

For him was leved none of his beddes heed
Twenty cokes clad in blak or reed.
Of Aristotle and his philosophye
Then robes ricke or fithere or any sastrye.



*The F. W. Howay and R. L. Reid
Collection of Canadiana
The University of British Columbia*

Lynn Valley

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS



FROM THE WILDS OF NATURE
TO CIVILIZATION.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ITS RESOURCES, NATURAL BEAUTY
AND DEVELOPMENT, ALSO ITS PART
IN THE GREAT WAR

BY

W. M. L. DRAYCOT

PRICE 50c

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W. M. L. DRAYCOT

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1920

FOREWORD.

The object of this little book is to give publicity to the growth, unlimited possibilities for development of natural resources which lie latent in this and adjacent areas, and also to make known the wealth of natural, picturesque scenery in and around Lynn Valley.

The development of Lynn Valley must be credited to the foresight and energy of its pioneer settlers, to whom we may heartily thank for their instrumentality in the building of the Institute Hall.

In England, and Europe in general, the history and romance of a town or city was centred around its castle, cathedral or church; so like wise is the history and romance of Lynn Valley and district centred around the Institute Hall, both the old one and the new.

The origin of Lynn Valley—and in fact the whole of the North Shore—should not suffer the fate of eternal oblivion, as has unfortunately befallen other towns and cities—and soon the names and achievements of its builders be enveloped in doubt and fiction; therefore, in order to avert this misfortune, this book has been compiled from data and fragments of our infant history.

Most careful attention to the acquisition of authentic records, and diligent inquisition in the pursuit of accuracy in compilation has been the aim of the author.

To those who gave assistance in various ways, kindly appreciation of their services are tendered by

W. M. DRAYCOT (S. Archaeol So.), J.P.
Lynn Valley, British Columbia.

April, 1919.

Corrected to 1923
W.M.D.

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INTRODUCTION

SITUATION AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

LYNN VALLEY lies in juxtaposition to the eastern boundary of the City of North Vancouver, on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet, and nestling on the sunny southern slopes of a group of picturesque mountains—which catch the earliest tint of sunrise and hold the last colors of sunset. One of these mountains, Lynn Peak, separated from its companions, stands as a sentinel overlooking the peaceful valley below.

The “Valley” is only 45 minutes distant by ferry and tramcar from the General Post Office at Vancouver. The tramcar line of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has its terminus almost at the foot of Lynn Peak Mountain, and nearby is a beautiful natural park, through which flows the cool, clear waters of Lynn Creek. The car line, thanks to the forethought of its builders, runs through the centre of the settlement of Lynn Valley, thereby giving splendid accommodation to the residents, only one fare being charged from terminus to terminus.

A splendid wide motor road of macadamized stone has been laid from the North Vancouver ferry landing to the upper reaches of Lynn Creek, nearly 700 feet above the waters of Burrard Inlet.

A History of Lynn Valley

Somewhere between the years 1860 and 1870 a Mr. Lynn took up residence with his family on a piece of land at the mouth of Lynn Creek, which bears his name. This piece or section of land is now known as D. L. 204. He was, I verily take it, one of the party of Royal Engineers which founded Sapperton, near New Westminster. This party, coming from England by sailing ship, and, after a long voyage lasting nearly six months, landed first at Victoria, afterwards proceeding to the Mainland.

Lynn Valley owes the origin of its name through a discussion held in a log hut between a party of pioneer settlers, one of whom is reported to have said, "As our settlement lies in a valley, why not call it Lynn Valley?" His suggestion was adopted. Later on, when a post office was established, the postal authorities disallowed the name of Lynn Valley on account of another place bearing the same name in Ontario, Eastern Canada, so it was changed to Lynn Creek.

As far as the records show, one of the first pioneer industries to locate in Lynn Valley was the Spicer Shingle Company, who commenced to lay trails up the slopes to the virgin forest at Lynn Valley, erecting camps and constructing flumes to carry the shingle bolts down to the waters of Burrard Inlet.

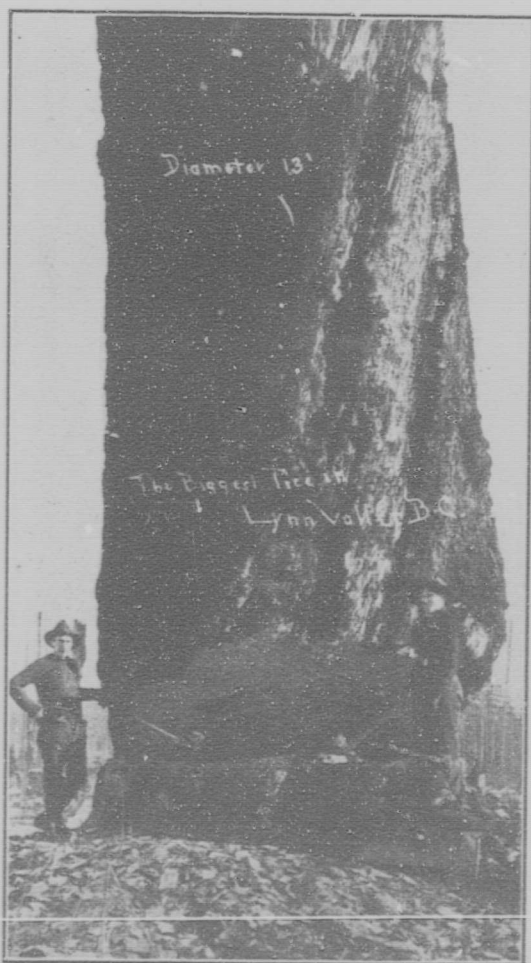
The wealth of timber on the North Shore became known, giant cedars measuring up to 13 feet in diameter, also stately firs of equal dimensions—a specimen of which may be seen outside the Municipal Hall—were attacked and felled.

In 1897 the Hastings Shingle and Manufacturing Company purchased the plant and holdings of the Spicer Shingle Company, and on May 20th of the same year J. M. Fromme, one of the first actual residents of Lynn Valley, became foreman of the camps of the new company, with Mr. Hamilton as superintendent. This company continued lumbering operations, including the building of flumes, trails and roads, for a considerable number of years, which brought an influx of families to the new settlement.

As the giants of the forest were the first to be laid low and others in size followed, there became a clearing, and in 1899 Mr. J. M. Fromme fyled his pre-emption record on D. L. 2023 and commenced to build the first house in the embryo Lynn Valley. The first subdivision of property was made by Mr. T. A. Allan, senior, on D. L. 2022, thus opening up the settlement of Lynn Valley. Mr. W. A. Bauer, Provincial Land Surveyor, of Vancouver, made the survey. Mr. T. A. Allan was afterwards elected councillor for the new settlement and was followed later by J. Y. McNaught, T. Allan, and Peter Westover.

To give an idea of the size of the main camp, situated near Hastings Creek, on Burrard Inlet, the first start was made with 20 men, which later increased to 200 and assisted by 13 teams of horses. In 1911 there were six miles of main flume, and a branch running from Rice Lake, near the old bridge at Lynn Creek, of three miles.

Other pioneers, attracted by the allurements of the beautiful surroundings and its resources, also fyled pre-emptions. They were T. Allan, senior, on D. L. 2022; Peter Westover, D. L. 2087; J. Hoskins, D. L. 2088; Jas.



A Specimen of Lynn Valley Trees Cut Down During Lumbering Operations.

McIntyre, on D. L. 2169; Mr. Arthur, on D. L. 2002; W. F. Emery, on D. L. 2003; J. M. Duval, on D. L. 2350; C. H. Nye (obit. 1915), on D. L. 2008. Later on, after the Boer War, land grants were given those veterans who participated in it from British Columbia. Among those who settled in Lynn Valley were J. Y. McNaught, on D. L. 2004, and A. J. Nye, on D. L. 2025.

To proceed to Lynn Valley from Vancouver in those days, one had to board the S.S. Senator, which sailed on a triangular course between Vancouver, Moodyville and Lonsdale Avenue—spasmodically!—disembark at Moodyville, and proceed by plank road (the commencement of a famous Lillooet trail) until a puncheon skid road is reached running transversely across the trail; following this puncheon skid road, going north through a most delightful and picturesque avenue of giant trees and luxuriant undergrowth, we arrive at the residences of Mr. J. M. Fromme and T. A. Allan, and the then centre of civilization; a most attractive spot; the Hastings Creek flowing merrily at the foot of a slope, and nearby a pretty though heavily constructed bridge spans the stream. A wealth of stately timber encompassed the homesteads.

