

6 SUPPORT BUILDINGS

This handsome stucco structure is the Carriage House. In the early days transportation on the island was by horses and carriages. By 1900, power driven 'electrics' began to replace the carriages and the Carriage House eventually became a garage. This building is now the maintenance facility for the Park Service.

Mrs. Carnegie employed 200 servants, many of whom lived in the white wood buildings north of the Carriage House. Other support buildings were a machine shop, carpentry shop, commissary and smoke house. This area is now used for employee housing and research offices.

7 GREENE-MILLER CEMETARY

Catherine Greene Miller, her daughter Louisa and Louisa's husband James Shaw are buried here. Among some of the unmarked graves is probably the grave of Catherine Greene's second husband Phineas Miller.

Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, Revolutionary War general and friend of Nathaneal Greene was also buried here. In 1818 while sailing north along the Georgia coast, failing health prompted Lee to seek refuge at Dungeness. There, Louisa Shaw cared for him until his death a few weeks later. In 1913 Lee's remains were removed to Virginia where they were placed along side those of his son Robert E. Lee.

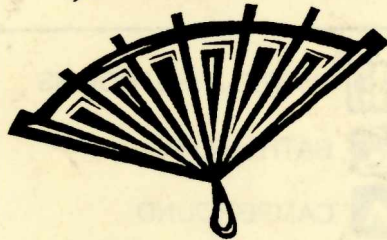
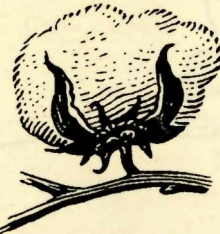
Explore other habitats by taking the boardwalks to the salt marsh and across the dunes to the beach. Enjoy your stroll.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cumberland Island
National Seashore



The Dungeness Trail



CUMBERLAND ISLAND...

Is protected and preserved by the National Park Service and by You.

Do your part in preserving this island and support a living legacy for the future.

Please:

- ♦ Take your trash.
- ♦ Collect only empty seashells and sharks teeth.
- ♦ Respect private property.
- ♦ **Do Not** go inside any ruins; they are unstable and unsafe.

THE DUNGENESS TRAIL

Welcome to the Dungeness Historic District. The trail meanders through the quiet forest, past cultural sites, along a grassy salt marsh and into a sun-drenched world of dunes and beach.

Begin your journey with a visit to the Ice House Museum.

The Ice House and other wood frame buildings you will encounter are support structures associated with the estate of Thomas and Lucy Coleman Carnegie. The National Park Service has adaptively restored these and from the outside they appear much as they did at the turn of the century.

As you walk the Dungeness Trail, numbered posts mark significant points of interest. Let your pace slow in tune with the island's relaxed rhythms.

If we could play back the rich history of this area, an unbelievable variety of images, sounds and smells would delight our senses...

..the smell of oysters roasting on an Indian campfire
..the quiet whispers of a young Jesuit missionary's earnest prayers
..musket fire from a distant Spanish-English clash
..the ring of an axe chopping on a 300 year old oak
..row upon row of sea island cotton reflecting the intense South Georgia sun
..mingling music and laughter carried on the night air from an elegant Dungeness party

Take your time and enjoy your walk.

1 EARLY INHABITANTS

Timucuan Indians lived on Cumberland for over 3000 years. These people were hunters and gatherers and the island supplied them with shellfish, game and edible plants in abundance. Tacatocoru, a Timucuan village, is believed to have existed in the Dungeness area in the mid 1500's when Europeans reached Cumberland. A Spanish mission, possibly associated with Tacatocoru, flourished on the island for 80 years.

In 1736, the English, led by General James Oglethorpe, took possession of the island and established two small forts at each end of the island. An engagement in 1742 at the southern fort ended Spanish attempts to invade English Georgia.

Cumberland's location between England's and Spain's territories left the island uninhabited for many years. By the 1760's land grants became available but on the eve of the American Revolution, Cumberland had yet to experience any significant homesteading or cultivation

2 THE MARITIME FOREST

Take a moment to look at the live oaks lining Coleman Avenue. They stand as a testament to the various cultures that have used Cumberland for survival: habitat for abundant wildlife, food for the native people, a source of income, a pleasant walk toward home. Keep your eyes open for wildlife that may cross your path: turkeys, warblers, snakes and armadillos to name a few.

