

D-842
Fishing Creek Survey District
Fishing Creek
c. 1870 - c. 1950
Private and Public

Hooper's Island is a chain of three off-shore Chesapeake Bay land masses connected to mainland Dorchester County by two bridge spans that provide access to Upper and Middle Hooper's Island. Lower Hooper's Island, occupied during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was abandoned ultimately. Occupation and cultivation of the Upper and Middle islands continued with small populations of farmers and watermen. When the U.S. Coast survey was drawn in 1848 depicting the Upper Honga River, two dozen farmsteads defined the Upper Island, which was improved from north to south by rudimentary roads. Cleared farmsteads alternated along the roads with stands of trees and sections of marsh that bordered the island's creeks and bays. There was no discernable village at that time.

Over the course of the next three decades, between 1850 and 1880, the population of Upper Hooper's Island grew slowly, especially as transportation systems of steamships and railroads were established across Dorchester County and throughout the peninsula. The bounty of the Chesapeake, especially the prodigious oyster harvests during the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s, stimulated development on Upper Hooper's Island with a rebuilding of the pre-industrial landscape. A post office was established on the Upper Island during the period and called Fishing Creek, named after the narrow body of water that separated Upper Hooper's from the Meekins Neck mainland. The Fishing Creek waterway was traversed by a ferry during the late nineteenth century; replaced by a wooden bridge around 1907. The north end of the Upper Island and the south end of Meekins Neck were the locations of modest commercial ventures during the 1870s; a wind mill and store owned by Jabez Tyler were sited on the tip of Meekins Neck, whereas the store of W. T. Ruark was located on the north end of Upper Island. About mid-way down the island was a second windmill

owned and operated by H. C. Woodland. Just north of the Woodland windmill was the island post office, standing on the west side of the road under the supervision of Jeremiah Tolley. Around thirty individual dwellings were designated on the upper island in 1877.

When the J. Frank Lewis & Co. printed its gazetteer, the *Maryland Directory*, in 1878, they characterized the community with the following passage:

FISHING CREEK

Is 25 miles from Cambridge, and situated near a small stream of that name. Fishing and oystering are carried on to some extent. Climate moderate and healthy. Land light and sandy; sells from \$10 to \$20 per acre; produces 10 bus. wheat, 30 potatoes, and 15 corn, Population 50. Jeremiah Tolley, Postmaster.

During the 1870s, islanders included members of the Ruark, Tolley, Parker, Lewis, Bishop, Simmons, Woodland, Creighton, Meekins and Hoopers families. According to the *Maryland Directory*, M. T. Hooper, an obvious descendant from the original Henry Hooper, operated a general store in Fishing Creek.

While the *Maryland Directory* listed only 50 residents in Fishing Creek in 1878, the population of the Upper Island steadily increased during the period between 1880 and 1920, and dozens of new houses, stores, churches, oyster and crab packing facilities started to line the main roads as well as the shoreline of the Upper Island. The harvesting of seafood—fish, oysters, and crabs—provided the principal focus for many of the island's residents, and attendant activities of boat building and repair, sail making, house carpentry, blacksmithing were some of the associated activities that offered additional employment. Schools and churches were established during the late nineteenth century and were replaced as the population expanded or storms destroyed them. The history of Hosier's M. E. Church South claims it began around 1875 under the name, Zion Methodist, but after a storm in 1900 destroyed a church built only four years before in 1896, the rebuilt church was renamed in honor of Reverend J. D. Hosier, a life-long Methodist minister. Another church, the Pilgrim Holiness congregation, sponsored construction of a building on the edge of Back Creek in 1927, and it was renamed Riverside Wesleyan Church.

At some point during the late years of the nineteenth or early twentieth century, Upper Island warranted two post offices; the cluster of houses and buildings on the north end of the island was called Honga and the Fishing Creek label was restricted to the middle and southern sections of the island. Eventually, in the late twentieth century, the post offices were consolidated as one under Fishing Creek.