The settlement grew in size as the men brought in their families, and among them were the Westover's, Maginnis's, McIntyre's, Spurr's, Hyde's and Stoney families. As there were about 20 children in the locality, the question of educating them arose, and an application was made to the government for a teacher. Meanwhile a "school house" was erected by voluntary subscriptions among the residents and the employees of the Hastings Shingle and Manufacturing Company—the substantial sum of \$250 was raised, a big sum for such a small community in those days, but the heart of the lumberman is large!

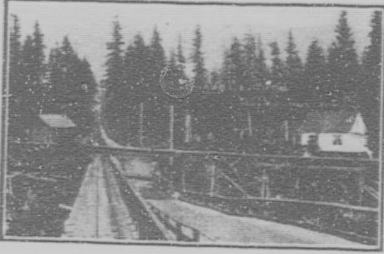
The government granted their application, and Miss Margaret Whitely became the first schoolmistress on May 20, 1904, when the little school opened its doors to 17 children, that they may read, mark, learn, etc. Mr. Spurr's became first secretary of the school board. After a few years elapsed, the school closed down for four months, owing to the lack of pupils, and in the meantime Miss Whitely had taken another appointment at Mount Lehman. The school re-opened again under the tutorship of Miss Rolston, who taught about 10 pupils, but increasing later on. Mr. Buckley succeeded Miss Rolston and carried on until a new school house was built, and the "Old School" building was transferred to the trustees of the newly formed "Lynn Valley Institute."

THE LYNN VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The following is an epitomized account of the transactions pertaining to the old and new institute halls. Only the most important and authentic details appear, but sufficiently compatible with its history.

There have been omissions which should have been recorded in the books of the Institute, but, thanks to the memory of the old pioneers, this has been rectified as far as possible.

On October 8th, 1908, a public meeting was held in the "Old School," Lynn Valley, to discuss the formation of a society. A resolution was put forward by Mr. J. Y. McNaught, and seconded by Mr. W. Davidson, that "We, the residents of Lynn Valley, form a society for the mutual improvement, mental, physical and moral, of the inhabitants of this valley, the name to be designated at a future meeting." Temporary trustees were appointed to take



Flume Crossing Old Lynn Valley Road at Hastings Creek Bridge.



Continuation of Flume Past the Tennis Court near Mr. T. A. Allan's Residence.



The First School House, Which Afterwards Became the Old Institute Hall.



part of Present Schools.

charge of the bulding known as the "Old School," as follows: J. Y. McNaught (chairman), Peter Westover, J. M. Fromme, A. Buckley (secretary-treasurer), and J. T. O'Connor.

The North Vancouver District School Board was approached by Messrs. Fromme, Buckley and Westover with a view to obtaining transfer of the "Old School" building to the future society.

1908.

Oct. 11th. Mr. Buckley, on behalf of the committee, reported the willingness of the school board to transfer the "Old School" to the new society. Mr. Peter Westover suggested the name of the society be termed "Lynn Valley Institute." His suggestion was adopted.

Oct. 7. A subscription list being opened, the following contributed: J. T. O'Connor, \$5.00; P. Westover, \$5.00; J. M. Fromme, \$5.00; J. Y. McNaught, \$5.00; V. P. Cross, \$5.00; H. Thompson, \$2.00.

1909.

Jan. 18th. A meeting was held on this date, and in the meantime the title of "The Lynn Valley Institute" had been registered at Victoria. Arrangements were made, subject to the consent of the trustees re purchase of the lot on which the Institute stands, from Mr. James McIntyre for \$150.

The North Vancouver District Council contributed \$50.00 and the Hastings Shingle Company \$15.00 to the funds of the Institute. The first payment of \$75.00 on the purchase price of the lot was handed over to Mr. Jas. McIntyre.

At at trustee's meeting a scale of charges was drawn up for the use of the Institute, as follows:

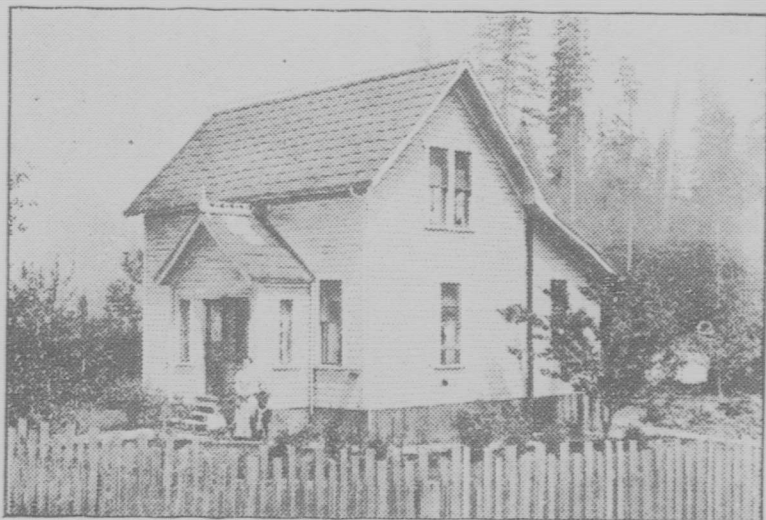
Parliamentary political meetings.....	\$4.00
Municipal meetings	3.00
Dances	3.00
Operatic performances	4.00
Local entertainments	1.50
Fraternal societies (per month)50
Religious organizations (per meeting).....	.10

The following addenda were passed:—

- (1) Religious organizations shall attend to their own lighting.
 - (2) No intoxicants, no gambling, and no unseemly conduct shall be allowed in or on the premises of the Institute.
 - (3) Mr. Buckley to take charge of the Institute and all property pertaining to it.
- April 12th. "The Lynn Valley Veterans be notified that at any future meetings to which the general public were invited the usual fee for local entertainments, \$1.50, would be charged."

It was also resolved "That the Lynn Valley Ratepayers' Association be charged \$1.00 per meeting for use of the hall."

May 12th. A public meeting and social was held, with the object of popularizing the Institute. An interesting programme was rendered and many new members were enrolled.



Residence of J. M. Fromme. The First House Built in Lynn Valley.



Old Plank Road from
Seventeenth Street
to Lynn Valley.



Present Lynn Valley Road. Seymour
Range of Mountains in Distance
Snow Capped.

Messrs. Westover and Duval agree to become guarantors for the Legislative Lending Library, Lynn Valley branch.

Sept. 25th. Mr. Thompson agrees to take half share with Mr. P. Westover re the responsibility of the library. Mr. Buckley was appointed librarian. Indoor games decided upon: Chess, cards, dominoes, etc., for the use of members.

Oct. 1st. Debating Club met; subject, "Extra Taxation of Bachelors." The affirmative was taken by Messrs. Buckley and Waghorne, negative by Messrs. Gillies and Duval. (Result not stated.—W. D.)

Nov. 15th. At a general meeting it was moved by Mr. Duval, and seconded by Mr. Fromme, and resolved: "That By-laws No. 1 and No. 2 be amended as follows: "Members of the society shall be those who contribute an annual fee to the funds of the Institute. The fee shall be, for adult males, \$1.00 annually; males of 16 years to 21 years, 50 cents; ladies free. Any lady desiring to participate in business of meetings is eligible on payment of 50 cent fee. Only subscribing members (adult) to participate in business of Institute."

1910.

Jan. 18th. Fees for the use of hall by religious organizations raised from 10 cents to 25 cents per meeting.

Feb. 15th. First successful basket social held, realizing \$50.65. Mr. James McIntyre receives final payment in lieu of land purchased from him. A copy of the deed was procured by the treasurer.

April 15th. Mr. A. Buckley, secretary-treasurer of the Institute, tenders his resignation on leaving the district. Accorded a vote of thanks for his valuable services. H. Douglas appointed trustee, vice A. Buckley, resigned. Mr. Westover appointed secretary and librarian to the Institute.

Dec. 9th. Considerable discussion at a meeting of the executive in reference to building a new hall. Mr. J. M. Fromme requested to interview Mr. Martinson re plans for same.

Dec. 13th. J. M. Duval moved, E. V. Stuart seconded, "That a building subscription be opened." Carried. District Council asked to subscribe to the funds by Messrs. Fromme and Duval. Later the latter reported council willing.

Dec. 25th. A successful Christmas tree entertainment was held in the Institute.

1911.

