion. An archeological investigation conducted in 1975 by John Ehrenhard of the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) identified foundation remnants of this wall between the Tabby House and the Carnegie Dungeness Mansion ruins.[112] The 1878 maps also record the location of the spring house as being in the Lower Garden.

Slave Quarters. An archeological investigation conducted by a team from SEAC during May 2004 found what appears to be the remains of the plantation-era slave quarters. The findings are consistent with the 1827 map, which shows ten buildings flanking the Main Road. Testing was also undertaken in the vicinity of the Duck Pond to identify the remains of early nineteenth-century structures related to the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation. Testing to the south of the Duck Pond indicated that most of the remains associated with these structures may have been obliterated by the later construction and demolition of the Cottage. Testing to the north of the pond did not reveal substantial evidence of structures either, although this area is heavily wooded and overgrown with thickets of bamboo, which hindered systematic testing. Therefore, remains of these structures may yet exist.[113]

Circulation

During the plantation period, historic maps indicate the existence of four roads: the Main Road, a road from the Main Road to Dungeness Dock, a road running along the northern edge of the cotton fields, and a road to the beach. The 1802 map shows an interesting network of roads, some of which ran north and south, and others that crossed the island

110. Darlington, 230-31.
111. Poesch, 21.
112. Ehrenhard, 72.
113. Hellman, 23-30.

at different points. The roads that ran north and south are referred to as Bluff Road, New Road to Plum Orchard, Road to Suttles [*sic*], path to high point, or simply as "road" and "path." Those that crossed the island are referred to as Avenue to Beach or Path to Beach. Additionally, paths connecting the main roads to residences are shown. The 1827 map, which only shows a portion of the southern part of the island, documents the Main Road and the road from the Dungeness Dock. The 1878 Molyneaux map shows the Main Road (called Public Road), the road from Dungeness Dock, and the road to the beach. Also documented on the 1878 map detail of the area surrounding the house is the avenue of olives connecting the orange groves on either side of the mansion.

What is known today as the Main Road, running north and south on the island, is not shown as one continuous road on the 1802 map, but rather a series of roads. The earliest known map showing one road connecting the north and south ends of the island was drawn around 1860. It shows a single main road running from Dungeness to a point just beyond Plum Orchard. An 1870 map, which follows the topographical features of the island, is a more accurate depiction of the road.[114] The 1878 Molyneaux map shows the road in its present alignment.

During the plantation era, much of the Main Road was probably quite primitive. Ober observed in 1880 that only three miles remained cleared, although at one time the road had been cleared for eighteen miles all the way to High Point.[115] An 1885 *Florida Mirror* article also stated that the road's length was three miles.[116]

Views and Vistas

Scenic views were an important component of nineteenth-century landscape aesthetics. In 1818, members of the Academy of Natural Sciences reported that from the top of the house they had a view to Amelia Island, the sea and the mainland at the same time. Also, in 1863, John Hay reported that the "view from the top of the house was beautiful in the extreme. The most superb estate I ever saw. I was lost in wonder at the luxuriance of nature."[117]

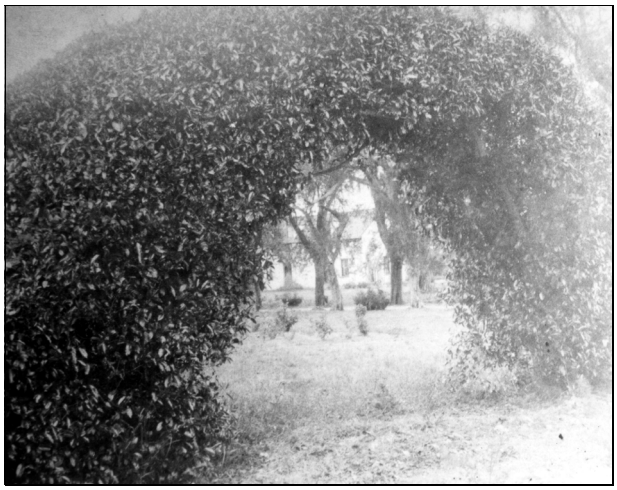


FIGURE 26. View through arch in hedge to the avenue of olives and the Tabby House, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

A formal, rectilinear plan controlled views and vistas to and from the gardens. Ober remarked on the vista of live oaks down the Main Road and the view over the marsh from the second story walls.[118] Late nineteenth-century photographs taken by the Carnegies show that arches in the hedges were already in place, framing views down to the Lower Garden and marsh. On a cross axis, an arch enclosed a view to the avenue of olives and the Tabby House (Fig. 26).

Topography

Dungeness Mansion was sited on high ground overlooking the marsh, where cooling breezes could be enjoyed in the summer. It had an advantageous southern orientation and enjoyed a secure, protected location on Beach Creek. Ober reported that the Dungeness Mansion was built on the site of an Indian shell midden surrounded on three sides by live oak forest with Beach Creek on the fourth side.

Prior to the construction of the Cumberland jetty, begun in 1881 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the south Cumberland coastline maintained a fairly stable configuration but had retreated approxi-

114. Torres, 254.
115. Ober, 246.
116. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 187.
117. Bullard, *Cumberland Island,* 103; Burlingame, 50.
118. Ober, 246.

mately 312 feet north between 1857 and 1869, an average of 26 feet per year.[119]

Land Use

The plantation era on Cumberland Island was initially financed through the cutting of live oak timber, which brought General Nathanael Greene to the island in 1783. Catharine Greene Miller and her husband Phineas moved to the island in 1799, where they hoped to cut and sell the live oak timber growing on their land. Sea Island cotton soon replaced "live oaking" as the primary cash crop on Cumberland Island.

Dungeness was a largely self-supporting economic unit based on plantation agriculture. The residence and formal gardens were connected to a large production area where fruits and vegetables were grown, both for the plantation and for sale. The fields produced Sea Island cotton, the mainstay of the plantation economy. Slave quarters housed the large labor force on which the economy was based. Livestock grazed on the open range and wild game was abundant.

Natural Systems and Features

Woodland . There is little documentation regarding the historic condition of the woodland at Dungeness. Maps of the antebellum period show areas of woodland north of the mansion and the cleared cotton fields. Ober described "the live-oak forest" as covering "several thousand acres . . . filled with scrub palmetto, impenetrable almost, and so difficult to pierce that the deer with which the forest swarms choose the old paths and roadways in their walks from sleeping to feeding-grounds."[120]

In the nineteenth century, Cumberland Island's various habitats supported an abundance of wildlife. William Bartram described "excellent haunts for deer, bear, and other game."[121] Ober reported that there were thousands of deer, vast numbers of ducks, and that bear were plentiful.[122]

Beach Creek . A tidal creek that flows just south of Dungeness and winds through the marshes on the southwestern part of the island, Beach Creek was identified on early maps as Linchus Creek. It is labeled on the 1878 map detail of the house and grounds. Ober referred to it as the "broad creek which wound through the marsh for miles, seeking the Sound at a point opposite the Florida shore."[123]

Marsh. During the plantation era, marsh sediment or muck was used as fertilizer for cotton fields. Marsh land was also drained so that more Sea Island cotton could be grown. Ober described the marsh as "not barren of attentions" with fiddler crabs, alligators, egrets, herons, and marsh hens observed.[124]

Landscape Characteristics of the Carnegie Era

Spatial Organization

A comparison of the 1843 and 1878 maps shows that the Dungeness estate purchased by the Carnegies was little changed from the Dungeness plantation owned by Phineas Nightingale. Field patterns remain basically the same, and the orange grove is still intact on either side of the formal garden, which is not shown in detail on the later map. An avenue of olives cuts across the garden, joining the two orange groves. A larger olive orchard is located east of the formal garden area.

An 1887 sketch of the Upper Garden drawn by estate manager Beugnet when an artesian well was dug shows essentially the same layout but locates several landscape features for the first time. It shows the orange groves' location as 200 feet on either side of the center point of the lawn. The location of the Upper Garden fountain is shown as 260 feet from the pipeline of the house and the vegetable garden 350 feet from the center of the lawn (Fig. 27).

Entrance, Entry Court, Verandas, Terraces. Little photographic evidence survives of the layout of the entrance to the 1884 Dungeness Mansion. The 1887 sketch, however, shows the alignment of the

119. Ehrenhard, 95.
120. Ober, 246.
121. Bartram, 74.
122. Ober, 246.
123. Ober, 244.
124. Ober, 247.

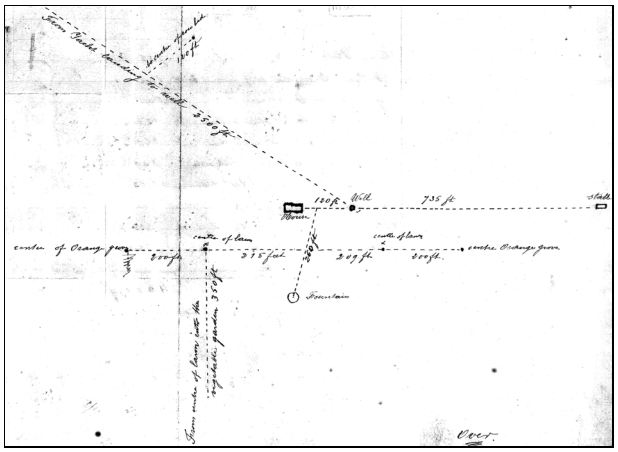


FIGURE 27. 1887 Sketch of the Upper Garden. *Carnegie Family Papers, Georgia Archives*

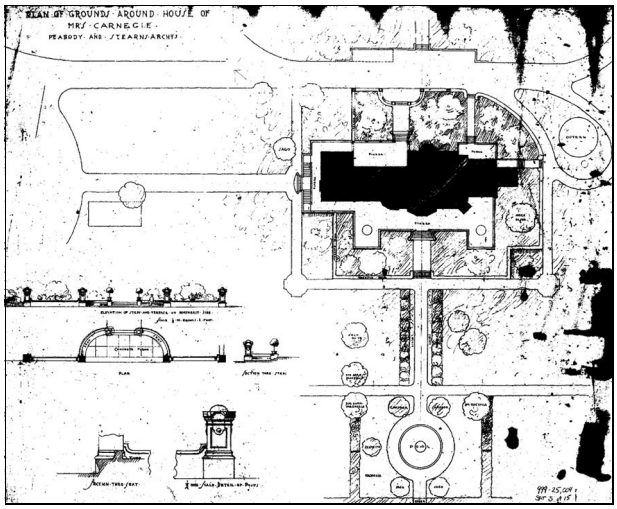


FIGURE 28. Peabody and Stearns site plan, 1896. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

entrance drive. A landscape feature that does not show up on any other maps is a rose bed adjacent to the drive.

In 1896, Lucy Carnegie retained the prominent Boston architectural firm Peabody and Stearns to redesign the mansion and its surrounding gardens (Fig. 28).[125] Part of this design was a double entrance feature linked by curbs flanking the entrance drive (Fig. 29), lined with a double allée of cabbage palms (*Sabal palmetto*). These elaborate elements were added during the final additions to the mansion in 1897.[126] In the center of the circular entry court was a raised oval bed.

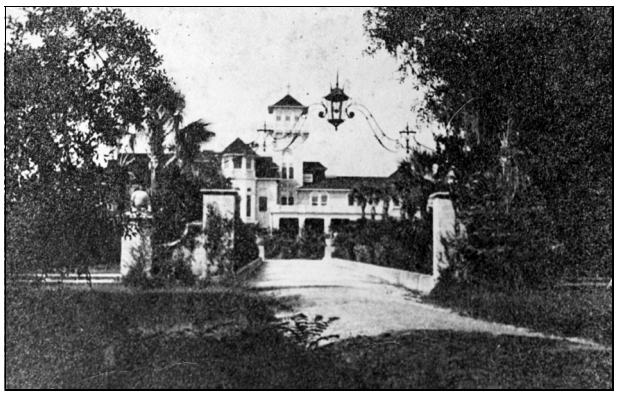


FIGURE 29. Dungeness entrance, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

At the south side of the entry court was a curved concrete entrance platform, flanked by concrete curved walls, benches, and concrete piers topped with spheres. Concrete steps led up to a grassed terrace level, flanked by a concrete retaining wall. A concrete walk bisected the front terrace and extended to a second flight of concrete steps with curved cheek walls, which led up to a veranda. The veranda ran around the northwest end of the mansion and down most of the southwest face.[127]

The northeast quadrant of the mansion complex containing the kitchen-service wing was enclosed by a concrete wall with regularly spaced piers topped by concrete spheres, similar to the walls built with the 1896 addition (Fig. 30). This wall had openings at the northeast and southwest ends, which contained wrought iron gates. These openings served the driveway passing under the southeast addition. In the northeast corner of this area was a cistern. The Peabody and Stearns site plan for the 1896 addition shows a loop service drive surrounding the cistern, but not a large enclosed service area such as was finally added with the second addition in 1897.[128]

According to correspondence between Peabody and Stearns and William Page, the alignment of the approach to the mansion was modified in 1897 when the kitchen-service wing was enclosed.

125. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 203-204.
126. Peabody and Stearns to William E. Page, January 1897, Box 11, Folder 3-002, Carnegie Estate Records, Georgia Archives; David G. Henderson, *Historic Structure Report: Mansion Ruins, Dungeness Historic District, Cumberland Island National Seashore, Camden County, Georgia* (Denver: National Park Service Denver Service Center, 1976), 11.
127. Henderson, 11.
128. Henderson, 13 and 39.



FIGURE 30. Dungeness northeast elevation, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 31. Dungeness, c. 1898. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Although this change was initiated by Page, Peabody and Stearns concurred with the suggestion: "As you know, Mr. Peabody has always been anxious to have either a yard wall or some projecting ell or some construction where you are now going to have the wall for the yard . . . We never rose, however, to the idea of changing the avenue, because we did not suppose you would be willing to do it, but we think the approach to the house will be vastly better in this way."[129] The architects suggested a modification to the angle of the carriage turn around the oval when they submitted drawings for the entrance wall and steps. "As we wrote you before, the very large oval turn that you suggest near the front entrance, seemed to us too round-about for an approach and the angle into the oval seemed to us too square. We think the circle which we suggest is better. In making this smaller circle we found it difficult to continue the steps straight from the walk on either side of the avenue down into the circular turn . . . The device, therefore, occurred to us of turning the steps at each end of these walks."

They also wondered about the possible loss of trees: "Mr. Peabody remembers that there was a beautiful vista of dark trees that grew very much in the place where your new avenue is going. For curiosity we should like to know what happens to them. Will that row of trees be destroyed or do they come where the new avenue runs? Except for the possible destruction of such trees the scheme as now laid out seems to us very splendid and we are very glad indeed that you think of thus turning the avenue."[130]

On the garden facade of the mansion, the southwest veranda, flanked at each end by projecting sections, overlooked a large grassed terrace (Fig. 31). Seven monumental concrete steps with curved cheek walls began a sight line that led down to a 16-foot-wide concrete walk at the grass terrace level and then to steps down to grade at the retaining wall. These terraces and retaining walls of the Upper Garden were added during the mansion's first enlargement in 1896. The area within the outer walls extended at its greatest to 250 feet by 150 feet.[131]

Dungeness Mansion Gardens. The Dungeness Mansion gardens retained the rectilinear, symmetrical arrangements and strong axes from the plantation-era gardens. These gardens appear to have evolved over time, with no one specific person responsible for the design. Contemporary newspaper articles indicate that the Carnegies initially maintained the gardens from the plantation era without major changes. A newspaper or magazine article thought to date from the 1890s described the gardens:

> Shaded avenues rise gracefully from the water's edge, leading in sweeping curves to the castle (Dungeness). The roads are of shells, wrought to fantastic designs, knit into a hardened compound mass of mortar, but never losing their outlines, which are artfully preserved in all their distinctness throughout . . . Through the woods paths have been cut, leveled and smoothed so that the surface is hard and unyielding, being mistletoe vines. These creeping plants have been trained so that they hang down and twine in all directions. They

129. Peabody and Stearns to William E. Page, January 7, 1897, Box 11, Folder 3-002, Carnegie Estate Records, Georgia Archives.
130. Peabody and Stearns to William E. Page, January 16, 1897, Box 11, Folder 3-002, Carnegie Estate Records, Georgia Archives.
131. Henderson, 12.

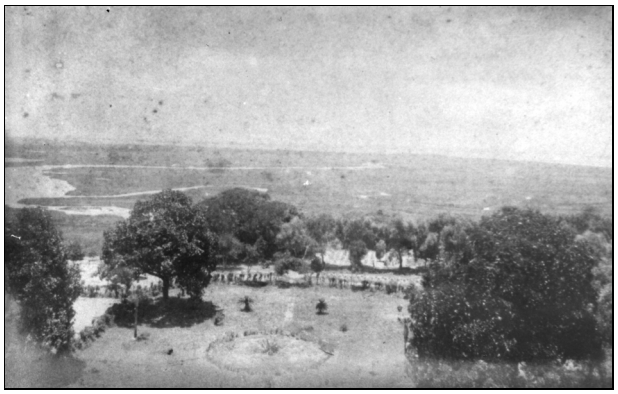


FIGURE 32. View of Upper Garden showing circular feature, c. 1881. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

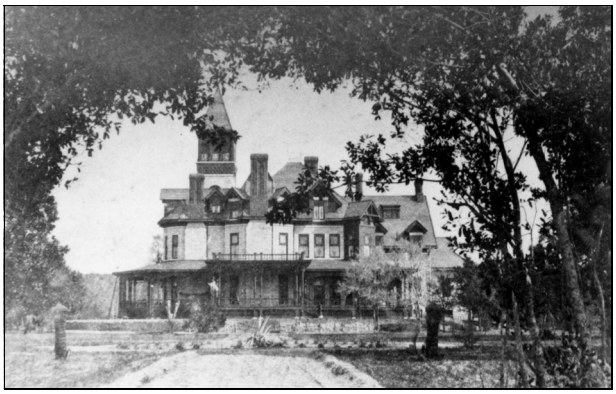


FIGURE 33. Circular feature and path, c. 1885. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

> interlace in a dense, luxuriant growth, making a trellis-work over the winding walks, and keeping everything fresh and cool even under the scorching rays of the tropical sun.
>
> From the beach, where the waters of the bay wash gently over the sand and shells, there are smooth, velvety terraces of turf rising one above the other to the very walls of the castle. The deep green of the grass is relieved by the brilliant hues of the choicest plants, native and foreign. These terraces were the work of the former owner, but Mrs. Carnegie has them carefully tended, and they show evidences of unremitting attention in every blade of grass and every delicate blossom.[132]

The 1896 Peabody and Stearns site plan articulated the basic layout of the retaining walls, terraces, paths, and steps of the Upper Garden but did not include the Garden Retaining Wall or any of the features in the Lower Garden (Fig. 28). Also missing from the site plan were the Pergola and the Rose Garden. Correspondence from Peabody and Stearns indicates that the Pergola was designed and built in 1898.[133]

Upper Garden. Early photographs taken before the Peabody and Stearns improvements confirm that the Carnegies used the spatial organization that was already in place from the plantation era to develop twentieth-century gardens that reflected a country place-era aesthetic.[134] The circular feature that became the Fountain Garden was the centerpiece of the Upper Garden, centered on the southwest terrace and enclosed by hedges. This circular feature may be the semicircular terrace referred to by Ober and represented as an oval on the 1843 and 1857 maps (Fig. 32).



FIGURE 34. Upper Garden borders, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

An interesting evolution of garden spaces is revealed in historic photographs of the Upper Garden. Early photographs show the outline of the circular feature and a path down through the Upper Garden. This major northeast to southwest axis terminated in an arch in the hedge that surrounded the Upper Garden terrace (Fig. 33). Later photographs show a more formalized garden space, with edging bordering an oyster shell path. Borders flanked the path as it approached the circular feature from the south porch and veranda (Fig. 34).

The fountain feature appears to be in place by 1896, as it is located on the Peabody and Stearns site plan and shows up in photographs taken before the 1896

132. Torres, 278.
133. Peabody and Stearns/Archts, "Plan of Grounds Around House of Mrs. Carnegie," CUIS Archives.
134. A rather grand style first advocated by architect Charles Platt in 1894 in which axes, terraces, and cross axes connected one garden room with another, resulting in a strong inter-relationship of house and grounds.



FIGURE 35. Two-tier masonry fountain, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

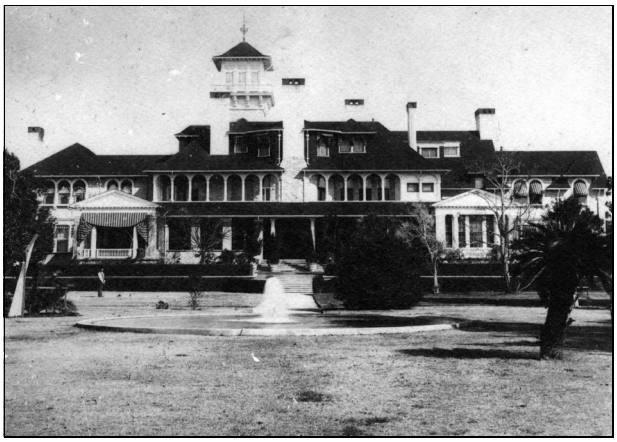


FIGURE 36. Small wrought iron fountain, c. 1901. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

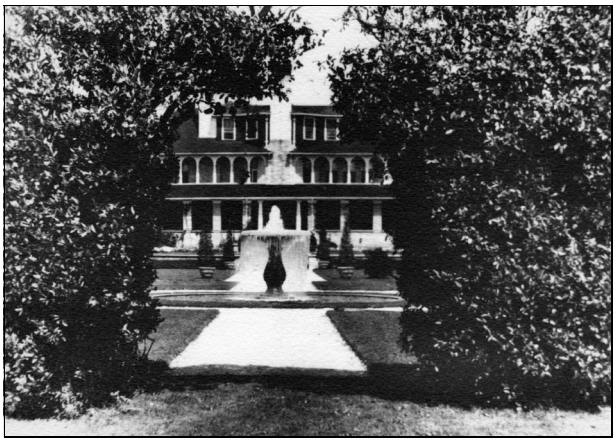


FIGURE 37. Concrete birdbath fountain, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

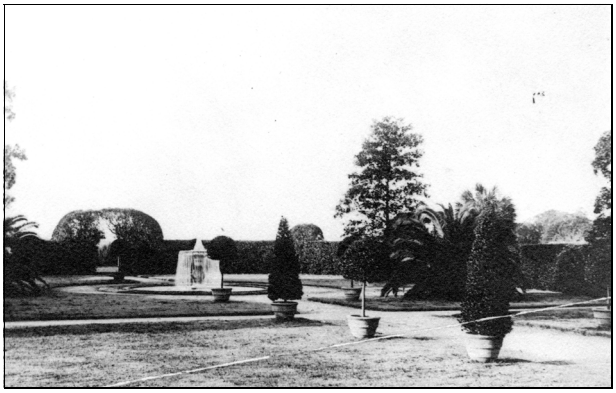


FIGURE 38. Topiary forms in Upper Garden, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

mansion addition as a two-tier masonry fountain (Fig. 35). At the time of Flossie Carnegie's wedding in 1901, the fountain had changed to a small wrought iron form, and the path did not extend southwest of the fountain (Fig. 36). The fountain was changed again to a large concrete "birdbath" form, probably at the time of the construction of the Lower Garden Retaining Wall and steps down to the Lower Garden. Benches of similar material were placed on either side of the fountain, and the southwest portion of the path was restored. The path once again terminated at an opening in the hedge (Fig. 37). Through this arch was a look-out point protected by an iron rail, overlooking the Lower Garden and the distant marsh.

Large terra cotta-potted plants clipped in topiary forms were placed along the path centered on the southwest terrace (Fig. 38). Four bay tree (*Laurus nobilis*) standards were ordered in 1904.[135] Other plantings were in a more random arrangement, some probably inherited from the plantation-era garden. Much of the area around the mansion was manicured lawn. Polly Carnegie described it as "15 to 26 acres . . . [of] beautifully mowed lawn, like an English garden."[136] Benches were interspersed on the lawn, and a section was used for playing croquet (Fig. 39).

Recreation Building. The Recreation Building, an elaborate Shingle style structure built in 1896, was sited at the southeast terminus of the major northwest to southeast path through the Upper Garden (Fig. 40). Tennis courts were located west and south of the Recreation Building (Fig. 41). A garage or shed was located northeast of the house.

135. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 75, Folder 12-3-001, Georgia Archives.
136. Lauren L. Zeichner, *The Historic Landscape of Dungeness, Cumberland Island National Seashore* (Athens: University of Georgia Institute of Ecology, 1987), 26.

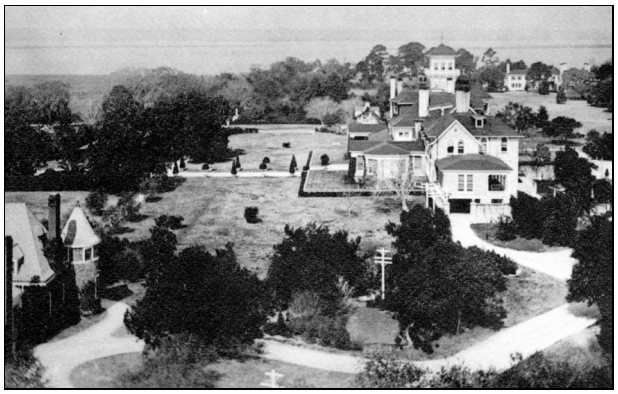


FIGURE 39. Bird's-eye view of Upper Garden, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 42. Formal hedges surrounding the Tabby House, with the Pergola and Rose Garden to the left, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 40. Recreation Building, seen from Dungeness, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

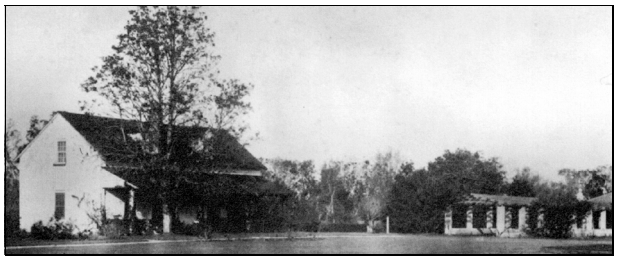


FIGURE 43. Tabby House and Pergola, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 41. Tennis courts, c. 1896. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 44. Ivy-covered Pergola, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

The Tabby House, Pergola, and Rose Garden. The landscape of the Tabby House was formalized with paths and hedges during the Carnegie era (Fig. 42). A cross axis, centered on the northwest veranda, connected the mansion, the Tabby House, and the Pergola (Fig. 43). The Tabby House became a unifying element in this scheme.

The Pergola, covered in ivy with flowering shrubs along its sides, sat directly northwest of the Tabby House (Fig. 44). It was constructed in 1898 and provided a cool walkway between the mansion and the Rose Garden (Fig. 45)

The Rose Garden was another discrete garden room laid out in the northwest quadrant of the Upper Garden. Enclosed by a clipped hedge, a showy mixed border flanked a walk that connected

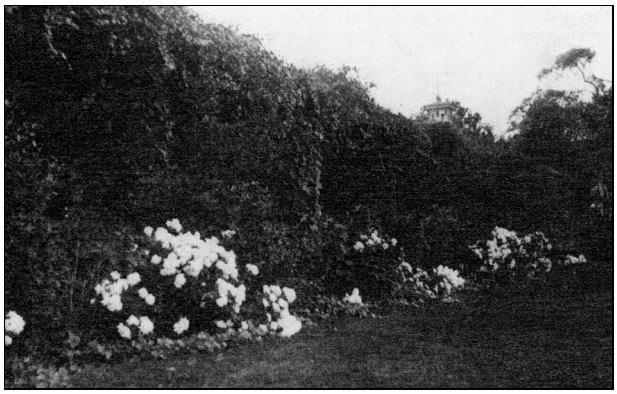


FIGURE 45. Roses in bloom along the length of the Pergola, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

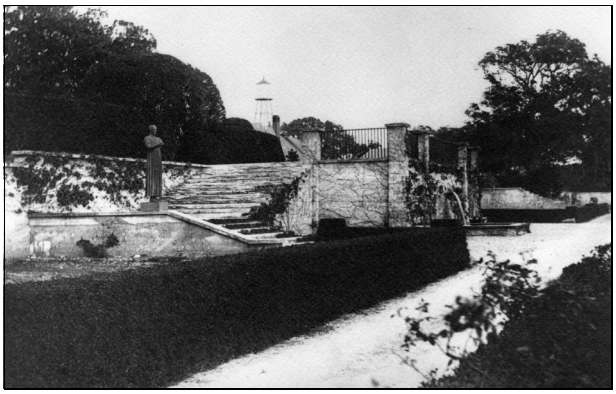


FIGURE 47. Lower Garden stairway and wall. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

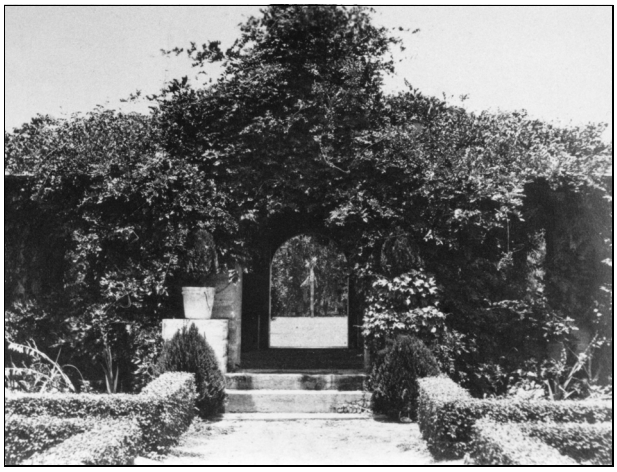


FIGURE 46. Hedges and herbaceous material in the Rose Garden, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

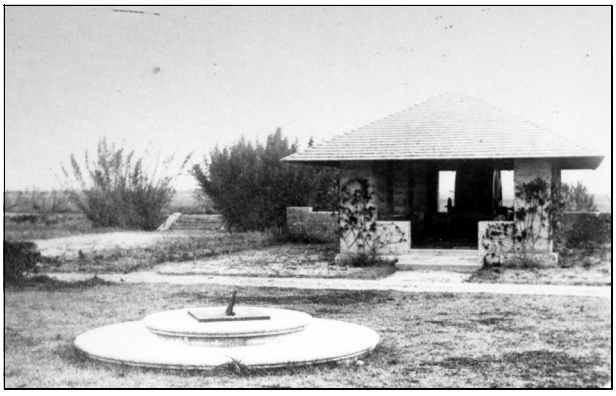


FIGURE 48. Sundial, waterwheel, and levée. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

a central seating area of the Pergola with the major northwest to southeast axis through the Upper Garden (Fig. 46).

Lower Garden. The Carnegies constructed an elaborate retaining wall to divide the Upper and Lower Gardens, which followed the lines of an existing hedge shown in family photographs. It is not known if this is the same hedge that Ober refers to as dividing the upper and lower terraces. A stairway reminiscent of country place-era gardens led to a look-out point above. A statue was placed on the stairway landing, and directly below the look-out point was a wall fountain and two benches. All of these garden features were centered on the southwest terrace. Clipped hedges flanked the retaining wall (Fig. 47).

In the central area of the Lower Garden, a lawn bordered by a low shrub hedge enclosed a large sundial, often featured in estate style gardens of the day. Alice Morse Earle's *Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday*, written in 1902, discussed the use of sundials to emphasize spatial organization.[137] At the southwest edge of the garden, a waterwheel and pool, mentioned by Page following the 1898 hurricane, terminated the sight line from the southwest terrace. The Carnegies built a levée at the edge of the marsh to square off the Lower Garden area. They planted tamarisk to ameliorate erosion of the marsh side. There were two stairways leading to the top of the levée, indicating it was probably used as a promenade over-looking the marsh (Fig. 48).

