

Chapter 1 : Waterford - Wikipedia

*When Waterford & I Were Young [John E. Divine, Bronwen Souders, John Souders] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Posted by mingooland He was born in Waterford city in He died 13 years later and a thousand miles away in a field of mud and blood in Belgium. John Condon is said to be the youngest Allied soldier killed in action in the First World War and one of 49, Irishmen who perished in the four-year conflict. His headstone in Poelcappelle Cemetery, Belgium, is the most visited of all the memorials to those killed in WW1. And it reminds us the th anniversary of the end of the war should mean just as much to Ireland as it does to Britain, France, the US, Germany and the other participants. What is even more astonishing is none of the , Irishmen who served with the British forces had to do it. There was no conscription. Instead, they volunteered for a variety of reasons. WW1 researcher Austin Cheevers said: People rarely left their own village so to go to Europe was a big plus. Personal messages left at the grave of the youngest soldier killed, John Condon, at the cemetery in Poelkapelle Belgium. And others did it for political reasons. John Redmond believed if a lot of nationalists fought for Britain they would advance the cause for Home Rule. He had two brothers and two sisters and all the males were employed. He gave his age as Legend claims he was actually five years younger and his medical form, completed at the time, shows he was average height for a year-old about 5ft 3ins. At 8st 4lbs, he was only slightly heavier. John joined a reserve battalion of part-time soldiers who could be called up full-time in the event of war. His training lasted four months and he returned home at the end of February More instruction followed in April and May before he was again released. Then on July 28, war broke out. John was called up just 10 days later and in March , he left Ireland for the first time in his life, never to return. He was posted to the Western Front where his battalion fought in the Second Battle of Ypres a series of engagements between April 22 and May 25 to control the Flemish town. It was the first time the Germans made extensive use of poison gas, chlorine fumes designed to force enemies out of the trenches. The chemical reacts with moisture in the eyes and lungs to form burning hydrochloric and hypochlorous acids, which eat away at the skin. It blinded and even killed within minutes. John fought in the last of the six battles, at Bellewaerde, six kilometres from Ypres. John Condon Boy Soldier. Troops had just enough time to get respirators on before the deadly green cloud swept over them, although these poorly-made devices were barely effective. Many of the ranks were overcome. The Germans took a nearby farm and blasted the trenches with hand grenades. The Allied troops fought for two days but were eventually forced to retreat. By the end of the last engagement John was dead killed in the gas attack. It was another 10 years before his body was discovered by a farmer and he was given a proper burial in what is now a huge war cemetery. For the Irishmen who made it through the war, their return home was bittersweet. They thought they would come back as heroes but instead had to hide their medals as anti-British sentiment soared following the Easter Rising executions. But many were secretly proud of their service not who they were fighting for but what they fought against. But when he was close to death he asked to be buried in his British uniform in Grangegorman Military Cemetery. It was his dying wish. How to follow the Irish Mirror on social media You can like our main Facebook page here. Our Instagram account can be found here.

Chapter 2 : When Waterford and I Were Young – Waterford Foundation

About the book, When Waterford & I Were Young by John E. Divine with Bronwen and John Souders How to order this book» This website has included a number of excerpts from When Waterford & I Were Young because they show the people behind the history.