Jan. 24th. Successful basket social held in the hall. Mr. Goodall exhibited some splendid moving pictures. The sum of \$77.05 was realized.

Feb. 1st. Resolved that the School Board be given the use of the hall for school purposes at \$20.00 per month. Later accepted by School Board.

Feb. 10th. A record basket social held. Miss Gladys Kirkland's basket realized a record price of \$20.00. The total sum realized was \$90.00.

Feb. 10th. Institute insured for \$200.00 and furniture for \$100.00 by the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company.

March 4th. Mr. Fromme reported having met the District Council re financial assistance towards building of new hall. Council favored financial assistance; amount stated, \$200.00.



Lynn Valley's First Store.

March 14. District Council requests copy of Institute constitution and charter for reference before granting financial assistance re proposed new hall. Necessary papers forwarded to council for perusal.

June 29th. Suggested hall be 40 feet by 50 feet. Mr. Kirkland requested to write Mr. Martinson for plans.

July 26th. Trustees met at Institute for discussion re plans of new hall with Mr. McAulay. Mr. McAulay's offer of new set of plans accepted.

Aug. 31st. Decide to advertise for tenders for new hall.

Oct. 4th. Tenders for new Institute were opened and read at a meeting of trustees. They were as follows: F. P. Rogers, \$5,375.00; Earland Bros. and Brewer, \$2,275.00; Weirson & Willcox, \$4,150.00; J. Baker, \$3,895.00. Moved by Stuart, seconded by Kirkland, that "We try to raise money by giving a joint note to some bank that we, the trustees, sign the note." Messrs. Fromme, Westover and Stuart are committee to interview the bankers re note. J. Baker is given contract to build the new Institute.

Oct. 16th. Mr. McAulay superintends new building. Executive Board express their thanks and appreciation to Mr. J. Kirkland for his untiring and successful efforts in obtaining subscriptions from the prominent public men of the day. The following local subscriptions were received: T. Allan, \$25.00; Murray Bros., \$25.00; P. Larson, \$25.00; E. H. Bridgman, \$25.00; J. M. Fromme, \$50.00; P. Westover, \$25.00; E. V. Stuart, \$25.00; H. Thompson, \$25.00; F. Underwood, \$25.00; J. M. Duval, \$25.00; Hon. W. J. Bowser donated \$25.00.

Oct. 16th. Mr. Baker's amendment to the contract of \$3,960.00 be accepted.

Oct. 18th. It was decided to sell the Institute lot for \$900.00, provided the lots of Mr. Price can be bought for \$1,350.00.

Oct. 23rd. Mr. Stephen, of Bank of British North America, interviewed and decides to advance loan of money re new Institute.

Dec. 6th. Trustee's meeting. "Whereas the trustees, having taken upon themselves certain financial obligations in order to secure the erection of the new hall, therefore be it resolved that a by-law be passed holding the Lynn Valley Institute responsible for the said debt until paid.

Dec. 22nd. 200 chairs are purchased at \$6.50 per dozen.

1912.

Jan. 29th. On motion of P. Westover, the new Institute is insured for \$3,000.00 by the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of British Columbia.

Feb. 7th. Official opening of the new building, "The Lynn Valley Institute," with attendant celebration.

Feb. 9th. A. E. Waghorne requests co-operation of Institute officials on Choral Society. Permission given Mr. Waghorne for use of Institute Hall at cost price. Messrs. Fromme and Westover are thanked for their services.

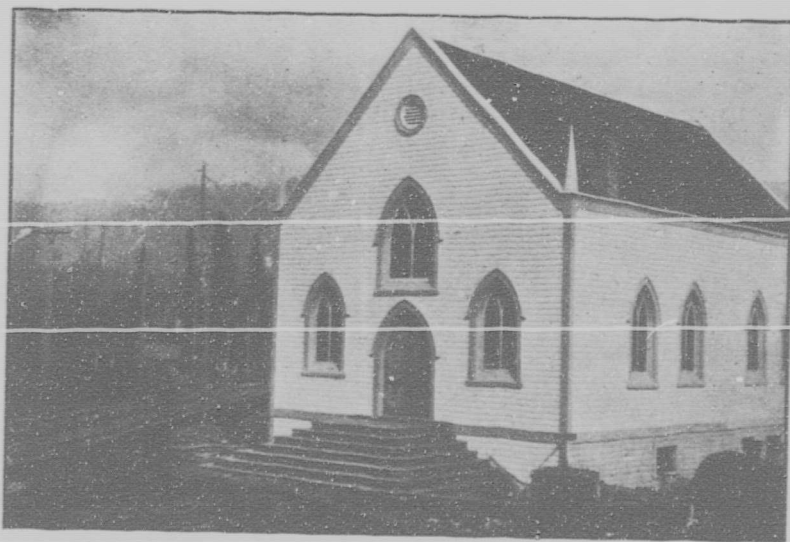
Feb. 12th. First annual meeting held in the new Institute Hall, large representative audience attends. H. Thompson, president, reports on advancement made in one year. Fifty-two new members are nrold for the year 1912.

Feb. 27th. Mr. Waghorne proposes to hold musical festival, and receives hearty endorsation by the trustees.

March 11th. Mr. Baker to be made final payment on building contract,



First Church in Lynn Valley, St. Clement's Anglican Church.



Presbyterian Church. Seymour Range of Mountains in Background.

amounting to \$1,002.75, and thanking him for the honorable way in which he had fulfilled his contract and the thorough good workmanship which characterized the undertaking.

April 16th. A vote of thanks given to Mrs. P. Westover and Mrs. Adams for donations of cups, saucers and spoons. Mr. Fromme offers to pay \$60.00 cash for one year's advertising on curtain. Offer accepted with thanks.

April 29th. Mr. Keely kindly donated two pictures to the Institute, which were acknowledged with thanks by letter.

May 1st. First May Day dance held in Lynn Valley at the Institute.

June 15th. Dr. Thompson desires an ambulance to be formed.

July 12th. Thanks of the trustees tendered to Councillor P. Westover for past services.

Aug. 9th. Athletic Club formed.

Sept. 14th. Lynn Valley Day. Great celebrations.

Dec. 2nd. Basket Ball Club formed.

1913.

Feb. 24th. W. J. Bartlett appointed secretary-treasurer of Institute and Bank of British North America notified to that effect.

March 24th. Reference to Lynn Valley Conservative Association, also Choral Society. Former held smoker, April 24th.

April 14th. Institute bank account transferred from Bank of British North America to Royal Bank.

April 28th. Library No. 94 to be shipped to Victoria in a few days.

1914.

Jan. 12th. Stuart and Waghorne appointed auditors.

Feb. 9th. J. Neat resigns from Board of Trustees.

Feb. 23rd. The actions of former trustees upheld since inception.

May 23rd. THE INSTITUTE HALL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

May 28th. District Council agree on insurance moneys being used to rebuild Institute Hall. Arrangements in hands of trustees. Mr. Fromme appointed inspector over rebuilding of new hall.

June 15th. Opening of Music Festival. Three days' session.

June 24th. New floor put in hall. Mr. J. Baker receives \$5.00 per day as superintendent of work.

Sept. 14th. Secretary writes Provincial Government, informing them of the library being destroyed by fire. New set of books asked for.

Nov. 9th. "La Guerre." Lynn Valley inaugurates a home defence guard and is allowed free use of hall for smoker. Mr. Waghorne resigns and is tendered thanks by board for services.

Nov. 14th. George Barker and T. Condit are appointed auditors.



The Institute Hall After the Fire.



The Present Institute Hall.

1915.

August 10th. Resignation of J. Johnson accepted with regrets.

Provincial Musical Festival held, three days' session. Very large attendance from all parts of the province.

Nov. 9th. Roll of Honor suggested by the Lynn Valley Ratepayers' Association.

1916.

Jan. 11th. Messrs. Hill and Sharp appointed auditors.

March 15th. T. A. Condit resigns from secretary-treasurer. B. Hill elected vice T. A. Condit.

June 6th. Provincial Travelling Library Board unable to supply library for Institute Hall.

June 7th. Mr. J. Neat's two daughters hold reception in Institute Hall on the occasion of their marriage. B. Hill tenders his resignation as trustee and secretary-treasurer. H. McKenna appointed to succeed him.

June 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd. Annual Provincial Music Festival held. Great success.

1917.

Messrs. Sharp and Valentine are appointed auditors. "C'est la Guerre—there are few entries!

1918.