On either side of the central lawn area, the Carnegies planted an extensive vegetable garden, which included cut flowers and fruit trees (Fig. 49). Also located in this area were a shed, a large shade

137. An undated Field Book contains notations about latitude and longitude time corrections for the sundial, Box 98, Folder 5-1-030, Carnegie Estate Records, Georgia Archives.



FIGURE 49. Overview of Lower Garden, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 50. Springhouse, c. 1890s. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 51. Bird's-eye view, showing greenhouse complex in Lower Garden, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 52. The Cottage, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

structure or trellis, and a spring house built into the retaining wall (Fig. 50).[138] A decorative picket fence enclosed the vegetable garden.

There was a network of rectilinear paths within the Lower Garden, but the complete layout is unknown. Two major southeast to northwest paths traversed the Lower Garden, with a major southwest to northeast path leading up to the Tabby House. Photographic evidence is inconclusive, and site information was lost when the area was bulldozed in 1974 during a clearing operation.[139]

To the west of the Lower Garden, a greenhouse, plant nursery, and gardeners' quarters were in place by 1898 (Fig. 51). A row of trees and a hedge screened these structures from the Lower Garden.

The Cottage. In 1899, Lucy Coleman Carnegie built a large, two-story dwelling with neoclassical detailing for her son Thomas Morris Carnegie, Jr. (Fig. 52). The house was visible from Dungeness and was in walking distance by a curvilinear path heading west from the Pergola. Morris was an avid gardener and a greenhouse was one of many additions to the Cottage. He is said to have ridden the island on horseback, throwing out seeds and planting bulbs.

There is scant photographic evidence of the Cottage gardens, but traces of the garden layout still survive. According to the 1983 report by Lauren Zeichner, these gardens were located behind the house and were divided into two rectangular rooms (Fig. 53). The decorative, more formal gardens were located west of the greenhouse addition and were bounded by woodland on two sides. A row of date palms separated this garden from a service yard, where a laundry and shed were located. A fence surrounded the Cottage gardens on three sides.[140]

138. Zeichner, 29, 52.
139. *General Management Plan Cumberland Island National Seashore* (Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, 1984), 27.
140. Zeichner, 30-31.



FIGURE 53. The Cottage, looking towards formal garden area, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 54. The Duck Pond, with the Cottage in the background, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

To the northeast of the Cottage, the Duck Pond was a counterpoint to the prevailing rectilinear garden design at Dungeness (Fig. 54). The Duck Pond was in place by 1898, and existing live oaks helped determine the final naturalistic design of the pond, built in an area that was fed by an artesian well. Tall cabbage palms and a pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) were planted along its undulating edge, along with lush perennials like ginger lily (*Hedechium coronarium*). A path bordered the pond's edge. Within the pond itself, there were planters filled with bamboo (*Bambusa* spp.) and water lilies (*Nymphaea odorata*).[141]

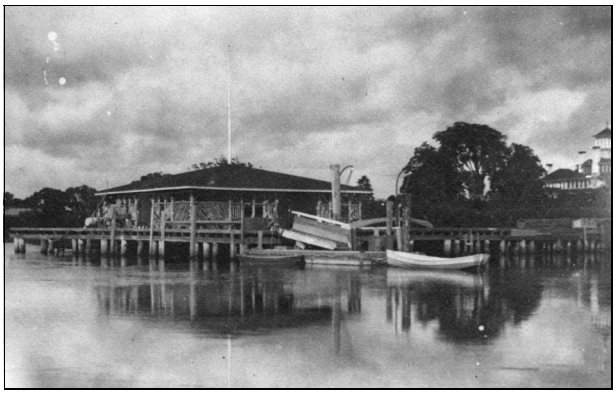


FIGURE 55. The Beach Creek Dock and Boathouse, with Dungeness in the background, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Beach Creek Dock. Beach Creek Dock occupied the southeast corner of the Lower Garden, adjacent to the Grange (Fig. 55).

Garden Point. Garden Point was used as a trash dump during the Carnegie period. Ehrenhard found "late 19th century tableware, beverage bottles, and personal hygiene items."[142] The southern edge of Garden Point adjacent to the marsh is also an archeological site, which has been extensively mined for 200 years.

The Grange. The Grange was the residence of estate manager William Page and was located southeast of the Recreation Building. The entrance to the Grange was along the spur road that led to Beach Creek Dock.[143]

Service Area. The servants' quarters and all essential service buildings needed to run a large estate were sited to the east of the mansion in an area that had been cotton fields and orchard in the plantation era. The service buildings and quarters were clustered around a number of large live oaks, some of which probably dated from the plantation period (Figs. 56 and 57).

Beach Field. Beach Field, a section of the original plantation cotton field, was primarily used as a dairy pasture during the Carnegie era (Fig. 58). The field was fenced, with a smaller rectangular

141. William Page mentions the Duck Pond in a letter to Lucy Carnegie following the 1898 hurricane, and it is also located on the 1898 map. Meador, E. A., "Map of Dungeness and Stafford Place," January 1898, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta; Rockefeller, 282; Zeichner, 31.
142. John E. Ehrenhard, *Archeological Mitigation of NPS 9 Cam 5 and 9 Cam 6* (Tallahassee, Fl.: Southeast Archeological Center, 1981), 71.
143. After Page's death, Florence Carnegie Perkins moved into the Grange, which is presently a Reserved Estate.

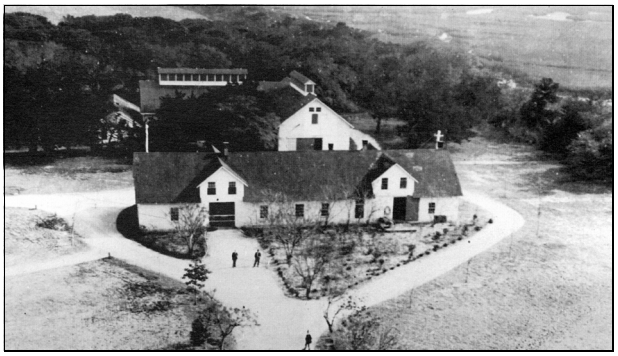


FIGURE 56. Bird's-eye view of service area, c. 1895. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 57. Bird's-eye view of service area, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

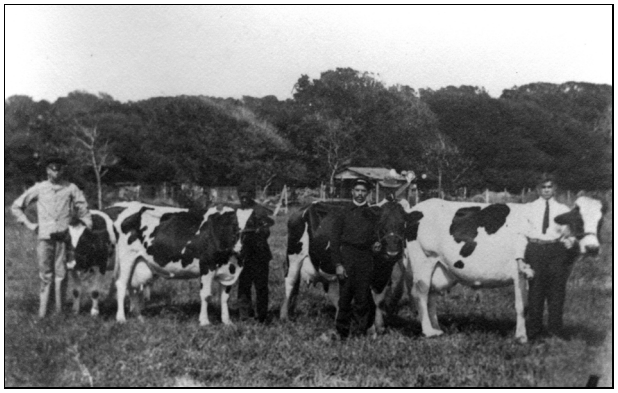


FIGURE 58. Cows and estate workers in Beach Field. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

enclosure within the outer fence. William Pages's 1906 notebook refers to an Ellwood fence, so it seems likely that the fencing used here was barbed wire.[144] At the north end of the field, a road, which was used during the plantation period, led to Coleman Avenue and Dungeness Dock.

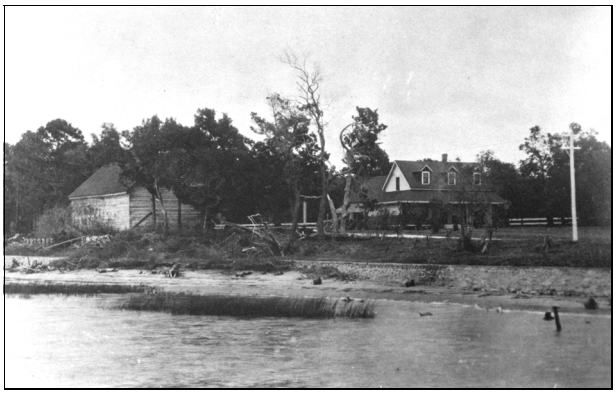


FIGURE 59. The Captain's House, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

At the southernmost corner of Beach Field, a path led to the beach. It was probably used by the estate employees, since the Carnegies used Nightingale Trail to access the beach.[145] A double row of cabbage palms on the northern side of this path marked the access point through the dunes.

Dungeness Dock and Vicinity. The Dungeness Dock was the main embarkation point for the island. Along with the boathouse, the Carnegies built an icehouse, a residence for boat captain George W. Yates, two large cisterns, and a seawall to protect the western shore of the island. There were some plantings and a fence around the Captain's House and a frame garage or shed was located near the seawall, but no other documentation has been found (Figure 59). A marine rail was constructed southwest of the dock to facilitate the unloading of supplies.

Two of the main roads of the Dungeness estate came together at the dock, Coleman Avenue and Palm Avenue. Northeast of Coleman Avenue, the Captain's House field was eventually planted as a tung orchard. During the Carnegie period, River Road ran from Greyfield to the Dungeness Dock. North of the dock, Nightingale Avenue and Nightingale Trail provided access to the beach.

A significant hurricane struck the Georgia coast near Cumberland Island on October 2, 1898. William Page wrote Lucy Carnegie following the hurricane, describing the damage to the estate. The letter provides valuable documentation for several

144. I. L. Ellwood of Decatur, Illinois was one of the leading manufacturers of barbed wire fencing in the country.
145. Zeichner, 32.



FIGURE 60. Carnegie Cemetery. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 61. Greene-Miller Cemetery addition. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

landscape features, such as the Waterwheel, Greenhouse, and Duck Pond:

> The wind in a few minutes became so strong that you could not stand against it. The water rose above the wharf and in half an hour was a foot and a half deep on the floor of the captain's house. Across the road by the lily pond it was about the same depth. In the garden it reached the benches in the greenhouse and the top of the fence around the water wheel . . . Everywhere this mass of water was driven in waves and seas as the depth permitted by a wind that was twisting off sound live oak limbs a foot in diameter . . . The top of the big wharf was torn from its fastenings and driven against the boat house. The launch had already drifted from the ways and was lying South of the boat house. Wharf and boat house together were swept against and by the launch, and lodged among all the trees all the way from the shell pile to the garden point . . . We expected every moment that the yacht would come ashore. At this point the Captain's house slid from its foundation and settled easily to the ground a few feet back of its place . . .
>
> I had just climbed into the saddle and was agreeing with some of the men that we were in great luck with the yacht when I saw to the S.W. a wall of rain coming and waves and froth in front of it. I called out that those ashore could do nothing more for the boat and to come to the house quick. I rode straight through orange trees and the oaks in the hollow. The storm struck as I came into the open. The air was full of leaves and small branches and the snapping and crashing of broken trees. I remember chiefly the way the big palmetto tree was bowed over. But it stood . . .
>
> In the garden the fall planting is destroyed, and many permanent plants must be injured or ruined. The gardener worked all night after the tide went down repotting palms in fresh earth and washing out salted tubs. When the S. W. wind came the tide had fallen so that the garden was not much washed or gullied.
>
> All the damage about the house outside was done by the S. W. wind. The vines on the south side were stripped from house and swimming pool, the magnolias were lacerated out of recognition, the hedges and isolated shrubs and plants were scorched as by fire . . .
>
> I have mentioned all the definite loss you sustained at this end of the island and probably have exaggerated in a way the damage to trees and other growths, so that you must feel that you know the worst and not be apprehensive of fuller knowledge.[146]

Cemeteries. Lucy Carnegie chose a site northwest of the intersection of Coleman Avenue and the Main Road for the Carnegie Cemetery (Fig. 60). Beginning in 1903, Peabody and Stearns began preparing sketches and blueprints for a mausoleum for the cemetery, but in December 1903, William Page wrote to them saying that Lucy Carnegie had decided that the mausoleum would be too expensive to build, and later in 1904, the mausoleum was postponed indefinitely.[147] Coleman Carnegie was buried in the cemetery in 1911. In June 1912, J. L. Mott Iron Works of New York City, which had fabricated much of the previous ornamental iron work at Dungeness, wrote William Page that a bronze cemetery gate was being designed at Lucy Carnegie's request. By 1913, the

146. Rockefeller, 282.
147. William E. Page to Peabody and Stearns, February 26, 1903-May 9, 1904. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 11, Folder 3-004, Georgia Archives.

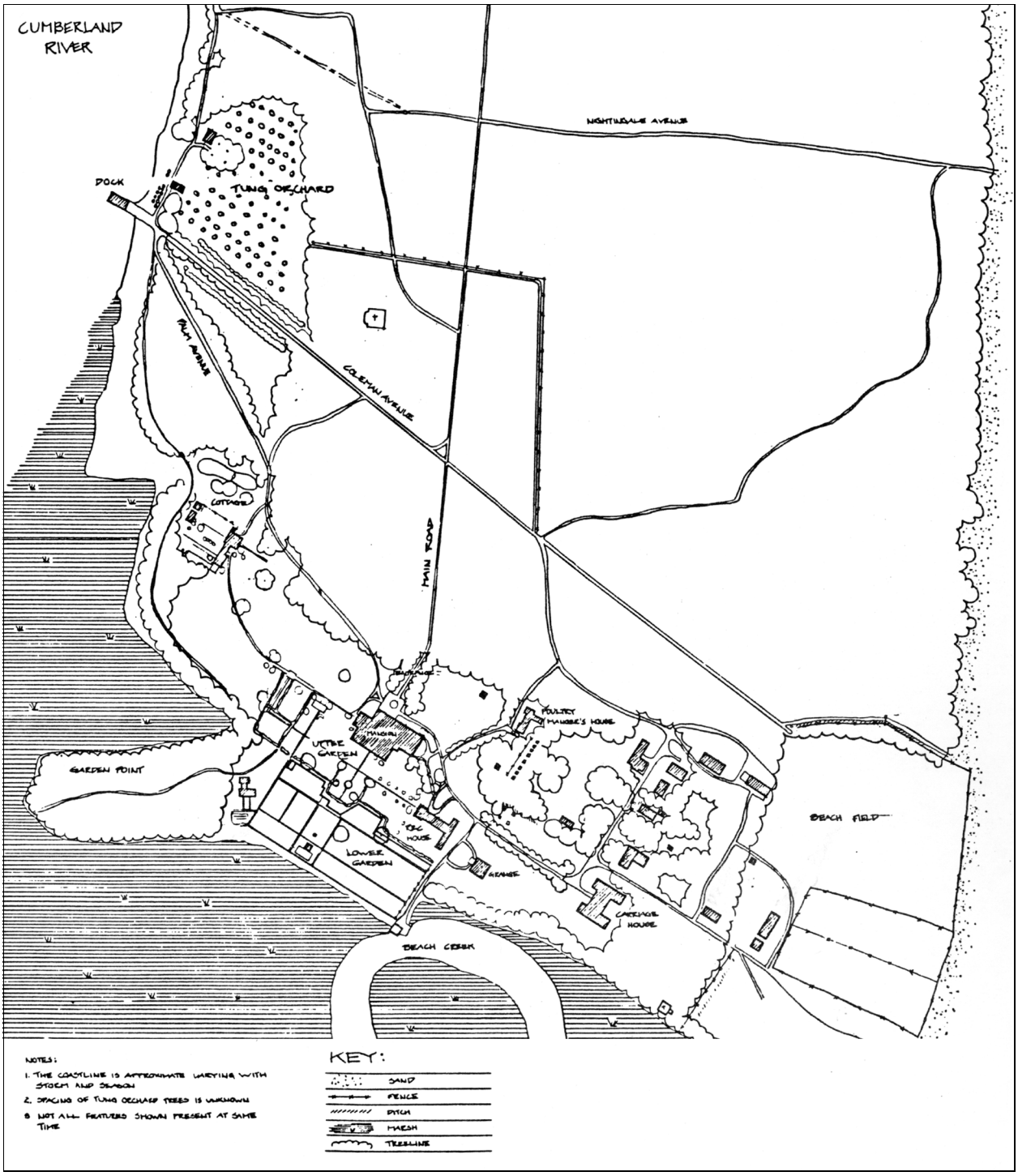


FIGURE 62. Overview of the Dungeness estate during the Carnegie era. *Map drawn by Lauren Zeichner*

cemetery walls and gates had been installed.[148] Lucy was buried there in 1916. In 1917, Thomas M. Carnegie's remains were moved to the family cemetery from Pennsylvania. Nestled in the woods, the cemetery had a manicured lawn within its gates. During the Carnegie period, a small addition was made to the Greene-Miller Cemetery. The Rikarts, who were long-time trusted Carnegie servants, were buried just outside of the enclosing tabby wall's east side (Fig. 61).

148. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 245.

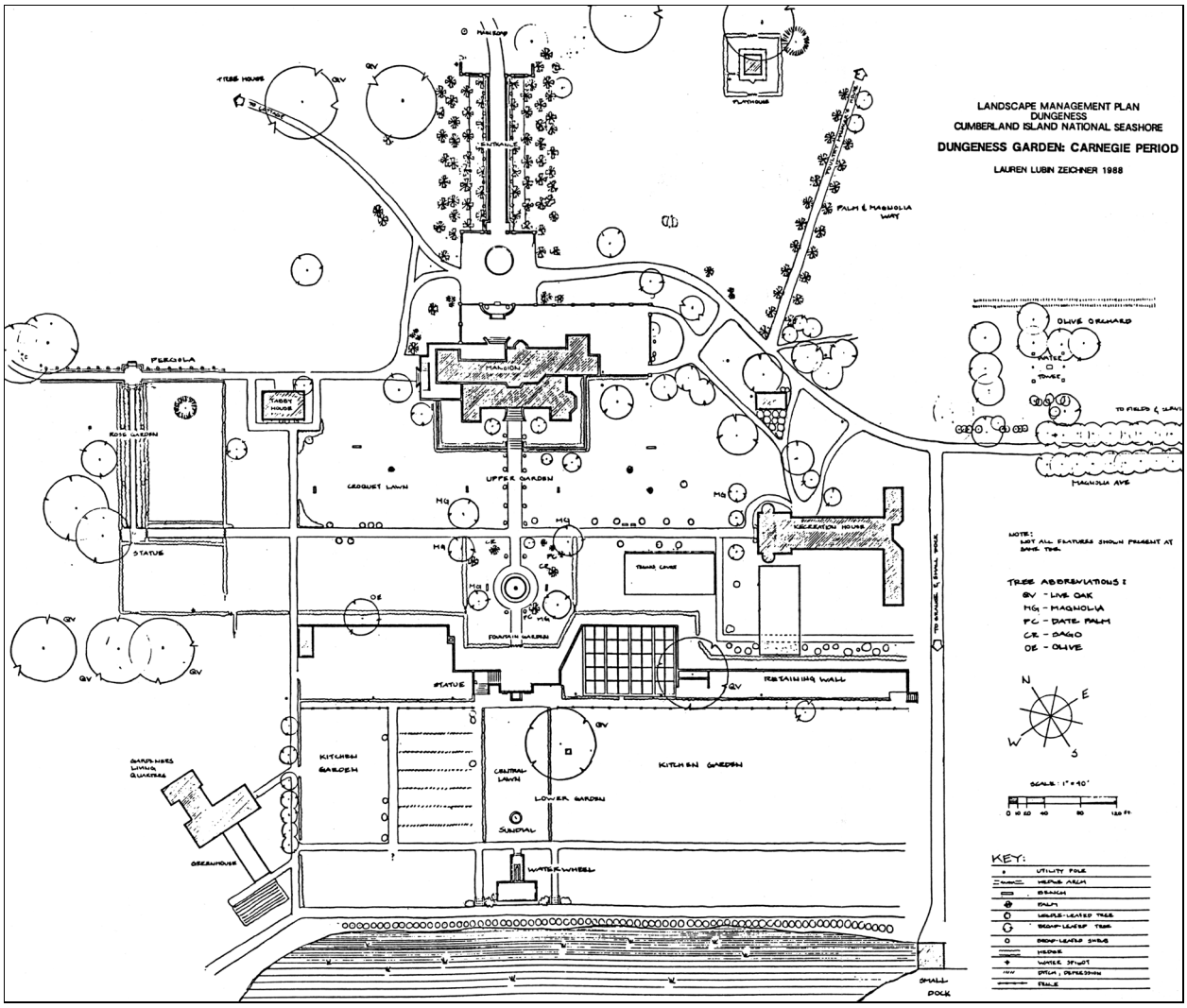


FIGURE 63. Upper and Lower Gardens, Carnegie era. *Map drawn by Lauren Zeichner*

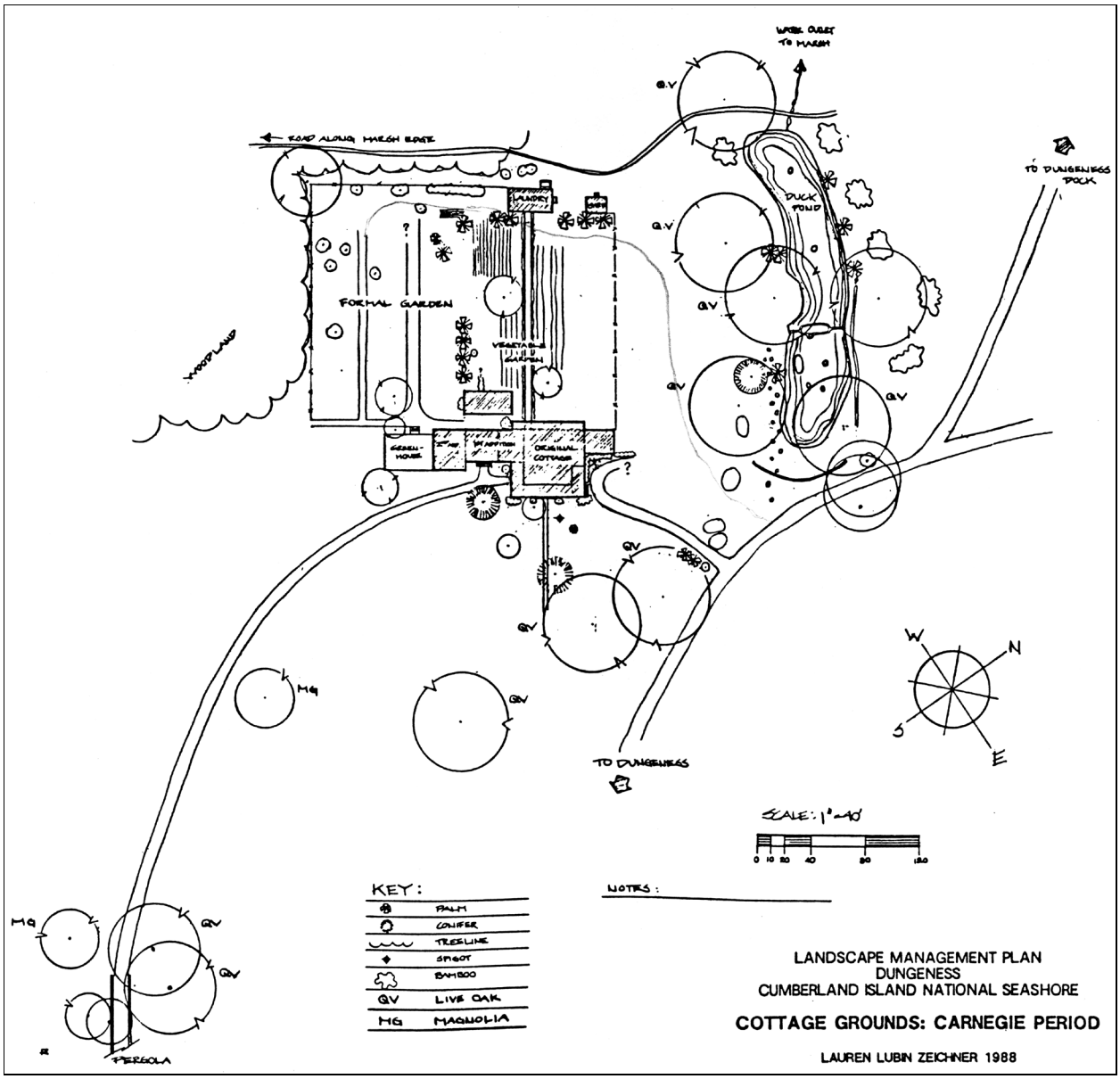


FIGURE 64. The Cottage Gardens. *Map drawn by Lauren Zeichner*



FIGURE 65. Dungeness entrance, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Vegetation

Entrance, Entry Court, Verandas, Terraces. The entrance drive to Dungeness was a cabbage palm tree-lined avenue. Although this was a formal approach with trees spaced at regular intervals, they were not always aligned cross-wise, perhaps indicating the presence of existing trees, particularly in the third and fourth rows from the road. Historic photographs show the palms soon after their planting, with support structures still in place (Fig. 66).



FIGURE 66. Dungeness entrance circle, with recently planted cabbage palms in the background, c. 1898. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

In front of the first row of palms was a border of bedding plants, backed by a line of yucca. Later, shrubs were planted at regular intervals between the palms. It appears that grass was planted behind this border under the palm rows. Arborvitae (*Platycladus* spp.) anchored the entry gates, as well as conical shrubs in pots on the concrete piers (Fig. 65).

On either side of the entry court was a clump of sago palms next to a tall cabbage palm. This combination was repeated at the northwest corner of the mansion. Ivy (*Hedera* sp.) and fig vine (*Ficus pumila*) grew on the mansion and compound walls.

In 1887, estate manager Beugnet wrote that he was working on a "fountain in [the] circle fronting the mansion."[149] Apparently, the idea of the fountain was not approved by Lucy Carnegie. The island bed located in the center of the circular entry court was planted with yuccas (*Yucca* sp.). The bed was later removed when electric cars replaced horses and carriages. According to Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, each morning the electrics were lined up in front of the Dungeness entrance.[150]

A sketch dated 1887 found in the Carnegie Estate Papers indicates that a rose bed was located near the entrance drive.[151] No photographic documentation of this recently uncovered landscape feature has been found, although it is known that roses

149. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 4, Folder 2-1-042, Georgia Archives.
150. Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, *The Carnegies and Cumberland Island* (Greenwich, Cn.: privately printed, 1993), 66.
151. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 4, Folder 2-1-042, Georgia Archives.



FIGURE 67. Lucy Coleman Carnegie standing at the front steps, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 68. Dungeness Mansion, c. 1885. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 69. Borders in the Upper Garden flanking the southwest veranda, c. 1885. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 70. Dungeness Upper Garden, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

were ordered in the early 1890s before the Rose Garden was laid out (See Fig. 27).

Tender palms and other house plants were grown in pots and displayed on the verandas and terraces. Roses were planted along the front steps (Fig. 67).

Dungeness Mansion Gardens. No planting plans have been found for the Dungeness formal gardens. What is known of the vegetation comes from the Carnegie Estate Papers at the Georgia Archives, historic photographs from NPS archives, Carnegie family recollections, and the 1896 Peabody and Stearns site plan.

The setting of the 1884 mansion included many large specimen trees (Fig. 68). Many of these were lost with the construction of the 1896 addition. Historic photographs show roses (*Rosa* spp.) planted in the borders that flanked the northeast to southwest path leading up to the house before the site was redesigned in 1896. The 1896 site plan recorded roses and lilies (*Lilium* spp.) in this border (Fig. 69).

After the 1896 addition, the setting for the house was a large expanse of manicured lawn, a portion of which was set aside for playing croquet. Italian rye grass seed was ordered yearly from the Joseph Harris Company of Coldwater, New York (Fig. 70).

A fascinating but incomplete picture emerges regarding the plant material ordered for the Dungeness gardens. Beginning in 1891, William E. Page took over as estate manager and began recording all expenses for Dungeness. Unfortunately, invoices for many of the early years of the garden's creation do not survive, but Page's ledger books contain a fairly complete record of the orders. Plants and seeds were ordered from a select number of well-known nurseries and seed companies, including Fruitland Nurseries in Augusta, Georgia, Peter Henderson, J. M. Thorburn, and Joseph Harris in New York, and Royal Palm Nurseries and Glen St. Mary Nurseries in Florida.

The first year that invoices survive is 1892, when Mrs. Thomas Morrison Carnegie was instrumental in ordering plants for the garden. Fruitland Nurseries supplied most of the trees and shrubs, including 250 roses (unspecified). The order included: azaleas (*Azalea indica*), camellias (*Camellia japonica*), acacia (*Acacia* sp.), banana shrub (*Michelia figo*), tea olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*), escallonia (*Escallonia montevidensis*), empress tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum*, *V. macrocephalum*, *V. odoratissimum*, *V. suspensum*, and *V. tinus*), lily-flowered magnolia (*Magnolia liliflora*), gardenia (*Gardenia jasminoides*, *G. radicans*), berberis (*Berberis thunbergii*), pittosporum (*Pittosporum tobira*), hollies (*Ilex* spp.), elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus pungens, E. macrophylla*), ligustrum (*Ligustrum* spp.), deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), California incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), and hardy palms (unspecified). A large variety of fruit trees were also ordered at this time. Over 2,000 citrus plants were supplied by Royal Palm Nurseries in Oneco, Florida. Seeds of almost every imaginable vegetable and a large number of annuals were ordered from Peter Henderson. Pinks, heliotrope, and verbena bedding plants were also supplied by Fruitland, as well as palms grown in pots that appear in so many of the family photographs.[152]

Unfortunately, a gap exists for invoices from 1893 until 1901, although Page recorded that orders were regularly received from Fruitland Nurseries, Royal Palm Nurseries, Peter Henderson, J. M. Thorburn, and Joseph Harris during this time period. Although many of these were seed orders that were probably duplicated in later years where invoices survive, it is impossible to say which trees and shrubs were ordered from the various nurseries during this time. Fruitland Nurseries, for instance, carried camphor trees (*Cinnamomum camphora*), sago palms, and Canary Island date palms in their 1894 catalogue.[153]

In 1901, more trees and shrubs were ordered from Fruitland Nurseries and more citrus from Glen St. Mary Nurseries. Willows (*Salix* spp.), Carolina poplar (*Populus* × *canadensis*), oriental planetree (*Platanus orientalis*), hackberry (*Celtis* sp.), empress tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), and Portuguese laurel were ordered from Fruitland Nurseries. 1,500 orange trees were ordered from Glen St. Mary. Also in 1901, a number of named varieties of roses were ordered from Peter Henderson (see appendix for list). Beginning in the early 1900s, H. G. Hastings of Atlanta, Georgia, R. & J. Farquhar of Boston, and Elliott Nursery of Springdale, Pennsylvania, supplied many of the seed and bulb orders.[154]

Flowering shrubs and fruit trees were favorites. Camellias (*Camellia japonica*), Japanese magnolias (*Magnolia* spp.), wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*), witch hazels (*Hamemelis* spp.), Indica azaleas (*Azalea indica*), hortensia-type hydrangeas (*Hydrangea macrophylla*), pomegranates, and Japanese persimmons (*Diospyros kaki*) were ordered from 1906 through 1912.[155]

In 1912, a large order of conifers and boxwood was received from Fruitland Nurseries. This order included 27 arborvitae, including Berckman's golden arborvitae (*Platycladus orientalis* 'Aurea Nana'), 20 chamaecyparis (*Chamaecyparis* spp.), 7 junipers (*Juniperus communis* 'Compacta'), 30 boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), and 50 Indica azaleas. It is interesting to note that many of the conifers ordered were pictured in the catalogue.[156]

Upper Garden. Period photographs indicate that the Carnegies simplified the plantings in the

152. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 62, Georgia Archives.
153. Camphor was described by Berckmans as a valuable ornamental evergreen shade trees. Fruitland Nurseries catalogues, Hargrett Rare Book Room, University of Georgia Library.
154. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 63, Folder 2-12-161, Georgia Archives.
155. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 75, Folder 12-3-021; Box 78, Folder 12-3-081, Georgia Archives.
156. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 70, Folder 12-2-417, Georgia Archives.