As with many coastal communities on the lower Eastern Shore, commerce and economic vitality started to slip after the stock market failure in 1929, and the attendant Depression that followed during the 1930s shut down many enterprises. Steamboat service to the island was discontinued in 1929, although private shipping concerns remained constant throughout the mid twentieth century. The crab processing industry remained vital throughout the second half of the twentieth century with several firms rebuilding facilities following the devastating hurricanes of 1933 and 1962. Due to the proximity to the water, with expansive water frontage on the Chesapeake and the Honga River, many island properties have been retained by descendants of the original builders. Others have been purchased, repaired and enlarged by non-islanders looking for a place to retire or own a second home. Due to the perceived threat of sea-level rise, many dwellings have been raised on elevated foundations.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Fishing Creek Survey District

other

2. Location

street and number _____ not for publication

city, town Fishing Creek, Hooper's Island vicinity

county Dorchester

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Various Owners

street and number _____ telephone _____

city, town _____ state MD zip code _____

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dorchester County Clerk of Court liber folio

city, town Cambridge tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- _____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- _____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- _____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- _____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- _____ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
_____ district	_____ public	_____ agriculture	_____ landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	_____ commerce/trade	_____ recreation/culture	150	40 buildings
_____ structure	_____ both	_____ defense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____ sites
_____ site		_____ domestic	_____ social	_____	_____ structures
_____ object		_____ education	_____ transportation	_____	_____ objects
		_____ funerary	_____ work in progress	150	40 Total
		_____ government	_____ unknown		
		_____ health care	_____ vacant/not in use		
		_____ industry	_____ other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	

7. Description

Inventory No. D-842

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Fishing Creek, Maryland, located on Upper Hooper's Island in southwestern Dorchester County, is a large and complex community of late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic resources that define this Chesapeake Bay island that was settled by Anglo-Americans during the 1660s, and occupied by native Americans for thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. The historic buildings that represent the occupation of Fishing Creek date from the second half of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century, a period in which the population reached its peak during the boom years of the seafood harvests in the Chesapeake. Approximately one-hundred and fifty (150) contributing resources dating from c. 1870 to c. 1950 contribute to a historic district eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The village of Fishing Creek on Upper Hooper's Island in Dorchester County, Maryland is a linear district of approximately one-hundred and fifty (150) contributing resources that line Hooper's Island Road, Old House Point Road and several smaller streets and lanes, including Horse Point Road, Parks Road, Keys Road, and Rippons Road. Upper Hooper's Island, which developed as Fishing Creek village and post office, split into two distinct communities of Fishing Creek and Honga during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. For convenience since there is no distinct boundary between the two villages, the survey district is labeled under the singular name of Fishing Creek. Upper Hooper's is bounded on the east by the Honga River and the west by Tar Bay; Fishing Creek provides a narrow water passage between the Dorchester mainland of Meekins Neck and the upper island. The island topography consists of a narrow ridge of land that winds north/south with a secondary ridge or peninsula ending at Old House Point. Natural protected harbors are located on the Honga River side of the island in Back Creek, Flowers Cove and Long Cove. Several individual buildings in the district have warranted separate survey forms, and they include Hosier's M. E. Church South (D-840), J. E. Walter Store (D-844), and the former Hooper's Island Bank (D-843).

The residential or domestic architecture that defines the Fishing Creek survey district ranges in date from c. 1870 through c. 1950, and similar to many communities in southwestern Dorchester County, the house types follow regional examples from two-story, two-, three- and four-bay single-pile, one-room, side hall, or center hall plan dwellings, many of which have centered cross gables trimmed with fishscale shingles and/or sawn eave trim. Originally built on brick piers, the weatherboarded frame dwellings were defined by six-over-six or two-over-two sash windows. The steeply pitched gable roofs were mostly finished with boxed cornices and extended eaves with returns. Interior end brick chimneys pierce the gable ends to provide venting for stoves. Several of the houses retain turned post porches enhanced with decorative spindle and/or sawn trim. One- or two-story service wings extend to the rear. In the last few years some of these houses have been raised on elevated, concrete block foundations. Other houses dating to the late nineteenth or early century follow asymmetrical ell or T-shaped plans, and are all of frame construction on brick piers. The inside front corner of the house is typically fitted with a single-story turned post porch often finished with

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

spindle eave and/or sawn brackets.

The variety of Victorian dwellings also includes two-story, hip roofed dwellings with asymmetrical projecting pavilions and center brick stove chimney stacks topped with corbelled caps. The gable ends of projecting pavilions are embellished with sawn eave trim. These late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses also have decorated turned post porches.