July 2nd. Thanks are tendered to Lynn Valley Choral Society and ladies who conducted stands at concert, sports, etc., in aid of Red Cross on June 4th.

Aug. 5th. Institute Hall rented to District School Board. (History repeats itself.)

Trustees Neat and McKenna resign on becoming School Board trustees for the district. Accepted with regret.

Aug. 7th. H. Douglas appointed trustee.

Dec. 18th. Successful Christmas Tree held by Women's Auxiliary and Girls' Guild of St. Clement's Anglican Church.

1919.

Jan. 28th. Splendid concert given in aid of Institute funds, realizing a substantial sum.

Feb. 18th. Rifle range and gymnasium and various games, etc., suggested.

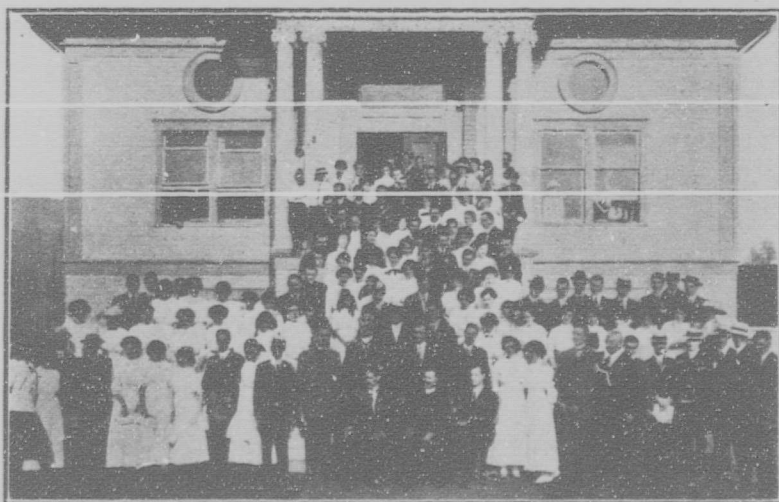
April 25th. Highly successful concert given by Miss Gladys Kirkland and her pupils, assisted by other well known artists, the hall being packed to overflow.

The present fees for use of Institute Hall are:—

Dance and social.....	\$10.00
Dance	7.50
Social and concert.....	5.00
Meeting	2.50
Use of ante room.....	.50



Provincial Music Festival, 1912.



Provincial Music Festival, 1913.

TRUSTEES OF "THE LYNN VALLEY INSTITUTE"

The following Trustees were elected for 1908 and 1909:

1908

*J. Y. McKnaught, President	*J. T. O'Connor
*J. M. Fromme, 1st Vice-President	W. A. Davis
*Peter Westover, 2nd Vice-President	H. Thompson
*Alfred Buckley, Sec.-Treas.	

*Temporary Trustees, appointed on October 3 to take charge of building known as the "Old School."

1910

*H. Thompson, President	Peter Westover
*J. M. Fromme, 1st Vice-President	E. V. Stuart
*J. M. Duval, 2nd Vice-President	J. N. Bullock
*Alfred Buckley, Sec.-Treas.	

H. Douglas, vice Buckley, resigned April 5, 1910.
*Hold office for two years, others one year.

1911

H. Thompson, President	J. N. Bullock
E. V. Stuart, Vice-President	Peter Westover
J. M. Fromme, 2nd Vice-President	*J. Kirkland
H. Douglas, Sec.-Treas.	*S. Allman

*New trustees.

1912

H. Thompson, President	E. V. Stuart
J. M. Duval, 1st Vice-President	J. Kirkland
J. M. Fromme, 2nd Vice-President	S. Allman, Sec.-Treas.
Peter Westover	

Bondsmen for the note on Bank of B. N. A. in reference to the building of the new Institute.

1913

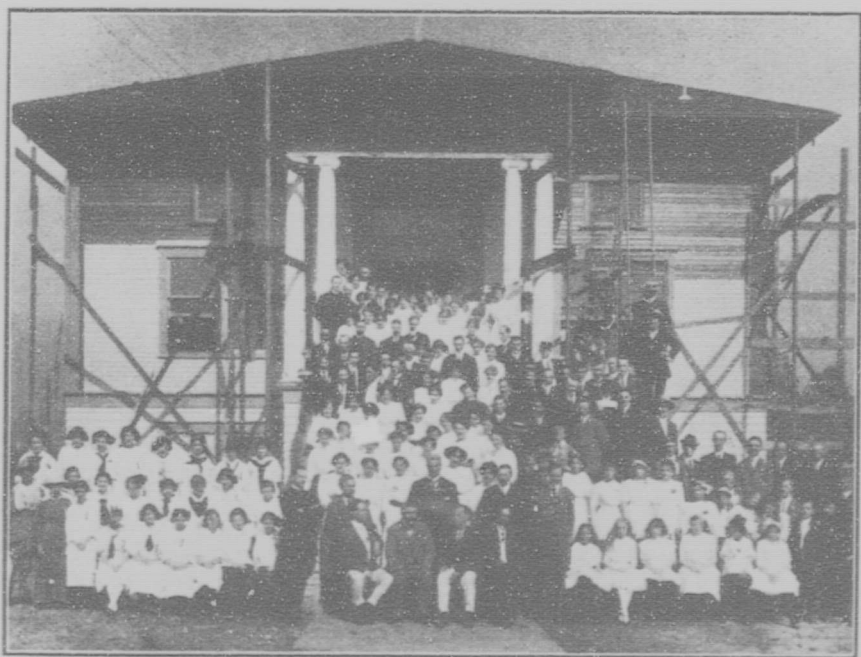
H. Thompson, President	*R. L. Thompson
*J. M. Fromme, 1st Vice-President	*J. W. Baker
J. Neat, 2nd Vice-President	*W. Bartlett, Sec.-Treas.
J. M. Duval	

*New trustees.

1914

A. E. Waghorne, President	J. Johnson
*J. M. Fromme, 1st Vice-President	W. J. Bartlett, Sec.-Treas.
F. Hunter, 2nd Vice-President	J. W. Baker

building



building

Music Festival, 1914. Held Three Weeks After the Great Fire.

1915

J. M. Fromme, President	F. Hunter
J. H. Graves, 1st Vice-President	F. A. Maude
H. Thompson, 2nd Vice-President	T. A. Condit, Sec.-Treas.
J. Johnson	

1916

J. Graves, President	F. A. Maude
J. M. Fromme, 1st Vice-President	H. McKenna
J. Neat, 2nd Vice-President	*T. A. Condit, Sec.-Treas.
J. Hunter	

*Later, B. Hill on resignation of Mr. Condit.

1917

J. H. Graves, President	J. M. Fromme
J. Neat, 1st Vice-President	S. T. Nursey
F. Hunter, 2nd Vice-President	H. McKenna, Sec.-Treas.
F. A. Maude	

1918

J. H. Graves, President	S. T. Nursey
J. Neat, 1st Vice-President	F. A. Maude
J. M. Fromme	H. McKenna, Sec.-Treas.
J. Hunter	

1919

*J. H. Graves, President	S. T. Nursey, Sec.-Treas.
*Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Vice-President	Mrs. P. Powell
*J. Kirkland	Wm. Bartlett, I.-C. of Sports
J. M. Fromme	

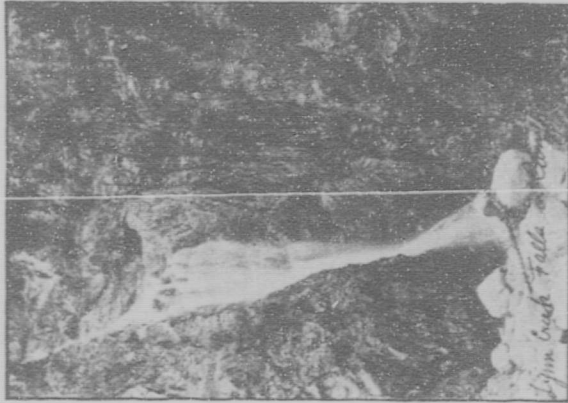
*Elected for two years. Other trustees for one year.

THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE INSTITUTE HALL

The Institute Hall has been used for various purposes; lovers of the terpsichorean art have danced to their hearts content on the smooth, hardwood floor of this Institute during the winter season, and special streets cars have been requisitioned to convey them to their homes in the "we sma' hours."

Theatrical parties from Vancouver and other places in the Province have used the Institute, finding an appreciative and attentive audience for their entertainments.

