

WI-581
Salisbury City Park, Bandstand and Bridge
Salisbury
Public

c. 1935

Two of the most distinctive fixtures in Salisbury's city park are the bandstand and the old foot bridge, erected with assistance from the Federal government's aid programs created during the lean years of the Depression. The bandstand is an octagonal structure supported on a raised brick foundation and the roof is distinguished by its interlocking green tiles. Nearby is the arched foot bridge, erected in a graceful segmental span supported on four iron trusses. These two distinctive structures were part of a much larger effort to improve the park lands following the devastating 1933 storm which caused a failure in the Schumaker Mill dam upstream, and as result the surge of water washed out the early park improvements.

The creation of a park on the east side of the railroad came about slowly as city officials and residents alike warmed to the idea during the years following the 1909 failure of the Humphreys mill dam. Following the dam's failure on May 28, 1909, plans were soon developed to erect a "jury" dam so that Humphreys' Lake could be refilled. A temporary dam structure was in place by July, however a heavy storm surge pushed through the temporary construction measures.

By fall plans were underway to develop the new found land instead of refilling Humphreys' Lake, and bold movements were announced in the *Salisbury Advertiser*:

This purchase includes more than thirty acres in the very center of the town, consisting of "Mill Grove," and the land adjoining, back landing, the "Locust Mill Grove" site, the Meadow, the Pond site, all of which lies West of the Railroad and something more than sixty acres lying East of the Railroad and means that the Lake will be abandoned as a lake and will be improved for business purposes.

The development of the lake site allowed for the construction of road between East Main Street and South Salisbury, thereby alleviating the need to go way around the east side of the mill pond. Filling in Humphreys' Lake began that winter with plans for widening of the railroad track to follow soon after. During the decades that followed the dam failure, new construction centered around East Main Street near the courthouse. The idea of a city park on the east side of the railroad, however, did not surface until the early 1920s and was not seriously discussed until a water shortage in the city's antiquated system was studied.

In 1925 Mayor Thomas L. Parker, Sr. negotiated the purchase of 50 acres east of the railroad for the purposes of building a new water system. Since the Water and Sewer Commission only needed a small portion of the acreage, the city park was established along the banks of the east prong of the Wicomico River.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WI-581

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Municipal Park

other Salisbury City Park, Bandstand and Bridge

2. Location

street and number East Main Street ___ not for publication

city, town Salisbury vicinity

county Wicomico

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

name City of Salisbury

street and number Government Office Building telephone

city, town Salisbury state Maryland zip code 21801

4. Location of Legal Description

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

city, town Salisbury 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	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	

7. Description

Inventory No. WI-581

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.

The Salisbury City Park, also known as the Municipal Park, is located in the heart of the city on each side of the east prong of the Wicomico River. The park lands are bounded by East Main Street, Snow Hill Road, and Park Drive.

Distinguishing the park land on its western end are two distinctive structures erected during the early 1930s; an octagonal bandstand and arched foot bridge. The octagonal bandstand has a raised brick foundation that supports the framework of the bandstand. The foundation is approximately eight feet high with pairs of rectangular openings marking seven sides, and the eighth side has a door opening. The window openings are boarded over. Fixed atop the masonry foundation is a wooden floor with eight posts fixed around the perimeter of the octagon. Another support column rises through the center of the structure to support an octagonal roof covered in green tiles. The square posts have plain stick brackets and cross-stick railing stretch between the posts.

The arched bridge, located near the bandstand, is supported by a series of four segmentally arched iron trusses fixed to principal posts which are set into the bottom of the creek bed. The two outer trusses are shorter than the two center spans, thereby yielding an arched form for the deck. The deck of the foot bridge is supported by the iron trusses as well as the three sets of braced timbers that rise from the creek bottom. Fixed to the bridge deck is a simple board railing with a cross-stick pattern in the center of each section of railing.

8. Significance

Inventory No. WI-581

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 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 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.)

Two of the most distinctive fixtures in Salisbury’s city park are the bandstand and the old foot bridge, erected with assistance from the Federal government’s aid programs created during the lean years of the Depression. The bandstand is an octagonal structure supported on a raised brick foundation and distinguished by a green tile roof. Nearby is the arched foot bridge, erected in a graceful segmental span supported on four iron trusses. These two distinctive structures were part of a much larger effort to improve the park lands following the devastating 1933 storm which caused a failure of the Schumaker Mill Dam upstream thereby washing out early park improvements.