This includes the sports of hurling , gaelic football , Gaelic handball and rounders. The board officiates over both senior and underage competitions and both championship and league competitions in the county. The board is also responsible for both hurling and gaelic football inter-county teams. Both inter-county teams play in white shirts, with blue trim along with blue shorts and blue socks. Prior to , the county wore white shorts. The present jerseys are manufactured by local Waterford company, Azzurri Sportswear. Today, Waterford uses a blue jersey as its second jersey in case of a clash of colours. The present crest was introduced in and features three viking longboats from the crest of Waterford City , and a representation of the round tower in Ardmore. The crest introduced in was a further refinement of a crest introduced in The new crest replaced the original crest of Waterford City. The new crest was introduced as the Waterford GAA board were unable to copyright the old one due to it being a civil crest. History[edit] Early Days [edit] The Waterford County Board was established in in Kilmacthomas and played in the Munster Championship for the first time in , losing to Cork on a score of to The next fourteen years would consist of walkovers, first round defeats and not entering the competition at all. Waterford would finally win a championship match for the first time in , defeating Kerry by to In their first Munster final, which did not take place until , Waterford would lose to Cork. The following years led to another series of opening Munster championship match defeats and the occasional walkover, and Waterford would not win another senior championship match until when Clare were defeated, only for Tipperary to beat them in only their second Munster final. Despite its present reputation as a hurling stronghold, Gaelic football was initially the preferred Gaelic sport in Waterford: The minor hurlers reached the first ever Munster final in , losing to Cork. They would make up for this defeat the following year against Tipperary and would defeat Meath in the All-Ireland final. They would repeat this feat in At senior level, the county was edging ever closer to Munster success, with the team drawing with Cork in the final only to lose the replay by 15 points. A fifth Munster final appearance ended when the match against Limerick was abandoned due to crowd encroachment late on with Limerick leading by 11 points. The title was awarded to Limerick, who would defeat Waterford again in the decider. An point win over Cork in the Munster semi-final saw Waterford into their seventh Munster final, where they defeated Clare by to The following year, Waterford played in their first National Hurling League final, losing to Dublin by 11 to 7. Defeating Clare by two points in the Munster semi-final, the margin was even narrower in the Munster final against Cork, Waterford prevailing by a score of 19 to Waterford had won the Liam MacCarthy Cup at last. Limerick relieved Waterford of their titles in the first defence in , defeating them by five points in the Munster semi-final. The early s saw Waterford come up against Tipperary and Cork teams at the peak of their powers, and Waterford would not reach another Munster final until A close fought victory over Limerick in the semi-final to saw Waterford into the Munster final where they defeated a Cork team shorn of Christy Ring due to injury on a score of 14 to 9. Galway were once again defeated in the semi-final, and Kilkenny waited in the final. The game had a few unusual events. Kilkenny paraded around the pitch with sixteen players as British actor John Gregson was being recorded for his role in the film Rooney. Waterford led the match to at half-time and had extended that lead to six points with ten minutes to go, but Kilkenny overtook Waterford with two goals and a point to leave them winners on a score of 22 to However, Tipperary were convincing winners on a score of 24 to 8. Tipperary were waiting in the semi-final, where they choose to play against a stiff first-half breeze. Waterford took full advantage of this, scoring in the first half without reply, and eventually winning 30 to In the All-Ireland final, Kilkenny would make life difficult for Waterford with a string of goals, and with minutes remaining Waterford found themselves in the incredible position of having outscored Kilkenny by seven yet still being three points behind. Cork defeated Waterford in the Munster championship, and while wins over Clare and Cork saw Waterford into the final, Tipperary hammered Waterford by 20 points to secure