Religious bodies have worshipped in its Hall. Various Societies, Associations, Parliamentary and Municipal meetings have been held in it also. An extension of the Park Grounds has been made recently, extending northward



Lynn Creek Falls and Canyon at the
North Branch of the Lynn
Creek. Elev. 2000'



A Big Stick.



A Quiet Spot. Lynn Creek, North Arm

LL

the terp-
wood floor
ve been

nce have
eir enter-

Associa-
An ex-
orthward

towards the bridge crossing the deep canyon, thereby creating the largest and prettiest park on the North Shore.

Provincial music festivals, inaugurated by A. E. Waghorne, of Lynn Valley, brought together the best musical and elocution talent this Province possessed and were held in the Institute Hall about the middle of summer of each year since its inception in 1911. The officers in 1914 were:

Hon. President—Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G., Premier of B. C.

Hon. Vice-President—F. L. Carter-Cotton.

Adjudicator Music Selections—A. P. Alderson, Esq., Mus. Doc., Etc.

Adjudicator Elocution—Rev. W. R. Taylor, M. D.D., Professor at Westminster Hall.

Musical Director—A. Earle Waghorne.

Treasurer—F. M. J. Barker.

Secretary—E. V. Stuart.

Committee—A. E. Waghorne, chairman; B. C. Hilliam, F. M. J. Barker and E. V. Stuart.

The officers ut supra were changed in 1916, when the Hon. W. J. Bowser was elected hon. president; Vice-President, E. H. Bridgman, and the Adjudicators were: Music section, Frank Wrigley, Esq., L.A.B.; Elocution section, A. G. Harvey, Esq., K. C.; Miss Anna Jamieson, B. A., King Edward High School, and Professor Hill-Tout, Founder and Advisor; A. Earle Waghorne; Secretaries, F. M. Sharp, H. G. Barker.

"Lynn Valley Day," like "Labor Day," is a general holiday, held sometime in or about the month of August, when sports, amusements, etc., are taken advantage of by all, age being no detriment.

The Lynn Valley Horticultural Society held their annual exhibitions in the Hall. The Society was inaugurated by Messrs. J. Kirkland and J. H. Graves, in 1915. Many beautiful and valuable cups and trophies are put up for competition, the exhibits comprising fruits, vegetables, poultry and pet stock; also a display of domestic science by the ladies.

A prize for the best kept garden in the District of North Vancouver was won by a Lynn Valley resident two years in succession.

The Lynn Valley Day of September 4, 1912 (John M. Duval, President), was the greatest success ever achieved on the North Shore in the way of sports, amusements, etc. Special cars were operated by the B. C. E. Railway to convey the mass of people which came from "Outside." The ferry boats were decorated in honour of the event, as also were the streets en route from the Ferry to the "Valley." A company of the 6th Canadian Engineers provided a Guard of Honour. The main sports were held in Lynn Valley Park which was this day opened officially by the Reeve. The City of North Vancouver furnished the music for the day. The Reeve opened the new suspension bridge in the Park to the public. Boy Scouts from Vancouver and North Shore also took part in the celebrations under the leadership of Commissioner J. H. English.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of North Vancouver were also present, and made speeches. A procession preceded by the 6th Canadian Engineers and the North Shore Band marched to the Institute Hall, where prizes were presented to the successful competitors. The great celebration terminated

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Municipal Hall, Lynn Valley.



A Residence in Lynn Valley.



Sunset Club.

with a dance in the evening at the Institute Hall, which was led by the late Reeve May and distinguished visitors.

Those who were fortunate to be present at this "Lynn Valley Day" celebration will be able to recall "A day well spent."

Many thanks are due to the committee appointed by the residents of Lynn Valley for their energy, influence and instrumentality in obtaining transportation facilities between the City of North Vancouver and Lynn Valley. Immediate action was taken by the B. C. E. Railway in laying a track from 17th street to Lynn Valley Park, which was officially opened on May 13, 1910, and used for traffic on the day following, thus creating an incentive to settlers to reside in a most picturesque part of this Province.

No one can study the events of the days gone by without recognizing the progress that appears at every step, nor can fail to see that this progress was at a great cost to others.

"Accuse not Nature; she hath done her part; do thou but thine."

—Milton.

SCENERY

Lynn Valley Park, previously mentioned, was founded by the McTavish Brothers, and is situated at the eastern end of Lynn Valley and tramcar terminus. It is now owned and controlled by the Municipality. The clear, cool mountain waters of Lynn Creek flow through it over a wide bed, gradually narrowing as it passes over the cataract or rapids, and finally enters a gorge over picturesque though awe-inspiring falls into the Lynn Canyon, thence through amazing twists and turns until it finally enters the waters of Burrard Inlet.

The Park affords all the pleasures pertaining to picnicing; the highways and byways, woods, giant timber, luxuriant undergrowth, where huckleberries, blueberries and other wild fruits grow in abundance.

Both sides of the river are made accessible by means of a suspension bridge to the more venturesome; stout logs have fallen across the narrow parts, thus affording means of crossing. In the centre of the Park is the Bandstand, situated near to the water. Rustic seats and benches have been placed all over the Park, some of them situated along the many picturesque winding walks.

A large cooking oven has been provided for free use of the public, thereby adding material comfort to the picnic parties. The woods, streams, impressive scenery, unceasing renewal of lovely vistas, etc., are the main attractions of Lynn Valley, and to those whose deepest affections for the scenes with which man has least interfered.

An Athletic and Ball Grounds, four acres in extent, immediately opposite the Institute Hall, provides ample scope for football, cricket, baseball and racing, etc., and later, a landing place for aeroplanes.

Another pretty and picturesque area adjoining Lynn Valley is that of Seymour Creek and Canyons, which are reached by crossing the Bridge over Lynn Creek near the Car Line terminus, and passing through pleasant surroundings on a good road with many trails running from it into the bush. Half way along the road one of the trails on the left leads to the Rifle Range and Rice Lake, the latter was once the scene of much lumbering activity; a few years ago it was drained out for the construction of a reservoir for water supply, a tunnel being bored under a hill which conveyed the water into Lynn Creek. Among the rocks and boulders of the lake one may get interest in searching for speci-

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One of the Many Beautiful Gardens
in Lynn Valley.



Lynn Canyon in the
Park.



Lynn Creek Flowing Through
the Park.

mens of minerals which have strayed there during the glacial period. There are also many cranberry beds around the lake; old trails and puncheon skid roads afford many delightful walks among stately trees of various heights and assortments of species.

Seymour Creek and Canyons, to the east of Rice Lake, furnish fishing sport equal to that of any other stream on the North Shore. Much steelhead trout has been taken from its waters besides other species of fish, including speckled, cut throat, mountain and rainbow trout.

Seymour Creek, like Lynn Creek, presents a wide, interesting and delightful field for camera work, its scenery being "par excellence" in the grandeur of its mountains, woods, and all that nature could lavish to make picturesque.

RELIGION

Religious services were first held in Lynn Valley by the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Robson, the pioneer Methodist Missionary of British Columbia. His meetings were held in an old log hut near the residence of Mr. T. A. Allan. Other clergymen and missionaries who visited the "Valley" were Reverends Taylor, McGregor, Fraser, Duncanson, Balderson, Davis, H. C. Hooper and Gillies.

The first religious edifice to be erected was the Anglican Church of St. Clements, being followed later by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

EDUCATION

The growth of the population clearly illustrates the main facts of school development. In Miss Rolston's time she taught about 10 pupils; now there are over 200 attending school (Spring, 1919). There is some talk of erecting another school, as the Institute Hall is being used for that purpose, and loaned to the School Board by the Institute Trustees. The present school attendance at Lynn Valley exceeds that of the whole District of North Vancouver by over one half, which distinctly proves the alluring attraction Lynn Valley has for the home builder and settler.

CLIMATE

The climate of this pretty locality of Lynn Valley is mild and agreeable; and, being situated on the southern slope of the mountains, it receives the full benefit of sunshine and is free from the fogs which hover over the waters of Burrard Inlet.

WATER SUPPLY

Lynn Valley is supplied by the purest of water for domestic and drinking purposes from the watersheds of Lynn Creek at its upper reaches among the mountains.

The dam and intake is situated 650 feet above sea level. Mr. J. Kirkland, the caretaker, being fond of floriculture, has always a beautiful garden each summer at his residence here.