The creation of a park on the east side of the railroad came about slowly as city officials and residents alike warmed to the idea during the years following the 1909 failure of the Humphreys mill dam. Following the dam’s failure on May 28, 1909, plans were soon developed to erect a “jury” dam so that Humphreys’ Lake could be refilled.¹ A temporary dam was in place by July, however a heavy storm surge pushed through the temporary measures recently erected.²

By fall plans were underway to develop the new found land instead of refilling Humphreys’ Lake, and bold movements were announced in the *Salisbury Advertiser*:

This purchase includes more than thirty acres in the very center of the town, consisting of “Mill Grove,” and the land adjoining, back landing, the “Locust Grove Mill” site, the Meadow, the Pond site, all of which lies West of the Railroad and something more than sixty acres lying East of the Railroad and means that the Lake will be abandoned as a lake and will be improved for business purposes.³

The development of the lake site allowed for the construction of a road between East Main Street and South Salisbury, thereby alleviating the need to go way around the east side of the mill pond. Filling in Humphreys’ Lake began that winter with plans for the widening of the railroad track to follow soon

¹ *Salisbury Advertiser*, 5 June 1909.
² *Salisbury Advertiser*, 17 July 1909.
³ *Salisbury Advertiser*, 13 November 1909.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WI-581

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

after.⁴ During the decade following the dam failure, new construction centered around East Main Street near the courthouse. The idea of a city park on the east side of the railroad, however, did not surface until the early 1920s and was not seriously discussed until a water shortage in the city's antiquated system was studied.

In 1925 Mayor Thomas L. Parker, Sr. negotiated the purchase of 50 acres east of the railroad for the purposes of building a new water system. Since the Water and Sewer Commission only needed a small portion of the acreage, the city park was created.

⁴ The Courier, 13 February 1910.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WI-581

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

The Wicomico News, July 29, 1926

Sentiment In Favor of Park Is Increasing

CITY IS SEEKING POPULAR APPROVAL

Fifty Acre Site Available For Park If Residents Voice Their Approval

Public sentiment in Salisbury is rapidly rounding into shape in favor of a municipal park. Two groups have already voice approval of the plan advocated by The Evening Times and The Wicomico News for the utilization of the city's property on East Main Street for such a purpose.

The plan was placed before the Rotary Club Thursday evening and met with hearty approval of its members. Yesterday the Civic Committee of the Chamber of Commerce voiced their approval.

City officials have stated that the property is available for use as a park and steps in that direction may be taken, they said, should public sentiment be manifested in such a proposal.

The property on East Main Street was purchased by the city and the Water and Sewer Commission for location of the water pumping station, wells, and reservoirs. Only a small portion is being used for that purpose, yet the city with a vision toward the future accepted the opportunity to acquire more than was really needed at an extremely low cost.

The site consists of 50 acres for which the city paid \$5,000. It has a frontage of 1000 feet on East Main Street and today the property may be sold for five times the original purchase price, it is said.

A pine grove occupied ten acres of the property and through the site runs a fresh water stream and empties into the Wicomico River. Many Salisburyans who have visited the site consider it an ideal location for a park.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WI-581

The Wicomico News, various issues, microfilm at the Wicomico County Free Library.

Cooper, Philip C., *Historical Sketches of Origin and Development of Municipal Park, Salisbury, Maryland*, in *What's Past Is Prologue*, ed. by Jane Wulf Bailey, 1967.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 50 acres
Acreage of historical setting 50 acres
Quadrangle name Salisbury, Maryland

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		
organization	Private Consultant	date	6/27/2001
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

7/29/1926

WI-581

THE W

Make housework easier this warm weather with a Marvel Vacuum Cleaner.

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All new shades and very latest styles.

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SALISBURY, MARYLAND.

SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF PARK IS INCREASING

Two City Groups Favor Utilization of Park If Residents Voice Their Preference For That Purpose

CITY IS SEEKING POPULAR APPROVAL

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USE VACCINE IS URGED FOR LAKE SWIMMER

State Health Officer Says Bath-

BAPTIST REUNION AT ANCIENT CHURCH

Thursday was the occasion of the Baptist Reunion at the Ancient church at the head of Rewastico Creek, in Barren Creek district. This was an annual feast dating back many years. The church is one hundred and fifteen years old and stands as memorial to the faith and sacrifices of a noble ancestry. The morning service was conducted by Elder G. E. Coulborn of Cape Charles, Va., who preached a good sermon.

