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FEDERAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS REVIEW OFFICE

BUILDING REPORT 89-69

TITLE: Officers' Mess (Former Officers'
Quarters, Building No. 1027)
Work Point Barracks
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
British Columbia

SOURCE: Ian Doull, Architectural History Branch

INTRODUCTION

The officers' mess is one of the approximately ten original buildings erected at Work Point Barracks between 1888 and 1893 to house artillery units responsible for manning the Victoria-Esquimalt coastal defence installations. Except for a short period of British occupancy (1893-1906),¹ the Barracks have held successive Canadian artillery, infantry, and engineering regiments. The site is now the headquarters of the Third Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Regiment. Work Point Barracks became incorporated into Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt following the unification of the Canadian armed forces in 1968.

The officers' mess has served as the home of the commander and senior officers, and as an officers' quarters and mess, for all resident military units since its construction in 1890. The building now requires renovation due to deteriorated foundation supports and a general upgrading of services to meet fire code requirements. This FHBRO report has been requested by the Department of National Defence prior to the commencement of work.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

The Work Point officers' mess illustrates a theme in Canadian defence history relating to the coastal defence of British Columbia. This theme assumes added significance as it constitutes a chapter in the Imperial defence of British North America in the 19th century. It is also associated with a particular phase in the development of coastal defence, the resolution of a Dominion-Imperial dispute regarding financial and jurisdictional responsibilities for the protection of the Victoria-Esquimalt district.²

Central to the issue of coastal defence was the existence of the Royal Navy Dockyard at Esquimalt. Since the 1860s the Royal Navy had played a vital role in the defence of British Columbia. Defence of the base itself became a contentious issue between the Dominion and provincial governments and the British Admiralty, War Office, and Colonial Office. Two decades of rancorous negotiations were necessary to achieve consensus in 1893 on a permanent coastal defence scheme, following which defensive batteries were installed on various promontories and headlands along the Victoria-Esquimalt coastline. Work Point Barracks was established in 1887 to serve the Canadian artillery unit assigned to existing temporary batteries, and continued as the main quarters for troops manning these new defences. The commanding and senior officers of the artillery garrisons were housed in the officers' mess. The batteries were subsequently upgraded for service in both world wars. In 1958 the Victoria-Esquimalt coastal defence installations were declared of national historic significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.³ Their history is now interpreted at Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Park, the site of two of the principal batteries (Figure 1).

The presence of the Dockyard constituted a security problem in that its status as a Royal Navy depot made it a potential target of foreign powers hostile to Great Britain. Furthermore, all ships of the Pacific Squadron were frequently at sea together, leaving the Dockyard and the adjacent City of Victoria defenceless. In the early years of the Dockyard, its protection was the exclusive responsibility of the Admiralty and Imperial War Office. However, the matter became of concern to Canada upon British Columbia's entry into Confederation in 1871. Jurisdictional conflicts subsequently developed between Canada and Britain over the value of the base and responsibility for its defence. The War Office regarded the Esquimalt base to be strategically indefensible and of little value, while to Canada it provided vital protection to its Pacific province which the Dominion itself could not afford to provide.⁴ Political considerations ultimately prompted Britain to retain the base, and to offer to provide defences and garrisons on a cost-sharing basis with Canada.⁵ Throughout the 1880s the Dominion government refused to make any significant commitments to cost-sharing for coastal defence, regarding it as strictly an Imperial responsibility. As a result, the naval base and provincial capital remained vulnerable. The impasse placed considerable strain on Dominion-Imperial relations at a time when Britain was beginning to withdraw its overseas garrisons and encourage its self-governing colonies to assume greater responsibilities for their own defence.

One of Canada's few contributions to coastal defence prior to 1893 occurred in 1878 when, in response to an international crisis, temporary artillery batteries were installed between Victoria and Esquimalt. When the militia unit assigned to operate the guns proved inadequate to the task, the government in 1887 formed a permanent corps, C Battery, Regiment of Canadian Artillery, to assume garrison duties. It was announced that

barracks would be built for the regiment at a new site at Work Point.⁶ However, three years elapsed before the first barracks were ready for occupancy.⁷ Only in 1890 was the contract awarded for the construction of the officers' quarters. It was occupied at some time in 1891, the same year in which other early Work Point buildings, including the guard-house, canteen, cook-house, and married quarters, were begun (Figure 2).⁸

In 1893 negotiations were finally concluded for an Anglo-Canadian coastal defence scheme.⁹ Canada agreed to supply all sites for works and buildings, and to provide thirty thousand pounds to erect facilities to house the necessary British artillery garrisons. The Work Point Barracks was turned over to the British War Office as partial payment, evaluated at ten thousand pounds, of the amount Canada agreed to provide against the cost of accommodation.¹⁰ The officers' quarters constituted a significant portion of this amount.¹¹ The Barracks and officers' quarters thus acquired new significance as the headquarters of an elite British artillery corps placed in charge of an extensive, newly installed system of artillery batteries.