During the early twentieth century, the island population also embraced the nationally popular bungalow style, and story-and-a-half houses with or without engaged porches and shed roofed dormers are interspersed throughout the village.

The commercial buildings in Fishing Creek include oyster and/or crab packing establishments, one deteriorated store, and an early twentieth century brick bank building, now converted into a house. The W. T. Ruark & Company crab house is located at 2762 Hoopers Island Road. The frame and concrete block crab house is situated on a narrow strip of man-made land on the edge of Back Creek. Built in 1948, the single-story crab house is ten bays across and a single room in depth. (See D-728) Another crab packing house built by W. T. Ruark & Company is located at the northwestern corner of the district on Tar Bay. Built in 1952, the single-story concrete block structure is one of four surviving seafood processing plants on Upper Hooper's Island. The other crab and seafood packing facilities on the island include Russell Hall Seafood at Old House Point, Charles H. Parks & Company at 2405 Hooper's Island Road, and probably the most famous due their international business, is the A. E. Phillips & Co., located between Hoopers Island Road and the shore of Back Creek. The two-story seven-bay frame structure was built in stages between 1934 and the 1990s.

A rare building for the Fishing Creek village is the former Hooper's Island Bank, a branch of the Eastern Shore Trust Company, which financed construction of this single-story three-bay, hip roofed structure around 1920. No longer functioning as a bank by the 1930s, it was converted to a residence. Another singular structure in the district is the former store building owned and operated by J. E. Walter. Sited near the intersection of Hooper's Island Road and Old House Point Road, the single-story frame store dates around 1900 and it housed a general merchandise business as well as a sail loft.

8. Significance

Inventory No. D-842

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The village of Fishing Creek, located on Upper Hooper's Island in Dorchester County, is a large and complex historic district of approximately one-hundred and fifty (150) contributing resources that primarily date from c. 1870 to c. 1950. The district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places on account of the distinctive and characteristic architectural forms and finishes to an island community that has been occupied by Anglo-American settlers and their descendants for over three hundred years with native American occupation spanning several thousand years. A large percentage of the remaining buildings survive in a well-preserved condition with relatively continuous, uninterrupted neighborhoods of contributing resources. The district of late nineteenth and early twentieth century resources reflects the peak in population and economic profits associated with the boom in the seafood industry during the period of significance.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Hooper's Island is a chain of three off-shore Chesapeake Bay land masses connected to mainland Dorchester County by two bridge spans that provide land access to Upper and Middle Hooper's Island. Lower Hooper's Island, occupied during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was ultimately abandoned. Occupation and cultivation of Upper and Middle Hooper's islands continued with small populations of farmers and watermen. When the U.S. Coast Survey was drawn in 1848 approximately two dozen farmsteads defined the Upper Island, which was improved from north to south by rudimentary roads. Cleared farmsteads alternated along the roads with stands of trees and sections of marsh that bordered the island's creeks and bays.¹ There was no discernable village at that time.

Over the course of the next three decades, between 1850 and 1880, the population of Upper Hoopers Island grew slowly, especially as transportation systems of steamships and railroads were established across Dorchester County. The bounty of the Chesapeake, especially the prodigious oyster harvests during the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s, stimulated development on Upper Hooper's Island with a rebuilding

¹ A. D. Bache, Superintendent, U.S. Coast Survey, Tar Bay and the Upper Honga River, 1848, National Archives.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

of the landscape. A post office was established on the Upper Island during the period and called Fishing Creek, named after the narrow body of water that separated the Upper Island from the Meekins Neck mainland of Dorchester County. The Fishing Creek waterway was traversed by a ferry during the 1870s, and the north end of Upper Island and the tip of Meekins Neck were the locations of modest commercial ventures; a wind mill and store owned by Jabez Tyler were sited on the tip of Meekins Neck, and the store of W. T. Ruark was located on the north end of Upper Island. About mid-way down the island was a second windmill owned and operated by H. C. Woodland.² Just north of the windmill, the post office stood on the west side of the road under the supervision of Jeremiah Tolley. Around thirty individual dwellings were designated on Upper Island in 1877.