After the sermon, the audience was invited to eat dinner at the long table near the rear of the church, beneath the large spreading oaks. The table was well supplied with good country ham, corn bread, fried chicken and potpie, cabbage, potatoes, saads, beets, cucumbers, roast bee, biscuits, warm rolls and many other palatable dishes, such as home-made cakes, pies, tomatoes. The dinner was a very attractive and highly enjoyed by all.

After dinner and an hour of social intercourse, the congregation was assembled for a service. The sermon was preached by Elder Claud Kerr of Delmar, the pastor of the church, whose grandfather was at one time occupied the same pulpit. A great many people heard Elder Kerr, who is a great favorite in that community.

YACHT BRINGS YOUNGER GIRLS FROM 'Y' CAMP

Twenty-four Return From Two Week's Stay At Camp Morris

SIX ARE WINNERS OF CAMP AWARDS

Group Of "Older Girls" Will Leave For Vacation On Nanticoke Tomorrow

The local YMCA has completed another successful camp, with the return Thursday of 24 younger girls from their 2-week outing at Camp Oscar L. Morris, at Bivalve, Maryland, tanned to perfection, happy and healthy after their experience on the beautiful Nanticoke.

The trip home was made in the spacious yacht "Fusty" owned by Dr. S. Norris Pilchard, whose daughter Frances was among the campers, the party leaving Camp Morris at one o'clock yesterday, docked at Camden bridge at five o'clock last evening where they were met by parents and friends.

Misc. team, and match at world title

SHARPTOWN

The Salisbury has been put into their is reported.

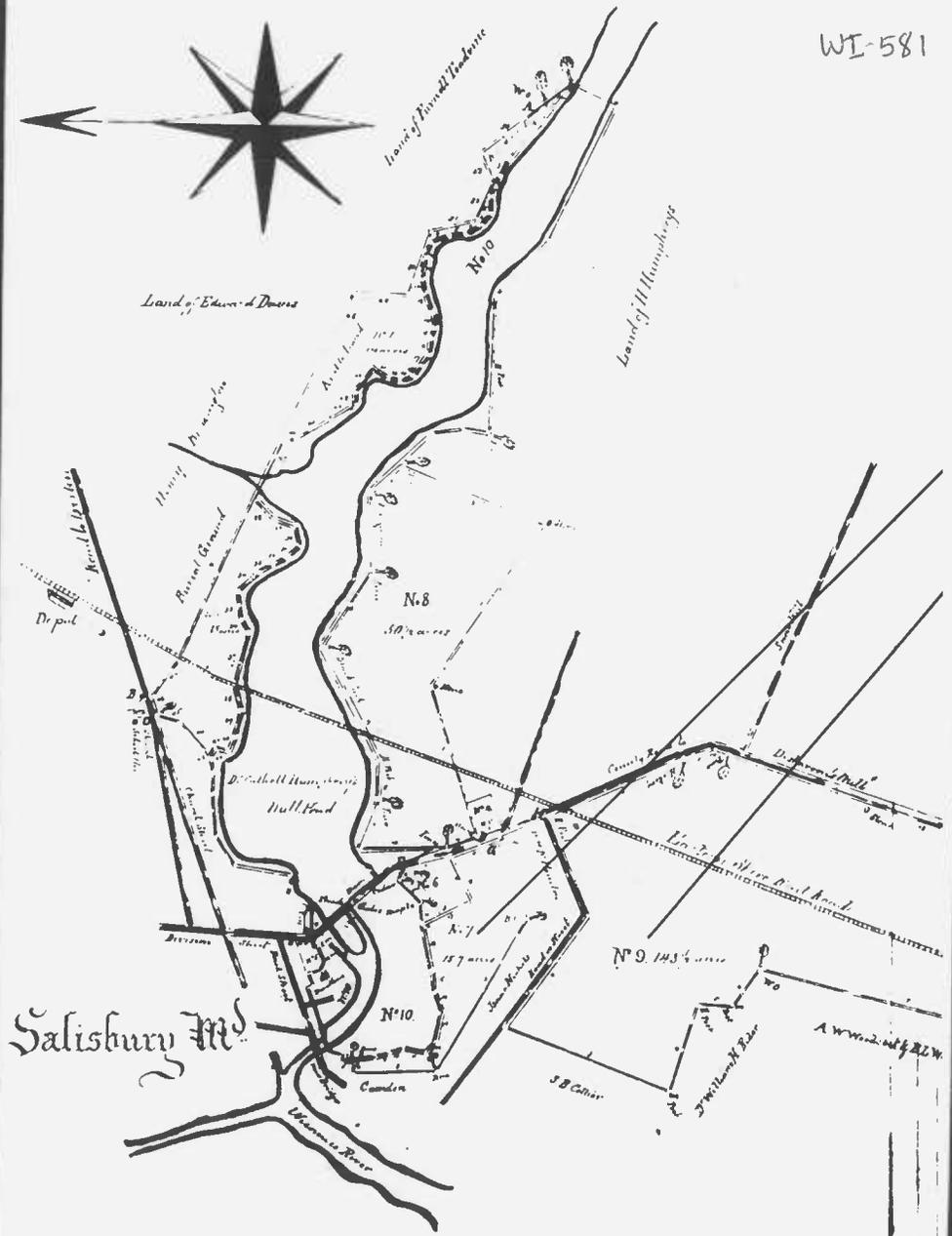
The line Owens and Sharptown. The Public includes the ment and Company.