a third successive Munster title. There was to be no such free-scoring the Munster final though, reached after a six point in over Limerick in the semi-final. In the All-Ireland final, Kilkenny were inspired by a point haul from Eddie Keher to a 29 to 26 victory. Dark Times [edit] It would not have seemed likely in that Waterford would not win another senior title for nearly fifty years. The county remained competitive in the mid s, narrowly losing out to Cork in and only losing to the same opposition in after a replay. Despite gaining their revenge in the first round of the Munster championship, Waterford were beginning to struggle. Defeat followed in the Munster semi-final to Tipperary, and Waterford would not win another championship match until The county also secured its first ever victory in the Munster Under championship , defeating Clare by 11 to 6 in the final. Antrim were well beaten in the semi-final to set up another All-Ireland final against Kilkenny, only to see Kilkenny come out winners by a narrow margin once again, 17 to However, was a brief respite on a downward slide for Waterford hurling. A Cork team about to embark on a three-in-a-row of All-Ireland success hammered Waterford by 22 points in the first round in , and the only county Waterford would beat in the Munster championship over the following six years was Kerry. An unbeaten run in the league stage of the National League was ended only after a replay in the semi-final by Kilkenny, and a one-point over defending Munster champions Limerick in the semi-final raised hopes that a year wait for Munster success was about to come to an end. But in their first Munster final appearance since , Waterford were humiliated by Cork, losing by 46 to There was individual reward in the form of All Star awards for Jim Greene and John Galvin his second , but the disappointment of that year was compounded in Waterford would have to wait until to win another championship match, a period which would see them relegated to Division Three of the National Hurling League. Waterford would return immediately to Division Two and reach successive League semi-finals in and , where they were heavily defeated by Galway and Tipperary respectively. Having let a lead slip in the first game to draw each, Waterford reached the Munster final with a two-point win. However, the final was a reminder of those grim days in the early s. Waterford had two players sent off as they slumped to a to 14 defeat in the th Munster final against Tipperary. Modern Revival to [edit] The Munster Senior Hurling Championship was a relatively good one for the seniors, defeating Clare after a replay and only losing by three points to Limerick in the semi-final. It was the underage sides though that would provide Waterford with its best year in nearly three decades. Between that drawn game and the replay, the Unders defeated a Ger Loughnane -managed Clare team by to The jubilation had barely subsided from that win before the Minors defeated Tipperary in the replay, to With victories in each grade over Antrim in the semi-finals, a new generation of Waterford fans got to visit Croke Park for the first time. The Minor final ended in a disappointing defeat by Galway , 16 to Two late Offaly points ensured a replay on a final score of to The replay once again had Offaly in front at half-time, 9 to Waterford held their opponents scoreless in the second half and a late flurry of points secured a to 9 victory and a first ever All-Ireland Under hurling championship title. The next few years would be frustratingly unfulfilling for a county expecting great things after the events of A narrow defeat by Limerick in was followed by a big defeat in to Tipperary , a year which saw another heavy National League semi-final defeat by a Clare team on its way to a first All-Ireland success in 81 years with much of the team beaten by the Unders in The Under 21s had also beaten Clare in the Munster final, before losing by 27 to 15 in an unusual Munster- Leinster all-Ireland semi-final pairing. The minors reached three finals in a row between and , but were well beaten in each one. A close loss to Tipperary in Walsh Park in the Munster semi-final suggested there might be life in the generation. An excellent run in the National League saw Waterford reach their first final since , laying the semi-final hoodoo with a five-point win over Limerick. A tight match in the final saw Cork pull away for a flattering win by 20 to The morale that had been raised on the back of that run in the League was nearly squandered as Waterford needed a late flurry of point to secure an even more flattering eight points win against Kerry. Despite this, confidence was high going into a semi-final that, due to the Munster finalists being guaranteed a place in the All-Ireland series, had an extra frisson of tension. The Waterford hurlers did not disappoint, securing a to 18 win over Tipperary. Waterford were back in the Munster final and heading for Croke Park. On a windy day in Thurles , Waterford struggled to keep in touch with Clare, All-Ireland champions for two of the previous three years, but when Paul Flynn fired a free to the net with the match entering injury time to level the scores, Waterford had a

golden opportunity to win it from a metre free. The replay was an unpleasant affair, a chaotic throw-in eventually leading to the suspension of Clare hurler Colin Lynch, a decision that would leave much bad feeling between the two counties, [5] and the sending off of Brian Lohan and Micheal White early in the game set the tone for the match itself. Clare would eventually run out comprehensive 22 to winners, and Waterford had to play Galway in the All-Ireland quarter-finals a week later. On the back of two hard matches on the previous Sundays, Waterford were underdogs against Galway. But Waterford dominated from start to finish, ending up easy winners by 23 to 11. This set up a first championship meeting with Kilkenny in 35 years, and a low-scoring game saw Waterford battle back from being six points down midway through the second half to only lose by a point. Incredibly, Waterford had scored five more points over the course of their four championship ties with Kilkenny, yet the record was to the Cats. Expectations were once again high in Waterford in 1987. They seemed to be justified when they secured a narrow one-point win over Limerick, their first win over Limerick since 1948. Another good run in the National Hurling League ended once again in the semi-finals, this time to Galway, and Waterford went out of the Munster championship with a whimper, beaten to by Tipperary. The Gerald McCarthy era, which had promised so much, ended in a cruel manner against Limerick in 1988. Munster breakthrough to present [edit] [edit] It was with this unpromising setup that another former All-Ireland winner with Cork, Justin McCarthy became manager. An unremarkable League performance did not suggest Waterford were ready to topple Cork, but despite having a five-point second half lead eroded to nothing late in the game, Waterford held their nerve to score a late point from Ken McGrath and a 19 to 18 victory. The reigning Munster and All-Ireland champions Tipperary were warm favourites in the Munster final that followed. Waterford were confident of adding the All-Ireland crown to this first Munster title in 39 years. Despite a flying start in the semi-final against Clare, they eventually faded to lose by three points. The match ended level, 25 each, but the televised replay was an anti-climax, with Waterford hanging on for a 16 to 11 victory. The Munster final against Cork featured a hat-trick of goals from a player on the losing team, in this case John Mullane of Waterford. They had failed to make a first half breeze count and, despite the heroics from Mullane, Cork won by four points, 25 to 21. There was more disappointment though as Galway were convincing 21 to 16 winners. To regain the Munster title, Waterford were going to have to do it the hard way by beating Clare and Tipperary just to reach the final. A measure of revenge for 1987 was secured against Clare as Waterford sensationally trounced the Banner County by 30 to 11, a performance illuminated by a hat-trick of goals from Dan Shanahan.