When the J. Frank Lewis & Co. printed its gazetteer, the *Maryland Directory*, in 1878, they characterized the community by the following passage:

FISHING CREEK

Is 25 miles from Cambridge, and situated near a small stream of that name. Fishing and oystering are carried on to some extent. Climate moderate and healthy. Land light and sandy; sells from \$10 to \$20 per acre; produces 10 bus. wheat, 30 potatoes and 15 corn. Population 50. Jeremiah Tolley, Postmaster.³

During the 1870s, islanders included members of the Ruark, Tolley, Parker, Lewis, Bishop, Simmons, Woodland, Creighton, Meekins and Hoopers families. According to the *Maryland Directory*, M. T. Hooper operated a general merchandise concern in Fishing Creek.

While the *Maryland Directory* listed only 50 residents in 1878, the population of the Upper Island steadily increased during the period between 1880 and 1920, and dozens of new houses, stores, churches, and oyster and crab packing facilities started to line the main roads as well as shorelines of Fishing Creek. The harvesting of seafood—fish, oysters, and crabs—provided the principal focus for the many of the island's residents, and attendant activities of boat building and repair, sail making, blacksmithing were other sources of employment. Schools and churches were established during the period. The history of Hosier's M. E. Church South claims it began around 1875 under the name Zion Methodist, but after a storm in 1900 destroyed a church built four years before in 1896, the new church was renamed in honor of Reverend John D. Hosier, a life-long Methodist minister. Another church, the Pilgrim Holiness congregation,

² John L. Graham, ed. *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, Salisbury: Wicomico County Bicentennial Committee, 1976, pp. 72-73.

³ J. Frank Lewis & Co., *Maryland Directory*, Baltimore, 1878, p. 251.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

sponsored construction of building on Back Creek in 1927, and it was eventually renamed the Riverside Wesleyan Church.

At some point during the late years of the nineteenth century or the early twentieth century, Upper Island was distinguished with two village identities with separate post offices; the cluster of houses and buildings at the north end was called Honga and the Fishing Creek label was restricted to the middle to lower sections of the island. Eventually, in the late twentieth century, the post offices were consolidated as one under Fishing Creek.

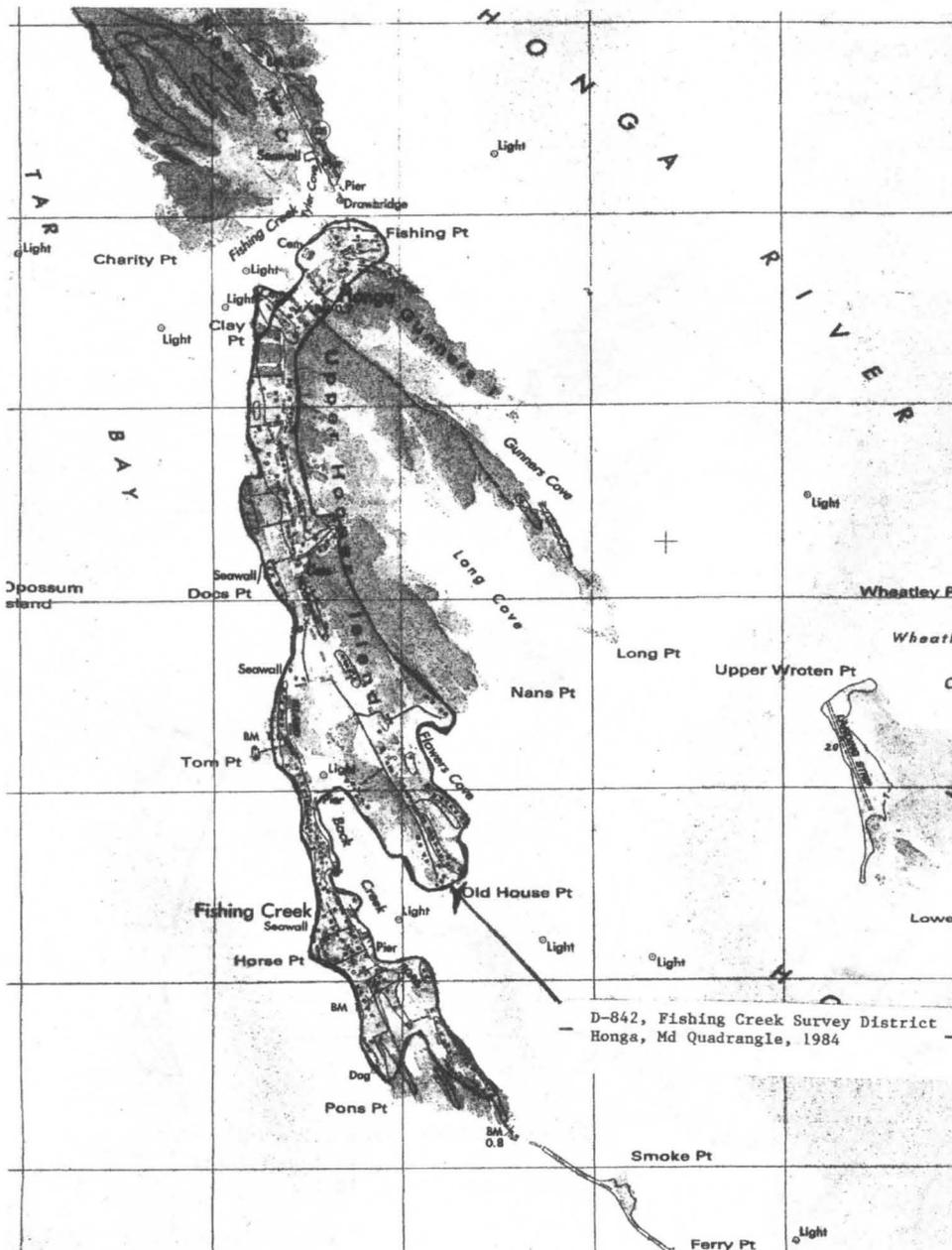
As with many coastal communities on the lower Eastern Shore, commerce and economic vitality started to slip after the stock market failure in 1929 and the attendant depression that followed during the 1930s. Steamboat service to the island ended in 1929, although private shipping concerns remained constant throughout the mid twentieth century. Due to its proximity to the water, with expansive water frontage on the Chesapeake and the Honga River, many island properties have been retained by descendants of the builders or purchased and repaired by non-islanders as retirement or second homes. Due to the perceived threat of sea-level rise, many dwellings have been raised on elevated foundations.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3