The line town and on Saturday, Monday, and

20TH NOM PRI

SALISBURY - 1868

WI-581



COPY OF A PLAT RECORDED IN THE PRINCESS ANNE COURT HOUSE

This page is courtesy of John A. Price, Inc. and Pratt Phillips & S. Inc.

tail wagging the dog, or rather like two tails wagging the same dog. The new-county movement was the outgrowth of a feeling of independence and importance on the part of these people on the Wicomico River.

The cry for the secession of Salisbury and its nearby towns from the mother counties of Somerset and Worcester flared up and died down at intervals for more than 50 decades. The Civil War had shaken the Severn Shore mightily and had submerged all other issues. Thus for a number of years before the Constitutional Convention of 1867, which framed the State Constitution under which Maryland has since operated, there had been heard of the new-county movement. No memorial had been presented to the Legislature in recent years by the people of Salisbury petitioning for the new county; no newspaper clamor had been heard in its behalf; no candidates had lately run for election on a "new-county" platform and the opening of railroads between Salisbury and one of its two county seats had seemed to determine the chief argument of the secessionists — the inadequacy of transportation. Thus the people of lower Somerset and Worcester, who had fought tooth-and-nail to block the movement every time it had red its ugly head, were caught completely unguarded and unprepared for the Wicomico tzkrieg of 1867.

The Constitutional Convention convened in Annapolis on May 8 of that year. It was called to correct certain judicial and other uses which had been found in the Constitution of 1864, passed during the Civil War by the so-called radicals. Maryland at that time was Democratic, with Governor Thomas Swann in the Executive Mansion. The delegates to the Convention were preponderately Democratic.

It was this distinguished body of Marylanders that was called upon to consider Wicomico's claims to its own county.

Now, the delegates from Somerset and Worcester, in campaigning for election to the Convention, had not mentioned the new-county movement. In fact, the majority of them thought such an issue had no rightful place in a constitutional convention, might imperil the success of the whole constitution at the polls, and should be left, if considered at all, to action of the Legislature. The few who were for it kept discreetly quiet until after election.

When the roll was called on the opening day the following responded to their names representing the two lower Shore counties: Somerset — Isaac D. Jones, Princess Anne lawyer and temporary presiding officer of the Convention, later elected first State Attorney General under the new Constitution; Henry Page, another Princess Anne lawyer and later Circuit Judge; Thomas J. Rider, the Wicomico lawyer who was

Wicomico under the new Constitution; Purnell Toadvine, retired Salisbury merchant; and James L. Horsey, Marion Station farmer. Worcester — Thomas P. Parker, Snow Hill farmer; Samuel S. McMaster, Newton farmer and merchant; Littleton P. Franklin, Berlin farmer; George W. Covington, Snow Hill lawyer; and J. Hopkins Tarr, young Salisbury lawyer known as Joe Tarr to his associates.

Almost before The Reverend Mr. Leech of Annapolis had finished his opening prayer on the first day of the Convention, Tarr and Rider had launched a campaign between them to write their new county of Wicomico squarely into the State Constitution.

Their first move was to poll their own delegations. Here the results were disappointingly poor. In the Somerset delegation only Rider and Purnell Toadvine of Salisbury were in favor of the new county. In the Worcester delegation Tarr stood alone in favor of it.