FIGURE 71. Plantings along service road to Recreation Building, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

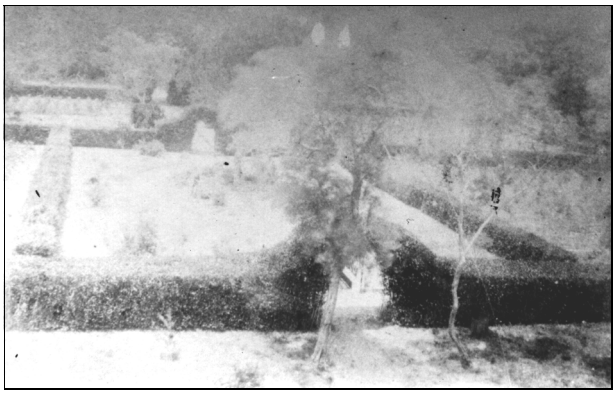


FIGURE 73. Early view of hedges with arches, c. 1885. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 72. View of the Upper Garden, c. 1901. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

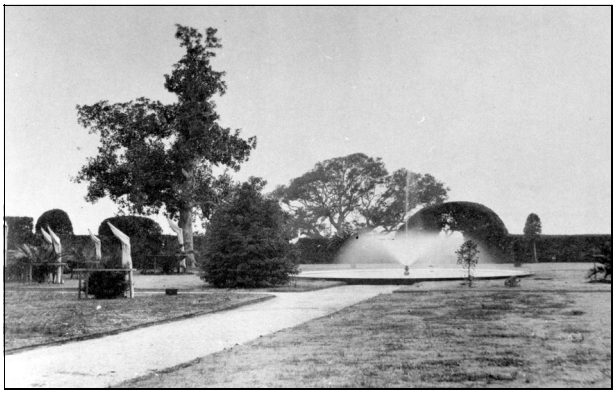


FIGURE 74. View of Fountain Garden, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Fountain Garden (Fig. 72). The roses and herbaceous material were removed, most likely when construction began on the mansion addition in 1896. The 1896 site plan shows sago palms and southern magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*) anchoring the corners of the Fountain Garden. It is noteworthy that Ober referred to two "noble magnolias" in his famous article. The 1896 site plan also identifies two camphor trees. It appears that Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) were added later, after the Carnegies simplified the plantings. Wedding photos were often taken under the date palms.

Clipped hedges were an important feature in the Upper Garden. According to Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, the hedges were privet.[157] Arches in the hedges were centered on major sight lines and circulation paths. Two of the most prominent were the one centered on the Fountain Garden, and the one centered on the Tabby House. Early Carnegie family photographs show that some of these arches were likely inherited from the plantation-era garden but may have been embellished by the Carnegies (Figs. 73 and 74). Invoices are missing for the early years of the garden, but Page's ledger books show that orders from Fruitland Nurseries were arriving on a regular basis. Amoor River privet (*Ligustrum amurense*) was a plant popularized by P. J. Berckmans, the owner of Fruitland Nurseries, for use as a hedge throughout the South. He stated in their 1900 catalogue: "We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the southern states."[158] Fifty Portuguese laurels were ordered from Fruitland Nurseries in 1901, a plant that was mentioned in Ober's description of the nineteenth-century garden.

157. Rockefeller, 86.
158. 1900 Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, Hargrett Rare Book Room, University of Georgia Library.



FIGURE 75. View of service road to Recreation Building, c. 1898. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

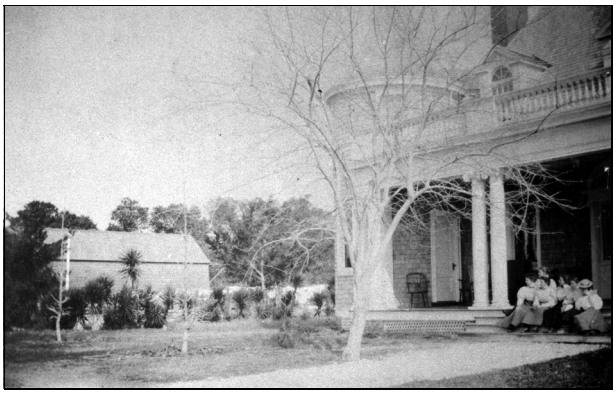


FIGURE 77. View of Recreation Building showing garage, c. 1898. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 76. View of Recreation Building from service road, c. 1898. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 78. View of Recreation Building, c. 1905. *Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives*

Recreation Building. Northeast of the mansion and the Recreation Building, a planting of trees and shrubs at the edge of the lawn screened the water tower (Fig. 75). Early photos of the Recreation Building show two large specimen trees along the service road and a haphazard sprinkling of shrubs around the northeast elevation (Fig. 76). A small deciduous tree stood in front of the northwest elevation and a group of yuccas between the house and the garage (Fig. 77). Later, more formalized plantings of southern magnolia and arborvitae flanked the northwest elevation (Fig. 78). It seems likely that these changes occurred at the same time as the changes to the Fountain Garden. A broad-leafed evergreen shrub lined the path leading from the Fountain Garden to the Recreation Building. The historic character of the Recreation Building grounds was quite open, in part because of the location of the two tennis courts. In the 1950s, after Dungeness had been abandoned, vegetation began to engulf the structure.

The road that accessed the Recreation Building continued over to the service area, where it was planted with an allée of southern magnolias. The area to the northeast of the magnolia allée was the site of the olive orchard in the plantation era, which in 1885 was still largely intact. In 1895, however, a severe freeze wiped out most of the grove.[159]

The Tabby House, Rose Garden, and Pergola.

Climbing roses and two, centrally placed arborvitaes were planted along the south elevation of the Tabby House (Fig. 79). A large deciduous tree was planted at the east corner of the house. A hedge enclosed a portion of the walkway on the south side of the house (Fig. 80). The freeze of 1895 probably damaged the avenue of olives southwest of the Tabby House, which could be seen in late nineteenth-century photographs.

After Dungeness was abandoned, the Tabby House became overgrown with vegetation (Fig. 81).

159. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 203; Rockefeller, 73; Zeichner, 27.

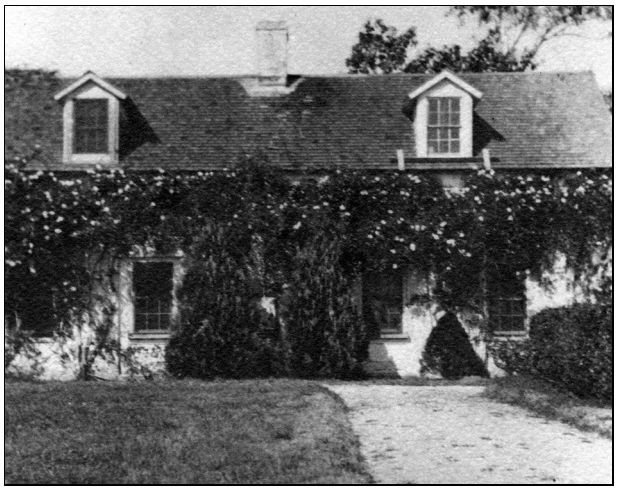


FIGURE 79. South elevation of Tabby House showing arborvitae and roses, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 80. South elevation of Tabby House showing hedge, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

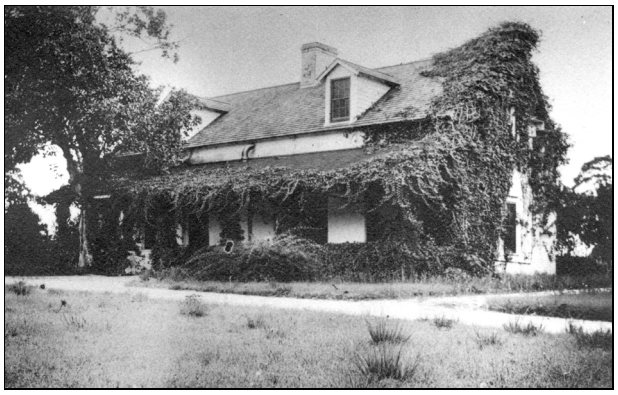


FIGURE 81. Tabby House overgrown with vegetation, c. 1925. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

The Pergola, completed in 1898, was covered in ivy, which provided a shady respite from the open areas of lawn. No planting plan has been found for the Rose Garden, but it seems likely that it was laid out



FIGURE 82. View of the Rose Garden, c. 1898. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 83. View of the Rose Garden with statue of Mercury, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

at some point after the construction of the Pergola. Historic photographs indicate that the plantings were originally more herbaceous in nature (Fig. 82). In 1905, 240 roses were ordered, indicating that it may have become a Rose Garden at this time (see Appendix for list). It is also interesting that Page's notebook indicated the need to advertise for gardeners in 1906. Large quantities of roses were ordered yearly through 1913, either from Griffing Brothers of Jacksonville, Florida, Glen St. Mary Nurseries of Glen St. Mary, Florida, or Fruitland Nurseries (see Appendix for list). It appears that as roses declined or were eaten by deer, they were simply replaced. The color palette in the Rose Garden was definitely pink and white, with some yellows (Fig. 83). Most of the roses were teas or hybrid teas (see Appendix for list). Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller recalled roses, violets, carnations, lilies, and poinsettias being used in flower arrangements. Invoices were found for all of these except poinsettias.[160]

160. Rockefeller, 79; Carnegie Estate Records, see especially Boxes 75-78, Georgia Archives.

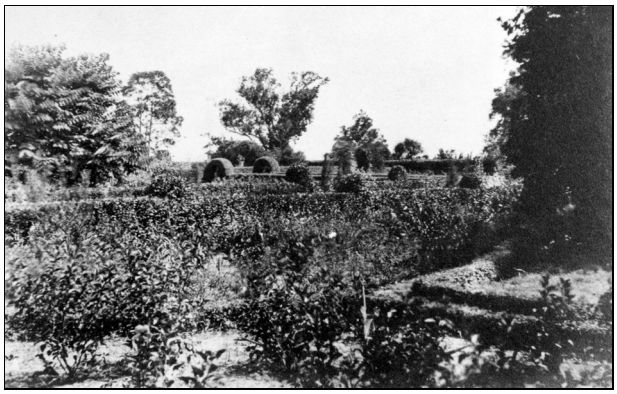


FIGURE 84. View of arched openings, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 85. View of Lower Garden, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Formal hedges enclosed the Rose Garden (Fig. 84). Arched openings in the hedges were prominent features, framing the view to a statue of the Roman god Mercury, which was added after the plantings were changed. At the statue of Mercury, the walk turned southeast through an arch in the hedge and continued past the Tabby House and back to the Fountain Garden.

Lower Garden. Historic photographs indicate that annuals and perennials were grown within beds enclosed by low hedges. Most of the Lower Garden was devoted to the growing of cut flowers, vegetables, and fruit for the estate (Fig. 85). An enormous variety and number of vegetables and annuals grown from seed, bulbs, and bedding plants were ordered yearly for the Dungeness Gardens from 1901-1915. Invoices are sketchy from 1901 until 1905, when numerous seed orders for vegetables and annuals were placed, along with 5,000 bulbs and 150 azaleas. Favorites ordered repeatedly throughout the years included pansies, sweet peas, mignonette, balsam, nasturtium, stock, poppies, Drummond's phlox, candytuft, ageratum, alyssum, snapdragons, asters, cosmos, scarlet sage, zinnia, daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, iris, anemones, and freesia (see Appendix for list). Vegetables as common as peas and beans to more exotic examples like kohl rabi were grown annually (see Appendix for list).

A letter from William Page to Lucy Carnegie after the October 1898 hurricane mentions the Greenhouse, so it was in place by then. Invoices from 1906-1911 indicate that bedding plants and plants that needed forcing in the greenhouse were ordered yearly, with a major emphasis on pansies, carnations, Easter lilies, lily of the valley, azaleas, lilacs, primulas, spiraeas, begonias, geraniums, and house plants. Large quantities were the norm. In 1911, for example, 3,000 lily of the valley pips and 5,000 mixed pansy bedding plants were supplied by various growers.

In a 1906 inquiry to the Elliott Nursery Company, Page stated: "There are varieties of old-fashioned red Geraniums which grow to a great size here, and last for several years when no exceptional frost cuts them down . . . The color desired in a strong crimson red." 200 'Scarlet Single' and 200 'Scarlet Double' geraniums were later ordered. In 1908, William Page made inquiries about ordering 2,000 'General Grant' geranium cuttings from several northern growers.[161]

The only reference found to the head gardener at Dungeness is in a 1912 letter, in which Page names the head gardener at Dungeness as L. C. Clifton. According to the Time Book for 1916, the year Lucy Carnegie died, from June through November, an average of five gardeners worked ten-hour days in the gardens of Dungeness. For the month of October, eleven gardeners worked ten-hour days.[162]

161. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 75, Folder 12-3-017; Box 76, Folder 12-3-048, Georgia Archives.
162. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 78, Folder 12-3-08; Box 98, Folder 12-1-030, Georgia Archives.



FIGURE 86. View of Cottage gardens, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 88. View of the Duck Pond, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 87. View of gardens from Cottage porch. *Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives*



FIGURE 89. Coleman Avenue with cherry laurel hedge in background, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

The Cottage . It is not known exactly which flowers and shrubs were grown in the decorative, more formal Cottage gardens, although Thomas Morrison Carnegie IV, Morris Carnegie's grandson, described a banana shrub, documented in early invoices from Fruitland Nurseries.[163] Since the Cottage was considered part of the Dungeness complex, yearly orders for seeds, bulbs, and plants were placed as one order for Dungeness. Rows of paperwhites (*Narcissus papyraceus*) were planted in the more utilitarian garden room where vegetables were grown. Bamboo was planted in clumps along the northeast side of the pond, as well as within planters (Fig. 88). In 1983, roses, oleander (*Nerium oleander*), glory lily (*Gloriosa rothchildiana*), ginger lily, wisteria, narcissus, banana shrub, sago palm, date palm, European fan palm (*Chamaerops humilis*), and bamboo were found in this area.[164]

Dungeness Dock. The shoulders on either side of Coleman Avenue were maintained to give an open, park-like character, even into the 1950s (Fig. 90). The cherry laurel hedge that flanked Coleman Avenue can be seen in 1890s photographs as a formally sheared hedge, so solid that it gives the appearance of a wall (Fig. 89).

Morris Carnegie planted cabbage palms in the open field where Sea Island cotton had once been grown. Live oaks dating from the plantation-era lined Coleman Avenue.

In the 1940s, in an effort to generate some income from the estate, a tung orchard was planted in the field northeast of the dock. Carnegie descendant and Cumberland Island historian Mary Bullard recalled citrus trees along River Road between the

163. Rockefeller, 140; Carnegie Estate Records , Box 62, Folder 12-2-033, Georgia Archives.
164. Zeichner, 38, Appendix F, PH72.



FIGURE 90. 1950s view of open character of Coleman Avenue. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 91. 1885 view of Dungeness Mansion. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Dungeness Dock and Greyfield.[165] A row of cabbage palms defined the edge of the tabby seawall.

Buildings and Structures

Dungeness Mansion. Thomas Morrison and Lucy Coleman Carnegie hired the architect Andrew Peebles of Pittsburgh to design their Dungeness Mansion, which was completed in 1885 (Fig. 91). It is generally accepted that the Carnegie Dungeness Mansion was built on the foundation of the earlier structure, which burned at some point after the Civil War. From the northeast entrance steps the most prominent element of the two-and-one-half-story mansion was a 13-foot-square tower approximately 77 feet high. Behind the tower and extending northwest was a freestanding, two-story polygonal element, in stone, containing the parlor on the first floor.

Near the entrance steps was a three-story polygonal bay capped by a pyramidal roof. The first story was constructed of tabby stucco with stone trim, the second and third stories were wood. This element, at the northeast end of the grand hall, was reflected at the southwest end by a much wider bay in stone terminated at the attic level by a brick chimney.

Except for the wood and stucco surfaces, the exterior walls were light gray New Hampshire granite. Dressed granite was also used for window lintels and sills and for a continuous 10-foot-high water table. Openings in the basement walls for light and air were protected by ornamental wrought iron grilles.

The roof was covered with slate. Chimneys were red brick in common bond except at the southwest bay, the bottom two stories being granite. The house had broad, projecting eaves to protect the first floor rooms from the driving rains of hurricane season. Wide verandas around two sides of the house served as shady outdoor living rooms.[166]

In 1896, the construction of a concrete two-story and attic hipped-roof wing began. The addition, designed by prominent Boston architects Peabody and Stearns, extended 48 feet northwest of the drawing room and was 40 feet southwest to northeast, a pavilion extending 12-and-one-half feet. The exterior finish was carefully textured to resemble limestone.

First floor windows had ornamented cornice and pilaster trim, second floor windows had arched head and pilaster trim. The chimney at the west end was concrete to the eave line and brick above resembling the earlier chimneys. Most of the original roof framing was reconstructed to accommodate the additions. The hip roof was clad in wood shingles.

165. Rockefeller, 96.
166. Henderson, 13-15.



FIGURE 92. 1896 view of concrete veranda and steps. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 93. 1896 view of pavilions under construction. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

On the northeast side, a large new porch was built that extended from the front steps to the pavilion, supported on concrete piers and wood columns topped by ornamented wood capitals and a cornice, the flat roof screened by an elaborate balustrade. A smaller porch of similar design but with wood columns only fronted the kitchen wing. From the porch steps, a walk led out to the main drive, the walk flanked on the northwest by a 7-foot-high concrete screen wall. On the second level, the porch continued in the form of an arcaded gallery. On the southeast side, the same kind of porch treatment stepped down to a walk to the service drive.

The concrete veranda was extended around the northwest side, where neoclassical steps led down to the grassed terrace, and continued around the southwest face where it met the presumably original veranda (Fig. 92). At the west and south corners, 22-foot-wide sections of the veranda were extended 28 feet southwest. Gable roofs supported on concrete piers and wood columns, forming pavilions, covered these sections. The pediments and the cornices were elaborately ornamented in neoclassic style, as were the wood balustrades. On the second level, long arcaded galleries flanked the massive chimney between the two pavilions (Fig. 93).

Running northwest-southeast between these pavilions was a less elaborate porch, with concrete piers and a concrete wall extending 20 feet out from the face of the grand hall. At the edge and centered



FIGURE 94. View of additions, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

on the grand hall were 26-foot-wide curving concrete steps leading down to the grass terrace.[167]

It is not known when the southeast wing was added, possibly a year or two after the 1896 northwest wing. The one-story terminal kitchen element was removed and a two-story concrete wing extended 37 feet to the southeast. The chimney was enlarged to accommodate new flues for the enlarged kitchen and the new bedrooms. The new wing had a gable roof (Fig. 94).

A second two-story concrete element was built at a right angle to the first along the original gable wall, extending four feet past the porch built in the first addition. This second element had a hip roof and roughly balanced the first addition at the northwest end. Both elements of the second addition repeated details of the first addition, such as arched windows at the second floor and flared eaves with ornamental brackets. Also, the design, jointing, and texture of the concrete matched the earlier

167. Henderson, 18-30.

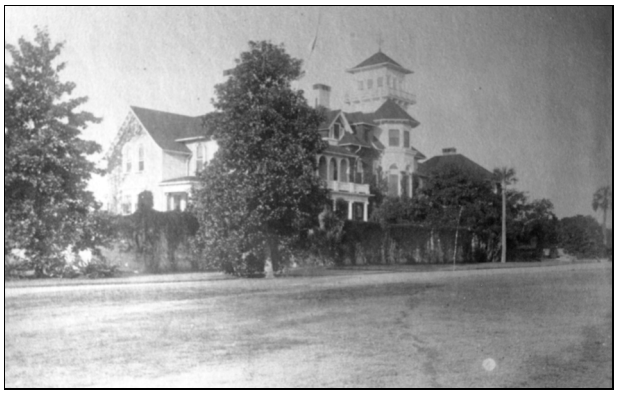


FIGURE 95. View of northeast wing, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

addition. The south pavilion may have been enclosed at this time (Fig. 95).

The final part of this addition was a one-story frame and stucco element extending about 24 feet to the southeast and 31 feet northeast from the original southwest wall. This structure had a flat hip roof and a narrow porch at the northeast side, repeating the design of the northeast porch in the first addition. A brick paved driveway passed under the addition (see Figure 39). In June 1905, William E. Page requested plans for a permanent dining room in the east portico of the southwest porch. Peabody and Stearns sent blueprints in July 1905.[168]

Entrance, Entry Court, Verandas, Terraces. Part of the Peabody and Stearns redesign of the mansion and its surrounding gardens was a new entrance feature, which included two double monumental piers with an ornamental iron arch incorporating an iron lantern, with two additional piers linked by an iron fence on each side. A double allée of cabbage palms lined the entrance drive. Curbs measuring 2 feet flanked the drive running 164 feet to the main entrance feature—a pair of monumental flanking walls each incorporating steps and tall piers capped with spheres. The material of all these elements was cast stone, textured and jointed to resemble limestone.

At the south side of the entry court was a six-foot-high curved concrete entrance platform, flanked by concrete curved walls, benches, and concrete piers topped with spheres. Concrete steps led up to an 85-foot-wide grassed terrace level, flanked by a concrete retaining wall. A 14-foot-wide concrete walk laid out in 2-3 foot squares bisected the front terrace and extended to a second flight of concrete steps with curved cheek walls, which led up to a veranda about 3-and-one-half feet above the grass terrace. The veranda ran around the northwest end of the mansion and down most of the southwest face.[169] These elaborate elements were added during the final additions to the mansion in 1897.

The northeast quadrant of the mansion complex containing the kitchen-service wing was enclosed by a 9-foot-high concrete wall with regularly spaced piers topped by concrete spheres, similar to the walls built with the 1896 addition. This wall had 10-foot openings at the northeast and southwest ends, which contained wrought iron gates. These openings served the driveway passing under the southeast addition. In the northeast corner of this area was a cistern, 32 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. The Peabody and Stearns site plan for the 1896 addition shows a loop service drive surrounding the cistern, but not a large enclosed service area such as was finally added with the second addition in 1897.[170]

Upper Garden Recreation Building. The Recreation Building was located about 150 yards southeast of the mansion. The original portion of this elaborate Shingle-style structure was designed in 1896 by John W. Inge, a New York City architect. Shingle style details included the segmental bays with Palladian windows, the round turrets, and the small glass window panes. The coherence of design was achieved by the uniform color and texture of wood shingle wall and roof surfaces, accented by brick chimneys and foundation piers. All principal roofs were hipped with Boston ridges. All first floor windows were double hung with the upper sash in 6 inch diamond lights. A distinctive wood water table occurred throughout.[171]

The building was organized in six distinct elements, beginning with the swimming pool chamber, which was built in May 1896.[172] Others included dressing

168. Henderson, 31-33; Carnegie Estate Records, Box 11, Folder 3-004, Georgia Archives.
169. Henderson, 11.
170. Henderson, 13 and 39.
171. David G. Henderson, *Dungeness Recreation Guest House - Historic Structure Assessment* (Denver: National Park Service Denver Service Center, 1976), 11-12.

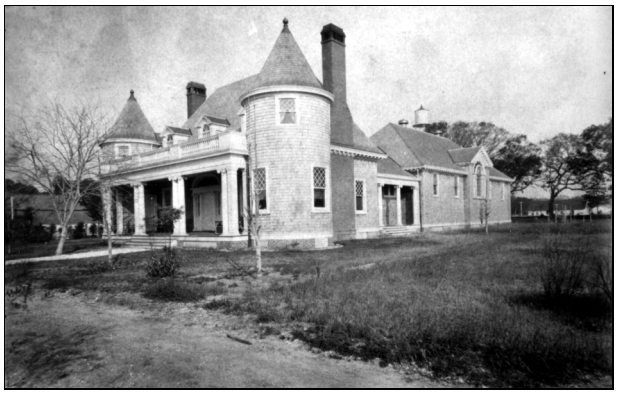


FIGURE 96. View of Recreation Building from the west, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 97. Southwest elevation of Tabby House, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

rooms, a squash court, game rooms, a gymnasium, and a wing with two towers sometimes called the "hunting lodge."[173] According to Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, the doctor's office was located in the south tower and bachelor quarters for visiting guests were located upstairs (Fig. 96). An apartment for one of the Carnegie bachelors was the last addition to the building.[174] A garage was located northeast of the house.

The lawn area west and southwest of the Recreation Building contained two tennis courts. A tall wire fence enclosed two sides of the western court. It is not known if this fence continued around both courts (see Figure 41).[175]

Tabby House and Pergola. The Tabby House dates to the plantation period. During the Carnegie era, it was first used as a schoolhouse and then later used as the island business office (Fig. 97). The interior was altered to accommodate these functions. The Carnegies altered the covered porch, adding chamfered wood columns and a low tabby porch wall. They also converted the two door openings on the southwest elevation to windows. A cast stone fountain that matched another at Greyfield was added to the southwest elevation between the two former door openings (Fig. 98).[176]

The Pergola was constructed in 1898 directly northwest of the Tabby House. Peabody and



FIGURE 98. 1958 view of southwest elevation. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Stearns writes: "We send to-day the drawings of the 'Pergola'. We have been rather long about it because we did not know exactly how to do it. But, at last, we think we have hit a scheme which is pleasing and in accord with the other things on the place . . . It seemed to us that the whole thing does not want to be very conspicuous. We suppose there is no advantage in having it look like a great construction. We think it wants to be as low and picturesque as will afford height enough for a pleasing walk" (Fig. 99).[177] An informal path from the Pergola led to the Cottage, the home of Lucy Carnegie's son, Morris, and his wife Virginia.

Children's Playhouse. Across an expanse of lawn, northeast of Dungeness Mansion, was the Playhouse built for the Carnegie grandchildren (Fig.

172. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 203.
173. Henderson, *Recreation/Guest* House, 11.
174. Torres, 293.
175. Henderson, *Recreation/Guest House*, 35; Zeichner, 26.
176. David G. Henderson, *Historic Structure Report TabbyHouse Dungeness Historic District, Cumberland Island National Seashore, Camden County, Georgia* (Denver: National Park Service Denver Service Center, 1977), 9-11.
177. Peabody and Stearns to W. E. Page, April 6, 1898, Box 11, Folder 3-002, Carnegie Estate Records, Georgia Archives.

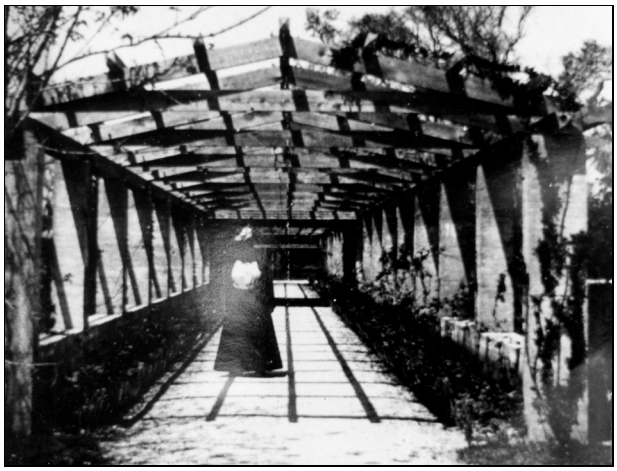


FIGURE 99. 1898 view of Pergola. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 100. Dungeness Playhouse showing fence and arch. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

100). It was sited just at the edge of the forest and as the children got older, it served at times as a schoolhouse.[178] The house itself had several rooms with fireplaces and electricity. A clipped hedge with arches similar to those of the Upper Garden enclosed the area and within the hedge a picket fence surrounded the Playhouse.



FIGURE 101. Dungeness Tree House. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 102. Dungeness Springhouse. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Northwest of the Dungeness entrance court, the Carnegies built an elaborate Tree House in one of a group of large live oaks (Fig. 101).

Lower Garden

Garden House. A one-story, hipped-roof tabby building built into grade and abutting the northwest corner of the Lower Garden wall with two cupolas. This structure was described by Carnegie descendants as a spring house (Fig. 102).

Waterwheel House. A tabby structure consisting of eight 6-foot-high, 2-feet-by-1-foot piers and a 3-4-foot-high rectangular pool, in place by 1898 (Fig. 103).

Greenhouse Complex. A wood framed greenhouse with three-and-one-half-foot tabby walls abutting a brick head house and a two-story gardeners' quarters, in place by 1898 (Fig. 104).

178. Rockefeller, 134.

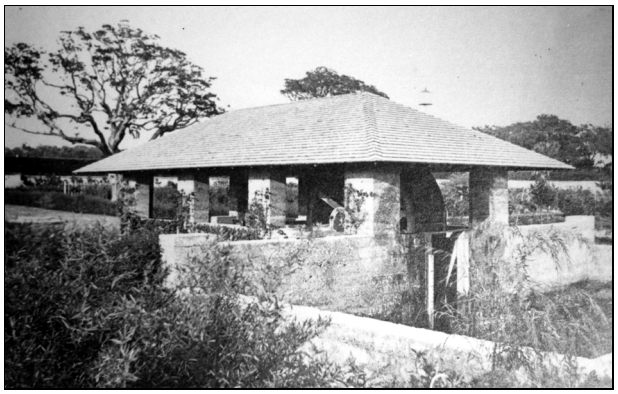


FIGURE 103. Lower Garden Waterwheel House, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

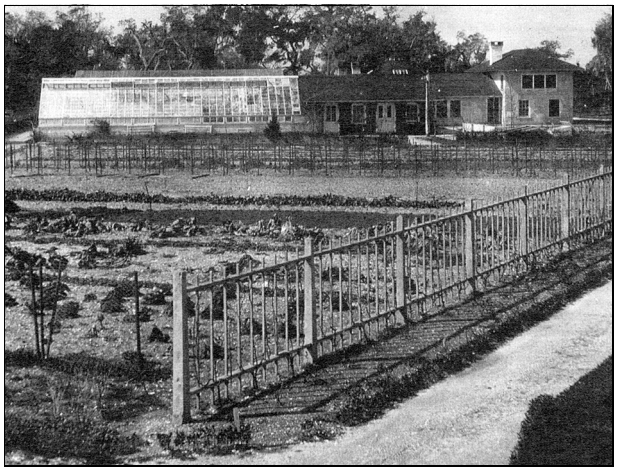


FIGURE 104. Greenhouse complex, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 105. The Cottage, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

The Cottage. The Cottage was located at the northwest edge of the Upper Garden lawn, within clear view of the mansion (Fig. 105). Lucy Carnegie had the house built for her son, Morris, and his wife



FIGURE 106. The Duck Pond, c. 1904. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

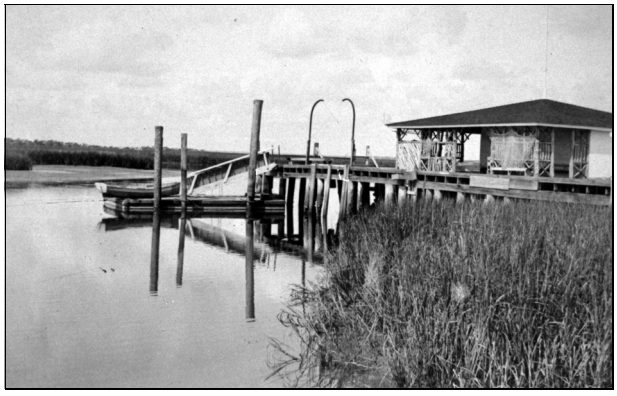


FIGURE 107. Beach Creek Dock House, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Virginia. The house, a two-story hipped-roof dwelling with wraparound porches and neoclassical detailing, was begun in 1899 and extended four times, including an attached greenhouse.[179] It was destroyed by fire in 1949, and the debris was bulldozed, leaving few clues on the ground to fill in missing pieces of its physical appearance, other than historic photographs.