FISHING

The Rivers—Lynn and Seymour—are the attraction of the "Piscatorial

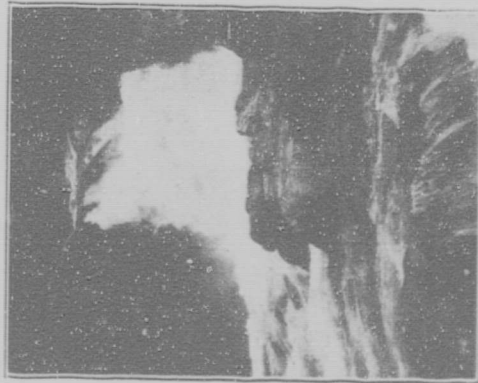
VIEWS ON LYNN CREEK



Looking Down Stream.



The Pool.



Looking Up Stream.

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Enthusiastic," and the wielder of the rod and line is given much interesting sport with the salmon and trout which abound in its waters.

Good fishing is also obtainable in the smaller creeks of the locality, and recently the Provincial Fisheries Department have added a species known as cut throat trout.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING

Much lucrative and interesting sport may be obtained by hunting and trapping the Fauna of this district among the mountains and along the valleys.

The species known to habitat in this area are: Wolves, bear, cougar (in the upper reaches of the valleys), marten, mink, fisher, skunk, civet cat, lynx cat, raccoon, weasel, squirrel (various).

INDUSTRIES

In 1907 the Lynn Valley Lumber Co., Ltd., was formed by J. M. Fromme and T. Allan, Sr., which meant much to the settlers in the erection of their beautiful homes, as the mill supplied all their wants in that line.

The Cedars, Ltd., a wholly Canadian enterprise in lumbering operations, is located up the Lynn Creek Valley. The Cedars, Ltd., have spent \$165,000.00 on timber limits, \$37,550 on roads and bridges in the Municipality. They have also constructed a motor road and public highway to their huge camp and holdings. Their daily output of shingles reaches about 100,000, with four machines in operation. A new dry kiln has just been completed, which is 125 feet in length.

A stone quarry, owned and operated by the Municipality, is situated on the southern slope of Dome Mountain. The product of the quarry, a grey granite, is used for macadamizing the roads of the District, these roads being among some of the best in the Province. The quarry has been in operation for many years. It may be of interest to state that Centre road was the first macadamised road to be made in Lynn Valley, presumably owing to the fact that it was the main road leading to and from the quarry and macadamising it being necessary to withstand the heavy traffic. The crew necessary to operate the quarry consisted of seventeen to twenty men; it was closed down recently owing to lack of component parts for the crusher, which is of English make, and only obtainable in England. The quarry will resume operations as soon as these parts arrive. The daily output is approximately 85 sq. yds. There is also good building stone obtainable here and in other parts of the locality.

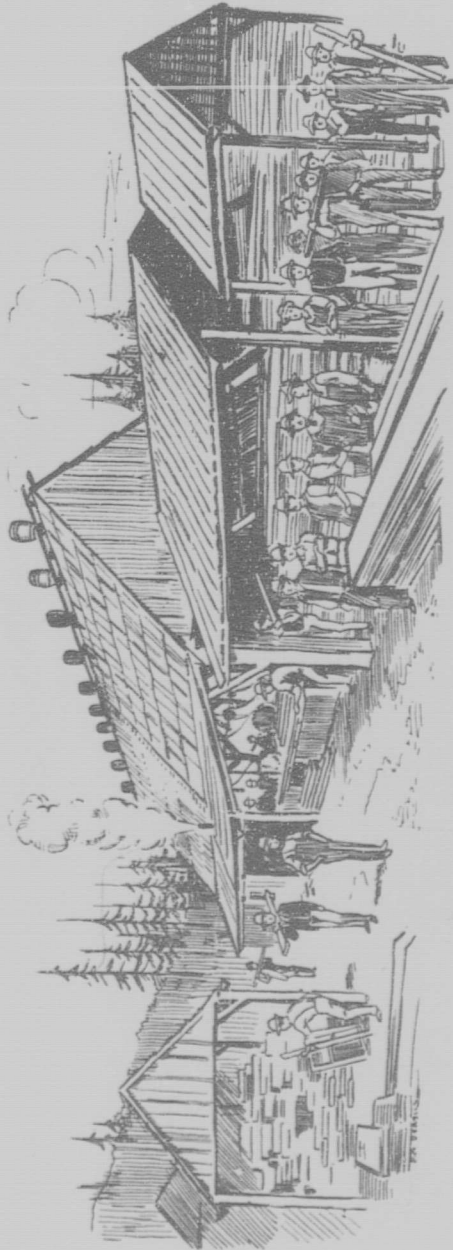
Zinc and copper mines have been opened and worked, details of which are not available at present.

Gold, molybdenite, pyrites and other minerals have been found, but not in paying quantities.

The Valley possesses many good stores, their various stock-in-trade including groceries, dry goods, hardware and almost any ordinary household requirement. They all report a thriving business.

Various large stores in Vancouver are able to cater to and supply the needs of the residents of the Valley owing to the good roads for transportation facilities.

A well kept nursery caters to the needs of the residents here and also to outside markets.



One of the Mills of the Lynn Valley Lumber Company.

Pulled down 1922

Many of the residents have entered into the Poultry business, the ground and climate being suitable for this industry.

Apiculture, or bee keeping has been entered into on a large scale, there being 150 hives on one homestead alone. This fact speaks volumes for the flora of this beautiful valley. There are also several smaller apiaries, each producing good results.

A Volunteer Fire Brigade, with Mr. J. H. Graves as chief, was inaugurated many years ago, and has proved its efficiency on several occasions, one special event being the conflagration at the Institute Hall on May 23rd, 1914. They were afterwards assisted by the North Vancouver City Fire Brigade.

A splendid system of electric light and telephone service is installed.

The bridging of the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet, which subject is again to the fore by the authorities, will mean much to the residents of Lynn Valley and Vancouver in the matter of transportation facilities, and of inducing many people to reside on the pleasant sunny slopes of the North Shore in the delightful valleys of the Lynn, Seymour and Hastings Creeks. According to the latest information, the proposed bridge is recommended to have a width of 53 feet, carrying one railway track, one tramcar line, one roadway and one section for foot passengers. The estimated cost for such a structure would represent an outlay of about \$1,650,000.00, including about approximately \$275,000.00 in wages. The sub-structure or foundation work means 50 per cent. of the whole building of the bridge. As all the foundation material will be the product of British Columbia, and all the work done on the bridge site, the services of British Columbia workmen will be requisitioned for the undertaking.

The population of Lynn Valley is ever on the increase and now stands somewhere in the neighborhood of 1400. Prior to the Great War of 1914-19 the number was approximately 1100, a considerable increase over 1909, which was then 200.

"LA GUERRE," 1914-1919

Henry V. to his troops at Agincourt (A.D. 1415).

"He which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart; his password shall be made,
And crowns for convey put into his purse.
We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his fellowship to die with us.
This day is called the feast of Crispian.
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home
Will stand a tip-toe when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
. . . . He that shall live this day and see old age
Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbors,
And say, 'Tomorrow is St. Crispian.'
Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars,
And say, 'These wounds I had on St. Crispian day.'"

—William Shakespeare.

The total number of volunteers who enlisted in His Majesty's Navy and Army during the period of the war, prior to conscription, was 112. Many of these men have distinguished themselves in the various branches of the service. It is regretted that details of their exploits are not available. Some have paid the

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Two Views of Lynn, ~~or~~ Lake
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supreme sacrifice by giving up their lives that others may continue to breathe the pure air of Freedom and Justice. Their sacred names deserve fervent immortalization.

We cannot pass over the fact that Lynn Valley has contributed its quota of Nurses, the followers of the immortal Florence Nightingale. The author coincidentally met one of them attending his brother in hospital at Kinmel Camp, Wales. Here he found her silently, diligently and pleasantly pursuing her duties in the Ward of the Hospital. Her brother was at the time a prisoner in Germany. Other nurses well known here have also taken an active part in the war and come through with distinction.

One cannot speak too highly in praise of the activities of the Red Cross workers, but may permission be given to quote the words of Confucius, the savant of ancient China who flourished in the year 551-479 B. C., "Woman, a masterpiece!" As they were known then by their good qualities so do they now worthily uphold their splendid traditions. Without their kindly, energetic, resourceful assistance, the soldier of this and other wars would have fared badly. They have won for themselves undying gratitude from the fighters in all corners of this war-torn world. May these splendid women live long to enjoy the freedom for which they have toiled, struggled, sacrificed—aye, even with their noble lives—to gain.