Thus of the ten delegates from the two counties, three were in favor of the new county and seven were opposed. These seven included at least two who were outstanding figures in the Convention, men calculated to exercise an influence not only on the Eastern and Western Shore delegates, but on the City men too. They were Isaac Jones, honored by the Convention with the temporary chairmanship and a well-known State political figure; and Henry Page, the able and fluent attorney from Princess Anne.

Less hardy souls than Joe Tarr and Tom Rider right there would have stopped dead in their tracks. It is almost unknown in State assemblies for delegates to succeed with local legislation when the majority of their own delegation is lined up in opposition. But these two men were not to be discouraged by the seeming impossibility of their mission. On the fifth day of the session Tarr presented a resolution which was passed, directing a committee to "inquire into the propriety of forming a new county out of the counties of Somerset and Worcester, and to report to the Convention thereupon."

Realizing that unusual efforts were called for, Tarr dropped all other issues and activities of the Convention to concentrate upon his new-county movement. He became, in the vernacular of the cloakroom, a single-shooter — freely trading votes with other delegates on a variety of subjects, in return for support of his own pet project.

Joe Tarr decided to line up his people behind him. He would show that public sentiment for the proposed new county was overwhelming. After introducing his resolution he immediately returned to Salisbury and launched a campaign among the townspeople to push the venture. With all the ardor and

"WHAT'S PAST IS PROLOGUE"

A History of Wicomico County, Maryland
issued on the occasion of the
WICOMICO COUNTY CENTENNIAL
1867 - 1967

Containing a history from the earliest times, a record of the Centennial Corporation's Participants, events of the Centennial Year scheduled at the time of publication and messages of firms contributing to Wicomico County's growth and history.

Published By Wicomico County Centennial, Inc.
A non-profit Corporation
Organized to conduct the Centennial Year.
215 E. Main Street, Salisbury, Maryland

JUNE 1967

Jane Wulf Bailey - Editor
Mr. And Mrs. Richard W. Cooper - Assistant Editors
Pemberton Hall Foundation - Advertising
Jaycees - Circulation
Thurston Studio - Official Centennial Photographer

Acknowledgements

Our most sincere appreciation and thanks to all Wicomico Countians who contributed so generously of their time, talents and finances.

WICOMICO, SOMERSET & WORCESTER COUNTIES MARYLAND



ELECTION DISTRICTS OF 1877

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WI-581

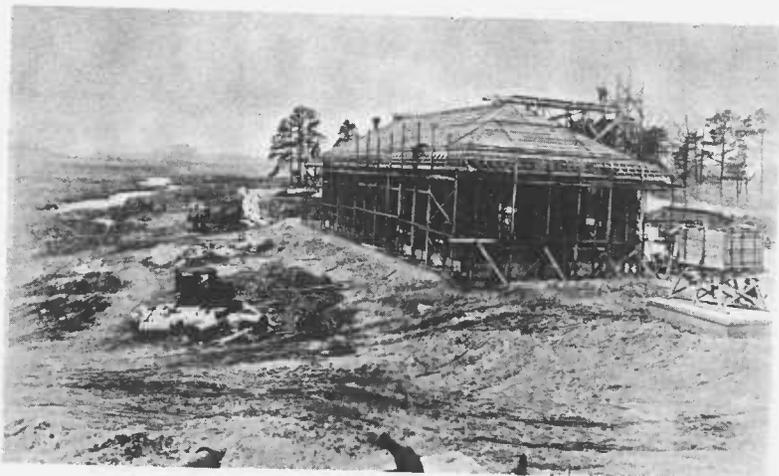
... purchased from Mrs. Annie L. Banks and Miss Wiisie Banks for \$800.

This statesmanlike move by Mayor Parker and other responsible civic leaders was not a popular decision in this day when money was so hard to come by that financial gymnastics had to be employed on occasion to meet the weekly payroll. The Wicomico News, by blistering editorial comment castigated those irresponsible officials who had squandered public funds on this "worthless property".

In spite of this opposition, however, Mayor Parker appointed Salisbury's first Park Commission in 1927 consisting of Fred A. Grier, Jr. (Chairman), Oscar Lee Morris, Sr. and Mrs. Fred Adkins. From this day on Salisbury was officially dedicated to development of a park system.