Duck Pond: A kidney-shaped, rock-walled pond, in place by 1898, with a two-foot cement coping and circular and oval planters found within (Fig. 106).

Small Cottage Building: A hipped-roof frame shed.

Large Cottage Building: A hipped-roof, three-bay frame cottage used as a laundry.

Beach Creek Dock House. A one-story, pyramidal-roof frame building with tabby and brick piers on the dock side (Fig. 107).

179. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 204; Zeichner, 30.

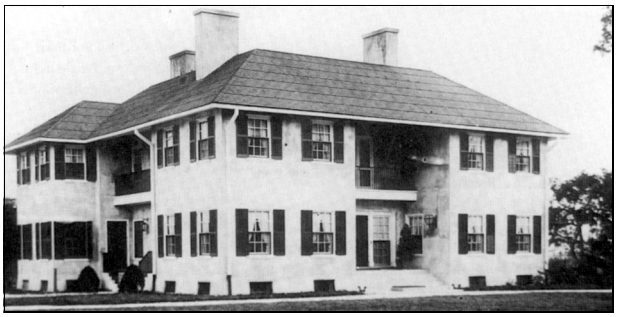


FIGURE 108. The Grange, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 109. Dungeness Carriage House, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

The Grange. A two-story, Georgian style house with hipped roof constructed in 1902 that was the residence of estate manager William Page until his death in 1922 (Fig. 108).

Service Area

Dungeness Carriage House. Historic photographs from the 1890s show an end-gabled structure with gabled dormers, which probably was constructed by General Davis. He stated in a letter to Thomas Carnegie in 1881: "There is a large new wooden building, neatly made, painted with glass windows intended for carriage house and stable."[180] This structure was converted to an H-plan stucco building with a wood shingle, hipped roof with hipped dormers (Fig. 109). It was the largest structure of the service complex. One wing of the carriage house was used for storing carriages and the other wing was used for stables. In later years the building served as a garage for automobiles. The second floor contained quarters for stable hands.

Carriage House Cistern. A circular brick cistern located northeast of the carriage house.

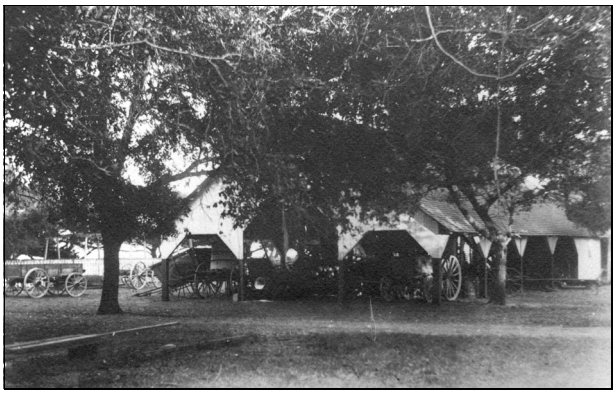


FIGURE 110. Dungeness Wagon Shed, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

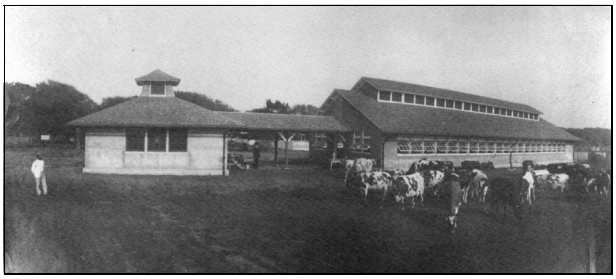


FIGURE 111. Dungeness Dairy Barn, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Dungeness Wagon Shed. A three-bay, front-gabled frame building with a central wagon run (Fig. 110).

Dairy Barn. A one-story, end-gabled building with clearstory connected by a breezeway to a one-story, hipped-roof shed with cupola (Fig. 111). Plans for the Dairy Barn were supplied by Peabody and Stearns in 1909.[181]

Poultry Manager's House. A Victorian frame cottage where the poultry manager and general housekeeper, Catharine Rikart, lived with the female house servants. A picket fence enclosed the yard (Fig. 112). It is thought that this house predated the Carnegies. General Davis described a house "with four rooms with new roof, neatly plastered, in which my son lives."[182]

Chicken Houses. Eight shed-roof frame buildings measuring 10 ft. by 10 ft.

180. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 184.
181. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 11, Folder 3-004, Georgia Archives.
182. Rockefeller, 148; Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 1.



FIGURE 112. Poultry Manager's House, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Pigeon House. A one-story frame building located west of the chicken houses with multiple, decorative entrance holes for the pigeons and internal niches or boxes for roosting and nesting. An order for 100 pairs of squab pigeons and a book on raising squab was placed in 1907.[183]

Dairy Manager's House. A one-and-one-half-story, end-gabled frame dwelling with enclosed, dropped roof front porch.

Woodworking Shop. A one-story, end-gabled frame building with an eight-bay shed and half-monitor. Much of the woodwork and repairs for the various houses were fabricated here.

Blacksmith's Shop. Located east of the woodworking shop, the blacksmith's shop would have been an integral part of the service area. Even after automobiles replaced carriages, everyone at Dungeness rode horses, and horse-driven carts were a popular form of transportation.

Commissary/White Quarters . A two-story, hipped-roof frame building with a screened, dropped-roof entry porch. Supplies from the mainland were unloaded from the boat and taken here by wagon, where each house had its own stall. Upstairs there were rooms for some of the servants.

White Quarters . A two-story, gable-on-hip-roof frame building with a full facade, two-story hipped-roof front porch. White and African-American employees lived in separate quarters.

Black Quarters. A two-story, end-gable-on-hip-roof frame building with a full facade, two-story hipped-roof front porch.



FIGURE 113. Dungeness Electric Powerhouse, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

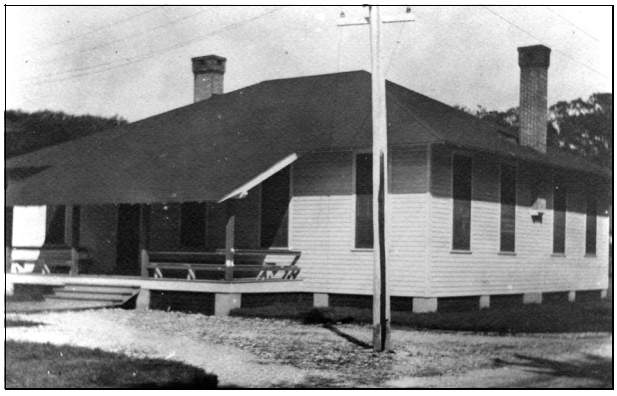


FIGURE 114. Dungeness Kitchen, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Electric Powerhouse. Completed in 1899, the electric powerhouse was located north of the carriage house and supplied electrical power for all buildings at Dungeness (Fig. 113).

Smokehouse. A front-gabled, brick and stucco building that may also have been used for cold storage.

Laundry Building. A one-story, hipped-roof frame and stucco building with three bays. Some of the other houses, like Plum Orchard, had their own laundry.

Kitchen. A one-story, hipped-roof frame building with a shed-roof entry porch. It was used as a kitchen and dining hall for Carnegie employees (Fig. 114).

183. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 76, Folder 12-3-032, Georgia Archives.

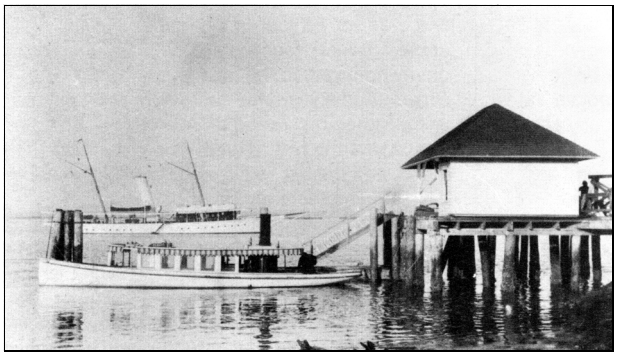


FIGURE 115. Dungeness Dock with yacht *Dungeness* in background, c. 1904. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

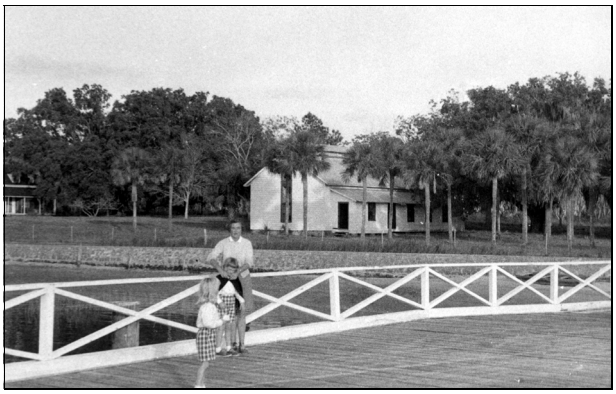


FIGURE 116. 1950s view of Dungeness Dock Icehouse. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Bakery. The bakery was located north of the kitchen, where bread for each house was baked daily.

Water Tower. The water tower was a combination wood and iron 87-foot-high tower. It rested on four, three-foot-square battered tabby piers and was the point from which many of the photographs of the grounds were taken. The original tank, ordered in 1896, was of steel construction but due to excessive rusting was replaced in 1901 by a cypress tank.[184]

Silo. A two-story, square frame silo constructed to hold fodder for the livestock.

Dungeness Dock and Vicinity

Dungeness Dock and Boathouse. A one-story, frame pyramidal-roof building with a wood dock extending west into the sound (Fig. 115). The dock and boathouse were badly damaged by the 1898 hurricane.

Dungeness Dock Cistern. A circular, two-foot-high coursed granite cistern with a concrete cap surmounted by an octagonal metal roof.

Dungeness Dock Icehouse. A one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame building with an enclosed lean-to addition (Fig. 116).

Captain's House. A one-and-one-half-story, end-gabled frame cottage with a half-wrap porch and a rear ell addition (Fig. 117). During the 1898 hurricane, the Captain's House slid off its foundation.[185]



FIGURE 117. Captain's House, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Captain's House Cistern. A circular, three-foot-high concrete cistern surmounted by an octagonal metal roof.

Dungeness Seawall. A 909-foot-long, three-and-one-half-foot-high coursed granite seawall with a concrete coping. The seawall was badly damaged by the 1898 hurricane.

Circulation

The roads of Dungeness during the Carnegie period were for the most part an overlay and enlargement of the plantation-era road network. An 1885 *Florida Mirror* article described the scene:

> About three miles from the extreme south-west point of the island is the landing place. Two roads lead from it to the house, one through a

184. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 217.
185. Rockefeller, 283.

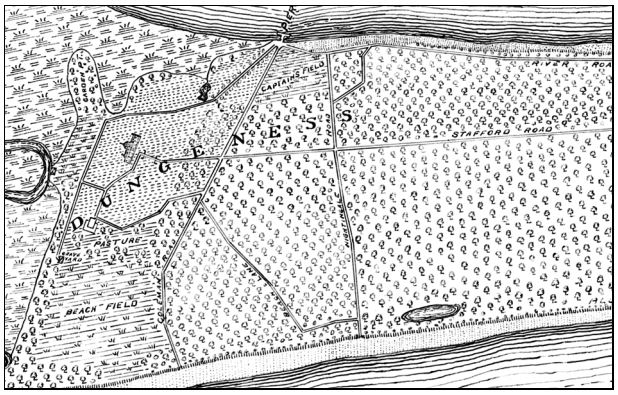


FIGURE 118. 1898 map section. *Georgia Archives*

> grove of oranges, interspersed with bananas, Japanese plums, olives, and sago palms; the other, intended for general use, runs due east for over a mile to the beach, and at half the distance, bisects the great avenue. This magnificent "allee vert" runs north and south for some three miles, is about fifty feet wide, canopied by superb live oaks draped with moss and garlanded with vines, while the undergrowth is varied by magnolias and scented with fragrant bay trees. Turning to the right is this arcade of most majestic forestry, the visitor soon comes in sight of the new mansion, of which the whole northwest front, extending some 110 feet, presents a noble facade.[186]

As the Carnegies developed new sections of Dungeness, they established new circulation routes. An 1898 survey showed the Main Road (labeled Stafford Road), Coleman Road, Nightingale Road, and River Road. Palm Avenue is shown but not labeled. What is known today as Nightingale Trail was labeled Beach Lane (Fig. 118). A 1917 U.S.G.S. survey map showed a much more elaborate system of roads in place (Fig. 119).[187]

Dungeness maintained its own roads, which were covered with white oyster shells mined from Garden Point and other locations around the island. Shells were also bought from suppliers in Florida. During the 1890s, shells were a regular entry under the "Farm" expenses. In 1910, William E. Page placed an order for a road scraper and pavement plow and enquired about a tool "for scarifying the surface of shell roads." A Little Yankee Road Machine was ordered subsequently from the Julian Schell Co. of New York City.[188] Crews were

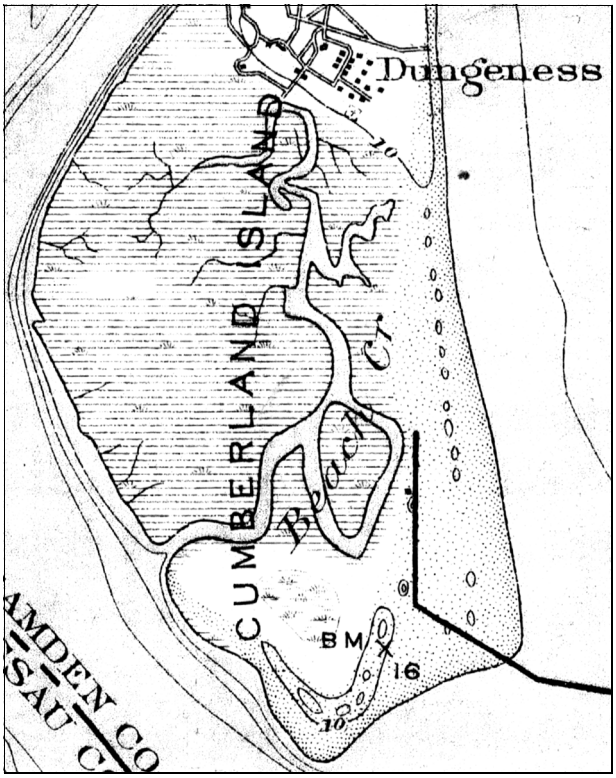


FIGURE 119. 1917 USGS map. *University of Georgia Map Room*

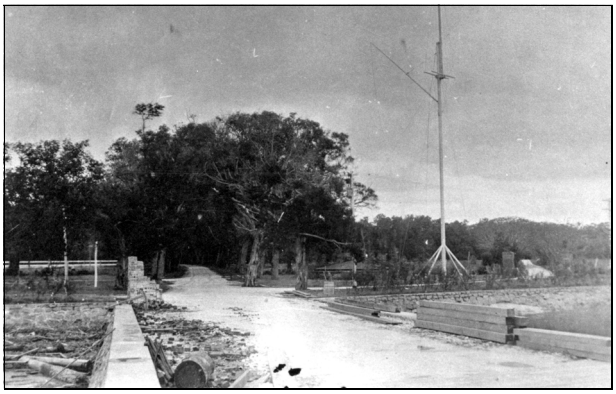


FIGURE 120. Coleman Avenue, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

brought in periodically for road maintenance. Guests to the Carnegie estate found the crushed oyster shell striking.[189]

The major access from Dungeness Dock to the mansion was via Coleman Avenue, the major northwest to southeast axis lined with live oaks that continued out to Beach Field (Fig. 120). Parallel to each row of live oaks was a formally sheared hedge

186. *Florida Mirror* (Fernandina), April 4, 1885.
187. Carnegie Estate Records, Folders 11-1-004 and 11-1-007, Georgia Archives.
188. Carnegie Estate Records, Box 77, Folders 12-3-065 and 12-3-068, Georgia Archives.
189. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 220; Torres, 275.



FIGURE 121. Open character of the Main Road. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

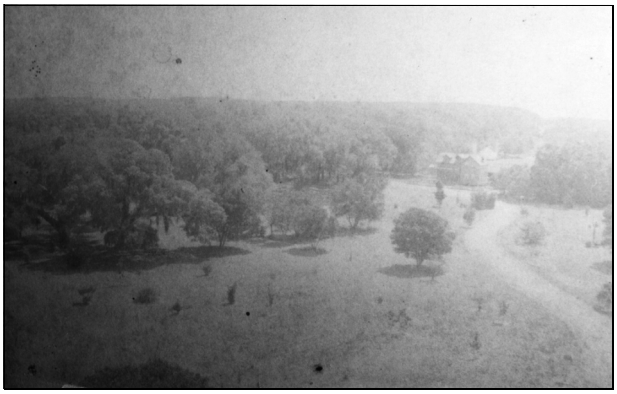


FIGURE 122. Early view of road to Poultry Manager's House before palms planted, c. 1890. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

of cherry laurels. Existing live oaks lined either side of the Main Road, which ran perpendicular to Coleman Avenue (Fig. 121). According to Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, feral hogs kept the undergrowth clear, resulting in a park-like scene.[190]

The formal approach to the mansion was from the Main Road, which veered southwest on axis with the mansion's entrance tower. This palm tree-lined avenue of some 150 feet made for a grand entrance to the Dungeness Mansion. Service roads on either side of the entry court provided access to the Cottage, Recreation Building, and service area. A spur road southwest of the Recreation Building led to the Grange, the home of estate manager William Page (now a Reserved Estate), and the Beach Creek Dock.

Northeast of the road to the Recreation Building and the service area, a cabbage palm-lined road led to the Poultry Manager's House (Fig. 122). As the road approached this house it forked, and southern magnolias replaced palms on one side. The road that led to the service area was also lined with southern magnolias, planted in the early twentieth century. It was the site of the olive orchard during the plantation era.

Palm Avenue, leading from Dungeness Dock to the Cottage, was also lined by an allée of cabbage palms of a more haphazard spacing, probably to accommodate pre-existing trees. Two pillars flanking the road marked the entrance to the avenue, and at the other end, arching live oaks framed a view of the Cottage (see Fig. 86).

Nightingale Avenue or Road appears to correspond to the "Avenue to Beach" shown in the 1802 map. During the Carnegie period, Nightingale Avenue was the major access route to the beach. The 1898 map shows Nightingale Avenue crossing the Main Road and continuing west all the way to the Captain's House. By 1917, Nightingale Avenue stopped well short of the Captain's House after it crossed the Main Road, and a dogleg connected River Road and Nightingale Avenue. By 1946, River Road turned east just north of the Carnegie Cemetery heading toward the Main Road. Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller described Nightingale as running "from the main road just north of the Dungeness gate to the beach" and River Road as the "south entrance opposite Nightingale Road off the main road. It runs beside the river to Greyfield."[191]

Pedestrian paths were also an important component of the landscape. A major northeast to southwest axis through the Upper and Lower Gardens followed the axis of the entry road into Dungeness. A major southeast to northwest cross axis ran from the Recreation House to the foot of the Rose Garden. Another major pedestrian path connected the northwest veranda, the Tabby House, and the Pergola (Fig. 123). A curvilinear path outside the Pergola then led to the Cottage. At least portions of the Duck Pond were bordered by a curvilinear pedestrian path (Fig. 124).

The avenue of olives located southwest of the Tabby House is shown on the 1878 map and survived until a devastating freeze in 1895 (Fig. 125).

190. Zeichner, 21.
191. Rockefeller, 190.



FIGURE 123. Path connecting northwest veranda, Tabby House, and Pergola, c. 1901. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 124. Pedestrian path around Duck Pond, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 125. Avenue of olives, c. 1895. *Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives*

The Carnegies accessed the beach on foot via Nightingale Trail.

Views and Vistas

A formal, rectilinear plan, continued and elaborated from the plantation period, dominated sight lines in the garden. The formal approach to the mansion was a palm tree-lined avenue that was centered on the mansion's tower and front door. Panoramic views of the estate could be seen from the tower. The *Florida Mirror* described the view:

> From the third story a flight of stairs . . . conduct to the "belvedere" in the great tower. Here from conveniently arranged settees the visitor can enjoy an almost unexampled panorama, on every side some new and different scene claims the delighted attention. Beneath are the terrace and gardens blending in harmonious tints the various shades of emerald in oak and olive, giant magnolias, scented orange and stately palms. Beyond, to the east, the mighty ocean, "exulting as a giant," after its race of over 3,000 miles, breaks with a roar of thunder on the forest-shaded beach. To the north, "billow upon billow" of living green, the emerald dome of the forest of live oak stretching mile upon mile and sheltering many a herd of noble deer. To the west, Cumberland river, dotted with grassy islands and bordered by the southernmost peninsula in Georgia, Point St. Peter. To the south, the roadstead and harbor of Fernandina, with the confluence of the Amelia and St. Mary's rivers beneath the walls of Fort Clinch. Truly a glorious panorama![192]

Arched openings in the hedges were prominent features in the Upper Garden. A major southeast to northwest sight line from the Fountain Garden terminated at the statue of Mercury. A series of these openings channeled views to the statue. Views down to the marsh were likewise framed by arched openings in the hedges. An overlook at the top of the Lower Garden Retaining Wall continued this vista down into the Lower Garden, terminating at the Waterwheel. Another opening framed a view of the Tabby House (Fig. 126). Other vistas were created by framed views along the roads.

Small-scale Features

Garden statuary in the Upper and Lower Gardens included the statue of Mercury and the bust of Bacchus in the Rose Garden and the figure on the landing leading down into the Lower Garden (Figs. 127 and 128). A fountain and two benches were located directly below the overlook at the bottom of the retaining wall. Benches were also placed on the lawn in the Upper Garden.

192. *Florida Mirror* (Fernandina), April 4, 1885.

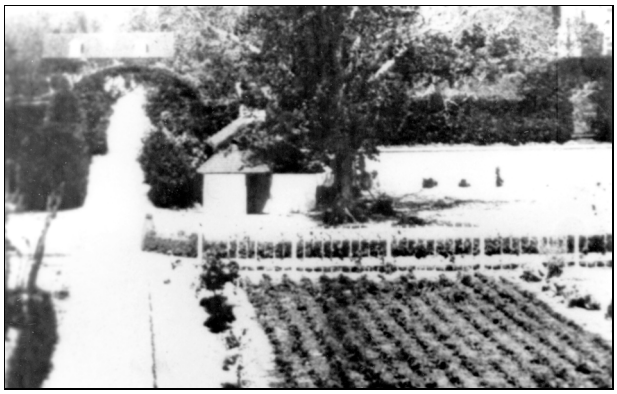


FIGURE 126. Path from Lower Garden to Tabby House through arch in hedge, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

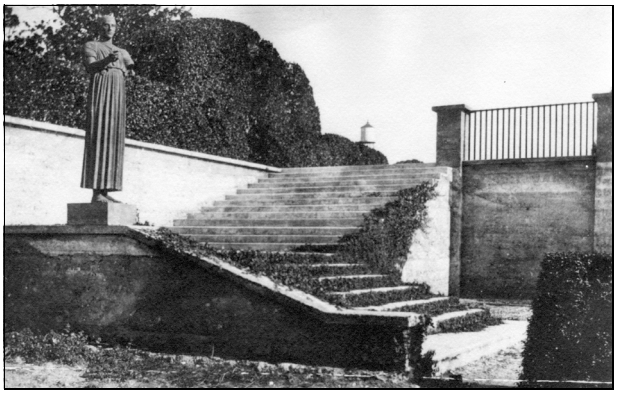


FIGURE 127. Figure on the landing, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

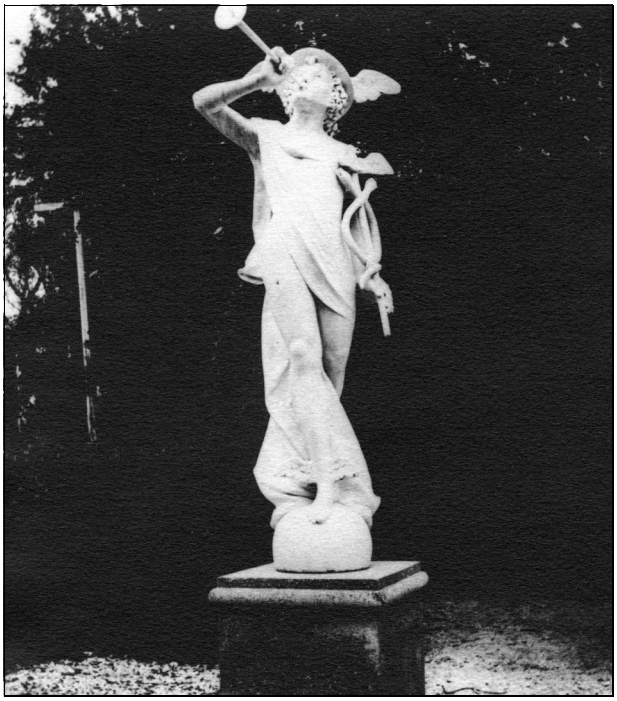


FIGURE 128. Statue of Mercury, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 129. Cast stone fountain, 1958. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

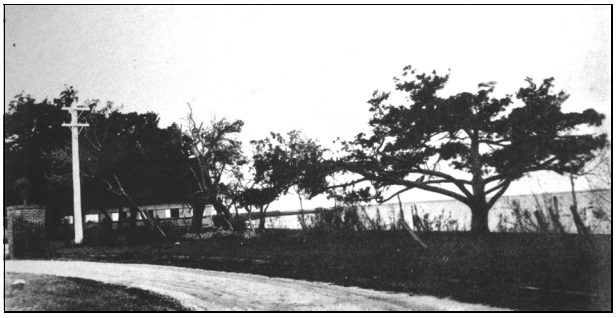


FIGURE 130. Pillar marking entrance to Palm Avenue, c. 1900, with utility pole and marine rail. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

A cast stone fountain was added to the southwest elevation of the Tabby House (Fig. 129).

At Dungeness Dock, two pillars flanking the road marked the entrance to Palm Avenue (Fig. 130). A marine railway sat just west of the entrance pillars. A flagpole was located near the entrance to Palm Avenue.

Utility poles were a prominent feature in the Dungeness landscape. They were painted white, which makes them stand out in historic photographs (Fig. 130).

A hierarchy of fencing has been identified at Dungeness. More elaborate fences were used within the main garden and more utilitarian fences were used farther away from the house. Decorative picket fencing was used in the Lower Garden and at the Poultry Manager's House, board fencing at the

Captain's House, and Ellwood barbed wire fencing and smooth wire fencing for the pastures, service area, and tennis courts. A less decorative white picket fence can also be seen in historic photographs of the Dungeness Wagon Shed and Dairy Barn.

Topography

In 1976, SEAC conducted a study of beach erosion and the inland migration of dunes along South Cumberland to see how these features have evolved since 1802. They found an extensive westward movement of the coastal dunes in the vicinity of Dungeness, almost one meter per year. Significant bank erosion has also occurred along the western beach of Cumberland running from Garden Point to Greyfield.

Construction of the Cumberland Jetty by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began in 1881 and was completed in 1903. Construction of the jetty had an immediate erosional effect on the ocean beach front along the south end of the island. Between 1903 and 1907, the beach front retreated 424 feet. The construction of a pile and stone dike in 1904 eventually stopped the erosion. After being curtailed to a rate of 44 feet/year between 1907 and 1913, accretion to the beach north of the jetty began about 1922 and continued to 1956 at an average rate of 31 feet/year.[193]

The Carnegies added fill to the Upper Garden to create a level expanse of lawn above the Lower Garden Retaining Wall, confirmed by Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) investigations conducted by SEAC in 2003.[194] The fill was probably added during the 1896 redesign of the house and grounds.

Natural Systems and Features

Woodland. During the Carnegie era, cattle, feral hogs, and deer helped keep the understory open resulting in a park-like appearance.[195] The Carnegie workforce probably helped maintain the open character of the woodland.

An undated article described the woods:

> There are deep woods at the back of the house, through which the rays of the sun cannot penetrate until tempered by the leaves to a grateful coolness. Through the woods paths have been cut, leveled and smoothed so that the surface is hard and unyielding, being mistletoe vines. These creeping plants have been trained so that they hang down and twine in all directions. They interlace in a dense, luxuriant growth, making a trellis-work over the winding walks, and keeping everything fresh and cool even under the scorching rays of the tropical sun.[196]

Hunting was an important recreational activity at Dungeness. An early 1894 newspaper article praised the estate's hunting area:

> Mrs. Carnegie is an enthusiast on most outdoor sports, and has on her island home one of the finest game preserves in the country . . .
>
> . . . Mrs. Carnegie's game preserve covers the 13 southern miles of the island, which is in some places nearly five miles in width. Most of this land is covered with forest, and the woods abound in deer, bear, wildcat, raccoons and other furred game.
>
> There are thousands of quail about the place, and Mrs. Carnegie has had the place stocked with English pheasants . . . Few of her guests are able to bring down better bags of game than she, and her daughter and some of the young ladies from Pittsburgh who are occasional guests at Dungeness have attained considerable proficiency with the shotgun, as well as the rifle.[197]

In addition to the pheasants, the Carnegies imported other exotic animals to Cumberland, including elk and antelope. They employed a game warden for about three years beginning in 1901.[198]

Beach Creek. According to the Army Corps of Engineers, a hurricane in 1898 caused a breach in the beach to form immediately south of Dungeness, which widened and deepened to such an extent that the Corps asked permission in 1904 to build a

193. Ehrenhard, 95-100.
194. Robert K. Nickel, "A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey at the Dungeness Complex Cumberland Island National Seashore" (Tallahassee, Fl.: Southeast Archeological Center, 2003), 20.
195. Zeichner, *The Historic Landscape of Dungeness*, 21.
196. Torres, 278.
197. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 229.
198. Bullard, *Cumberland Island*, 231, 211.



FIGURE 131. Beach Creek, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

protection dike from the north jetty to the high land at Dungeness to close this breach. During the construction of the dike a "cut-off" was made in Beach Creek to divert the flow of water in the creek from the dike.[199]

In the mid-1950s, the Army Corps of Engineers condemned 518 acres of land at the southwestern end of the island, claiming it needed the land to dump spoils from dredging the Intracocastal Waterway. Once the spoils were deposited, the Beach Creek entrance to the Dungeness area was navigable only to the smallest of boats.[200]

Land Use

Although the Carnegie estate was a compound of family houses that was essentially self-sufficient, it did not rely entirely on island production. Its economic base was the Carnegie family fortune, and the family yacht made daily trips to the mainland to pick up any items that the family needed. Orders were regularly placed with merchants in New York and Boston and sent down by steamship or rail to Fernandina. Beach Field, once an area where Sea Island cotton was grown, was primarily a pasture for a herd of dairy cows. At the same time, the Dungeness Mansion and gardens were primarily a country place-era overlay of the plantation-era house and gardens.

In later years, Carnegie heirs tried planting a tung orchard in the field northeast of the dock. Intermittent logging also occurred on the island, and the Fergusons raised cattle at Greyfield.