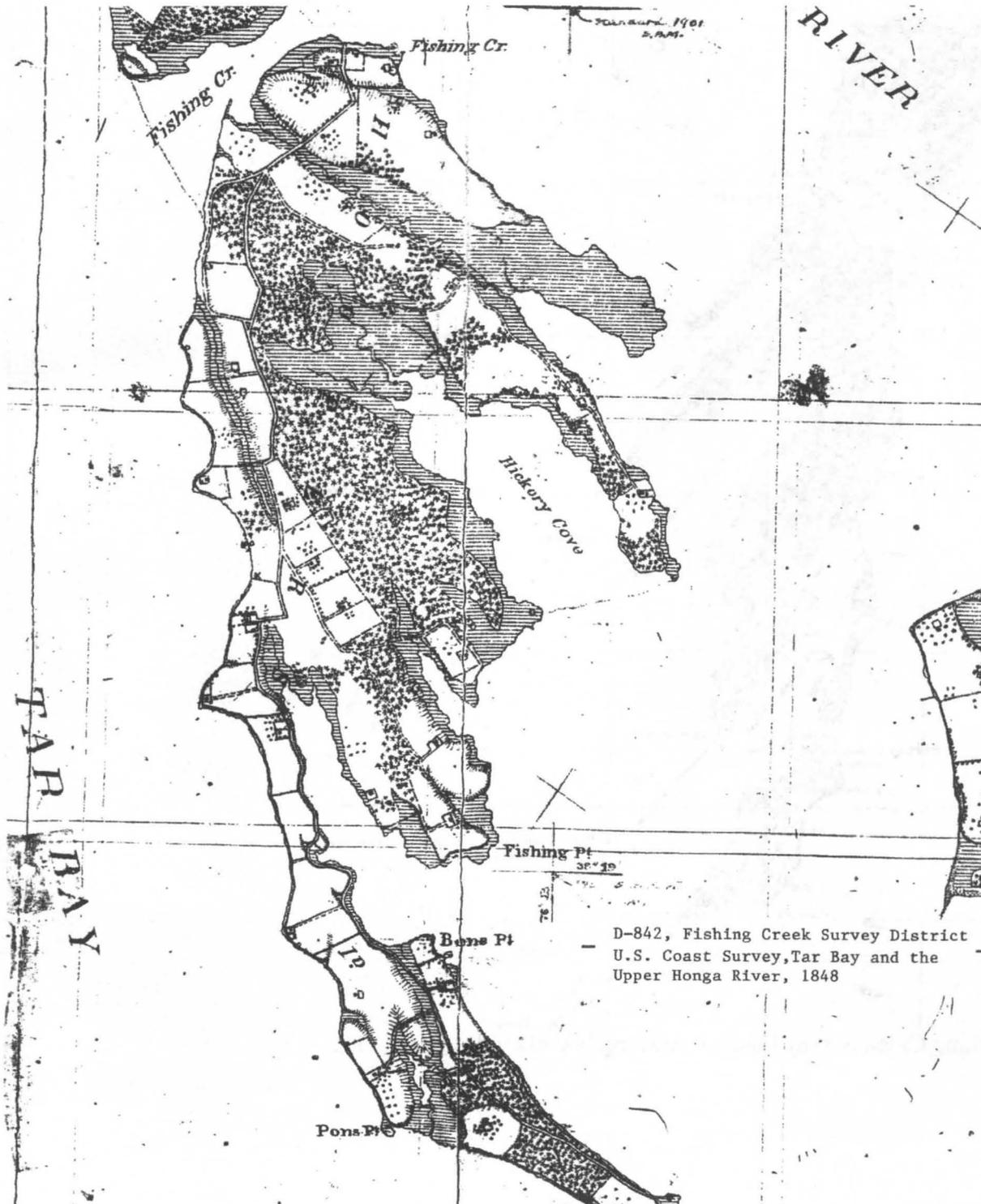
D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District, working boundary designed in the dark line.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4



Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6



D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District, northwest elevation of the Hosier's M. E. Church South (D-840), Paul Baker Touart, 10.2013

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7



D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District, east elevation of the former Hooper's Island Bank (D-843), Paul Baker Touart, 9.2013

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8



D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District, northwest elevation of the J. E. Walter Store (D-844), Paul Baker Touart, 10.2013

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9



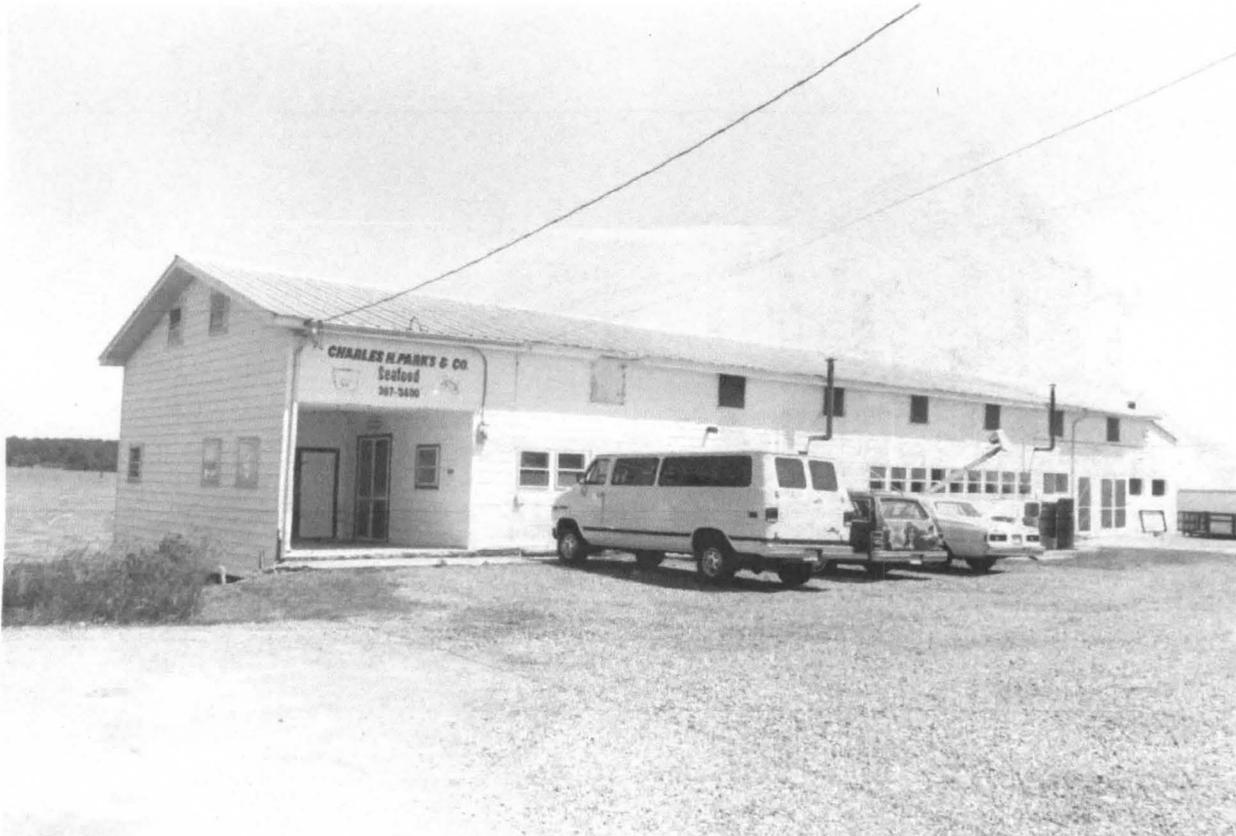
D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District, northwest elevation of A. E. Phillips & Son packing house, Paul Baker Touart, 2.2002.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10