The early development in the park area consisted primarily of construction of the water pumping station and several modest bridge and dam structures. Fill dirt was hauled by horse cart from the south side of the stream and the narrow, winding watercourse was widened and deepened to secure dirt for the initial grading operations.

For a period of time during the years of the "depression", funds were lacking and progress was slow; however, due to the persistence of the Park Commission and city officials some work was done each year. In 1930 the Wicomico County Welfare Board (Fred Webb, Chairman) was organized and provided labor for some of the early park improvements with the city furnishing tools and supervision.



SALISBURY'S WATER PUMPING STATION ERECTED 1926

In 1932 Salisbury's Bicentennial focused attention on this budding park by scheduling its outdoor services and water pageant there. The new illuminated water fountain was unveiled on this occasion. Eight weeks before the Bicentennial was to begin, city engineer Frank Dryden so admired a picture post card showing a similar fountain in Cleveland,

places filled, bridges and water channels built, two tennis courts built, North Park Drive constructed, bandstand, sheeting along the waterfront, flagpole, shrubbery and all. Many of the trees that grace the shady park slopes were given by interested people, who donated them as a gift or orial.

Ohio, that he commissioned his assistant, Clark Gardner to develop the plans and have the fountain complete in time for the festivities.

With the August storm of 1933 came flood waters that caused failure of Schumaker Dam and a flood that destroyed the primitive structures in the park area.

During the next few years there came into being three (3) Federal Aid Programs designed to give employment during the years of depression. The Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.) 1933-1935± which provided manpower and partial materials to match city plans and supervision; the Public Works Administration (P.W.A.) 1935-1940± which provided funds for approved contract work; and works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) 1935-1940± which succeeded C.W.A. and provided manpower, equipment and materials, while utilizing city plans and supervision, etc.

By a combination of all three of these programs, the city under the official guidance of Wade H. Insley, Sr., Mayor; Brady Dayton, area W.P.A. co-ordinator and Clark Gardner, City Engineer proceeded, for a period of about six years, to plan and construct the basic facilities for that part of the park which lies between Snow Hill Road and Civic Avenue.

Widening and deepening of the stream, including the part which made Picnic Island, was done by hand labor methods, under the immediate supervision of A. P. Isakson who also served as street foreman for Salisbury during these years. Trees were planted, low

IMPORTANT PERSONAGES

by James P. Bailey

WI-581

It is recognized that one reaches maturity at 21 and so it was with Wicomico County. Born in 1867, it was in 1888 that one of its citizens first reached a position of public and political significance.



JAMES CANNON, D. D.
Bishop Methodist Church
South 1918-1944

During this period Carrie Nation was making her attacks on whiskey barrels and saloons. Support for her cause was found in another Wicomico Countian whom the American Press catapulted from his Methodist pulpit to the front page of every newspaper. James Cannon, born in Salisbury, November 13, 1864, was a minister in the Methodist Church South and in 1902 he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and a most vocal exponent of its philosophy and position.

With the adoption of the 18th Amendment in January of 1919, his active prohibition work was over except that during the A. Smith-Hoover campaign of 1928, with Smith running on a ticket calling for repeal of the 18th Amendment, he served as Chairman of the Anti-Smith Democrats. Smith lost but so did Cannon, for in December of 1933 the 18th Amendment was repealed. Cannon was elected Bishop of the Methodist Church South in May 1918 and he died September 6, 1944.



E. E. JACKSON
Governor 1888-1892

Elihu Emory Jackson was born November 3, 1837, entered business at an early age, served in both houses of the Maryland Legislature during 1882-1888 and in 1888 became the first and only Wicomico Countian to serve as Governor of Maryland. His home was "The Oaks" in Salisbury and for many years he was the most influential Democrat on the Eastern Shore.