Chapter 3 : Why we live in Waterford | The Village of Waterford, Virginia - A National Historic Landmark

Waterford, Virginia-now a National Historic Landmark-was a wonderful place for a lively boy growing up in the early s. The town was a yeasty blend of farmers and merchants, blacksmiths and cobblers, freed slaves and Civil War veterans, sober Quakers and village drunks.

Next If you ask anyone in Waterford how the quiet village in Loudoun County got its comely name, you will be hard pressed for an answer. He came here; he had a lot of money, he bought a lot of land, and he had the right to do whatever he wanted to do. To a newcomer, the village of Waterford is an enchanted collection of historic buildings concentrated along a handful of streets that gently slope down onto the two central drags of Second and Main streets. Most were built in the early 19th century and created a thriving mercantile district of taverns, livery stables, tanneries, a forge, a hardware store, a bank, and a woolen factory. At one point dozens of millsâ€”the small business of choice in the early sâ€”could be found along the creek. Today, nearly two centuries later, these impeccably-preserved structures are mostly homes, with the occasional art gallery and just one general store. Waterford was founded by Bucks County, Pennsylvania Quakers, mainly the Amos Janney and Francis Hague families their wives were sisters who bought up most of the land only to eventually sell it off when they died. In that way the settlement evolved into a major town. Janney, a surveyor for Lord Fairfax, was a businessman. He built a grist and sawmill using water power drawn from the nearby creek, knowing there was a profit to be made as a miller. In its prime, Waterford was the second largest commercial center in Loudoun County. The village itself is a compact 20 acres, but opens to 1, acres of undisturbed, open space. It is as if modern development somehow skipped over the village, though on every side, just beyond its lush pastures, there exists suburban blight. Bypassed by the railroads in the late 19th and early 20th century, once-bustling Waterford gradually fell into disrepair. The Waterford Foundation was formed in to save the place. In , both the Village of Waterford and the surrounding rural area were designated National Historic Landmarks. Those are not its only distinctions. More than 60 easements have been granted. They are held by organizations like the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the Commonwealth of Virginia as well as the Waterford Foundation, which launched the initiative in For Waterford residents, preserving the village is not the only priority. There is virtually no commerce, limited water and no parking, but plenty of commuter traffic. Her store, the Waterford Market, is, from a retail perspective, utterly non-conformistâ€”a utilitarian building that inside is dark, musty and sparsely stocked. Yet it is charming with its array of homemade woolen products amid the random grocery selection. Water is a constant worry. Every building and home relies on individual wells, so water is limited, and there is virtually none for public use. There is no public water, and no fire hydrant. Built in , the post office had to be rebuilt after a flood in took out the floor and, according to Waterford history, carried off the postmistress. When major events occur, such as the Waterford Fair, landowners or the foundation offer open spaces outside of the village to accommodate the multitude of cars. But she notes that any prospective commercial business would need to negotiate a right of way to use the one areaâ€”a patch of space on Second Street owned by The Waterford Foundationâ€”where parking is available. There is also a relatively cumbersome review process that would involve, to various degrees, the Loudoun County Historic Review Committee, the Waterford Foundation or one of the state or federal easement holders depending upon the property in question. Like other Northern Virginia cities and towns, Waterford was fraught with controversy during the Civil War. The cities of northeast Loudoun County, including predominantly Quaker Waterford, opposed secession even though the rest of the stateâ€”and most of Loudoun Countyâ€”voted in favor. Waterford, many believe, suffered for its loyalty to the Unionâ€”and for its pacifism. The old town and its surrounding farms were able to slumber undisturbed for many years. Otherwise, we would look like Leesburg. In it, he observed: With fertile land and plenty of water power, all the valley of the south Fork of Catoclin Creek needed was an industrious, innovative people. As with Belland, the villagers are reminded daily, amid overwhelming evidence, of the remarkable history of the place in which they live, and more poignantly, that it was founded by Quakersâ€”people who looked out for one another. Though business is scarce, the village knows how to have