In 1906 all British military personnel were withdrawn from the west coast, and Canada resumed control of Work Point Barracks and the surrounding coastal defences. The barracks continued to house coastal defence garrisons, the officers' mess providing accommodations for the commanding and senior officers. These roles persisted during both world wars.¹² The officers' mess has served as the residence and/or mess facility for senior officers of incumbent units at Work Point up to the present day. The commanding officer ceased to inhabit the building in the 1970s.

Person/Event

Persons and events associated with this building reflect broad themes and have therefore been discussed above.

Local Development

The officers' mess is a component of two communities: that of Work Point Barracks - functionally a self-contained townsite existing within fixed boundaries - and the nearby City of Victoria, with which successive Work Point garrisons have had close social, ceremonial, and economic ties. The building dates for the initial phase of development at Work Point, having been one of the first five structures completed on the site (Figure 2).¹³ It is also one of the few survivors of the initial six-year period of Canadian control at Work Point before the site was taken over by Britain for the period 1893-1906. During the British occupancy the boundaries were expanded and a large number of buildings constructed. Many of these were erected in the newly acquired area to the southwest of the officers' mess, along the southern side of the parade square. Land was purchased in 1900 and a major construction campaign commenced in 1901. Within a year several small stores buildings, a cook-house, additional officers' quarters, and recreational buildings were completed. The building program continued through the end of 1902 and at a reduced rate for the following two years.¹⁴ Buildings no. 1070, 1071, 1075, and 1032 survive from the 1901-1902 period; nos. 1087 and 1068 from the subsequent and final three years of British occupancy (Figure 3).¹⁵

The posting of C Battery to the west coast marked the beginnings of an intensification of military participation in the life of Victoria, a process already begun by the Royal Navy. The commanding and senior officers of C Battery and subsequent garrisons, all of whom were residents of the subject building, determined the nature and extent of the interaction, and they played prominent roles in official and ceremonial events at Victoria.

Formal relations between the garrison and town further intensified during the six-year term of occupancy of the British Royal Marine Artillery, beginning in 1893. Both officers and men spent much of their free time in Victoria, to the benefit of local merchants and commercial establishments. By 1901 about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was injected into the Victoria economy annually, in addition to the considerable sums spent on construction materials. The general public was frequently invited to attend sporting competitions and other events staged at Work Point. The regiment, led by its officers, paraded each Sunday to the garrison church of St-Saviour's, situated one and one-half miles from the Barracks at Victoria West. Officers marched in parades celebrating civic events, and ceremonies honouring Dominion Day and the Queen's Birthday were held in public at Beacon Hill Park. Charity events and formal balls were also held under the auspices of the resident commanding officer.¹⁶ Close relationships between the garrison and adjacent communities continued in subsequent decades, with the exception of the war periods, when heightened military duties and increased security concerns restricted both the off-base activities of the garrisons and public access to the site.

ARCHITECTURE

Aesthetic Design

The officers' mess is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-storey frame structure, measuring 210 feet long and 36 feet wide, exclusive of the rear annexes.¹⁷ The elongated plan imparts a horizontal emphasis to the building, relieved on the main elevation by the four roof gables and open gabled porches which together formed the main features of the original design (subsequently modified, compare Figures 4 and 5). The positioning of doors, porches, and gables created a four-part façade, unified by a regular pattern of fenestration. The result

was a well-proportioned design, the symmetry of which was interrupted only slightly at the eastern end by the repositioning of doors and porches. The general design and plan of the building follow the tradition of domestic terrace or row housing. The locations of the doors give clear indication of the interior organization into individual residences; this is reinforced at the rear of the building by the kitchen and service annexes.

A number of alterations have been performed to the ground floor exterior in the course of adapting the building to its new principal use as an officers' mess. At the rear the central kitchen annexes have been joined together by new construction (Figures 6 and 7). More changes have been made to the principal elevation. The original single-sash windows have all been replaced, in most cases with wider three-part units, each consisting of a fixed central pane with sash side lights (Figures 4, 5, 8, 9). Two bay windows project from the façade near the building's western end (Figure 10). One gabled porch situated near the mid-point of the elevation, and the doors it once sheltered have been removed (Figure 8). The easternmost porch, at the entrance to the former commanding officer's residence, now boasts a sun porch addition (Figure 11). These changes have only slightly reduced the level of symmetry expressed in the original design, and have been executed using compatible materials. The new elements exhibit the same scale, detail, and methods of craftsmanship as those of the original construction, and in consequence have not compromised the aesthetic integrity of the building.