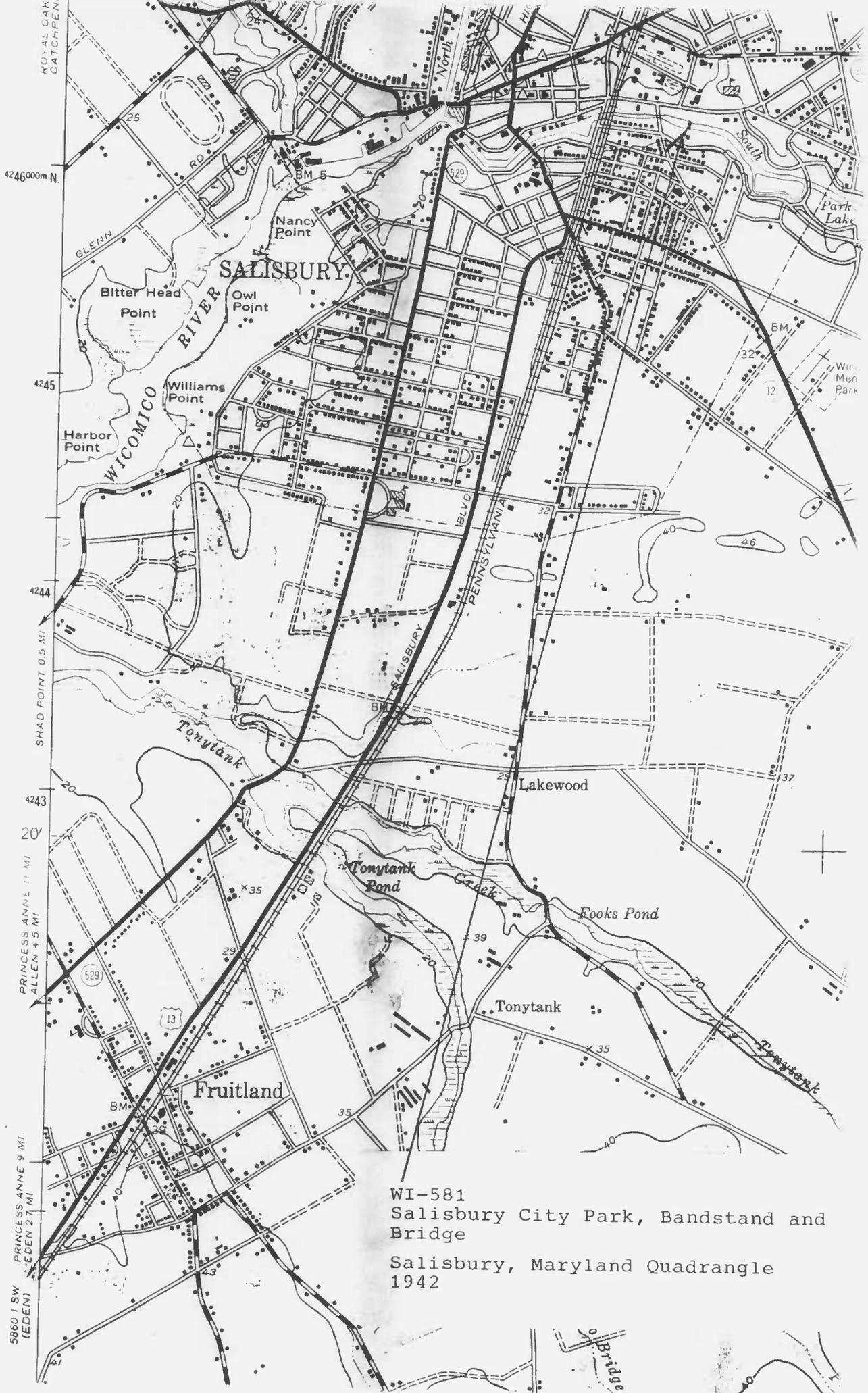
WILLIAM H. JACKSON
MC 1901-1905
1907-1909

Politics ran in the Jackson family and it was William H. Jackson, a brother of E. E. Jackson, born two years later in 1839, who became the first Wicomico Countian to serve the Federal government, being a member of Congress in the 57th, 58th and 60th Congress, 1901-1909 (less '05-'07). He was a leader among the Eastern Shore Republicans and gave the original Peninsula General Hospital to the community.



JESSE D. PRICE
MC 1914-1919

While Bishop Cannon was espousing prohibition, the First Congressional Dis



WI-581
 Salisbury City Park, Bandstand and
 Bridge
 Salisbury, Maryland Quadrangle
 1942



WI-501

MUNICIPAL PARK

SALISBURY, Wicomico Co., Md.

BRANDSTON AVENUE PARK - SOUTH 42ND.

4101, Park Trust, ~~Wicomico Co.~~

REC./MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

1 OF 2



W1-501

Municipal Park

Salisbury, Wicomico Co., MD

BRIDGE, SOUTH ELEV.

4/01, PAUL TOWNSE, PHOTOGRAPHER

NOTES / AND 1457. TRUST

2 0 2