Recreational activities were an important part of the lifestyle of the estate. Carnegie family members and guests enjoyed riding, hunting, skeet shooting, tennis, golf, croquet, badminton, sailing, swimming, and picnics. Field days featuring more unusual forms of entertainment, such as sack races, were a regular part of the scene.

199. Lieut. Col. Dan C. Kingman to William E. Page, May 17, 1907, Carnegie Estate Records, Box 18, Folder 5-2-060, Georgia Archives; Ehrenhard, *Assessment of Archeological and Historic Resources*, 97.
200. Dilsaver, 63.

Chapter Three: Existing Conditions

Location

Cumberland Island is located from one to three miles off the mainland coast of southeastern Georgia. The island is bordered to the north by St. Andrew Sound and Jekyll Island and to the south by Cumberland Sound and Amelia Island. The island and the mainland are separated by the Cumberland River connecting the two sounds and a wide expanse of salt marsh. The island is approximately 17-and-one-half miles in length. The entire island is in Camden County, where Woodbine is the county seat. The authorized boundaries of Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS) include Big and Little Cumberland Islands and surrounding salt marshes encompassing an area of almost 37,000 acres.

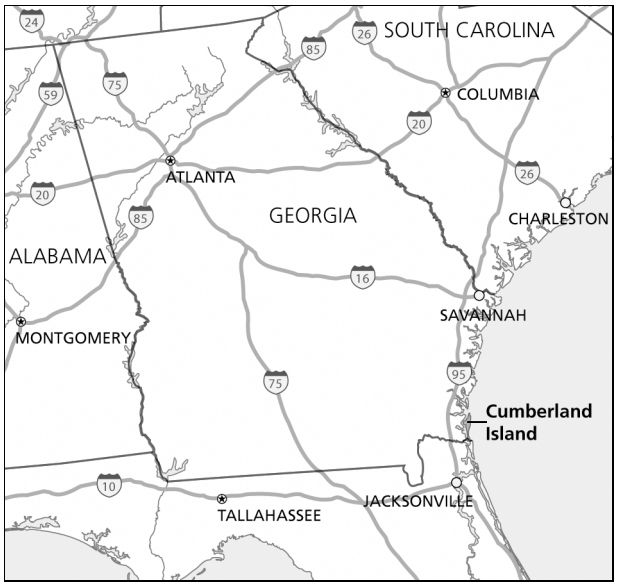


FIGURE 1. Location of Cumberland Island. *NPS map by Jay Womack*

As part of Cumberland Island National Seashore, the Dungeness Historic District is located at the southern end of Cumberland Island and comprises an area of approximately 206 acres. The district is bounded on the south by saltwater marsh and Beach Creek and on the west by Cumberland Sound. The northern boundary begins 550 feet south of the Sea Camp dock and turns south for 600 feet along the east side of River Road before turning and running east again on Nightingale Avenue as far as the Main Road. The northern boundary turns south along the Main Road for 1,400 feet then turns to the east again at the intersection of the Main Road and Coleman Avenue to the sand dunes for 3,100 feet. The eastern boundary follows the dune line south to a point 2,600 feet south of the Dungeness Dock.[1]

The National Register boundary of the Dungeness Historic District was drawn to encompass all of the associated historic structures and any archeological features related to or located within or reasonably near the historic complexes identified at the time (Fig. 133). The boundary does not represent the historic boundary of the property at any significant time.

Spatial Organization

Upper Garden. The spatial organization of the Upper Garden is dominated by a series of axes and cross axes, which, during the Carnegie era, visually connected the house and grounds through a series of sight lines. Many of the landscape features that articulated the spatial organization of the Upper

1. Dungeness Historic District National Register nomination, 12.

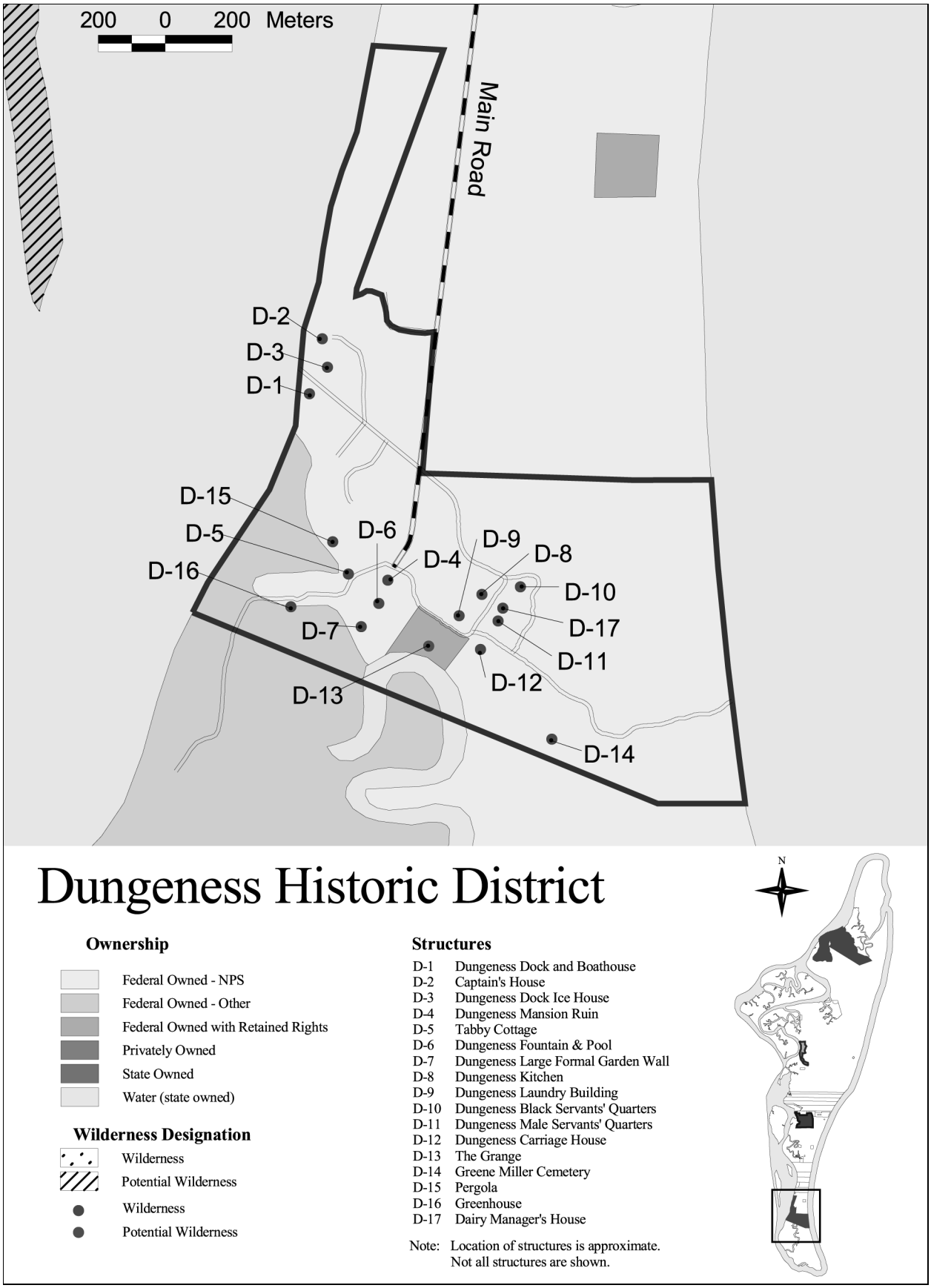


FIGURE 2. Dungeness Historic District. *NPS map by David Hasty*



FIGURE 3. Outline of rectilinear paths in the Upper Garden. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 4. Site of the Rose Garden. *NPS photo*

Garden are missing, including the hedges that defined individual garden rooms. The outline of rectilinear paths that connected different parts of the garden can still be detected in some areas but are not apparent to the average visitor (Fig. 134). The Pergola that defined the Rose Garden has been stabilized, but nothing remains of the Rose Garden layout (Fig. 135).

Lower Garden. The spatial organization of the Lower Garden is dominated by the Garden Retaining Wall, the Sundial, and the Waterwheel, which date to the Carnegie era. These landscape features created a visual axis that ran from the garden facade entrance of the mansion through the Fountain Garden and terminated at the Waterwheel. Today, the Waterwheel has been stabilized but is missing its roof. The Sundial has not been restored (Fig. 136). Until recently, much of the Lower Garden was overgrown with vegetation, obscuring the pattern of spatial organization. Even with the removal of much of this successional vegetation, the network of rectilinear paths has been lost. The Lower Garden hedges do not survive. A levée is located south of the Waterwheel along the marsh edge.



FIGURE 5. Spatial organization of the Lower Garden. *NPS photo*

The Cottage. With the loss of the Cottage in 1949, the spatial organization of the Cottage gardens has increasingly become overgrown with encroaching vegetation. Sections of edging can still be found, but the overall layout of the gardens is difficult to discern. After the Cottage was destroyed by fire, the ruins were bulldozed and removed from the site. Remnants of the gardens and two small structures associated with the Cottage still exist, surrounded by thickets of bamboo and other surviving ornamentals.

The Duck Pond, a large kidney-shaped masonry enclosure, was constructed west of Palm Avenue in the small tidal inlet near an artesian well. The pond is now dry and overgrown with vegetation. Circular and oval planters are found within the pond (Fig. 137). The artesian well, enclosed by a small rectangular masonry basin with intact well fittings and valves, was free flowing in May 2004.[2]

Beach Creek Dock. The Beach Creek Dock House is located south of the Grange, in the southeast corner of the Lower Garden.

The Grange. The Grange was the residence of estate manager William Page until his death in 1922 and is currently a Reserved Estate located east of the Recreation Building ruin.

2. Hellman, 29.



FIGURE 6. The Duck Pond. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 8. Dungeness Seawall, with Ice House and Captain's House in the background. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 7. Beach Field. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 9. Greene-Miller Cemetery. *NPS photo*

Service Area. Because of its service function, the spatial organization of this part of the estate was based on clustering of the various service buildings around a group of large live oaks. Although some of the buildings, like the electric powerhouse, dairy barn, blacksmith shop, chicken houses, silos, and the Poultry Manager's House have been lost, most of the primary buildings survive. There was a simple pattern of vegetation of mostly trees and grass with few ornamental shrubs, which has been maintained by the NPS over the years.

Beach Field. During the Carnegie era, Beach Field was used primarily as a pasture for dairy cows. It is still an open area, but trees have invaded. The change in grazers from fenced dairy stock to feral horses, hogs, and deer has altered the historically open character of the field (Fig. 138). Furthermore, the removal of cattle has allowed wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) to grow up in the foredune, trapping sand that blows in from the east and slowing the westward migration of the dune. Sweet acacia is spreading along the line of wax myrtles. The palm rows that marked a beach access point survive.

Dungeness Dock. The spatial organization of the Dungeness Dock area is delineated by the 250-foot-long Dungeness Seawall, built to protect the western shore of the island, and remnants of a line of cabbage palms along its edge (Fig. 139). Repairs to the historic seawall were made in 2005. The restoration of the open character of the field northeast of the dock, where the tung orchard was planted in the 1940s, occurred from 1996 to 2001.

Cemeteries. The Park removed trees that were jeopardizing the walls, foundations, and vaults of the Greene-Miller Cemetery in 1999 and stabilized the tabby walls of the Greene-Miller Cemetery in 2004 (Fig. 140). The south wall is presently in need of stabilization. Erosion is occurring on the embankment leading down to the marsh. The tabby wall around the Mariner's Cemetery at the Dungeness Dock needs stabilizing (Fig. 141). The Carnegie Cemetery is maintained by family descendants and is enclosed by a chain link fence.



FIGURE 10. Mariner's Cemetery. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 11. Surviving palms along entrance road. *NPS photo*

Vegetation

Throughout the Dungeness landscape, historic vegetation patterns relating to the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation era and the Carnegie estate era persist. The 1987 Zeichner report (field work completed in 1983) is the most complete inventory of the cultural vegetation that exists to date.

In the years 1984 and 1985, there were two unusually harsh winters followed by summer droughts. During this extreme weather, some of the ornamental shrubs documented by Zeichner in the Upper Garden were lost, as well as many of the palms that defined the Cottage garden. In fact, field work in 2004 failed to find many of the ornamentals listed as present in 1983, including camellia, banana shrub, and ginger lily.[3]

Between 1996-2000, the Park cleared overgrown vegetation from the Lower and Upper Garden areas, restoring views west to Cumberland Sound. Vegetation was also cleared from within twenty feet of all wooden structures.

In 2004, the Park cleared encroaching vegetation from the stabilized mansion ruins. The Park also cleared red bays (*Persea borbonia*) and cabbage palms from a small area due north of the Grange and adjacent to the base of the Water Tower, restoring the park-like character of the understory. In 2005, arrow bamboo (*Pseudosana japonica*) was cut back on the north side of Palm Avenue to arrest its northerly spread towards Coleman Avenue.

The Dungeness Historic District is home to a number of Witness Trees, mainly live oaks. Such trees have stood watch over lives and events that, woven together, represent the very fabric of our history. These trees are a direct link to the plantation era.

Upper Garden. Near the Dungeness Mansion, three groups of sago palms remain from the Carnegie era. Portions of the palm tree-lined avenue between the two entry gates survive from the Carnegie era, but the yucca underneath the palms is missing (Fig. 142). Oriental arborvitae survive along the entrance drive, but none of the camellias identified in 1983 were found during field work in 2004.[4] One crape myrtle persists north of the entrance gates. No evidence has been found of the rose bed near the entrance gates documented in an 1887 sketch found in the Carnegie Estate Papers.

To the north of the mansion, trees have encroached on the lawn so that the Playhouse, which was once in open lawn, is now in forest. To the northeast, four of the original olive trees survive in the olive orchard, all near the Water Tower base (Fig. 143). In 1998, three olive trees were planted from a group that was air layered from the original stock, and all of these trees have survived. Along the road (Magnolia Avenue), sweet viburnum and autumn elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) survive from the Carnegie era. Oleander is found on the southwest side of the road (inside the Grange fence) and around the Recreation House ruins.[5]

3. Zeichner, *Historic Landscape of Dungeness*, 42, 70; Glory lily was found in June 2004 in Beach Field.
4. Zeichner, *Historic Landscape of Dungeness*, 69; Camellias were ordered from Fruitland Nurseries in 1892 and oriental arborvitae in 1912.



FIGURE 12. One of four original olive trees. *NPS photo*

Creeping fig (*Ficus pumila*) still grows on the mansion compound walls. The characteristic open space of the lawn, which had been invaded by cabbage palms and saw palmettos (*Serenoa repens*), as well as by forest trees, was restored from 1996 to 2000. Many stumps remain in the lawn area from this process. Presently, maintenance of the forest edge relies on occasional mowing and the feeding habits of feral horses, hogs, and deer.

The hedges that once delineated the Upper and Lower Gardens were removed at some point after the Dungeness Mansion was abandoned around 1925. A planting of sago palms survives near the entrance to the Pergola, but the English ivy originally covering the structure has been lost, as well as the flowering shrubs that flanked it. No other vegetation associated with the Rose Garden survives. South of the Pergola, bordering the salt marsh at the beginning of Garden Point, is a stand of exotic palms. Silver-striped bamboo (*Bambusa multiplex*) has spread into this area and is encroaching into the planting of palms.

The Recreation House ruin is surrounded by overgrown vegetation and is not accessible (Fig. 144). Several large southern red cedars (*Juniperus silicicola*), southern magnolias, cabbage palms, cherry laurels, and sweet acacia probably date to the Carnegie era. Yucca and oleanders planted by the Carnegies also persist here.

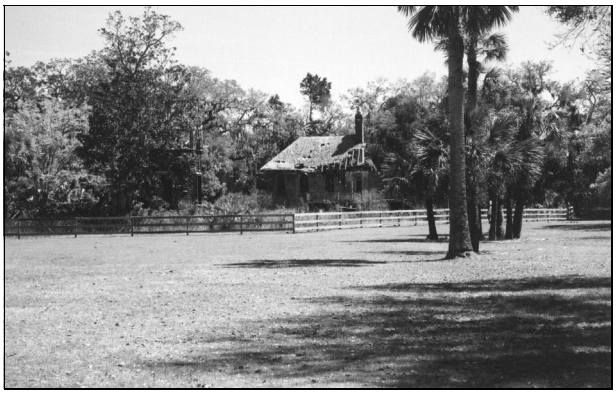


FIGURE 13. Recreation House ruin. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 14. Trees growing in the Lower Garden. *NPS photo*

Lower Garden. The live oak, around which the Garden Retaining Wall was constructed, survives from the Carnegie era and likely much earlier. Another live oak is growing near the retaining wall steps. Cabbage palms and sugar hackberries (*Celtis laevigata*) have invaded the lawn of the Lower Garden (Fig. 145). The area to the south is overgrown with a thicket of wax myrtle, marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), and southern red cedar. Stands of giant reed (*Arundo donax*) and camphor trees are also growing here (Fig. 146). Camphor trees were introduced into the garden during the plantation period and appear on the 1896 Peabody and Stearns site plan. Between 1996-2000, the maintenance staff removed the overgrowth that had engulfed the west portion of the Lower Garden and restored views to Cumberland Sound. Tamarisk that was growing back along the levée was cut back in 2004. The vegetation

5. Sweet viburnum and elaeagnus were ordered from Fruitland Nurseries in 1892. *Elaeagnus pungens* and *E. macroplyllum*, not *E. umbellata*, were ordered.

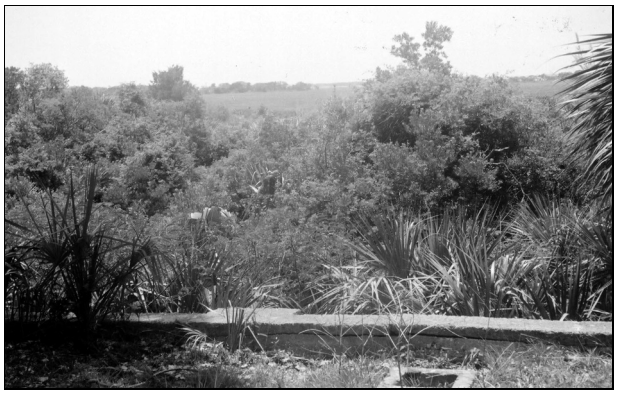


FIGURE 15. Overgrown vegetation in the Lower Garden, looking south. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 16. Paperwhites in bloom at the Cottage. *NPS photo*

presently growing along the banks is holding the levée, which is breached in one location, in place.

The Cottage. Roses, oleander, wisteria, tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), sweet acacia, chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), Formosa firethorn (*Pyracantha koidzumii*), European fan palm, sago palm, bamboo (*Bambusa multiplex* and *Phyllostachys aurea*), and Canary Island date palm were found in the cottage gardens during field work in 2004.[6] Paperwhites (*Narcissus papyraceus*) were blooming in rows south of the laundry building in February 2005 (Fig. 147). Amaryllis (*Hippeastrum* × *hybridum*) was also blooming northeast of Palm Avenue in 2005. Gloriosa lily (*Gloriosa rothchildiana*) was blooming among the golden bamboo west of the White Cottage. No ornamental vegetation remains around the outbuildings.

A chinaberry tree is growing within the clumps of silver-striped bamboo west of the existing White Cottage. Large clumps of silver-striped bamboo are moving north toward Coleman Avenue from their historic plantings around the Duck Pond and threaten to overtake this area. A pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) survives along the Duck Pond's edge, but is being compromised by bamboo. Few of the herbaceous plants that Zeichner described can be found within the vegetation that has engulfed the Duck Pond. Autumn sage (*Salvia greggii*) was found blooming around the Cottage area in 2004. Rattlebox (*Sesbania punicea*) has volunteered throughout the site.

The area on the north bank of the Duck Pond is more typical of a maritime forest of oaks and palmettos, with intrusive stands of bamboo. Golden bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*) is growing west of the Cottage foundation and north of the Duck Pond. Arrow bamboo is found along Palm Avenue and is spreading west and north. In 2005, over half of the arrow bamboo was cut back at the Cottage. Golden bamboo was also cut back west of the Cottage foundation.

Garden Point. Garden Point, located west of the Lower Garden, is a wooded area with much undergrowth of cabbage palm and red bay and a small area of silver-striped bamboo. With disuse it is slowly reverting to its plantation-era condition, although old bottles or other objects occasionally seen on the forest floor are reminders of the area's use as a dump during the Carnegie era.

Service Area. There are many large girth trees in this area, which appear to date from the end of the plantation era and are located on the 1857 Coastal Survey Map. Cabbage palms and red bays are slowly encroaching into the grass areas, but this process is being slowed by grazing horses and deer and by periodic mowing. Problems of encroachment and edge movement are present along the service road north of the Black Servants Quarters, where saw palmetto is growing up in the understory. Numerous clumps of silver-striped bamboo are located northeast of the Woodworking Shop. In 2001, several witness trees (live oaks) were improperly pruned in an attempt to clean up the area. Two of these trees are on the live oak registry.

6. The roses growing in the Cottage Gardens were identified as Cherokee Rose (*Rosa laevigata*) in 2004 as part of an exotic vegetation survey. This identification has not been confirmed by the University of Georgia herbarium.

Beach Field. Clumps of silver-striped bamboo are growing in the understory on the northwest corner of Beach Field. Sweet acacia is spreading along the line of wax myrtles in the interdune area.

Greene-Miller Cemetery. Red bays and young palms are obscuring views out to the marsh. A stand of exotic palms is located west of the cemetery. Several oleanders and silver-striped bamboo are located due east of the cemetery. The bamboo is spreading eastward towards Beach Field.

Dungeness Dock and Vicinity. At Dungeness Dock, there are several large live oaks, one pecan, and a grass lawn adjacent to the Ice House. The pecan tree is heavily infested with mistletoe.

Remnants of the line of cabbage palms planted along the Dungeness Seawall survive, as well as a line of cabbage palms that led to the marine rail. Cedars and magnolias located at the entrance to Palm Avenue are encroaching on each other. Oleander is growing along the Dungeness Seawall.

Ornamental plantings and the fence associated with the Captain's House are no longer extant. The graves of two British mariners are surrounded by a low tabby wall under the canopy of three historic live oaks. Parking of vehicles under the trees is compacting the roots of the live oaks.

From 1996 to 2001, the Park removed 15,000 tung trees from the Dungeness and Stafford Historic Districts, restoring the open character of the field northeast of the dock. In 2004, an additional 633 seedlings to fruiting trees up to 15 feet were removed from the Dungeness Historic District. Mature seed bearing trees continue to grow on private property within the Carnegie Cemetery.

Improper pruning of live oaks also occurred along Coleman Avenue. Muscadine vine (*Vitus rotundifolia*), growing in one of the largest live oaks, is threatening to girdle the tree. The cherry laurel hedge flanking Coleman Avenue survives but has matured into multistemmed trees, and red bay is growing up in the hedge (Fig. 148).

The area within the Carnegie Cemetery fence to the north of Coleman Avenue has not been foraged by feral hogs, and the understory is thick with saw palmetto. On the south side of the road, the residual effects of browsing by cattle (removed from park lands in 1976) was noted by Zeichner in 1983 as a relatively open understory. The area is still browsed by horses and to a lesser extent deer, but the understory is slowly growing up.



FIGURE 17. Cherry laurel hedge along Coleman Avenue. *NPS photo*

Non-native Invasive Plant Populations

There are numerous plants known to exist within the Park that are frequently referred to as non-native invasive species. These include: tree of heaven, autumn elaeagnus, Chinese wisteria, bamboo, rattlebox, giant reed, tamarisk, and tung.

Buildings and Structures

The buildings and structures in the Dungeness Historic District are, for the most part, associated with the Carnegie era (1881-1916). Several of the primary buildings, including the Dungeness Mansion, are in a ruinous state, while many of the estate's support structures have been rehabilitated for park use. The most significant preservation maintenance work to be accomplished in the recent past is the wood shingle or metal re-roofing of every historic building at Dungeness. Major work has been done with stabilization funds to preserve a number of buildings and structures, including the Garden House, the Waterwheel House, the Greenhouse, the Pergola, and the Greene-Miller Cemetery's enclosing tabby walls. The following is a description of the primary buildings and structures.

Upper Garden. The Dungeness Mansion is a 262-foot-by-160-foot ruin of the Thomas Morrison Carnegie estate (Fig. 149). Initial stabilization of the ruins occurred in the 1980s, but the ruins are cur-



FIGURE 18. Dungeness Mansion ruin. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 20. Recreation House ruin. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 19. Tabby House. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 21. The Pergola before stabilization. *NPS photo*

rently in a state of decline and structural deterioration is evident. The building is scheduled for further stabilization and selective demolition of unstable elements. The Dungeness entrance feature consists of opposing 164-foot-long, 2-foot-high curbs that link inner and outer entry gates, with a pair of elaborate flanking walls each incorporating steps and square piers with molded capitals. The conservation of the decorative wrought iron entrance arch occurred in 1999.

The Tabby House is a one-and-one-half-story, Federal-period building that dates to the plantation era. It is an excellent example of tabby construction (Fig. 150).

The Recreation Building ruin is a two-story, Shingle-style building with a collapsed hipped roof and collapsed central section. One rear section is partially intact (Fig. 151). The foundation of the garage is located north of the Recreation Building ruin.

The Pergola measures 198 feet by 14 feet with two opposing, 2-foot-high tabby walls bisected by two



FIGURE 22. The Pergola after stabilization. *NPS photo*

recessed stairs and pedimented arches. Five-foot-high concrete pillars supported an overhead trellis. The pillars of the Pergola were repaired and replaced in 1999, and the roof frame was repaired and partially re-installed without the trellis (Fig. 152 and 153).

The Playhouse, located northeast of the mansion, is in ruins, although the chimney, electric poles, and some of the hedge arch supports are still there (Fig.



FIGURE 23. Payhouse ruin. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 24. Lower Garden Retaining Wall. *NPS phto*



FIGURE 25. Waterwheel House ruin. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 26. Dungeness Greenhouse. *NPS photo*

154). The Tree House, once located northwest of the mansion, does not survive.

Lower Garden. A tabby retaining wall divides the Upper and Lower Gardens (Fig. 155). The wall measures 815 feet in length, with heights varying from 4-12 feet. A monumental stairway characteristic of country place-era estates connects the Upper and Lower Gardens. A balustrade overlooking the Lower Garden continues the sight line from the Fountain Garden, with views out to the Waterwheel and the marsh beyond.

The Waterwheel House ruin, a tabby structure consisting of eight 6-foot-high, 2-feet-by-1-foot piers and a 3-4-foot-high rectangular pool, is located at the foot of the Lower Garden on axis with the Fountain Garden and the mansion ruins. Stabilization work was completed in 1999, although it presently does not have a roof (Fig. 156). The pool is empty of water and silt and saw palmetto are filling it instead. Several stumps remain from the cedars that were removed in 1999.

The Greenhouse, a 70-foot-by-90-foot tabby structure located southwest of the Garden House, had extensive stabilization work completed in 1999, including replacement of the roof frame (Fig. 157). Also in 1999, the replacement of the Garden House's roof occurred, as well as the repair of the tabby walls and the two cupolas (Fig. 158). The gardeners' quarters and plant nursery has been lost.

The Cottage. Two frame buildings survive from the Carnegie era but need general preservation maintenance. A one-story, masonry ranch-style house, designed by architect Maurice E. Holley from Palm Beach, Florida, was built in 1952 to replace the Cottage that burned in 1949 (Fig. 159).[7]



FIGURE 27. Dungeness Garden House. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 29. Beach Creek Dock House. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 28. The White Cottage. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 30. The Grange. *NPS photo*

The Duck Pond is an elaborate, rock-walled pond, roughly kidney shaped and bisected by a central brick spillway. The curvilinear wall is coursed granite with a cement coping approximately 2 feet high. Brick and stucco circular and oval planters are located within the pond, which is currently dry.

Beach Creek Dock House. A one-story frame building with a pyramidal roof and tabby and brick piers on the dock side (Fig. 160).

The Grange. The Grange is a two-story, stucco Georgian-style house with a hipped roof designed by Peabody and Stearns in 1902. It is a reserved estate (Fig. 161).

Service Area. The Dungeness Laundry is a one-story, three-bay frame and stucco building with a handicapped access ramp on the west elevation. It has been rehabilitated for use as a visitor restroom facility. The Dungeness Kitchen is a one-story, five-bay frame building, which has been rehabilitated for use as a kitchen, meeting room, and offices. The Dungeness White Quarters is a two-story, five-bay frame structure with a two-story, full facade porch. It has been rehabilitated for use as a dormitory. The Dungeness Commissary is a two-story, four-bay frame building with dropped-roof entry porch. It has been rehabilitated for use as a dormitory and classroom. The Dungeness Black Quarters is a two-story, end-gable-on-hip-roof frame building with a full facade, two-story hipped-roof front porch rehabilitated for use as a meeting space, apartment, and dormitory. The Dungeness Dairy Manager's House is a one-and-one-half-story, end-gabled frame house with Colonial Revival design details. It has been rehabilitated for use as a residence. The Dungeness Carriage House is a two-story, frame building with a smooth stucco finish laid on wire mesh. It has been rehabilitated for use as the maintenance facility (Fig. 162). The Dungeness Wagon Shed is a reconstructed three-bay, front-gabled frame building with a central wagon run and is used for vehicle storage (Fig. 163). The Dungeness Woodworking Shop is a one-story, end-gabled

7. Carnegie Estate Papers, Georgia State Archives, Folder 11-2-010.



FIGURE 31. Dungeness Carriage House. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 34. Dungeness Poultry Manager's House ruin. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 32. Dungeness Wagon Shed. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 35. Dungeness Pigeon House ruin. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 33. Dungeness Woodworking Shop. *NPS photo*

frame building with an eight-bay shed and half-monitor. Most of the fabric in this building has been replaced in kind (Fig. 164). The Dungeness Smokehouse is a one-story brick and stucco building located southwest of the Powerhouse ruin and has been rehabilitated for maintenance storage.

Ruins. The Poultry Manager's House is a ruin of a frame Victorian cottage, now located in deep woods northeast of the road leading over to the service area (Fig. 165). The Chicken Houses are collapsed shed roof, frame structures located south of the Poultry Manager's House ruin. The Pigeon House is a collapsed, one-story frame structure located west of the Chicken Houses (Fig. 166). A collapsed, two-story frame silo is located south of the Woodworking Shop. The foundation of the Powerhouse is located north of the Carriage House. The foundation of the Dairy Barn is located east of the Wagon Shed. A brick chimney marks the location of the Blacksmith's Shop, east of the Woodworking Shop.

Dungeness Dock and Vicinity. A 60-foot floating dock for the tour boats has been attached to the Dungeness Dock, which is a reconstruction of the historic dock. A one-story frame, pyramidal-roof boathouse provides an information/shelter area (Fig. 167). The Dungeness Ice House is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay frame building with an enclosed lean-to addition, which has been rehabilitated as museum exhibit space and restrooms (Fig. 168). An 80-foot circular, coursed granite cistern is located southwest of the Ice House. The Captain's House is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled



FIGURE 36. Dungeness Dock. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 38. Coleman Avenue. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 37. Dungeness Ice House and Captain's House. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 39. Palm Avenue. *NPS photo*

cottage with a half-wrap porch and a rear ell. It has been rehabilitated for use as ranger offices and meeting space. A 70-foot, circular concrete cistern, located south of the Captain's House, is surmounted by an octagonal metal roof. The Dungeness Seawall is a 909-foot-long and 3 to 6-foot-high coursed granite wall with a concrete coping. Above the tidal flat, the wall is battered. At water level a small shelf extends and serves as a footing.