"The reason firm, the temperate will
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command."

—Wordsworth.



T. A. ALLAN
Councillor for Lynn Valley, 1910 to 1913, and later Alderman for
City of North Vancouver



EX-COUNCILLOR PETER WESTOVER
Who Succeeded Councillor Allan

THE "PRINCESS PATRICIA'S" FIRST ENTRY INTO THE
TRENCHES IN FLANDERS—JANUARY 4TH, 1915.

(By a Lynn Valley resident who participated in it.)

After a cramped railway journey from Le Havre, we detrained at a town called Aire, and proceeded in the darkness—for it was midnight—to the village of Blaringhem. Here we billeted some companies in the village and others in the neighborhood. During our stay here our time was much occupied by guard, picquets and working parties, and, although the front line was 25 miles away, we carried our rifles and 10 rounds of ammunition per man wherever we went. Working parties, which went out to dig reserve trenches each day—and each day the distance grew longer!—carried full marching order, with full stock of ammunition. When digging trenches we placed our equipment on the parapet side of the trench, with rifle and fixed bayonet placed with muzzle towards the enemy. Rain or sunshine (and there was very little of the latter), this work went on; troops coming back soaked to the skin, their packs and great-coats being no lighter in weight owing to the addition of mud and water, would welcome the sight of their billet, for there they knew the cooks had a hot meal of stew for them, also the postman would be calling out the mail. The farm house or billet in which we were quartered was unsanitary; it comprised almost a quadrangle of buildings, all followed in sequence around the square, in the centre of which was the refuse pit, which contained filth from all the buildings mentioned; the troops were quartered in all these buildings, including the bake-house of the farm, from which, later on, we were expelled, and, being homeless, we commandeered a farm wagon, which we slept in at night, the farmer using it during the day, but bringing it back, wet and muddy, in the evening.

On Xmas day we went to visit our friends, the imperial troops, who were brigaded with us, for as we only had bully beef, we knew the English regiments would be faring better, and it proved to be so. We were warmly welcomed.

Then came the day on which we received the order to move in a few days' time "up the line." Troops were paid a few francs to get necessities for the trenches. Some of them mistook the word "epicerie" (grocery) for "estaminet" (saloon)! When the troops of my billet arrived back from the village some one agitated for a "Camp Fire." The response was great. Anything and everything that would burn was collected. One of the men (he's dead now, poor chap!) mounted a box and invited the assembly round the fire—they needed no second bidding! He then opened the meeting with these words: "Gentlemen, I have the honor of calling on our esteemed brother and comrade in arms, Private Underwood, for a song or recitation." Each announcement was loudly applauded and choruses were sung over and over again. During the height of this revelry the farmer had sent for the officers, who, when remonstrating, were cordially invited to join in, the farmer included. The troops were happy and cares had departed from their minds—pro tempus! There is always a morning after a night before. This scene kept up until 5 o'clock the following morning, and as parade fell in at 7 a.m., there was no time for rest. Seven o'clock came, and after much hurry and scurry to find their respective equipment, the troops moved off—on a fifteen miles agonizing march; agonizing it was, for as there was a lack of shoe repairers, and also a lack of ordinary sized boots, some of us had to walk the distance with the big toes inquisitively protruding through the



The Late COUNCILLOR R. BROWN
The ~~Present~~^{past} Representative of Lynn Valley
(Veteran of Fenian Raid)



Wm. Gray

boot—which was no joke on a cobble or stone sett road. On the journey we would occasionally ask the distance to a village. Various answers were given and none of them right. For instance, "Just up the road" and "Not far" meant from three to five miles. They lacked powers of imagination. However, we finally arrived at a "billet." Some hovel! Here we expected to rest at least a day, after our fifteen-mile march the day previous; but no! on the march again at 10 a.m. My boots were awful, and on asking for another pair was told, "We only have size 11," and as my size is eights—well, declined with thanks! Without entering into detail, it must be mentioned that the cobble stones were still with us until we entered a field near Dickebusch, there to wait until dusk set in. Here we were given some bully beef and biscuits and some hot tea; our cook, apparently, had "lost the toss" for the milk and sugar. However, it was hot—that's all we cared. We were entertained during our meal by an aeroplane duel, the first we had seen. As dusk was now upon us, we were lined up on parade, and after a few inquiries as to ammunition, water, and emergency ration supplies, carried by the "man mule," we entered on to the old familiar stone sett or *pavee* road. Orders were given, "No smoking! All pipes and cigarettes to be put out." We were about three miles from the firing line proper.

We entered the village of Dickebusch in darkness. Some villagers were about and greeted us with "Vive l'Angleterre, sauveteurs de Belgique," they not knowing we were representing Canada. Some of the boys asked for water, and one generous and human civilian brought us a pail of coffee with an "elixir of life" in it—rum! It was a godsend, for the night was miserable and a drizzling rain, which had been our companion for a fortnight previous, was falling. In the middle of the village we came to a road which led off to the right to a hamlet called Groote Vierstraat (Great Crossroads). Here we halted to form up into single file, and were told to look out for large shell holes in the road which were filled with water from recent rains; we continued solemnly, like a funeral procession, except that occasionally one of the boys would "find a shell hole" and an unappreciated plunge into its muddy depths, but, as we were wet through, it mattered little and the plunge would only tend to add more mud to our accoutrements. Of rubber sheets we had none—only overcoats, which affectionately held the dew of heaven and the ally of Jupiter Pluvius, mud! This added weight was, "as the press tells us," cheerfully (sic) born by the troops! However, the solemn—for we were not allowed to speak above a whisper—procession halted in the hamlet and an order came round, "We will enter into the trenches by a gate on left of the road a few hundred yards down; there must be no talking, whispering, or rattle of accoutrements, as the enemy have two machine guns trained on this spot, and when star shells go up every one must lie flat upon the ground, irrespective of where he is!" We arrived at this gateway—of death! Have you ever essayed to paddle through eighteen to twenty inches of mud, with a greasy bottom underneath, and carrying a soldier's kit, overcoat (mud inclusive), rifle, and many et ceteras? Have you ever been placed in the awkward predicament of bumping your head while in polite society and dare not, for fear of ostracism, give vent to natural ejaculation? Well, such was our predicament. Many of the boys wallowed full length in this deep, slimy entrance called a gateway, on the other side of which was a field much pitted by shell holes and camouflaged with barbed wire and ditches, which in those days were termed trenches. Look out! A star shell goes up, and, like ninepins, we gravitate to Mother Earth with its repulsive admixture. We rise, painfully

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—“our friends across the way, 200 yards distant, had not discovered our presence. We trudged on till we came to a creek, for we were in a sort of valley, with the enemy on top of the ridge; “cock of the roost” position, which he maintained all along the line until July 1st, 1916. As intense darkness prevailed, we had difficulty in locating the creek; some were fortunate in finding a plank crossing which necessitated a Blondin (tight rope walker) display, and as they were not all Blondins, most of them performed aquatic exhibitions which, except for the splashing, passed unrecognized. Our next obstacle was a disused trench, well filled with water, over which we had to jump, and in jumping it meant to fall or slide back into the ditch, for the opposite bank was the parapet of the trench, which was about two feet high, and with a pack and heavy overcoat on, it made jumping clear of the trench impossible; in front of this trench was a barbed wire entanglement, and as we were not equipped with wire cutters, it was with difficulty we forced a way through. It needed no Sherlock Holmes to state “an army has passed this way,” for there was evidence enough on the barbed wire; this obstacle caused a third of the company to be separated from the main body, so a “council of war” was held, and it fell to me to sally forth into the wilderness and darkness to parley with the French and to ascertain the whereabouts of “les soldats Anglaises.” After much reconnoitring, my efforts were rewarded by the sight of two Frenchmen, who gave me the desired information; with difficulty my party was found and later placed in their respective sections in the firing line. In these days there were no communication trenches, hence the difficulty of locating any particular regiment. The French were elated when told they were being relieved, and no wonder either. On approaching the section allotted to us we stumbled over many dead bodies, and lying in a very shallow grave at the back of us—my fighting partner and self, as we were told off in twos those days—was the corpse of a Frenchman, on whose body my feet found terra firma on entering the trench; my desire was to ascertain the depth of the latter, so putting my foot into it, reached down as far as possible without touching bottom, and finally decided to enter with both feet; on doing so my thoughts turned to an experience of mine in the bogs of Ireland! Down, down, down, Larry, down, until my feet touched something solid, but unnatural for soil; we discovered next day it was the body of a Frenchman. We had been told when in billets that the trenches were dry, had dugouts, also coke braziers; but found them a ditch, six feet deep, with much water and mud, the enemy perched on a hill or bank above us, and who, occasionally, pumped or baled the water out of his trench, which flowed down the hillside into ours; needless to say, it was not clean water either! As to dugouts, there was ONE, and that one occupied by the officer commanding the platoon or company.