D-842, Fishing Island Survey District, southwest elevation of the Charles H. Parks & Co. Packing House, Paul Baker Touart, 4.2001.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11



D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District, northwest elevation of the Russell Hall Seafood packing house (D-737), Paul Baker Touart, 5.2001.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12



D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District, south elevation of the W. T. Ruark & Company Packing House (D-732) on Back Creek, Paul Baker Touart, 6.2001.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 13



D-842, Fishing Island Survey District, southeast elevation of former W. T. Ruark Packing House on Tar Bay (D-729), Paul Baker Touart, 6.2001.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 14



D-842, Fishing Island Survey District, view of Back Creek and A. E. Phillips Packing House on left,
Paul Baker Touart, 10.2013

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 15



D-842, Fishing Island Survey District, Hooper's Island Road looking northwest, Paul Baker Touart, 10.2013

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 16



D-842, Fishing Island Survey District, Hooper's Island Road looking south with corner of the A. E. Phillips & Company Packing House on left, Paul Baker Touart, 10.2013

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 17



D-842, Fishing Island Survey District, house on south end of district from Hooper's Island Road,
Paul Baker Touart, 10.2013

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. D-842

Name Fishing Creek Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 18



D-842, Fishing Island Survey District, Old House Point Road looking north, Paul Baker Touart, 10.2013

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. D-842

A D Bache, supervising engineer, U.S. Coast Survey, Tar Bay and the Upper Honga River, 1848, National Archives.
Dorchester County Land Records, various volumes, Dorchester County, Maryland.

John L. Graham, ed. *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*. Salisbury: Wicomico Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Jacqueline Simmons Hedberg, *Hoopers Island*, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 150 acres

Acreage of historical setting _____

Quadrangle name Honga, MD Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The metes and bounds of this property are coincidental with the current boundary of the lot.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian		
organization	Private Consultant	date	10.4.2013
street & number	P. O. Box 5	telephone	410-651-1094
city or town	Westover	state	Maryland 21871