Circulation

During the Carnegie era, there were five planted, tree-lined avenues in the Dungeness Historic District. Today, only three are still used as roads—Coleman Avenue, the Main Road, and Magnolia Avenue. Coleman Avenue is the majestic approach from the Dungeness Dock to the Main Road, which leads to Dungeness Mansion. Its character changes distinctly as it leaves the open area around Dungeness Dock and travels into the woodland (Fig. 169). A few individual live oaks are missing, and there is much encroachment along the edge by saw palmettos. Palm Avenue was an alternate route



FIGURE 40. Main Road. *NPS photo*

from Dungeness Dock to Dungeness Mansion by way of the Cottage. Many of the palms are missing, and volunteer trees have grown up on each side of the avenue casting heavy shade (Fig. 170). Arrow bamboo has escaped into this area and is moving west and north.

The Main Road to Dungeness Mansion is lined with live oaks, with a denser understory than would have been found during the Carnegie era (Fig. 171). Historic photographs show that even in the 1950s,



FIGURE 41. Entrance drive. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 42. Magnolia Avenue. *NPS photo*

the understory was open in character. A formal planting of palms led from the main entrance gates to the second entrance feature. Individual trees have been lost, but the historic pattern can still be detected. Beneath the palms, grass has replaced the yucca and bedding plants, which were found here in the Carnegie era (Fig. 172).

The palm and magnolia-lined avenue (Palm and Magnolia Way) that led to the Poultry Manager's House does not survive except for a few of the cabbage palms. The road connecting the mansion with the service area (Magnolia Avenue) is lined with an early twentieth-century planting of southern magnolia (Fig. 173).

The rectilinear paths in the Upper Garden, restored by YCC volunteers from 1976 to 1981, have become grassed over. Those in the Lower Garden were lost in an effort to clear vegetation in the 1970s. A path survives that connected the Pergola and Palm Avenue, probably added after the White Cottage was constructed in 1952. The paving material is oyster shell aggregate nearest to the Pergola, switching over to river rock aggregate about midway of its length. Paths in the Cottage gardens are completely overgrown, although sections of a rounded concrete curb survive. A new service road to Garden Point, which bisected the Tabby House and Rose Garden walkways, was in place by 1979.[8]

The Dungeness Trail is a 1.5-mile trail from the Dungeness Dock through the historic area to the beach. This trail utilizes existing roads and trails from the historic period and was designed as an 8-stop tour marked by numbered routed-wood posts along the trail. It is then possible to walk up the beach 1.3 miles to Sea Camp beach.

Nightingale Trail follows numbered, routed-wood posts through the maritime forest.

A 2,210-foot-long walking trail includes a 1,420-foot-long wooden boardwalk along the marsh and interdune areas south of Beach Field.

Views and Vistas

Historically, views and vistas were channeled into and out of the garden through a series of tightly controlled sight lines and arches in the hedges. The removal of the hedges after the mansion was abandoned in 1925 altered views and vistas within the garden. Additionally, encroaching vegetation in the Lower Garden has obscured views of the marsh to the south. Between 1996-2000, the Park cleared overgrown vegetation from the Lower and Upper Garden areas, restoring views west to Cumberland Sound.

Park staff and volunteers restored a small area of the characteristically open understory due north of the Grange in the fall of 2004.

Small-scale Features

A circular, concrete fountain pool, approximately 20 inches in diameter and 1 foot deep with an urn-style, cast-concrete fountain head is located southwest of the mansion on an axis that historically ran from the Dungeness terrace, down through the Upper Garden, and terminated at the Waterwheel in the Lower Garden. Another fountain is built into the retaining wall below the balustrade overlook. One of the benches built into the retaining wall

8. See 640/41010, Topographic Sheet Dungeness Ruins and Formal Garden Area, April 1979, Denver Service Center.

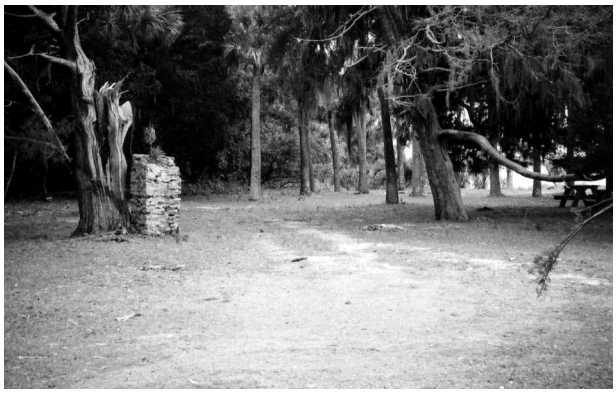


FIGURE 43. Surviving pillar at entrance to Palm Avenue. *NPS photo*

below the overlook is missing. None of the free-standing benches from the Fountain Garden survive.

No statuary is left in the garden. Only the pedestal of the bust of Bacchus in the Rose Garden, the base of the Sundial in the Lower Garden, and the cast stone fountain on the southwest elevation of the Tabby House remain.

In 1974, bulldozers that were being parked in the Lower Garden as part of a clearing operation for the Main Road damaged the historic claypipe underground drainage system and the circulation paths.[9] Two leaks are flowing from the underground water pipes that serviced Dungeness.

Three interpretive panels, mounted on cast-concrete bases resembling tabby, are located near the Dungeness Mansion ruins.

At the Dungeness Dock, one of the pillars that marked the entrance to Palm Avenue and a section of the marine rail survive (Fig 174).

Topography

Cumberland Island is located within the Coastal Plain physiographic province that extends inland from the coast to the Fall Line, the geological boundary that separates the Coastal Plain from the Piedmont. The Coastal Plain is characterized by a transition of gently rolling hills into low-lying pine-forests, saltwater marshes and estuaries on the coast, and bisected by rivers that empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The Satilla River empties into St. Andrews Sound at the north end of Cumberland Island, and the St. Marys River, which forms the border between southeast Georgia and northeast Florida, empties into Cumberland Sound.

The sweeping beach lines on the east side of the island contrast sharply with irregular outlines formed by river, creek, and sound waters on the west. Building up from wind and ocean-borne sands on the east, dunes generally produce elevations that fall sharply toward the west. Occasionally, the land may drop abruptly into a salt marsh or fall sharply into the sound. Free-flowing streams generally drain to the ocean and sounds from freshwater ponds and marshes west of the dunes.[10]

Soils. Principal soil types identified in the Dungeness Historic District are Cainhoy and Mandarin fine sands in the vicinity of the mansion ruins. To the east, past Beach Field, soils transition to Fripp-Duckston and Beach soils associated with sand dunes and swails and the adjacent beach.[11]

Cainhoy fine sand is formed from sandy marine sediments located on nearly level to gently sloping ridges with 0 to 5 percent slopes. The soil pH is very strongly acid to slightly acid, has a rapid permeability, and is excessively drained.[12]

Mandarin fine sand, found in the Garden Point area of Dungeness, is formed from thick sandy marine sediments, and occurs on somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil on slight ridges and broad flats. Mandarin fine sand has a soil pH that is extremely acid to medium acid at the surface and medium acid to neutral below the hardpan. Overall, the soil is very sandy and poorly drained.[13]

Beach soil, which is distinguished from the dune line by their twice daily inundation by tide waters, is comprised of fine to coarse sand and varying amounts of small shell fragments. Moving to the west away from the beach, Fripp-Duckston soils are

9. Personal communication, Dave Casey, 2004.
10. *General Management Plan Cumberland Island National Seashore* (Atlanta, Ga.: Southeast Regional Office, 1984), 5.
11. Thomas A. Rigdon, *Soil Survey of Camden and Glynn Counties, Georgia* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1980), 15-18.
12. Rigdon, 38-39.
13. Rigdon, 41.

encountered in the dunes and are formed from thick sandy sediments, which occur on 0 to 20 percent slopes among sand dunes and interdune areas adjacent to the beach. The Fripp soils make up the structure of the sand dune itself. The soil pH is slightly acid throughout the varying levels. The Duckston soils occur in the depressions and flats between the dunes and next to marshes and are frequently flooded. The soil pH is medium acid at the surface and mildly alkaline in the lowest level.[14]

Topographic Changes. An extensive westward movement of the coastal dunes in the vicinity of Dungeness has occurred since 1802, almost one meter per year. Foredunes are essentially absent in this sector, and there is a marked lack of stabilizing vegetation on the dune ridge. Grassy fields like Beach Field, which were cleared of protective vegetation during the plantation era for cotton production, are easily transgressed. Significant bank erosion has also occurred along the western beach of Cumberland running from Garden Point to Greyfield.[15]

In 1985, the U.S. Navy proposed moving the river's channel closer to Cumberland Island in order to separate commercial vessels and military ships. Significant public outcry forced the navy to reject the plans to establish a new channel.[16]

The entrance to Beach Creek remains blocked to all but the smallest of boats.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) investigations conducted in the Upper Garden by SEAC in 2003 confirmed that much of the area was constructed of fill, which the Carnegies added to achieve a level expanse of lawn.[17]

Natural Systems and Features

A typical cross section of Cumberland Island features a wide flat beach stretching from the ocean to the dune line, fresh water sloughs (slow-moving water in basins between old dunes) lying behind the dunes, a forested area running from the western slough margin back to the western margins of high ground, and broad salt marshes extending out to tidal creeks.

A sparsely vegetated and shifting foredune (5 to 10 feet in height) can be distinguished from larger (up to 30 feet in height), more stable vegetated secondary dunes found behind the former.

Along the southern beach, where erosion in the past was the most severe, foredunes are essentially absent. A scarcity of vegetation is immediately apparent, and sea oats are absent. A wide flat beach dominated by beach pennywart (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*), beach hogwort (*Croton punctatus*), and seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*) is common. Grazing hogs and horses are the primary cause of devegetation.[18]

Nestled between the primary and rear dunes is the interdune area. In this environment of reduced salt spray and increased moisture, plant life thrives. Abundant grasses and sedges attract small mammals, seed eating birds, and marsh rabbits. Wax myrtle thickets provide shelter for deer and nesting sites for songbirds.

Six dune and interdune plant communities have been described on Cumberland Island:

- Dune grass-forb
- Dune shrub thicket
- Dune oak-buckthorn shrub forest
- Interdune grass-sedge meadow
- Interdune shrub thicket
- Interdune pine-mixed hardwood forest

The freshwater sloughs behind the dunes are an extremely important habitat for reptiles, amphibians, and waterfowl. The forested section of the island is similar to the shoreline and hammocks on the mainland. Loblolly (*Pinus palustris*) and long

14. Rigdon, 39-40.
15. Ehrenhard, 100; Hillestad, 29.
16. Dilsaver, 222-24.
17. Robert K. Nickel, "A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey at the Dungeness Complex Cumberland Island National Seashore" (Tallahassee, Fl.: Southeast Archeological Center, 2003), 20.
18. Hilburn O. Hillestad, *The Ecology of Cumberland Island* (Skidaway Island: Georgia Marine Science Center, The University of Georgia, 1975), 28-29, 77-83.

leaf pine (*Pinus taeda*), live oak, and cabbage palm are the dominant trees, while saw palmetto and wax myrtle provide ground cover.

Salt marshes interlaced by rivers and tidal creeks cover an extensive area on the west side of the island and provide an important feeding area for important game and commercial fish frequenting nearby estuarine waters. Tolerant of both tidal fluctuations and variations in salinity, smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) dominates the marsh. When the marsh grass dies and decomposes, it is broken down into a protein rich substance called detritus, which forms the basis of an intricate food web that supports such diverse animals as clams, oysters, shrimp, periwinkles, fiddler crabs, and flounder. These marshlands also provide breeding and nursery habitats for various forms of wildlife such as the clapper rail, long-billed marsh wren, sharptailed and seaside sparrow, marsh rabbit and raccoon. The marsh system between Cumberland Island and the mainland also plays an indispensable role in the purification of waste materials and protection from erosion and flooding.

There has historically been an oak-palmetto forest northeast of the mansion that still exists today. Live oaks predominate with red bay, rusty lyonia (*Lyonia ferruginea*), myrtle oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), loblolly pine, American holly (*Ilex opaca*), American olive (*Osmanthus americanus),* swamp red bay (*Persea palustris*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and a few other secondary species also present. Saw palmetto occurs in dense thickets in the oak-palmetto community or may be broadly spaced as are the other understory shrubs. Several species of grape (*Vitus* spp.), greenbrier (*Smilax* spp.), and other hanging vines contribute to a lush appearance in some places, while at other locations the forest floor is open.

Second growth, oak-dominated woodland, which has grown up in the abandoned plantation-era agricultural fields, is present to the east and northwest of the mansion. Abandoned fields and pastures have followed typical patterns of secondary succession, with perennial grasses and forbs proceeding to a pine or pine-dominated forest to a pine-oak forest and eventually to a mixed-oak hardwood forest. Live oaks predominate with laurel oaks, cabbage palms, southern magnolia, southern redcedar, loblolly and longleaf pine, American holly, redbay, and a few other secondary species also present.[19]

Surface water. Temporary ponds are regularly without standing water for part of each year and range from fresh to saline. South End Ponds comprise a 24-acre system of ponds and ridges at the southern end of Cumberland. At least 4 acres of open water are closely linked to Beach Creek and the adjoining marine environment.

At South End Flats, 4 to 8 inches of water regularly collect on an area of about 100 acres. Salt meadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), the principal groundcover, is grazed by the horses in the area. Grazing maintains the area as a marshy, short grass habitat.[20]

Fauna. White-tailed deer, gray squirrel, marsh rabbit, mink, otter, raccoon, armadillo, bobcat, shore birds, songbirds, and various rodents are common mammals on the island. Frogs and toad, salamanders, snakes, turtles, alligators, and lizards are common reptiles and amphibians.

Six threatened or endangered species can be found on the island. One of these, the loggerhead sea turtle, has been studied since the early 1970s by researchers on CUIS and Little Cumberland Island. Currently, the turtles are no longer tagged, but a Sea Turtle Management Plan was implemented beginning with the 1994 season. The number of turtle crawls and nests is recorded during the nesting and hatching season. A combination of predator reduction and nest protection is used to increase the hatching success.[21]

Between 1975 and 1983, an ambitious feral hog trapping program resulted in 1,488 feral hogs being removed from the island. This action was accepted as a temporary solution, since privately-owned land offered a refuge to many of the feral hogs. Additionally, managed hunts for deer and feral hogs began in 1980. The primary goal was to reduce the competitive pressure on native wildlife and vegetation as quickly as possible. The rooting of feral

19. Hillestad, 110-111.
20. Hillestad, 59-60.
21. Resource Management Plan, 12-13.

hogs prevents natural vegetation succession from taking place.[22]

In addition to the feral hogs, feral horses graze the marsh grasses and dune-stabilizing vegetation, and the dune is actively advancing landward.[23]

Land Use

A number of land uses occur within the Dungeness Historic District:

- Visitor Services—Restrooms and drinking fountains are found in the Dungeness Ice House and the Dungeness Laundry.
- Interpretation—Interpretive displays are found in the Dungeness Ice House. Interpretive markers are located at the Dungeness Mansion ruins, the Tabby House, and the Rose Garden.
- Recreation—Walking/hiking trails take visitors through the historic district. A picnic area with tables is located adjacent to the Dungeness Ice House.
- Administration—Administrative offices are located in the Dungeness Captain's House and the Dungeness Kitchen.
- Residential—The Dungeness Dairy Manager's House and the 1950s cottage have been rehabilitated as residences. The Dungeness Commissary and the White Quarters have been rehabilitated as dormitories.
- Maintenance—Maintenance facilities are located in the Dungeness service area.
- Cemetery—Two cemeteries lie within the historic district, the Greene-Miller Cemetery and the Carnegie Cemetery. Additionally, two British mariners are buried south of the Captain's House.

Archeological Resources

The archeological component of the Dungeness Historic District is rich and complex. Since the establishment of the park in 1972, the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) has completed several surveys with an emphasis on monitoring and mitigating adverse impacts to known aboriginal sites. Archeological sites identified in the Dungeness Historic District include two prehistoric shell middens, Dungeness South and Dungeness Wharf.

Dungeness South extends over a thousand meters along the intersection of the marsh and high ground, encompassing the Garden Point area to the southwest of the Dungeness Mansion ruins and extending across the high ground along Beach Creek to Beach Field. This site has been badly disturbed due to construction during the plantation and Carnegie eras. Garden Point, which includes a historic trash dump, was subjected to landscaping, burning, plowing, and logging. The shell had also been mined for road fill, fertilizer for fields, and to make tabby. The historic midden materials had also been subject to artifact collecting over the years.[24]

Dungeness Wharf extends from the Dungeness Dock north for 900 meters toward Sea Camp with an average width of 100 meters. The site has been extensively damaged by erosion along the inland waterway. Regretfully, the greatest bank loss occurred in the area suspected as the location of the Spanish mission of San Pedro de Mocamo.[25]

In May 2003, SEAC conducted a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey at the Dungeness Historic District to identify prehistoric and historic architectural and archeological features in the Upper Garden of the Dungeness Mansion ruins. The survey focused on the terraced area of the Upper Garden located to the south and behind the mansion ruins. It was suggested by Nickel that the high terrace wall and level lawn indicated that much of the GPR survey area was constructed of fill.[26]

22. Resource Management Plan, 12.
23. Hillestad, 29.
24. Robert Hellmann, "Archeological Investigations at Dungeness Historic District Cumberland Island National Seashore" (Tallahassee, Fl.: Southeast Archeological Center, 2004), 16.
25. Ehrenhard, 46-49.
26. Nickel, 20.

The extensive open area of the Upper Garden allowed for the GPR survey of over 8,000 square meters. The sandy soil and weather conditions at the time of the survey were good, and allowed for "excellent" soil penetration by the GPR unit. As a result, many features associated with the Carnegie era were identified. These features included shell covered walkways, utility lines, a clay ball court, and an area thought to be the remains of an earlier fountain. Although the GPR signal recorded features as deep as one meter, evidence of earlier occupations was not recognized due to the overlying fill, which had been used to terrace the Upper Garden. For areas of the Dungeness Historic District that are heavily forested and not readily accessible to GPR, it was recommended that archeological survey techniques developed for those areas (i.e. shovel testing, etc.) be used for the identification of earlier sites.[27]

In 2004, three areas of the Dungeness Historic District were chosen for subsurface testing. The Dungeness Upper Garden area surveyed by Nickel in 2003 was investigated to identify the nature of the fill used to terrace the upper garden and to identify any possible remnants of prehistoric shell midden. The Main Road and Duck Pond locations were selected for survey based on historic maps which indicated the presence of historic structures believed to have existed during the plantation era.

Results of testing in the Dungeness Upper Garden area to the south of the Dungeness ruins indicates that relatively intact (undisturbed) remains of a prehistoric shell midden are present in a large area, or areas, across the Upper Garden lawn at a depth of approximately 20 centimeters below the surface. The greatest concentration of these intact remains appear to be adjacent to the southwest corner wall of the small terraced garden attached to the mansion ruins and extending south to the retaining wall separating the Upper and Lower Gardens. These remains also extend as far west as the road leading from the Dungeness Tabby House to Garden Point.[28]

The results of the shovel testing and excavations along the Main Road indicate that the remains of historic structures and their associated artifact assemblages are present on both sides of the road. The distribution of positive shovel tests containing early nineteenth-century artifacts indicates the site extends approximately 180 meters north-south along the Main Road (beginning 40 meters north of the intersection with Coleman Avenue) and at least 40 meters to the east of the road. Because cabins were also located on the west side of the road, the site most likely extends another 40 meters to the west, giving site dimensions of approximately 180 x 80 meters. The artifact assemblage, when compared with those from other slave settlements in southeast Georgia (Rayfield, Stafford, Cannon's Point, Butler), suggests the structures are in fact those of a former slave cabin complex.[29]

Testing was also undertaken in the vicinity of the Duck Pond to identify the remains of early nineteenth-century structures related to the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation. Testing to the south of the Duck Pond indicated that most of the remains associated with these structures may have been obliterated by the later construction and demolition of the Cottage. Testing to the north of the pond did not reveal substantial evidence of structures either, although this area is heavily wooded and overgrown with thickets of bamboo, which hindered systematic testing. Therefore, remains of these structures may yet exist. Testing north of the Duck Pond also revealed prehistoric material and possibly a small burial mound in the area. A fragment of Spanish olive jar recovered during testing also indicates the possible presence of early historic remains related to the Spanish Mission period of the seventeenth century.[30]

In 2004, more than 1,600 aboriginal artifacts were exposed by an eroding bank at Dungeness Wharf. To prevent illegal collection by NPS visitors and increase the site's artifact database, the artifacts were surface collected between August 21 and November 13, 2004. Most of the artifacts identified were prehistoric and Mission Period ceramics, confirming the identity of the site as the location of major Spanish Mission period activity, possibly San Pedro de Mocamo. The number of artifacts collected from the sandwash showed that much of the

27. Nickel, 19-21.
28. Hellmann, 32.
29. Hellmann, 28.
30. Hellmann, 32.

site is intact but is rapidly disappearing. In the fall of 2005, an archeological investigation of the site produced over 1,300 ceramic fragments. Most were identified as Mission Period ceramics, either "San Pedro," a pottery style dating to the occupation of the Timucua Indians (1587-1660s) or "San Marcos," a pottery style dating to the occupation of the Guale and the Yamassee Indians (1660s-1684). The location of the actual mission complex was not found.[31]

Ethnographic Resources

The ethnographic resources of Cumberland Island itself have not been specifically inventoried, although a number of oral history interviews were conducted with former and current island residents and workers by Joyce Seward Hulbirt in 1995-96.

Eighteenth-century landowners established a tradition of large holdings by a small number of families on Cumberland and most neighboring barrier islands. In the nineteenth century, industrial magnates continued this landholding pattern. Their descendants on most of the islands carried forward the tradition into the twentieth century. Gradually, government agencies and developers have replaced the elite landowners of the Georgia Sea Island cultural system. Nonetheless, new but less opulent communities of affluence have emerged on some of the islands in the second half of the twentieth century, sometimes with negative effects on small landowners. Cumberland Island provides an excellent base for ethnographic study of a unique affluent American lifestyle and its successors that developed on the barrier islands of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina from Hilton Head to Amelia Island.

In symbiosis with upper class cultures of the islands are the lifeways of working class whites and African Americans of the region. Though largely confined to the mainland in the modern era, on Cumberland Island a community of service personnel was established on the north end of the island. Recollections of former residents and their descendants, in conjunction with documentary records, provide valuable ethnographic resources. Understanding the effects of recent economic development and tourism on poor people of the region is itself a potential ethnographic resource.

The African-American way of life on Cumberland Island is embedded in a more widespread, distinctive pattern of coastal cultural adaptation commonly referred to as Gullah (in South Carolina) and Geechee (in Georgia). Currently, a variety of organizations and scholars are engaged in the study and preservation of Gullah/Geechee language and culture. Any elements of the wider Gullah/Geechee culture distinctive to Cumberland Island and environs should be well documented, providing a fuller ethnographic understanding of this important African-American culture.

The mainland areas surrounding Cumberland Island from Brunswick, Georgia, to Jacksonville, Florida, offer a great variety of ethnographic resources for understanding the cultural context of the Park and its place in twentieth-century American history. Three principal industries have provided the economic foundations of the local cultures: pulpwood/paper production, commercial fishing, and military installations. These have frequently been in competition, if not conflict, with each other. By the 1980s, the paper companies were the largest employers, followed by commercial fishing.

Although commercial fishing has become secondary in the local economy, it has a long history in the region. Earlier in the century, the menhaden fishery was a major regional industry, with a processing plant built at St. Marys in 1917. The majority of the menhaden boat-crews were African Americans, though whites were the captains and mates. Beginning in the 1920s, shrimp fishing became increasingly important to the area. From the 1970s to the present, anthropologists and sociologists from the University of Georgia have been studying shrimp fishermen and their communities in the Cumberland Island area. The resulting ethnographic resources could be very valuable in park interpretation. In addition to commercial fishing, subsistence fishing has been an important, albeit sometimes overlooked, part of the local economy. The changing maritime cultures associated with Cumberland Island are ethnographic resources in need of further study.

31. Carolyn Rock, "Artifact Surface Collection at Archeological Site NPS 9CAM6, the Dungeness Wharf Site" (CUIS, 2004, photocopy).

In the 1970s and 1980s, a considerable amount of applied anthropological research was conducted on the social and cultural impact of the military installations at St. Marys, especially the expansion of the nuclear submarine base. In the course of these studies, many baseline ethnographic data were collected, but some of these studies should be replicated to understand recent cultural change for more effective administration of Cumberland Island.

Like the military, the NPS itself has become an increasingly controversial part of the local cultural scene. NPS acquisition and management of Cumberland Island has been a source of considerable local opposition and conflict. Ethnographic study of the dynamics of NPS involvement in the contemporary lifeways of the associated communities of Cumberland Island would be a valuable case study of the NPS as an agent of social and cultural change.[32]

32. The Ethnographic Resources text was taken from the Draft Cultural Resources Management Plan, 38-39

Chapter Four: Analysis and Evaluation

Analysis of Landscape Characteristics

In order to better understand the relationship between the existing Dungeness landscape and its character during the plantation and Carnegie eras, this chapter includes a comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions. The focus of this section is to identify the broad patterns and specific features associated with the historic periods and to evaluate to what extent they survive today.



FIGURE 177. The Upper Garden, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Spatial Organization

An overlay of historic maps and articles indicates that during the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale period the gardens extended southwest of the mansion to the marsh. This twelve-acre garden of terraces and planting beds divided by walks was enclosed by a rectilinear, tabby wall. To the east of the gardens, a large cleared field extended almost to the ocean. An orchard flanked the entrance road to Dungeness. The Greene-Miller Cemetery overlooked the marsh in the southeast corner of the property. The Main Road running north and south on the island was probably quite primitive, cleared for three miles.

A comparison of the 1843 and 1878 maps shows that the Dungeness estate purchased by the Carnegies in 1881was little changed from the Dungeness plantation owned by Phineas Nightingale before the Civil War. Field patterns remained basically the same, and the olive grove was still intact. The overall layout of the site appears very similar, although the formal gardens are not shown in detail on the 1878 map. Late nineteenth-century photographs indicate that the Carnegie-era gardens retained the rectilinear, symmetrical arrangements and strong axes from the plantation-era gardens, with a dominant Carnegie overlay reflecting the country place-era aesthetics of the day.

In 1896, Lucy Carnegie hired the prominent Boston architectural firm Peabody and Stearns to expand the Dungeness Mansion. From 1896 through 1916, the grounds were also redesigned to include a Fountain Garden, Garden Retaining Wall, Waterwheel, Sundial, Pergola, and Rose Garden, all connected by rectilinear paths and enclosed by formally clipped hedges (Figs. 177 and 178). Much of the Upper Garden was an open expanse of manicured lawn, with a section used for playing croquet. Cut flowers, fruit, and vegetables were grown in the Lower Garden. Flanking the entrance road to Dungeness was a formal planting of cabbage palms augmented with conifers from Fruitland Nurseries and a rose bed.

With the construction of the Recreation Building and Cottage during this same time period, the landscaped grounds were all connected by paths and



FIGURE 178. Early view of the Rose Garden, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 179. The Duck Pond, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

related sight lines. The Duck Pond reflected the trend toward a more naturalistic style of garden design in areas further away from the dwelling (Fig. 179).

The Carnegies maintained the Greene-Miller Cemetery and added their own family cemetery. The Main Road was cleared the length of the island, and four other avenues were planted with palms and/or magnolias. An open understory lent a park-like character to the estate.

With the abandonment of the mansion after 1925, the Upper and Lower Gardens eventually fell into disrepair. Today, character-defining spatial features like the circulation paths and hedges have been lost. Nothing remains of the Rose Garden. The sight line from the Fountain Garden down through the overlook and ending at the Waterwheel House ruin has been compromised by the loss of enclosing vegetation.

With the loss of the Cottage to fire in 1949 and the subsequent removal of the rubble, very little spatial connection remains between the Duck Pond and the surviving landscape features of the formal Cottage gardens. The two family cemeteries have been preserved.

Vegetation

There are numerous references to the abundance of cultivated fruit, vegetables, and lush vegetation grown at Dungeness during the plantation era. Louisa Shaw's cultivation of experimental crops like citrus fruit and olives, in addition to Sea Island cotton, was well-known. Portions of the orchards were replanted by General Davis and survived until the devastating freeze of 1895.

During the Carnegie era, the plantings within the Upper Garden were simplified. It appears that many of the trees seen in historic photographs were lost during construction of the Peabody and Stearns 1896 addition, with the exception of the magnolias defining the Fountain Garden. A park-like space of manicured lawn replaced the lush vegetation described by Ober, although a number of Canary Island date palms were planted throughout the gardens. Roses and other flowering shrubs were planted in the Rose Garden. Vegetables, fruits, and cut flowers were grown in the Lower Garden. Clipped hedges were an important feature throughout the Upper and Lower Gardens.

Changes in vegetation between 1919 and 2002 can be seen in a comparison of aerial photographs. By 1964, the clipped hedges that once defined the Upper and Lower Gardens had been removed (Fig. 181). Vegetation encroachment in the Lower Garden and Rose Garden had taken over the beds and pathways. The Cottage burned in 1949, and there was little left of the formal Cottage gardens. Vegetation grew up around the Recreation Building, although the outline of the tennis courts could still be clearly seen. In 1964, the avenues lined with palms and/or magnolias were still intact but secondary circulation routes that were no longer used had disappeared.

A 1988 aerial photograph shows the outline of walkways and the new service road that bisects the Tabby House and Rose Garden walkways. Vegetation has completely overtaken the Lower Garden (Fig. 182). By 2002, the outline of the pedestrian

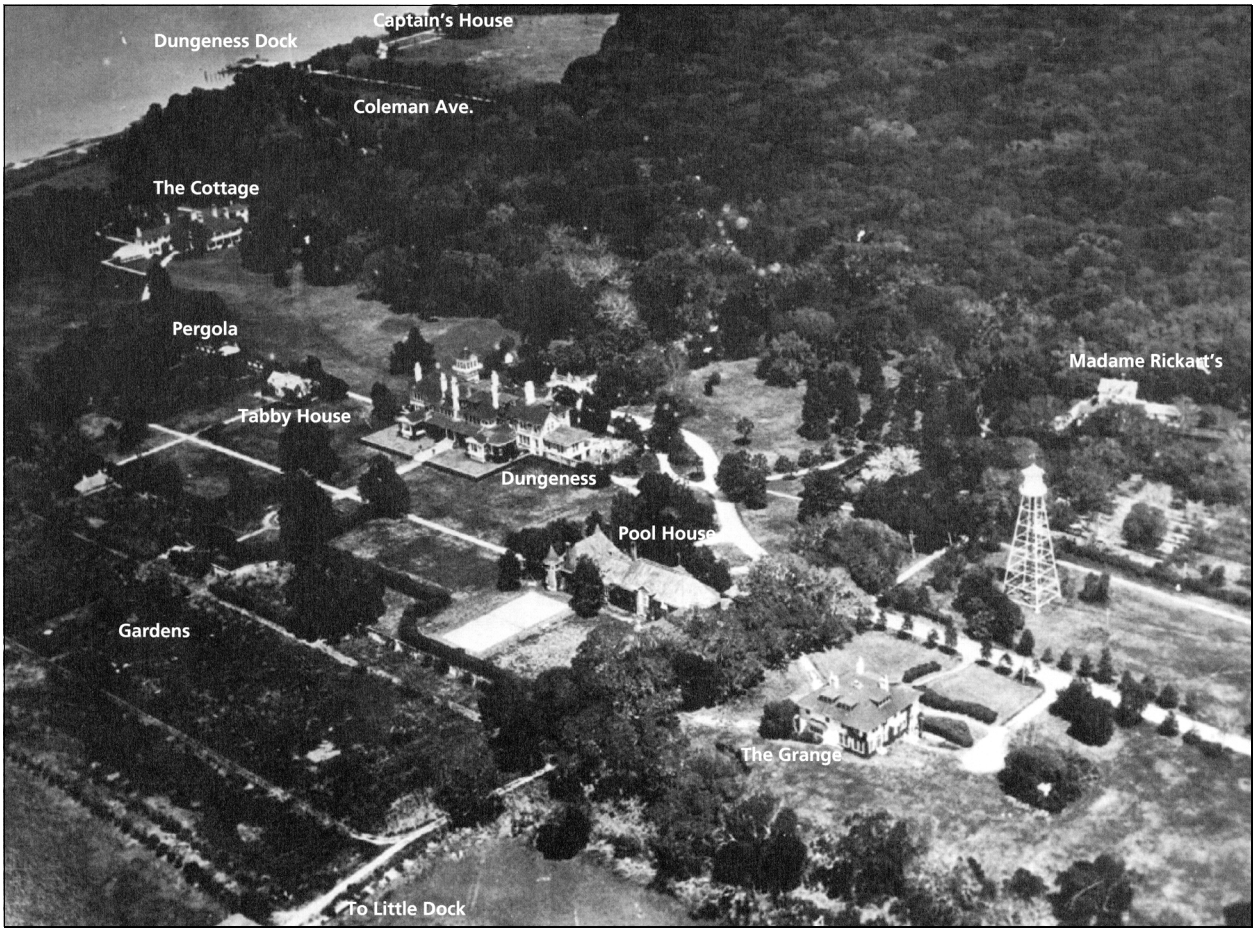


FIGURE 180. Aerial view of the Dungeness estate, c. 1919. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

walkways has nearly disappeared, but vegetation clearance in the Lower Garden can clearly be seen. Also visible are the Pergola, Waterwheel House, and Greenhouse, which were stabilized in 1999 (Fig. 183).