3 DUNGENESS

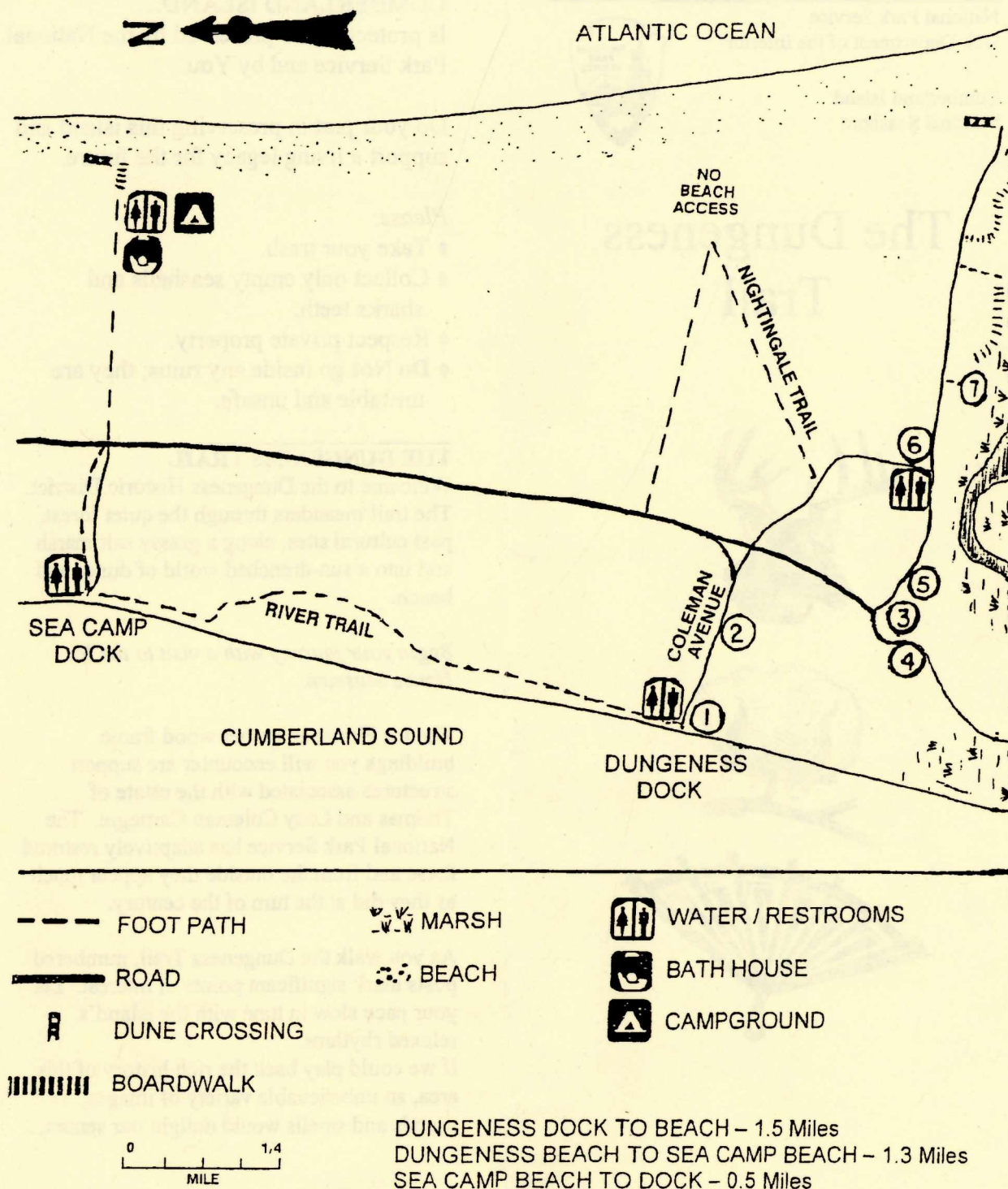
This is the site of two magnificent estates, separated in time by 100 years, yet sharing the name Dungeness. The name is thought to have been adopted by Nathaneal Greene and his heirs, from a possible hunting camp set up by General Oglethorpe who copied the name from the county seat in England.

These ruins are the remains of the Thomas and Lucy Carnegie's Dungeness, built in the mid 1880's. Thomas was the younger brother of financier Andrew Carnegie. He died in 1886 leaving his wife, Lucy, and nine children. Mrs. Carnegie expanded her husband's initial acquisitions, eventually owning 90% of the island. She initiated the renovation of Dungeness and construction of the four additional mansions built for her children.

The 1920's saw the passing of the Gilded Age; and a decline in the use of Dungeness. When Dungeness burned in 1959, it had not been occupied for many years.

4 GREENE-MILLER-SHAW ERA

Nathaneal Greene, Revolutionary War General, acquired property on Cumberland and planned on growing indigo but mainly harvested live oak for use by the newly



established United States Navy. General Greene died in 1786.

Ten years later Mrs. Greene and her second husband, Phineas Miller, completed a four story tabby mansion and named it Dungeness. Catherine Greene Miller set the pace for life here until her death in 1814. Her daughter Louisa Greene Shaw then became mistress of Dungeness.

Hundreds of enslaved Africans worked the plantations and enabled Sea Island cotton to become an important source of income at Dungeness and other Cumberland plantations. In later years, largely due to Louisa's efforts, other crops were grown: olives, oranges, figs, dates, limes and pomegranates.

This small tabby house is all that remains of the Greene-Miller-Shaw estate. It is thought to be the oldest structure on Cumberland. Used originally as the gardener's cottage, it was later remodeled by the Carnegies and used as a business office.

5 RECREATION BUILDING

Recreation was central to life on Cumberland during the Gilded Age. Sunlit guest rooms, indoor swimming pool, squash court, gymnasium, and billiard room were enjoyed by visitors and family. A busy day might end with a visit to the beauty parlor or barber shop also located here.

The Grange, the large white building next to the Recreation building, was home to Mr. William Page, the estate manager for Mrs. Carnegie. This is now private property – please do not trespass.