However, our first night in the “ditch” gave us much time for reflection, although my time was much occupied, being detailed to look after rations for my section. As soon as we were established at our posts, men were warned off to draw rations which were lying at the Cross Roads in Groote Vierstraat. Think of it! All that ground to travel over again and then back again! We assembled on the parade of the trench and moved off in pairs, defying orders governing star shells, being absolutely indifferent although machine and rifle bullets whizzed all around us. We reached the Cross Roads with four men out of eight. The rations consisted of 80 one-pound tins of bully beef and a sack of bread for the platoon. My comrade and self agreed to carry the bully beef in relays of 100 yards, but owing to his weakness from exposure and lack of good food he could

not manage it, and it devolved upon me to carry the whole 80 pounds. Strange as it might seem, those tins were not in a sack, but we discovered a sheet and wrapped them in that; but we had not gone far, when r-r-rip! it gave way and precipitated the contents into the mud at the gateway, "ut supra." By groping in the mud we recovered only 20 tins! These we stuffed into our pockets and haversack and a few we carried, but after numerous other adventures we finally arrived at the trenches with about 10 tins. What had befallen the bread party? They had had ill luck at the gateway to the field and had abandoned their sack of bread in the mud and water there! It would have been useless anyway, for it had been left out in the rain along with the "preserved meat"—as a staff officer termed it.

As dawn broke we gazed out on our "abode of discontent and misery." What a sight! How these male species of the Human Fungi could live under these conditions baffles the keenest student of humanitarism. On my right and left men were in agonies of rheumatism, trench feet, sickness of all sorts, and not to be wondered at considering what they had undergone in three days and nights. A march of thirty miles in two days and on the night of the second day to be placed in this filthy, water-logged, muddy hole, which afforded no possible relief to their agonies. The only communication with the rear headquarters was by runner at night; the wounded had to remain in the trench until night fell, no matter if he received his wounds at 6 a.m. in the morning.

And here was our temporary—thank God, only temporary abode—with the living, the sick, the wounded, and dead. We were weak, not wholly from hunger, but from exposure and no rest after our long, tedious and burdensome march. The rain had soaked us through and through, until not a dry stitch remained untouched. The mud was everywhere, almost all the rifles were clogged up with it and rendered useless—my fighting partner had lost his in the mud last night when the parapet of mud and filth, for there were no wall retainers, gave way and pinioned him. He had cried to me for assistance, and luckily for me, for it saved my life, for my sleep was the sweet sleep of death. Having fallen into a sort of coma or sleep, my dream visions were of kith and kin; all my relations were seated around a large open fireplace, in a spacious dining room, in the centre of which was a table spread with all that humanity desires; we felt in the very acme of comfort, the warmth of the fire could be felt; in fact all was so realistic, but in the midst of it all came this yell from my fighting partner (he was killed afterwards at Vimy!). It was dark and my senses came back to me slowly, but painfully on realization of my predicament—and his! On making a movement the water around my waist made itself felt by its coldness, as also did a stream down my back! However, realizing my chum's predicament, and remembering reading of Capt. Scott, Lieut. Oates and the other heroic members of his party in the fateful South Polar expedition, it gave me courage. There was not a spade to be found for miles, so it became necessary for us to use our hands. At first he resented my suggestion, on the ground that he had not been accustomed to such misuse of his digits, being a watchmaker by trade. After working for many hours, we succeeded in throwing back most of the clay, but in our eagerness we had covered up the loophole and were now robbed of our only viewpoint, and as it was early dawn the enemy would be on the watch. However, it had to be cleared, and quickly too, and it meant climbing on the parapet in full view of the enemy. My partner said, "Don't attempt it, one life

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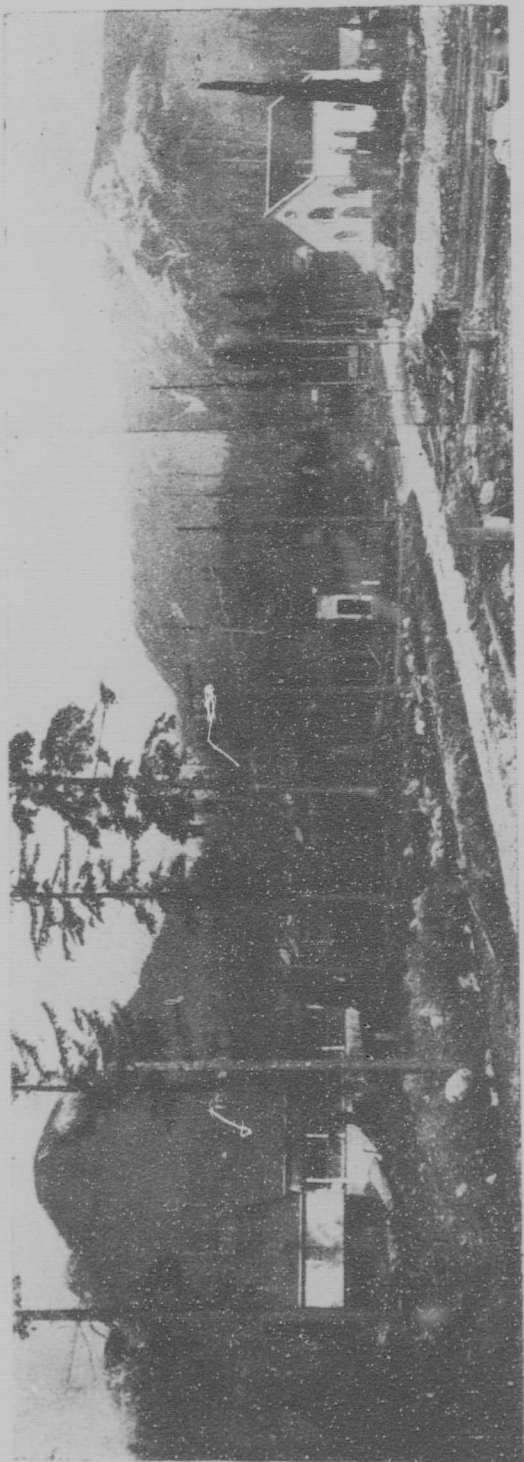
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here is worth a dozen dead ones," but on mounting the parapet and working hard—for excitement lent me the power—the loophole was cleared and workable, but the enemy had discovered me and two bullets narrowly missed my right leg. After a diligent search in the mud my fighting partner discovered his missing rifle, and after giving it a bath in a pool of water it was outwardly presentable, but unfortunately not fully workable. Just to show "our friends across the way" there was still some form of animation in our trench, Pte. Roch (he was killed soon after) and self kept up a steady fire all day, the only rifles working! The sun attempted to smile on us, but a volley from the French 75's sent him back, only to later on supply us with the tears of Jupiter Pluvius—our *vade mecum!* The enemy about 10 a.m. introduced himself by sending over some new fangled heavy 12-inch bore shells, which as the main shell passed over us would explode a shrapnel, then pass on to a second line of defence trenches—have no recollection of any though!—and explode one there, while the main or mother shell proceeded onwards and to earth, causing another explosion by percussion. This cannonading kept up all day. Fortunately the first ones burst in the distance, but later got our range and dropped them in the trenches—more added misery and agony! By now 'twas awful, and the growing dusk made a weird scene. Wounded men patched themselves up as best they could, for little assistance could be given by others, they being helpless themselves. Word was sent back that relief was imperative, and that night we were relieved by an Imperial regiment.

The task of relief work was not by any means light, as those performing this arduous task had to bring out the sick, wounded, and later the dead; the latter were buried in the First Canadian graveyard in France—Dickebusch, near Ypres. Some bodies were later transferred to Voormezele, where there is the "Princess Pats" regimental graveyard.

And so ends a true—ah! very true!—narrative of the Princess Pat's first engagement in the great war of 1914-1919.





Panorama of Lynn Valley in Embryo from Lynn Peak and Seymour Range of Mountains in background
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