Buildings and Structures

The plantation-era Dungeness Mansion and the Tabby House both show up on historic maps beginning in 1815. The mansion burned at some point after the Civil War. It is generally accepted that the Carnegie-era Dungeness Mansion, completed in 1885, was constructed on top of the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale Dungeness foundation. Beginning in 1896, Lucy Carnegie engaged the Boston architectural firm Peabody and Stearns to design a number of large houses and support buildings in the Dungeness Historic District. A formal plan united the dwellings and a number of built features in the landscape.

The Tabby House is the only surviving aboveground building that is known to date from the plantation era. In the Upper Garden, the Carnegie-era Dungeness Mansion and the Recreation House are in ruins (Fig. 184). Extensive stabilization work occurred to the Pergola, the Waterwheel House, the Garden House, and the Greenhouse. Although the Cottage burned in 1949, the Duck Pond survives, although empty of water.

Most of the service area buildings have been rehabilitated for adaptive reuse, as have the Captain's House and the Dungeness Ice House. The Dungeness Dock House and Seawall have been preserved. The Greene-Miller Cemetery is the only other above ground resource that can be documented to the plantation era. Its walls and markers have been preserved. Important service area buildings that have been lost include the Water Tower, Power House, and Dairy Barn.

Circulation

What is known today as the Main Road did not show up on historic maps as one road connecting the north and south ends of the island until around

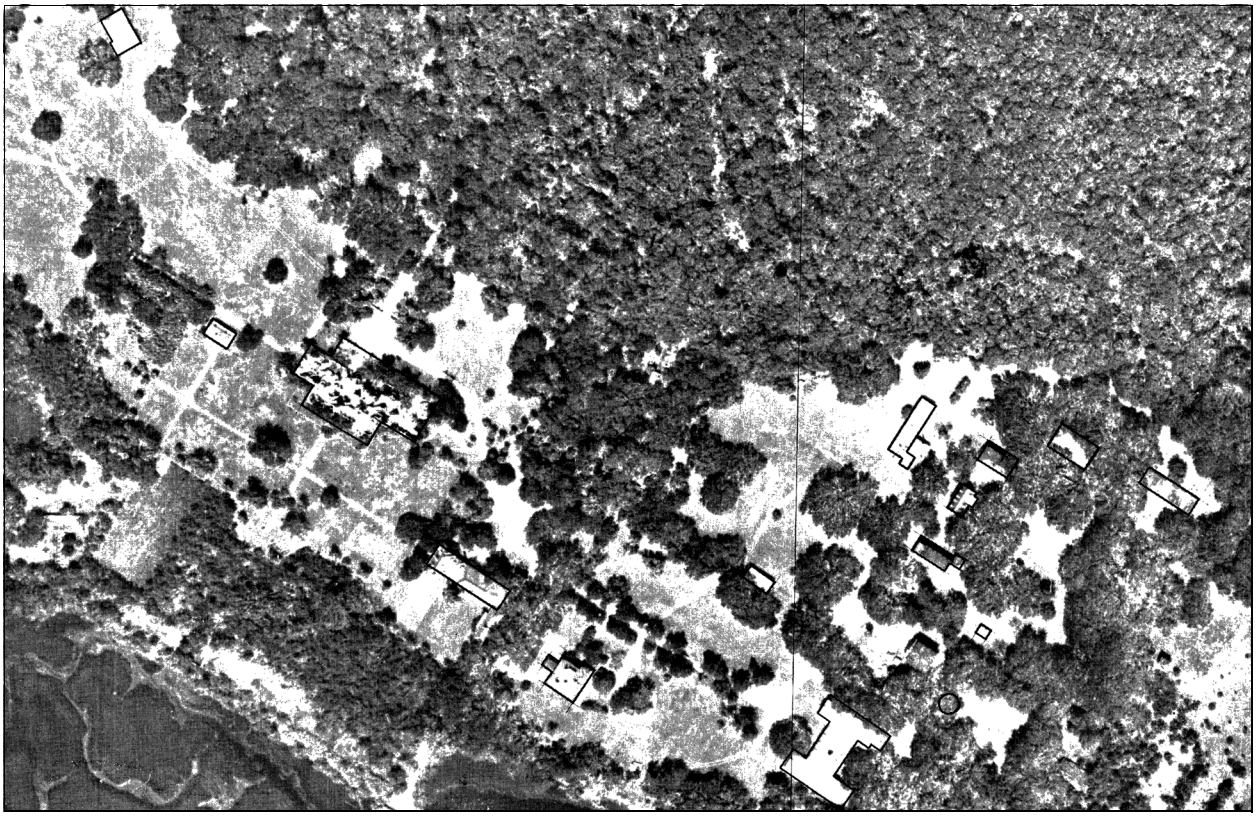


FIGURE 181. 1964 aerial view (note loss of hedges, the Cottage, etc.). *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

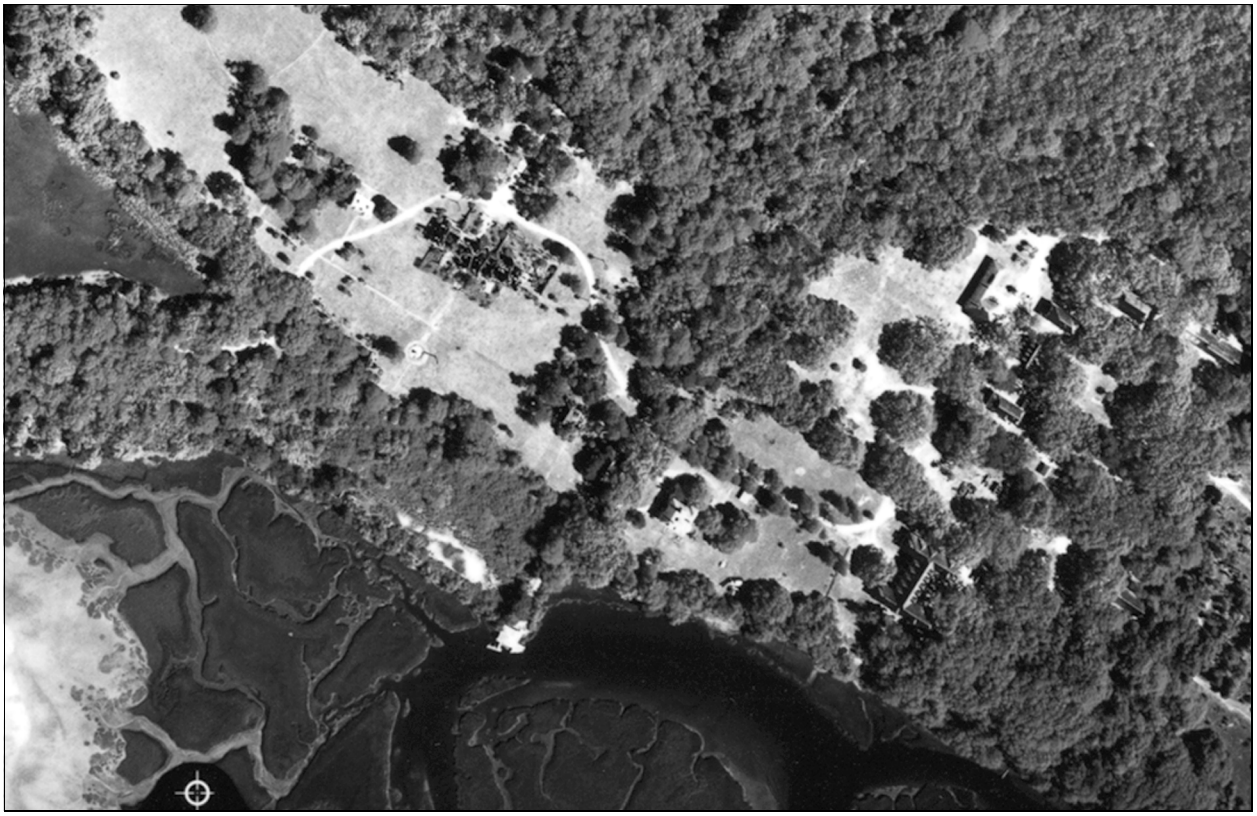


FIGURE 182. 1988 aerial view with obscuring vegetation. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 183. 2002 aerial view (note vegetation clearance, the Pergola, Greenhouse). *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 184. Bird's-eye view of Upper Garden, c. 2005. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 185. Road to service area looking towards Dungeness, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

1860. Later maps of 1870 and 1878 depicted the road more accurately. During the plantation period, much of the Main Road was probably quite primitive. Ober observed in 1880 that only three miles remained cleared, although at one time the road had been cleared for eighteen miles all the way to High Point.

The roads of Dungeness during the Carnegie period were for the most part an overlay and enlargement of the plantation-era road network. As the Carnegies developed new sections of Dungeness, they established new circulation routes (Fig. 185). At one time, there were five planted, tree-lined avenues in the Dungeness Historic District. Today, only three are still used as roads—Coleman Avenue, the Main Road, and Magnolia Avenue.

The Main Road and Coleman Avenue are lined with majestic live oaks, with a denser understory than would have been found during the Carnegie



FIGURE 186. Coleman Avenue, c. 1955. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 187. View through arch in hedge, c. 1885. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

era. Historic photographs show that even in the 1950s, the understory was more open and park-like in character (Fig. 186). Magnolia Avenue retains its early twentieth-century planting of southern magnolia.

Views and Vistas

The plantation-era Dungeness Mansion was sited on high ground overlooking the marsh to take advantage of a southern orientation and scenic views. Late nineteenth-century photographs show that arches in the hedges were already in place, framing views in and out of the garden.

The Carnegies continued and expanded the sight lines within the garden. A series of arches channeled views from the Upper Garden down through the Lower Garden and over to the Rose Garden (Fig. 187). Today, with the removal of the hedges, this important landscape feature has been lost.

Topography

The Greene-Miller Dungeness Mansion was described as being built on the site of a shell midden, with terraced gardens leading down to the marsh. The Carnegies built their version of Dungeness on the site of the Greene-Miller mansion, which burned after the Civil War. Fill was added to the Upper Garden terrace to create a level expanse of grass during the redesign of the Upper Garden between 1896-1905.

An extensive westward movement of the coastal dunes in the vicinity of Dungeness has occurred since 1802, almost one meter per year. The western shoreline of Cumberland running from Garden Point to Greyfield has also seen significant bank erosion.

Small-scale Features

The Carnegies added several pieces of sculpture and garden benches to the Upper and Lower Gardens. The only features still in place are the base of the Sundial, the pedestal of the bust of Bacchus, and the cast stone fountain that was added to the southwest elevation of the Tabby House. The large concrete "birdbath" fountain and the tabby wall fountain survive but are not functioning.

Three types of fencing have been identified at Dungeness: a decorative picket fence in the Lower Garden, a board fence at the Captain's House, and Ellwood barbed wire fencing and smooth wire fencing for the pastures, service area, and tennis courts. A less decorative white picket fence can also be seen in historic photographs of the Dungeness Wagon Shed and Dairy Barn. None of these historic fences survives today.

Natural Systems and Features

Maps of the antebellum period show areas of woodland north of the mansion, which Ober described as covering several thousand acres. Both Ober and Bartram mention the abundance of wildlife readily available on the island. These maritime forests were maintained by the Carnegies to have an open, park-like character. Today, a denser understory is present, in part due to natural succession, in part due to the removal of cattle in 1976. Wildlife remains abundant.

Along the southern sector of the Cumberland beach, foredunes were noted as being essentially

absent in 1975. However, the removal of cattle has allowed wax myrtle to grow up in the foredune area, trapping sand that blows in from the east and slowing the westward migration of the dune. Feral horses continue to graze dune-stabilizing vegetation and marsh grasses.

Extensive salt marshes on the west side of Cumberland Island support a complex estuarine ecology. Ober remarked on the natural beauty of the marshland, which has remained unspoiled to this day.

Beach Creek has remained relatively stable for the past 100 years. It was the only safe all-weather location for the family yacht to anchor. In the mid-1950s, the Army Corps of Engineers dumped spoil from dredging the Intracoastal Waterway in an area southwest of Dungeness, blocking the northern entrance to Beach Creek to all but the smallest of boats.

National Register Status

The Dungeness Historic District was included in the 1983 National Register nomination for the Cumberland Island National Seashore Multiple Resource Area. It is significant in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, agriculture, community planning, leisure/resorts, and archeology.

Period of Significance

The Dungeness Historic District is primarily a landscape ruin whose significance derives from two periods, the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation era and the Carnegie estate era. Because much of the design of the Carnegie landscape was so heavily influenced by the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation era, the period of significance begins in 1803 with the construction of the first Dungeness Mansion and ends with Lucy Carnegie's death in 1916. However, because no garden plans, sketches, or photographs have been located that document specific garden features of the plantation era and because the gardens were redesigned from 1896-1916, any efforts to restore or preserve the historic landscape should focus on the year 1916.

Assessment of Integrity

The effort to determine a landscape's significance according to National Register criteria focuses on seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The persistence of these qualities as they apply to the landscape determines whether the landscape retains enough of its important features to convey its historically significant appearance or associations.

Location: the place where the historic property was constructed.

Integrity of location remains high for the Dungeness Historic District. There has been no change in the location of any of the significant features in the historic landscape.

Materials: the physical elements that were used to construct the features of the landscape.

Construction materials associated with the structures at Dungeness include wood, brick, stucco, and tabby.

Many of the secondary structures of the historic district retain a high level of materials integrity. In some cases, extensive replacement in kind of wooden members was necessary due to severe termite damage. Tabby work has been approached with great care. The Portland cement exterior stucco was removed from the Tabby House and a tabby stucco that matched the original tabby very closely was applied. During the Pergola restoration, extensive experimentation with test pours was required to match the tabby columns.

In a mild coastal climate such as Cumberland Island's, with an almost twelve-month growing season, plants grow, mature, and die at an accelerated rate. The opportunistic encroachment of native plants, the spread of exotic species, and the effect of herbivores on regeneration of vegetation are all factors that have incrementally decreased the integrity of materials. As a result, many of the historic plants have been lost both because of these growing conditions, long-term neglect before the Park Service acquired the property, a lack of routine maintenance, and questionable maintenance practices. A frequent visitor to Dungeness in the 1980s remarked that irises were still growing

along the paths in the Upper Garden but were being mowed with the lawn. Funding for a full-time gardener, which has never been available, would probably have been necessary to preserve such heirlooms.[1]

While little photographic evidence is available to identify the features of the Cottage area formal gardens, these gardens seem to have undergone less disturbance than the area around the mansion. Some of the original plant material survives here. In the service area, individual palm trees are missing from a palm-lined road leading from the Dungeness Mansion to the Poultry Manager's House. Severe freezes in the late 1980s also contributed to a loss of historic plant material both in the Cottage area and along the road leading to the service area.

Setting: the physical environment of a historic property.

There has been a general deterioration of the historic setting in the Dungeness Historic District. The Dungeness Mansion, too costly for Lucy Carnegie's heirs to maintain, was left vacant soon after 1925 and burned in 1959. The NPS acquired the Dungeness Mansion in ruins in 1972. Since then, vegetation encroachment further reduced integrity of setting. Neglect caused major structures such as the Recreation House and Poultry Manager's House to fall into ruin. Abandonment diminished the integrity of landscape features such as the croquet lawn, garden structures, and garden paths. Beginning in 1996, vegetation clearance in a portion of the Lower Garden and the stabilization of the Waterwheel, Greenhouse, and Pergola in 1999 increased integrity of setting.

The integrity of setting has been compromised in the Upper Garden where many key landscape features are missing. These include the oyster shell walkways and the hedges and trees that defined the lawn areas.

Integrity of setting was significantly altered with the loss of the Cottage in the 1940s and the building of a 1950s-style house on the edge of the site. Vegetation encroachment into the open spaces has blocked views and engulfed the Duck Pond. Also, Palm Avenue, which led to the Cottage from Dungeness Dock, is no longer used and has lost a number of palm trees.

In the service area, integrity of setting is higher than in other areas. The placement of unscreened dumpsters and building materials around the service buildings, however, detracts from the integrity of setting.

The restoration of the open character of the field northeast of the Dungeness Dock has increased integrity of setting in this area.

Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The historic spatial organization of Dungeness during the Carnegie era is the most intact of any of the historic periods. However, neglect, as well as the overlay of park use, has compromised the spatial integrity of the Carnegie period. During the Carnegie era, the Upper Garden was a lawned pleasure garden. Its rectilinear, symmetrical arrangement and strong axes were inherited from the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation garden, but redesigned between 1896-1916 to reflect the country place-era aesthetic. Clipped hedges were an important feature in this Upper Garden, but this character-defining element has been lost.

The network of rectilinear paths is present but overgrown by lawn grasses. An NPS service road to Garden Point crosses two of these paths. Another impact to the integrity of this space is the encroachment of the open space of the lawn by cabbage palms and other trees. The Rose Garden does not survive, and the connection between the Pergola, the Dungeness Mansion, and the Rose Garden has been lost.

The majority of aboveground resources in the Dungeness Historic District date to the Carnegie era (1881-1916). A major loss to the historic district occurred with the collapse of the Recreation Building roof in 1982. In order to mitigate the loss, NPS funds are being used to develop and implement a plan to salvage selected pieces of the

1. Personal communication, Gordon Chappell, Facility Manager, Colonial Williamsburg, April 2005.

structure for the park's museum collection and to stabilize selected architectural features in situ.

Another loss occurred in 1974 when a claypipe underground drainage system was exposed and damaged. The Waterwheel House, Greenhouse, and Pergola ruins were stabilized in 1999. Other important surviving landscape features along the northeast to southwest sight line include the "birdbath" fountain in the Upper Garden, the Lower Garden Retaining Wall and Steps, the base of the Sundial, and the steps to the top of the levée.

Lack of documentation of the formal garden in the Cottage area makes it difficult to fully assess the integrity of that area. Rows of paperwhites still bloom each spring, but the date palms that defined the garden rooms suffered in the harsh winters of 1984 and 1985, and only a few survive near the 1950s residence. Some of the concrete edging can still be seen, but sections are overgrown.

The planted avenues are an important character-defining feature of the Dungeness historic landscape. It is their repetition and spacing that is significant. Loss of individual trees has compromised the original design intent of these avenues.

Workmanship: the qualities of the ways in which landscape features have been fashioned and constructed for both functional and decorative purposes.

Integrity of workmanship has been compromised in the Upper and Lower Gardens by the loss of the Dungeness Mansion, the Recreation Building, the Rose Garden, and the Cottage. The loss of the highly manicured evergreen hedges enclosing the Upper Garden and the shell paths within the Upper and Lower Gardens has also lowered integrity of workmanship. The Peabody and Stearns double entrance feature with its decorative wrought iron arch, piers, and flanking walls are stately examples of the nineteenth-century craftsmanship commonly used to embellish the Dungeness estate. The conservation of the entrance arch occurred in 1999.

Integrity of workmanship remains high at the service area and the Dungeness Dock, where replacement in kind has preserved the service buildings so crucial to the running of the Dungeness estate.

Integrity of workmanship has been maintained in the tabby work undertaken in the Dungeness Historic District. Great care has been taken to match the original tabby when repairs have been made to the various landscape features.

Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Integrity of association has been diminished by the loss of the Dungeness Mansion, the Recreation Building, and the Cottage. The Park's use of so many of the major buildings at Dungeness has also affected integrity of association. This is particularly true of the maintenance facilities at the Carriage House and the Woodworking Shop. In both cases, the use of the grounds immediately around the buildings for storing vehicles and excess construction materials is a negative visual impact and affects the quality of the visitor's experience. However, this negative visual impact is mitigated by no new buildings having been introduced.

Feeling: a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Although the Dungeness Mansion is today a stabilized ruin, integrity of feeling is still high due to survival of the character-defining elements of the building's massing, such as the masonry core and fenestration.

None of the Upper Garden hedges survive. This character-defining element of the historic designed landscape delineated the spatial qualities of the Upper Garden. Without this hedge, the feeling of the Upper Garden is considerably changed. Views are no longer channeled; defined areas are no longer enclosed.

Today, a portion of the Lower Garden is overgrown with a thicket of wax myrtle, marsh elder, gallberry, and southern red cedar. The impact of the vegetation has decreased integrity of feeling in the Lower Garden. This growth has cut off all breezes from and views to the marsh in this direction. Vegetation removal from the western portion of the Lower Garden and associated structures has restored views west to Cumberland Sound. The levée constructed in conjunction with the Waterwheel and pool no longer offers an unobstructed

view to the marsh because of the growth of red cedars.

The historically open character of Beach Field has been diminished by the change in grazers from fenced dairy stock to feral horses, hogs, and deer.

Summary

Today, the historic landscape of Dungeness is almost impossible to visualize. Spatial relationships among major buildings and structures, views and vistas, and significant vegetation have been lost or are so badly compromised that the meaning and purpose of the landscape is unrecognizable to the average visitor. Coupled with this loss is the overlay of park use, which has created its own circulation routes and spatial relationships based on the rehabilitation and use of certain buildings within the Dungeness Historic District. Recent stabilization efforts have helped preserve some of the important landscape features, but with little information available for the visitor as to how the landscape functioned as a whole, it is still difficult for the average visitor to envision the spatial organization of the Dungeness estate.

Chapter Five: Treatment

The area defined by the Dungeness Historic District is the most culturally complex area on Cumberland Island. This southern tip—with its breezes, views, and access to fresh water—has always been a desirable location. Multiple layers of habitation and use are represented here, from pre-Columbian settlement to present use by the NPS, reserved estate holders, private land holders, and park visitors. This cultural layering makes the current preservation and use of Dungeness equally complex.

The Dungeness Historic District is the area most frequented by visitors to the island. The Dungeness Dock is the public ferry's first stop, and 90 percent of the day users disembark at this location to see Dungeness, access the beach, or both. The museum exhibit at the Ice House does not fully explain the landscape context of Dungeness, and there is no site bulletin to explain the various resources in view from the dock.

The overarching treatment associated with the landscape is preservation of all identified resources. Restoration has been applied to a select number of features. Although the site represents a layered landscape, any effort to preserve or restore landscape features should focus on the year 1916, the height of the Carnegie-era historic landscape. Earlier periods lack sufficient documentation for restoration.

Overall

- Establish a historic landscape maintenance crew to carry out the landscape treatment recommendations. A Historic Landscape Maintenance Plan should be developed with the assistance of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.



FIGURE 188. Horses near the White Cottage. *NPS photo*

One obstacle to the restoration of the historic landscape is the free-ranging feral horses and hogs. The horses present a hazard to visitors, and their grazing preferences impede the restoration of the vegetation associated with the historic landscape as well as its interpretation (Fig. 188). The feral hogs' rooting habits disturb lawns and archeological sites.

- Manage the feral horse population to control its impact on the cultural resources of the district. If a horse management plan cannot be implemented, then exclosures should be used to keep the horses and hogs from selected areas of the Upper and Lower Gardens. If the horses and hogs cannot be excluded from these areas, then the Park probably cannot replant the hedges that defined the Upper Garden.

- If trees are to be replanted, they should be of sufficient size that grazing deer and horses do not have a significant impact.

The Dungeness Historic District is home to a large number of historic live oaks and other significant trees, known as Witness Trees. In the past, mistakes have been made in an attempt to maintain these trees, many of which date to the plantation era.

A Hazard Tree Assessment for parts of the Dungeness Historic District was completed in conjunction with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in November 2004. One member of the Cumberland Island maintenance staff has recently completed training as a certified arborist.

- Locate and identify significant trees with a diameter breast height greater than 36 inches using Trimble GPS and incorporate into a GIS layer.

- Use arborist training class for hazard tree work on the island.

- Continue consultation with the Olmsted Center or a Georgia tree preservation company. Have experienced arborist assess the condition of large "Witness Trees" and develop a preservation plan for their long-term care.

- Vines growing in trees should be removed if they threaten the health of the tree.

- Proper pruning techniques should be used at all times. Pruning to facilitate maintenance, such as removing the lower limbs of live oaks and magnolias, should be prohibited.

Specific Recommendations

Main Road

The Main Road, also known as Grand Avenue, is one of the oldest and most enduring features on the island. More than thirteen miles long, the road has been an economic and communication route as well as the main north-south transportation line throughout the island's history. Appearing on maps as early as 1802, it was the main link to all the plantations and later the Carnegie homes as they were developed. The Main Road was listed separately in 1984 in the National Register of Historic Places, which is testimony to its importance and its relation to all the island resources rather than to a single historic district.



FIGURE 189. Historically open understory, c. 1955. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

- As a key feature of the historic landscape, the Main Road's width and alignment should be preserved from Dungeness north to the Plum Orchard spur road. North of the spur road, NPS will allow the road to become more primitive. Alternatives for maintenance of the Main Road previously considered in the Wilderness Management Plan will need to be reevaluated.[1]

- Remove downed trees and tree limbs.

- Clear encroaching vegetation from 25 feet of the center line to restore the historically open understory (Fig. 189).

- Use an interpretive wayside with the 1827 map to interpret the underground remains of slave cabins found in 2004. Archeology conducted in 2004 found the remains of historic structures on both sides of the Main Road. The artifacts uncovered are consistent with those of a former slave complex. The plantation economy was based on an enslaved labor force, which should be interpreted in the landscape.

Dungeness Gardens (core area including Entrance, Upper and Lower Gardens, Cottage)

The plant material used in the hedges that delineated the Upper and Lower Gardens has never been fully identified. Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller

1. In 2004, legislation passed removing the Main Road from wilderness designation.

recalled that the hedges were privet, but she did not specify which one. All of the non-native privets are highly invasive and would not be appropriate for replanting. In addition, the hedges as maintained by the Carnegies were intensely manicured by the large work force employed by Lucy Carnegie. Therefore, restoration of elements of the historic landscape that are less problematic, such as restoring open spaces, views, garden architecture, and planted avenues, should be given a higher priority than the replanting of the hedges.

- If any of the hedges are replanted, a shrub similar to privet that is not invasive, such as yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), should be used.

- The ability to replant hedges and vegetation that defined the lawn area is compromised by the grazing of feral horses. Feral horses and hogs should be excluded from the Upper and Lower Garden before replanting these hedges.

- Fencing to exclude feral horses and hogs should conform to historic fence patterns if used in areas where fences have been documented.

- The Park would have to ensure adequate trained staff is available to maintain the hedges.

Dungeness Entrance

- Preserve entrance gate and walls

- Replace the concrete urns on either side of the entrance walls seen in historic photographs.

- Preserve existing palm rows and replant as necessary to maintain spacing. Thin canopy before replanting trees.

- Consult with experienced arborist about how to restore the double allée.

- Maintain grass as the ground cover under the palm rows.

- Maintain the outline of the circular bed in front of the mansion.

- The crape myrtle located north of the entrance should have the dead wood removed and be fertilized to enhance its viability.

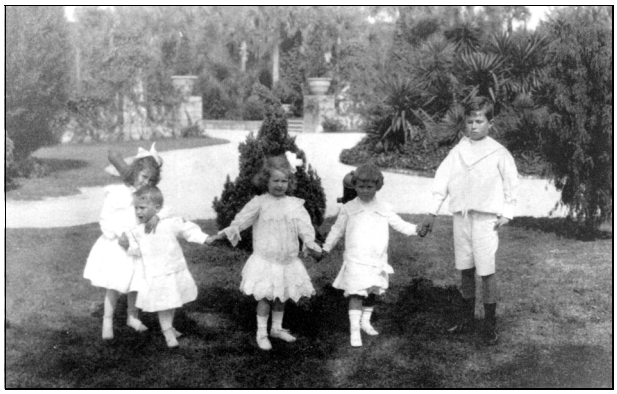


FIGURE 190. Entrance plantings and circular bed, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

- Preserve historic planting of sago palms. Remove mature fig vine.

- Preserve oriental arborvitae planted along the entrance drive. Replacement in kind may be necessary as the plants mature.

- Use waysides with historic photographs to interpret the plantings along the entrance drive and the circular bed (Fig. 190).

Upper Garden

This is the best documented zone of the historic landscape and was generally defined by the lawn and hedges. The hedges historically separated the open lawn from the Fountain Garden and the Rose Garden.

Lawn

- Maintain historic extent of the lawn and reestablish historic edges and boundaries.

- Reestablish the historically open area on the north side of the mansion, in the vicinity of the Play House and Poultry Manager's House. Trees in this area should be dated and any that post-date the period of significance should be removed or allowed to decline naturally.

- Restore the croquet lawn. Cabbage palms and a chinaberry have invaded the lawn area flanking the service road west of the mansion, part of which was historically used as a croquet lawn.

- Remove stumps throughout the lawn area.

