



André Marc poses with his favourite horse in France. When a grenade took Marc's horse out from under him at the front, the men under his command chopped off its hoof and made it into a very heavy paperweight for his office desk, commonly referred to as trench art.



Yennadon Families

LOCAL POSTMASTER ERNEST W. PROWSE changed the name of his post office from South Lillooet (Alouette) to Yennadon in 1911. The area no doubt reminded him of the Devonshire moors, where as a child he spent time at his grandfather's home, Yennadon Manor. The name Yennadon has been used ever since.

The first settler in Yennadon was Samuel Edge Jr., the son of Langley pioneer William Edge, who had been killed in the Haney slide. In 1876 the young Edge was the first white man to venture to the summit of the Golden Ears. The sojourn took him three days.

Edge Peak is named in his honour. History records that Samuel Edge Sr., his uncle, was a Maple Ridge pathfinder (responsible for the roads) in 1882 and that he lived on the Ridge.

The son of a lawyer, Emile André Marc was studying law in France when he decided to seek adventure and travel around the world. When he arrived in Victoria, he met and fell in love with a young French woman, Alice Claudia Pinchon, the daughter of a gunsmith who was serving as France's consul in Victoria. She had been born in Paris, France.

The couple married in 1909 and for the first two years lived in Victoria. They came to Maple Ridge in 1911 and were swindled out of a \$4,000 wedding gift. The groom's parents had sent them the present that was spent on a land transaction at the north end of Best Road (224th Street) that went awry. They later purchased a 160-acre homestead in the remote northern part of an area then known as the South Alouette (later Yennadon) for \$10 under the Homestead Act. Their isolated home, situated near Loon Lake, had only trail access to the rest of South Alouette and Port Haney, located six miles away.

Andy Marc enlisted as a member of the Second Life Guards Regiment (Cavalry) of the British Army during the First World War and, being bilingual, acted as an interpreter with the rank of major between the French and British troops. He was awarded France's top military medal. During the war years, his wife Alice moved back to Victoria to be with her parents. Mrs. Marc went to France to be near her husband in the spring of 1918 just as the German army was making a big drive on the Western Front. She sailed on a troop ship along with soldiers, American nurses, and Young Men's Christian Association personnel. They lived in Versailles, France, for eight years before returning to the South Alouette homestead in 1925.

With Japanese labour, Andy Marc cleared 12 acres of their property by cutting shingle bolts. On one occasion neither parent nor children left the homestead for a period of six months. The couple raised six children,



Alice (Mrs. Emile André) Marc née Pichon lived to be 100 years of age and died in 1987. A world traveller, she and her son Marcel often left a Japanese work crew to run the family saw mill while they travelled around the globe.

who, when old enough, were boarded in Haney so that they could attend school. Intent on preserving their heritage, Mrs. Marc insisted that French be spoken in the home and if anyone at the dinner table asked to have the potatoes passed in English, they did without potatoes!

After Andy's death in 1959, Mrs. Marc sold the property to the University of British Columbia Research Forest for \$160,000 and moved to Port Haney with her son Marcel. The son cared for her in old age until she died in 1987 at the age of 100.