a good time. It stages a popular annual event, the Waterford Fair, in early October. At the same time, crowds flock to multiple house tours, curious to see the stunning period homes. The foundation also hosts the Waterford Concert Seriesâ€”classical music and opera performancesâ€”on select Sundays throughout the year. To listen to Wyatt, Waterford is simply hallowed ground, with its culture of preservation fitting squarely into a larger mission. The Quakers had a shared sense of commerce and spirituality and community, so they built close together and then farmed out. He very likely came with the influx of Scotch-Irish craftsmen from Pennsylvania who helped to build the village that had been established a few decades earlier. Moore, a shoemaker by trade, brought his family to Waterford in and they became one of its most prominent, along with the Janneys, Hagues and the Bonds. A Moore daughter would marry a Bond son in I mean this was a special place, and it needed to have a special name, and it was then that somebody, some glib-tongued Irishman, convinced them.

Chapter 4 : The Hartford Courant - We are currently unavailable in your region

Comment: International shipment available. A used item that may have some cosmetic wear (i.e. shelf-wear, slightly torn or missing dust jacket, broken spine, creases, dented corner, pages may include limited notes and highlighting, liquid damage) All text in great shape! will ship best condition whenever available.

It covers Waterford city and county. It is now published in tabloid format. The Munster Express has its office on the Quay in Waterford City and covers stories from across the city and county. It switched to tabloid format in Its circulation is currently 20, and it delivers to homes and business across the city and county. Waterford Today is an advertising supported free newspaper. It is delivered to most homes in the Waterford city area and is also available in many shops across the east of the county. Its newly refurbished offices are at the Mayors Walk in the city. Places of interest[edit] The Quays: Theatre Royal The city of Waterford consists of various cultural quarters, the oldest of which is known as Viking Triangle. Though this was once the site of a thriving Viking city, the city centre has shifted to the west over the years, and it is now a quiet and tranquil area, dominated by narrow streets, medieval architecture, and civic spaces. Over the past decade, a number of restaurants have opened in High Street and Henrietta Street, taking advantage of the charming character of the area. In the 15th century, the city was enlarged with the building of an outer wall on the west side. Today Waterford retains more of its city walls than any other city in Ireland with the exception of Derry , whose walls were built much later. It is still a major focal point for Waterford, commercially and socially, and the face that Waterford presents to those travelling into the city from the north. It is often referred to locally as Red Square, due to the red paving that was used when the area was first pedestrianised. A short distance to the east of John Roberts Square is Arundel Square, another square with a fine commercial tradition, which the City Square shopping centre opens onto. The old Waterford Crystal visitor centre which closed in late A new centre opened in June Ballybricken is an inner city neighbourhood with a long tradition, centred around Ballybricken hill, which was a large, open market-square. The Mall is a fine Georgian thoroughfare, built by the Wide Streets Commission to extend the city southwards. It contains a village centre of its own. In April an important site combining a 5th-century Iron Age and 9th century Viking settlement was discovered at Woodstown near the city, which appears to have been a Viking town that predates all such settlements in Ireland. A new Waterford Crystal visitor centre opened on 22 June The official record of licences dates back to the 18th century but the premises is believed to be closer to five hundred years in age. A main element of the structure includes one of the original city walls, almost 1, years old, which can be viewed in the lounge area of the building. Throughout its history Waterford Crystal provided employment to thousands in the city and surrounding areas. The farmers of the area benefited greatly from the sale of their produce mostly butter and milk to the co-op. In , all of the co-ops in Waterford amalgamated, and was registered as Waterford Co-op. This led to the construction of a cheese factory on a green field site opposite the general store, and Kilmeadan cheese was to become one of the most recognised and successful cheddar brands in the world. This is evident as the brand won a gold and bronze medal in the World Cheese Awards in London in A number of multinational companies have closed from the recession, including Waterford Crystal and Talk Talk, which has led to a high rate of unemployment. Until the hedge fund office of the Citibank resided here.