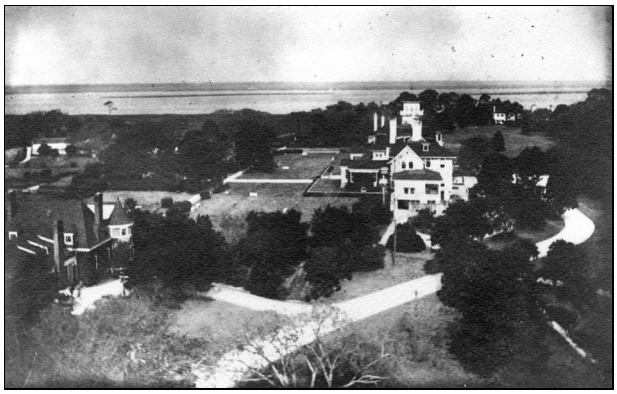


FIGURE 191. Bird's-eye view of Upper Garden, c. 1910. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*



FIGURE 192. Recreation Building, c. 1905. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

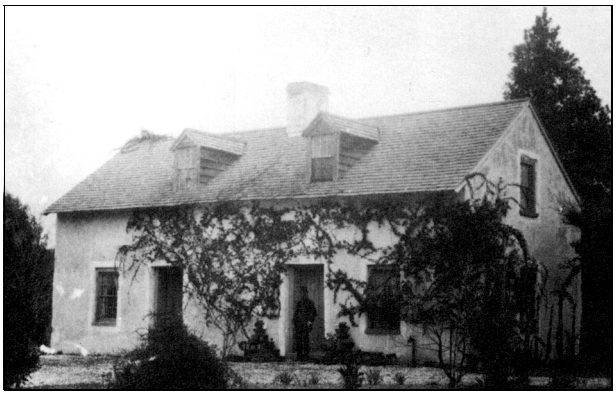


FIGURE 193. The Tabby House, c. 1890s. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Fountain Garden

- Restore the fountain and pool. The fountain pool needs to be repaired. Artesian well heads in the Upper Garden probably fed the fountains in the Upper and Lower Gardens. A hydrology study should be done to determine the feasibility of reusing this system.

- Restore and maintain original alignment and location of the oyster shell walkways, using Historic Base Mapand GPR study. Use weed shield under the paths.

- Replace benches. Use historic photographs as guide to placement (Fig. 191).

- Use interpretive waysides with historic photographs to illustrate the evolution of the Fountain Garden.

- If feral horses and hogs can be excluded from the Upper Garden, replant the hedges and magnolias that are missing, using Zeichner's map of the Carnegie period gardens.

Recreation Building

- When a decision has been made as to how to treat the building, remove encroaching vegetation so that visitors can approach the area. All underbrush and small trees under 8 feet (red bay, cabbage palms, wax myrtle, red cedars, wax myrtle, cherry laurel, southern magnolia, etc.) should be removed. Leave historic plantings of yucca and oleander.

- A representative example of sweet acacia will be allowed to remain. Remove others to stop the ongoing spread of this invasive plant eastward into the dune and interdune habitats.

- Use interpretive waysides to illustrate how the Recreation Building fit into the Upper Garden landscape (Fig. 192).

- Interpret tennis courts using waysides with historic photographs.

Tabby House and Pergola

- Preserve the Tabby House. This is the oldest surviving structure in the Dungeness Historic District, dating to the plantation era (Fig. 193).

- Restore the oyster shell walkways that linked the Tabby House, the Dungeness Mansion, and the Pergola. Use weed shield under the paths.

- Reroute service road to Garden Point, which presently intersects the historic alignment of the northwest to southeast walkways that linked the Tabby House and the Dungeness



FIGURE 194. The Pergola and Tabby House, 2005. *NPS photo*

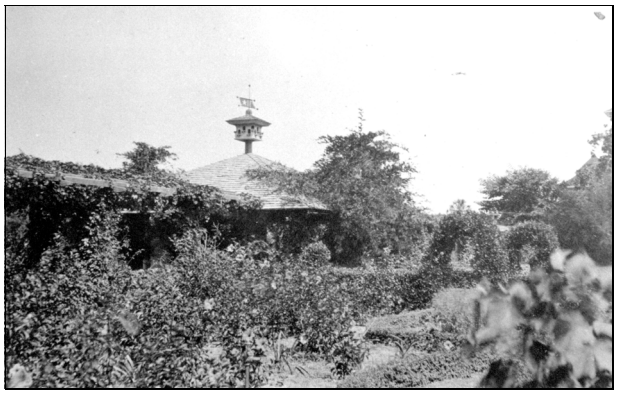


FIGURE 195. The Rose Garden, c. 1900. *Cumberland Island National Seashore archives*

Mansion and the northeast to southwest walkway that linked the Tabby House and the Lower Garden. Further study will be needed to determine the most suitable route for the service road.

- Use interpretive waysides with historic photographs to illustrate the evolution of the Tabby House grounds.
- Preserve/restore the Pergola, which had selective restoration work done in 1999 (Fig. 194).
- The shaded condition of the structure has changed, making the reestablishment of the historic vegetation associated with the pergola—English ivy—difficult. In addition, English ivy would be damaging to the tabby, which was restored in 1999.
- Preserve sago palms at the east end of the Pergola.
- Remove any vines that could damage the tabby.

Rose Garden

- Replace statue of Mercury from original or use historic photo on interpretive wayside.
- Preserve the pedestal of the bust of Bacchus.
- Restore oyster shell paths. This will require the removal of at least one loblolly pine and perhaps several cabbage palms. Use weed shield under the paths.
- Use interpretive waysides with historic photographs to illustrate the Rose Garden plantings and spatial organization, including the Pergola (Fig. 195).
- If feral horses and hogs can be excluded from the Upper Garden, replant hedges that defined the spatial quality of the Rose Garden.
- Several large oaks have invaded the spatial confines of the Rose Garden. Do not replace as they decline.
- Maintain a representative sample of the exotic palms growing south of the Pergola, bordering the salt marsh at the beginning of Garden Point.

Lower Garden

- Remove overgrown vegetation that is blocking views south and east to the marsh.
- Control giant reed. The species is invasive particularly in the eastern states along the Atlantic Coast
- Reestablish open space associated with the vegetable and cut flower garden. Large trees that have grown up in the western section can be removed, including cabbage palms.
- Maintain the integrity of the levée. Any stabilizing materials should not have a negative visual impact on the Lower Garden.
- Red cedars that have grown up on the levée can be removed or pruned to improve the vista out to the marsh.

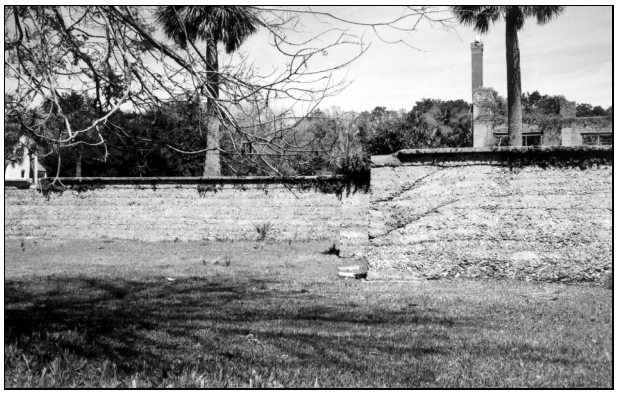


FIGURE 196. Lower Garden Retaining Wall. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 197. Small wall fountain and tabby basin. *NPS photo*

- Remove downed tamarisk. Monitor for resprouting.
- Remove vegetation inside the Waterwheel House, including stumps, and restore the roof (Fig. 198).
- Preserve the retaining wall and steps, which need repointing. Remove mature fig vine (Fig. 196).
- Restore the small wall fountain and repair the enclosing tabby basin (Fig. 197).
- Restore benches flanking the small fountain.
- Preserve the Garden House, Waterwheel House, Sundial base, and Greenhouse.
- Any fencing used in the Lower Garden should conform to the decorative picket fence shown in historic photographs.



FIGURE 198. Waterwheel House and Sundial base. *NPS photo*

- Use interpretive waysides to illustrate the extensive plantings in the Lower Garden during the Carnegie era.

The Cottage

In 2004, archeological testing was undertaken in the vicinity of the Duck Pond to identify the remains of early nineteenth-century structures related to the Greene-Miller-Shaw-Nightingale plantation. Testing to the south of the Duck Pond indicated that most of the remains associated with these structures may have been obliterated by the later construction and demolition of the Cottage. Testing to the north of the pond did not reveal substantial evidence of structures either, although this area is heavily wooded and overgrown with thickets of bamboo, which hindered systematic testing. Therefore, remains of these structures may yet exist. Testing north of the Duck Pond also revealed prehistoric material and possibly a small burial mound in the area. A fragment of a Spanish olive jar was also recovered during testing.[2]

- More systematic archeological survey work is recommended to better delimit site boundaries and artifact distributions beyond the limits of the current survey.
- Remove golden bamboo west of the Cottage foundation. Use root barriers.
- Clumps of silver-striped bamboo west of the existing White Cottage is not historic but may remain as it screens the Cottage grounds from the White Cottage. Thin to more manageable clumps and remove chinaberries. Use bamboo root barriers to contain.

2. Hellmann, 32.



FIGURE 199. Historic bulb plantings. *NPS photo*

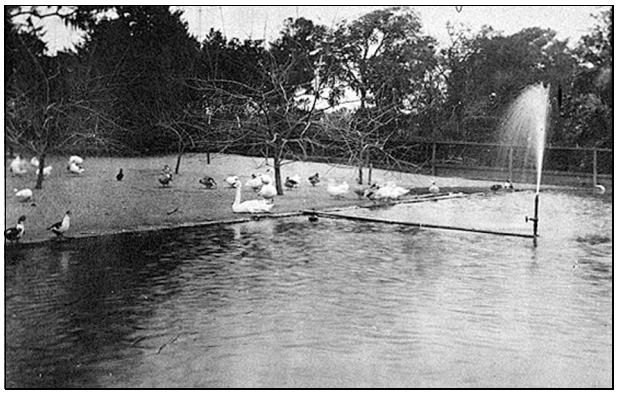


FIGURE 200. Duck Pond, c. 1898. *Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives*

- Remove vegetation that postdates the Carnegie era, using the Zeichner historic base map for the Cottage gardens (See Fig. 64). Care must be taken not to remove any ornamentals from their historic location that may be part of the Cottage gardens planted by Morris Carnegie.
- Cut wisteria back on a yearly basis to open up the understory.
- Preserve historic bulb plantings (Fig. 199).
- Preserve service buildings.
- Uncover and define formal garden edging.
- From Palm Avenue, route visitors to the west side of the White Cottage, through the Cottage garden remnants, and connect with the historic walk to the Pergola. Place exclosure around the White Cottage and screen with native vegetation.
- Reestablish historic walk from the Pergola to the Cottage foundation. Use weed shield under the path.
- Use interpretive waysides to illustrate the Cottage and its setting.
- The existing path leading from the back of the Pergola to Palm Avenue may be removed, as it does not date to the Period of Significance (1803-1916).

Duck Pond

- Clean out the Duck Pond and refill with water. The artesian well to the north of the pond is the source for refilling the pond.
- Repair and replant planters with bamboo and water lilies.
- Preserve large oaks around the Duck Pond.
- Remove stumps, tree limbs, and downed trees in the area, especially around the live oaks.
- Use root barriers to contain silver-striped bamboo that has spread from the original clumps shown on Zeichner historic base map.
- Remove golden and arrow bamboo north of the Duck Pond.
- Use interpretive waysides to illustrate how the Duck Pond was used in the Carnegie era (Fig. 200).
- Research alignment of path around the Duck Pond and reestablish.

Service Area

- Preserve all Carnegie-era service buildings. Most of the buildings have been rehabilitated for adaptive reuse.
- Clean up area and preserve foundations of those buildings in ruins (Chicken Houses, Pigeon House, silos, Poultry Manager's House).



FIGURE 201. View to Pigeon House to be cleared. *NPS photo*



FIGURE 202. Olive trees propagated from original trees. *NPS photo*

- Interpret buildings/structures that have been lost (Dairy Barn, Powerhouse, Electric Power Poles) with historic photographs.
- Remove old cars.
- Enclose present dump area with a double gate to screen trash receptacle.
- Remove small palms and red bays from present dump north to the Blacksmith Shop's chimney. Leave area south of the dump as is.
- Relocate lumber yard to north side of Woodworking Shop.
- Clear encroaching vegetation and mow as necessary to restore the park-like quality of the spaces around the buildings.
- Control invasive non-natives such as bamboo that have escaped into this area and have invaded the forest understory, which was open during the Carnegie era.
- Thin out red bay screening the Chicken Houses and the Pigeon House to allow interpretation of these structures. From the recently cleared understory due north of the Grange, a vista can now be opened up between two cedars for a clear view of the Pigeon House (Fig. 201).
- Preserve the foundation of the Water Tower. Use a wayside with a historic photograph to interpret this focal point of the Dungeness landscape.
- Preserve the surviving olive trees, some of which date to the plantation era and others that were propagated from cuttings taken from the original trees (Fig. 202). Periodic pruning to be performed as needed. Olive and orange cultivation were important features of the plantation-era landscape and should be interpreted.
- Evaluate the feasibility of using the Black Quarters as a museum to interpret the life of African-American workers, whose labor was significant to the development and maintenance of Dungeness. Several of the downstairs rooms could be used to display exhibits that range from a typical worker's quarters to interpretive displays that illustrate the history of African-American life on Cumberland Island. The upstairs could provide additional dormitory space to support park research and resource volunteers.
- Provide interpretive materials, such as waysides with historic photographs, which present a context of the Dungeness service area for visitors. Although it is not feasible to allow access to buildings that the Park uses for its own purposes, the exteriors of the buildings and the immediate landscape, where feasible, should be interpreted.

Greene-Miller Cemetery

- Preserve the cemetery walls and markers. Continue using historically accurate stucco to allow the tabby to breath.

- Stabilize the bank leading down to the marsh after an archeological assessment is completed.
- Repair the south wall of the cemetery to get the grade back up to level.
- Restore the vista looking out over the marsh after bank stabilization has been completed. Red bays and young palms are obscuring the view.
- Remove silver-striped bamboo that is spreading eastward towards Beach Field.
- Remove exotic palms west of the cemetery.

Beach Field

- Clear invasive vegetation to restore historically open character. Remove stands of silver-striped bamboo in the northwest corner. Remove sweet acacia encroaching on the Dungeness dune and the interdune area. Remove trees that have invaded the field.
- Clean up dump.
- Level terrain and mow as needed. Turning up old debris would be a consideration in leveling the terrain.
- Clear out foundation of Dairy Barn and use wayside with historic photograph to interpret.
- Investigate using prescribed burns as a method of preventing succession.
- Monitor rate at which the dune is encroaching into the field.
- Use waysides with historic maps to interpret Sea Island cotton production.

Dungeness Dock

- Preserve the Dungeness Seawall, Ice House, Captain's House, and Dock House.
- Restore the line of cabbage palms that defined the Seawall.
- Preserve the Mariners Cemetery. Stabilize tabby walls. Interpret with appropriate wayside.
- Preserve the open character of the field northeast of Dungeness Dock. Removal of tiny tung seedlings in the area adjacent to the Carnegie Cemetery will need to be done yearly. Investigate the use of prescribed burns to prevent succession.
- Preserve live oaks adjacent to the Captain's House. Do not park vehicles under live oaks.
- Consider rerouting the service road, which is not historic, to an area due east of the present road.
- Preserve the pillar that marks the entrance to Palm Avenue. If the marine rail cannot be preserved, use a wayside with a historic photograph to interpret.

Avenues

Coleman Avenue

- Replant live oaks where missing after thinning the canopy.
- Remove encroaching vegetation from within 25 feet of the center line to restore the open character of the road shoulders.
- Preserve the cherry laurel hedge flanking Coleman Avenue. Remove red bays. The care of the cherry laurels should be addressed in the historic landscape maintenance plan or with an experienced arborist.
- Remove downed tree limbs.

Magnolia Avenue

- Preserve the magnolia allée leading into the service area.
- Preserve surviving sweet viburnum northwest of the magnolias. Take cuttings to replace in kind when specimen declines.

Palm Avenue

- Reestablish Palm Avenue as a pedestrian route along its historic alignment from the Dungeness Dock to the Dungeness Mansion. This route will provide an opportunity to interpret the Tree House site. Place exclosure around White Cottage site.

- An alternate route to the west side of the White Cottage would allow visitors to access the Cottage garden remnants and connect with the historic walk (no longer extant) back to the Pergola.

- Replant missing palms along Palm Avenue after thinning the canopy.

- Remove encroaching vegetation from within 25 feet of the center line.

- Complete a hazard tree assessment. Red cedars at the entrance to Palm Avenue are growing into southern magnolias.

- Control arrow bamboo and golden bamboo that is spreading west and north.

Palm and Magnolia Way

Palm and Magnolia Way led to the Poultry Manager's House, which is in ruins. The avenue is also within close proximity to a Carnegie-era dump location. In order to reopen the avenue of palms and magnolias, it will be necessary to:

- Clean up the area around the Poultry Manager's House and ensure that it is safe for visitors to approach the site.

- Consult with SEAC about bringing visitors into the area near the historic dump location.

Nightingale Avenue

- Maintain Nightingale Avenue as a road.

- Nightingale Trail was used by the Carnegies as a beach access road. Opening Nightingale Trail to the beach would give the visitor an alternative experience through the maritime oak forest.

The Grange

As the last remaining single-family residence in the Dungeness complex, it is important to interpret this property to the visitor and to reestablish its connection to the Dungeness historic landscape. The historic Grange boat dock is also part of the reserved estate and could provide an alternate water access point to the historic district when it becomes available to the Park. As with the rest of the Dungeness Historic District, it is the Park's intent to allow visitors to access the Grange house and grounds for educational and interpretive purposes. At this time it is anticipated that the Ice House exhibit, which currently contains a history of the island with an emphasis on the Carnegie era, would be redone to cover the broad sweep of the island's history, and the Grange would focus on the Carnegie era.

- Undertake a detailed inventory of structures and the landscape features associated with the Grange.

National Register Nomination

The Dungeness Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1984 as part of a multiple resource nomination for CUIS. The contributing resources listed in the nomination include archeological, structural, and landscape features dating to several periods and themes. In addition to the contributing resources listed in 1984, a number of significant landscape resources, primarily vegetation, as well as a significant museum collection that includes both natural history specimens and cultural artifacts, are managed by the Park. There is also a significant ethnographic component that has yet to be documented.

- Amend the Historic Resources Study and the National Register nomination to include previously overlooked resources, and incorporate results of research completed since they were written.

Archeological Resources

The Dungeness Wharf Midden site represents an extensive series of prehistoric shell middens extending from the Dungeness Dock north toward Sea Camp for 900 meters, with an average width of 100 meters. The site has been extensively damaged by erosion along the inland waterway and currently supports a mixed oak-hardwood and pine forest. It was used extensively during historic times, and portions of Carnegie tung nut tree groves remain in this area today. The site is also the suspected location of the Spanish Mission of San Pedro de Mocamo, established by the Franciscans in 1587. The site is also believed to be the location of the Timucuan village of Tacatacuru, and some burials have been reported in the area.

- A surface collection of artifacts within the Dungeness Wharf site occurred in the fall of 2004 and more intensive investigation in 2005. The west edge of the site is on a low bluff that is eroding at an alarming rate. The eroded portion of the site is readily accessible to visitors, resulting in illegal artifact collection. Visitors can easily walk along the sandwash of the eroding bank and pick up ceramic fragments.

- Environmentally compatible stabilization of the bank edge is needed before more artifacts are lost.

Ethnographic Resources

The ethnographic resources of Cumberland Island itself have not been specifically inventoried, although a number of oral history interviews were conducted with former and current island residents and workers by Joyce Seward Hulbirt in 1995-96.

- Conduct an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment for the Dungeness Historic District.

Appendices

Appendix A: Orders for the Dungeness Gardens 1892-1916 xxx

Appendix B: Tree PreservationContacts xxx

Appendix A:
Orders for the Dungeness Gardens 1892-1916

TREES AND SHRUBS	Willows *(Salix spp.)*	Spiraea *(Spiraea japonica, S. x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer', S. plumosa)*
	European sycamore *(Plantanus occidentalis)*	Deodar cedar *(Cedrus deodara)*
	Carolina poplar *(Populus × canadensis)*	California incense cedar *(Libocedrus decurrens)*
	Hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis)*	Wisteria *(Wisteria sinensis)*
	Empress tree *(Paulownia tomentosa)*	Witch hazel *(Hamamelis virginiana, H. japonica)*
	Portuguese laurel *(Prunus lusitanica)*	White bark magnolia *(Magnolia hypoleuca)*
	Japanese persimmon *(Diospyros kaki)*	Pomegranate *(Punica granatum)*
	Azalea *(Azalea hybrids)*	Hortensia hydrangea *(Hydrangea macrophylla)*
	Camellia *(Camellia japonica)*	Eastern arborvitae *(Platycladus occidentalis)*
	Aucuba *(Aucuba japonica)*	Oriental arborvitae *(Platycladus orientalis)*
	Acacia *(Acacia spp.)*	Berckman's golden arborvitae *(Platycladus orientalis 'Aurea Nana')*
	Banana shrub *(Michelia figo)*	Berckman's golden biota *(Platycladus orientalis 'Conspicua')*
	Tea olive *(Osmanthus fragrans)*	Plume falsecypress *(Chamaecyparis plumosa)*
	Escallonia *(Escallonia montevidensis)*	Japanese falsecypress *(Chamaecyparis pisifera)*
	Viburnum *(Viburnum plicatum, V. macrocephalum, V. odoratissimum, V. suspensum, and V. tinus)*	Golden Japanese falsecypress *(Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Aurea')*
	Lily-flowered magnolia *(Magnolia liliflora)*	Moss falsecypress *(Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa')*
	Gardenia *(Gardenia jasminoides, radicans)*	Common juniper *(Juniperus communis 'Compacta')*
	Berberis *(Berberis thunbergii)*	Common boxwood *(Buxus sempervirens)*
	Pittosporum *(Pittosporum tobira)*	Bay tree *(Laurus nobilis)*
	Hollies *(Ilex spp.)*	
	Elaeagnus *(Elaeagnus pungens 'Aurea' and 'Frederici', E. macrophylla)*	
	Ligustrum *(Ligustrum spp.)*	
VINES	Smilax *(Smilax spp.)*	
	Firecracker vine *(Manettia inflata)*	
	Passion flower *(Passiflora caerulea)*	

ROSES

1901
Soleil d'Or - hybrid tea gold yellow
Liberty
Burbank - bourbon
Baldwin
White Maman Cochet - tea white
Rosa Rugosa
Rosa Rugosa Alba
Mme. Georges Bruant - rugosa white
True English
President Carnot (Souvenir de Président Carnot) - hybrid tea pale pink
Crimson Rambler - climbing polyantha crimson

1905
Bon Silène - tea deep salmon and carmine
Marie Van Houtte - tea lemon yellow with lilac pink tips
Magna Charta - hybrid perpetual bright pink
Papa Gontier - tea brilliant carmine

1906
Ivory
American Beauty - hybrid perpetual crimson
Bridesmaid - tea pink "the most popular pink tea rose grown"
The Bride - tea white with pink edges
Goldern Gate - tea creamy white
Baby Rambler - polyantha dark crimson
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria - hybrid tea white
Etoile de Lyon - tea yellow
Julibee
Mrs. John Laing - hybrid perpetual soft pink
Marie Van Houtte
Maman Cochet - tea deep rose

1907
Betty
Etoile de France - tea dark crimson
Souvenir de Pierre Netting
Rhum der Gattenwelt
Killarney - hybrid tea silvery pink
Frau Karl Druschki - hybrid perpetual white - some growers said it was the only pure white rose ever produced
Helen Gould - hybrid tea pink
American Beauty

1908
Marie Van Houtte
Duchesse de Brabant - tea soft rosy pink
Safrano - tea apricot
Louis Philippe - China crimson
Madame Joseph Schwartz - tea white
Devoniensis - tea white
Général Jacqueminot - hybrid perpetual crimson scarlet
White Maman Cochet - tea white
Maréchal Niel - noisette yellow
Baby Rambler

1909
American Beauty
Bon Silène - tea pink
Bougere - tea violet pink
The Bride
Bridesmaid
Duchesse de Brabant
Madame Joseph Schwartz
Killarney
Louis Philippe
Madame Philemon Cochet (Souvenir de Philémon Cochet) - rugosa white
Madame de Watteville - tea yellow edged in pink
Maréchal Niel
Marie Van Houtte
Minnie Francis
Safrano

1912
Madame de Watteville
Louis Philippe
Beauty Inconstant - tea coppery red and orange, shaded with yellow and carmine
Paul Neyron - hybrid perpetual deep pink good for massing
Catherine Zeimet - polyantha pure white double

1913
Mme. Caroline Testout - hybrid tea pink
Reine Marie Henriette - tea cherry red
Perle des Jardins - tea yellow
Souvenir de la Malmaison - bourbon blush white
Captain Christy - hybrid tea soft pink
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria
Killarney

AZALEAS

Indicas unspecified (1892, 1905, 1907, 1910)
Ghent hybrids unspecified (1907, 1910)
Anthony Koster (1905)
Deutsche Perle* (1907, 1908, 1909)
Simon Mardner* (1908, 1909)
Madame Van der Cruyssen* (1907, 1908, 1909)
Empress of India (1909)
Hinodegiri (1911)
Origin der Wessern (1907)
Verveana* (1907, 1908)
Sigmund Rusker (1907)
Louisa Synaert (1907)
President Oswald der Kercheve (1907)

* Ordered repeatedly as small, well budded plants

LILACS

Syringa vulgaris 'Charles X' - reddish purple (1907, 1908, 1909, 1910)
'Marie Legraye' - white (1907, 1908, 1909, 1910)

ANNUALS

Sweet alyssum *(Lobularia maritima)*
Mexican ageratum *(Ageratum houstonianum)*
Love-lies-bleeding *(Amaranthus caudatus)*
Snapdragons *(Antirrhinum majus)*
China aster *(Callistephus chinensis)*
Baby's Breath *(Gypsophila elegans)*
Bachelor's Buttons *(Centaurea cyanus)*
Balsam *(Impatiens balsamina)*
Bidens *(Bidens alba)*
Bouncing Bet *(Saponaria officinalis)*
Pot marigold *(Calendula officinalis)*
Candytuft *(Iberis sempervirens)*
Cockscomb *(Celosia cristata)*
Cineraria *(Senecio × hybridus)*
Chrysanthemum *(Chrysanthemum morifolium)*
Clarkia* *(Clarkia unguiculata)*
Cosmos *(Cosmos bipinnatus)*
Cuphea *(Cuphea ignea)*
Dames rocket *(Hesperis matronalis)*
Dianthus *(Dianthus spp.)*
Gaillardia *(Gaillardia spp.)*
Gloxinia *(Sinningia speciosa)*
Heliotrope *(Heliotropoum arborescens)*
Lobelia *(Lobelia erinus)*
Mignonette *(Reseda odorata)*
Carnation *(Dianthus caryophyllus)*
Pansy *(Viola tricolor)* Giant Trimardeau
Forget Me Not *(Myosotis* spp.*)*
Four- O'clock *(Mirabilis jalapa)*
Globe amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa)*
Hollyhock *(Alcea rosea)*
Italian bugloss *(Anchusa azurea)*
Larkspur *(Consolida ajacis)*
Morning Glory *(Ipomoea purpurea)*
African Marigold *(Tagetes erecta)*
Nasturtiums *(Tropaeolum* spp.*)*
Petunia *(Petunia × hybrida)*
Drummond's phlox *(Phlox drummondii)*
Summer phlox *(Phlox paniculata)*
Shirley poppy *(Papaver rhoeas)*
Feverfew* *(Tanacetum parthenium)*
Moss rose *(Portulaca grandiflora)*
Salpiglossis* *(Salpiglossis sinuata)*
Gentian sage *(Salvia patens)*
Catchfly *(Silene* sp.*)*
Pincushion flower *(Scabiosa atropurpurea)*
Butterfly flower *(Schizanthus pinnatus)*
Shasta daisy *(Leucanthemum × superbum)*
Stock *(Matthiola incana* 'Annua'*)*
Sunflower *(Helianthus* sp.*)*
Sweet peas *(Lathyrus odoratus)*
Sweet sultan* *(Centaurea moschata)*
Wishbone flower *(Torenia fournieri)*
Vanilla scented stevia *(Stevia serrata)*
Verbena *(Verbena × hybrida)*
Wallflower *(Cheiranthus cheiri)*
Zinnia *(Zinnia elegans)*
Scarlet sage *(Salvia splendens)*
Ca. Poppy *(Eschscholzia californica)*
Dwarf French marigold *(Tagetes patula)*
Gladiolus *(Gladiolus* sp.*)*

* Ordered once

PLANTS FOR FORCING OR CUTTINGS

Black-eyed Susan *(Rudbeckia* sp.*)* (1906)
Astilbe *(Astilbe* sp.*)* (1907)
Carnations *(Dianthus caryophyllus)* 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1913
Chrysanthemum 1906, 1913
Strawflower *(Helichrysum bracteatum)* 1907
Lilium harrisii *(Bermuda lily)* 1906
Lily of the Valley *(Convallaria majalis)* 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912
Geraniums *(Pelargonium* spp.*)* 1906, 1908
Palms, ferns for house (1906, 1907, 1908, 1911)
Verbena (1892, 1906)
Pinks *(Dianthus chinensis)* 1892
Heliotrope (1892, 1906)
Gladiolus (1906)
Primrose *(Primula* sp.*)* 1906, 1907, 1908
Wind flower *(Anemone coronaria)* 1906
Abutilon (1906)
Fuschia (1906)
Cyclamen (1907, 1908)
Petunias (1907)
Begonias (1907, 1908)
Tree peonies *(Paeonia suffructicosa)* 1907
Deutzia *(Deutzia gracilis)* (1906)
Spiraea (1906, 1908, 1910)

BULBS

Amaryllis *(Hippeastrum* sp.*)* 1906
Allium *(Allium* sp.*)* 1908
Freesia *(Freesia refracta)* 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910
Roman hyacinths *(Hyacinthus orientalis* var. *albulus)* 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910
Hyacinths *(Hyacinthus orientalis)* 1906, 1907
Ixia *(Ixia* sp.*)*
Tulips* *(Tulipa* spp.*)* Cesneriana, Gloria Solis, La Candeur, Cottage Maid, Keiserkroon, King of the Yellow, Mon Fresor, Prosperine, Clara Butt, Edmee, Glow, Europe
Spanish Iris* *(Iris xiphium)*
Japanese Iris *(Iris ensata)* 1907
Bearded iris *(Iris germanica)* 1907
Anemone 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1912
Bermuda lilies 1907, 1908
Dahlias 1909
Narcissus* *(Narcissus* spp.*)*: Double Van Sion, Sir Watkin, Golden Spur, Incomparabilis, Cynosure, Figaro, Simplex, Trumpet Major, Biflorus, Emperor, Princeps, Bicolor Empress

*Ordered every year 1905-1912

VEGETABLES	Artichokes	Parsley
	Asparagus	Parsnip
	Beans	Peas
	Beets	Potatoes
	Broccoli	Pumpkin
	Brussels Sprout	Okra
	Cabbage	Radish
	Cantaloupe	Horseradish
	Carrot	Rhubarb
	Cauliflower	Ruta Baga
	Celery	Salsify
	Collards	Spinach
	Corn	Swiss chard
	Cucumber	Squash
	Eggplant	Tomato
	Endive	Turnip
	Lettuce	Water melon
	Kohl Rabi	Wild rice
	Kale	Upland rice
	Mustard	Millet
	Leeks	Rye
	Onion	Alfafa
	Peppers	Peanuts
	Musk melon	Cow peas
	Netted savoy	Rape
HERBS	Capers	Cress
	Chamomile	Dill
	Anise	Fennel
	Basil	Horehound
	Borage	Sage
	Caraway	Tarragon
	Chevril	Thyme
	Chicory	Sorrel
	Chives	Summer savory
	Coriander	Sweet marjaram
FRUITS	Strawberries	

Appendix B:
Tree Preservation Contacts

- **ArborMedics**
  235 Meissen Court
  Alpharetta, GA 30022
  770.715.1713
  contact: Chris Hastings

- **Preservation Tree Care**
  109 Industrial Village Road
  Beaufort, SC 29906
  843.986.0233
  contact: Michael Murphy

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS D-127 July 2007

Cumberland Island National Seashore
Dungeness Historic District
Cultural Landscape Report