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

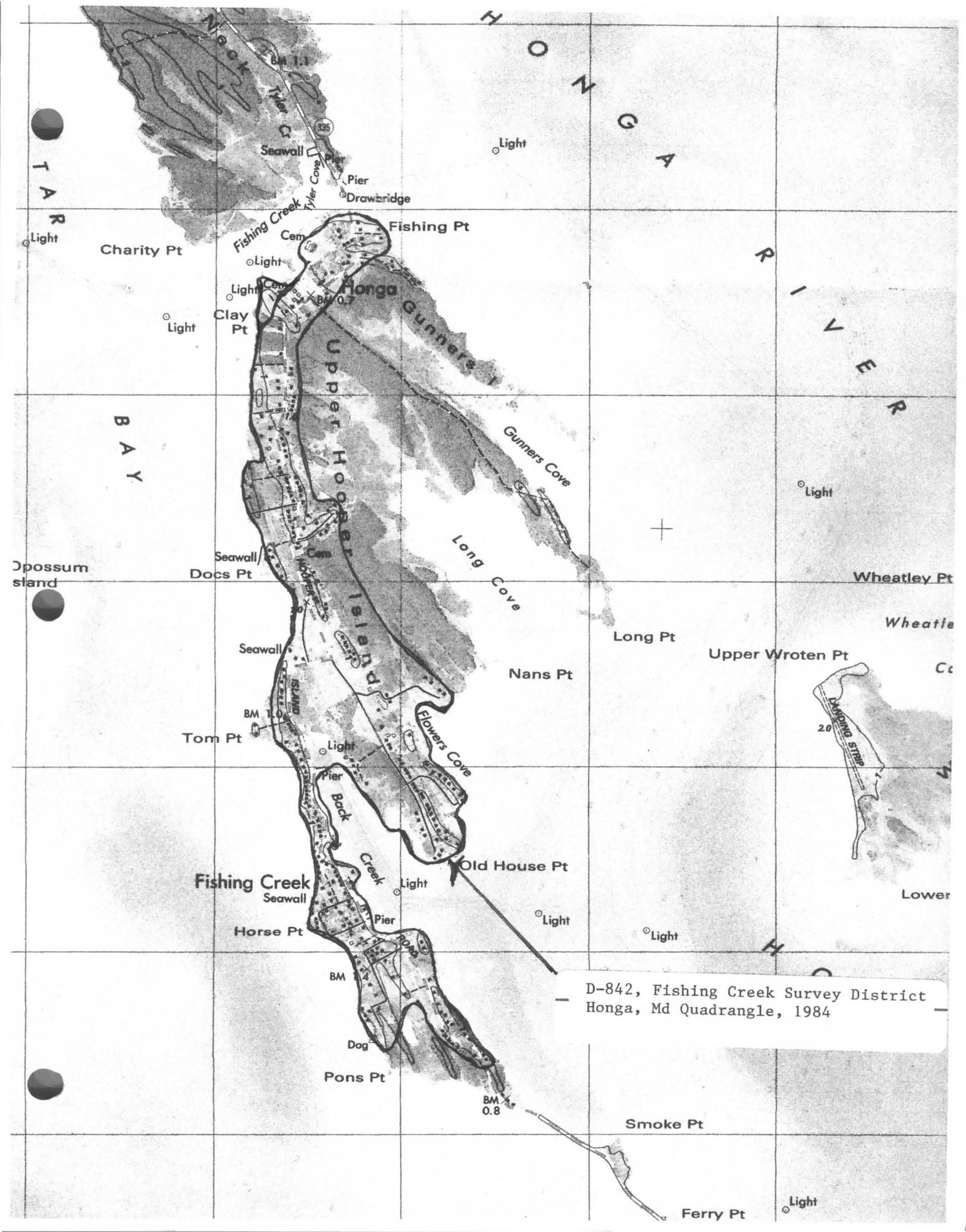
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1



D-842, Fishing Creek Survey District
 HONGA, Md Quadrangle, 1984



D-842
FISHING CREEK SURVEY DISTRICT
FISHING CREEK, DEKALB COUNTY, GA. MS.
BACK CREEK LOOKING NORTH
10.2013, PAUL B. TOWERS, PHOTO.
NORTH GA. HISTORICAL TRUST

1 OF 5



D-842

FISHING CREEK SURVEY DISTRICT

FISHING CREEK, DISTRICT W. J. M. D.

HOOVER'S ISLAND ROAD LOOKING NORTH

10.2013, PAUL B. TOUANT, PHOTOGR.

NEZ./M.D. HISTORICAL TRUST

2 OF 5



D-942

FISHING CREEK Survey District

FISHING CREEK, DOCKHURSTON C., MD

HOBBS' ISLAND ROAD LOOKING SOUTH

10.2013, PAUL B. TOWART, PHOTO.

N.Y. / MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

3 OF 5



D-842

Visiting Creek Survey District

Visiting Creek, Dorchester Co., Md.

10.2013, Paul B. Toward, PITMAN

Near. JARD. HISTORICAL TENS

4 of 5



D-842

RISING CREEK SURVEY - DISTRICT
RISING CREEK, DORCHESTER Cr. MS.

Old House Point Road looking
North

10.2013, PAUL B. TOWNSEND, PHOTOGR.
NEW/OLD HISTORICAL TRUST

5 OF 5