Chapter 5 : Waterford GAA - Wikipedia

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Waterford preserves the ambiance and many of the structures that characterized it during its heyday as a flour milling town in the 19th century. Well into the 20th century most Americans lived and worked on farms or in small towns much like this one. Few of those places remain much as they were. Waterford, miraculously, is one that has. Waterford t is a story of ordinary people who did extraordinary things. They built a thriving town from wilderness; they endured a long and bloody war that threatened to destroy it; and in good times and bad they held tightly to their vision of a special place. Residents of Waterford see themselves as caretakers of the historic homes where they live. They maintain their houses so that they reflect their history and only make changes that will not adversely change the character of the village. In one hundred years from now, the village will hopefully look as it does today. What I have noticed in touring homes that are no longer occupied, is that although they are interesting and informative, there is this sense of coldness that starts somewhere in the middle of your stomach when you enter the home; even on the warmest summer day. The chill grows as you walk through the home. The home was designed to serve as shelter and a warm safe place. Sitting empty, it is as if the structure has lost its sense of purpose. Waterford has a completely different feel. It is the people who love and care for these delightful old homes that make the difference. These homes are warm and alive. They have continued to serve the purpose for which they were intended. They have been lovingly preserved and are graciously shared with those of us who want to know what it was like to live back in the days when our country was firsts finding its feet. My thirteen year-old son, Michael, accompanied me as a docent for the Waterford Fair house tours. We were break-givers so we were in and out of many houses. About half way through the day, I paused in my presentation to collect my thoughts. Michael, my extreme sports-loving child surprised me piping up to relate a story that he thought I had forgotten and to point out an interesting architectural element. From that point on, Michael and I shared the presentations. This is the kind of opportunity that Waterford provides to those of us who have always loved history, but more significantly for our young people who have never before had this kind of exposure. Michael and I have committed to making this an annual event. We do not want to have to imagine the architectural style or try to uncover the original structure simply because the owner has become less than content with the square footage or because they were unwilling to be creative enough in their space planning to preserve this structure.

Chapter 6 : A 'Fine Little Village': Waterford - blog.quintoapp.com

When Waterford & I Were Young (1st Edition) by John E. Divine, Bronwen Souders (Collaborator), John M. Souders, John Souders (Collaborator), Waterford Foundation Paperback, Pages, Published

Fifty years later the grandchildren of those Quaker immigrants were themselves ready to move on, enticed by reports of fertile land newly open to settlement in Virginia. In the early s Amos bought acres on the south fork of Catoctin Creek from John Mead, who had obtained the land in a round-about way from Lord Fairfax, colonial proprietor of most of northern Virginia. Thus an exact date is not available. Waterford dates its founding to , based on the land transfers of the acres between and among land agents John Mead, Richard Averill and Catesby Cocke. Francis settled his large family in a modest stone cottage on a hill above Catoctin Creek. In succeeding years Quakers arrived in growing numbers, drawn like Amos Janney by the promise of good land. Still, the trek from the north was not for the faint of heart. I thought proper to let thee know chat we are all in good health at present which we have reason to be thankful for. Hoping these lines may find thee and all our dear friends and relations so. I have nothing strange at this time to write. I thought it would he acceptable to thee to have some account of our journey which was really troublesome for we had a great deal of met weather and exceedingly had roads and high water which was a great hindrance to us in crossing the ferries. The Seventh day of the Fifth Month we left Kingwood and the seventeenth we crossed the Potomac Rivers twelve miles from our house. I can not give any particular account of how we like the place till further trial, but we find it near as we expected, and live among good neighbors which is a blessing to be esteemed. So I shall conclude and we whose names are here subscribed do salute you all in true love. Desiring your welfare and that you may be established in truth and perfect peace which is above all things desirable, therefore we shall take our leave of you all at this time. The 7th day of the 6th Month Farewell Jonathan Myers Mary Myers Not everyone was as cautious as the travel-weary Myers in appraising the new neighborhood. In April , Thomas Rankin, a young Methodist preacher, described his ride from Frederick, Maryland, through the Waterford area to Leesburg in terms that would make even a modern-day developer blush. It was indeed lovely beyond description in crossing that fine river, the Potomack. Here nature sported her virgin fancies and wantoned as in her prime! I could have sat on the banks of this delightful river all the day with the utmost pleasure Even Rankin conceded, however, that there were a few problems in this eden. He reported that panthers were numerous in the Waterford area. A local land-owner, Captain William Douglass, presented him with the pelt of one. Joseph died about

Chapter 7 : Books â€“ Waterford Foundation

Waterford's Pioneering Quakers. An excerpt from the book, When Waterford & I Were Young, by John E. blog.quintoapp.com book shares the author's experiences and love of Waterford as he grew up in the early s.

Chapter 8 : When Waterford & I Were Young | eBay

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