The Work Point officers' mess represents an early extant example of a Canadian departure from traditional British barrack design as it appeared in 19th-century British North America. Previous British-built examples were generally two- or three-storey rectangular blocks, often with a rigid grid pattern of

fenestration (Figures 12-14).¹⁸ While the use of wood at Work Point probably reflected the parsimonious attitude of the Dominion government towards expenditures relating to coastal defence, it allowed for comparative ease of construction and facilitated the softening of the rigid features often associated with earlier British-built barracks and quarters. The Department of Public Works employed the general design elements of the Work Point officers' quarters in the construction of other frame barracks and government residential structures. A number were erected for the North-West Mounted Police, including the "Old Calgary Barracks" (ca. 1891) and the 1887 Regina Barracks Blocks A and B, both demolished (Figure 15). A similar structure stands in derelict condition at the former quarantine station at Grosse Île, Québec (Figure 16).

Functional Design

The officers' mess was designed and built principally as an officers' quarters building, and contained seven separate, self-contained two-storey dwellings and one mess unit. Individual residences were provided for the commanding officer, regimental major, surgeon, first and second lieutenants, and quartermaster. Two units were supplied for "attached officers," and the last served as a "mess house."¹⁹ The main structure was built without a basement - except for a partial basement situated at the eastern end beneath the commander's residence - but each unit had access to a small cellar located beneath its respective kitchen annex.

The earliest available plans of the building are tracings dated 1904, prepared during the period of British occupancy at Work Point. They probably represent the original configuration of internal division, although minor changes may have been performed to accommodate the new occupants. It is noted that one of the single residences had been converted into an additional mess, but

this apparently involved only the removal of one partition on the second floor. The single units were designed for optimum use of the available space. The plan of alternate units was reversed so that two main entranceways could be grouped within a single porch. Each unit was entered through a closed vestibule into a side hall which contained the second-storey stairway and access to the two principal ground-storey rooms (Figure 17). At the rear a small lobby led to a service-room kitchen and a pantry, both contained within the annex. The plan was repeated on the second storey, where the lobby was replaced by a bathroom and water closet (Figure 6). End units had fireplaces built into the exterior side walls. To conserve space, interior units had diagonally placed fireplaces situated in the inside corners. In this manner a single chimney served four hearths, and a minimum amount of usable wall space in the rooms was lost to the fireplaces and mantels (Figure 6, 17).

The commanding officer's residence, situated at the eastern end of the building, was a double unit arranged around a centre-hall plan. The ground storey featured a double drawing room, a dining room, a study, and a pantry, a kitchen, and storage rooms contained within an extended rear annex (Figure 17). The second storey contained bedrooms, servants' quarters, a bathroom, and a storage area (Figure 6). The commander's residence was the only unit to include a rear stairway to connect the ground- and second-storey service and storage areas. In none of the units was there any segregation of rooms or separate circulation between the service and residential areas.

Substantial changes have been made to the interior to adapt the building to its more recent use. Only the two end units retain the general elements of their original plan, although both now have access to the central areas of the building. Much of the ground-storey central area has been converted to a dining hall

with associated service rooms and anterooms, achieved by the removal of several interior partitions (Figure 7). Several of the main entry doors which once served units in this area have been removed. The majority of second-storey bedrooms remain, but a central corridor extending the length of the building between the end units has been built between the front and rear rooms (Figure 18).

An engineering study prepared on a number of CFB Esquimalt buildings in 1974 stated with respect to the officers' mess that the "space appears to be well used. Originally built as row housing, the building has been well converted to present use."²⁰ It is noted elsewhere in the same report that the space accommodation in general is equal to or exceeds the Canadian Forces planning guidelines for senior officers' quarters.

Craftsmanship and Materials

The officers' mess is a frame structure resting on a rubble foundation, similar to some other early buildings at Work Point. The interior partitions and roof structure are wood frame. The ground-storey dining room features a plaster ceiling and wood-panelled walls, installed when the building was converted from residences.²¹

Most of the original interior detailing has been removed during alterations. Many of the fireplaces have been removed; of those remaining, only those in the dining room and anteroom (rooms 112, 113, Figure 7) remain functional, and they are early 1960s replacements of the original units. Those in rooms 128 and 129 appear to be original, although of unremarkable design, and feature carved mantelpieces and small grates, possibly intended to burn coal. Fireplaces and mantels also survive in the former commander's residence and in the single unit at the opposite end of the building. The former also retains its original second-storey stairway. Original wood mouldings of common design survive in a small number of rooms.²²

Although of relatively simple design, with modest decorative elements (Figure 19), the building exhibits competent craftsmanship reflected in a high degree of structural integrity. There is no exterior evidence of settling or of distortion of eaves, roof ridges or slopes, or walls. The deterioration of the foundation supports which has made necessary the upcoming repairs may be considered as a periodic maintenance problem, rather than a deficiency in craftsmanship, predictable for a frame building on an exposed site, standing only a few feet from the ocean which surrounds it on three sides (Figure 28).

Designer

The officers' mess was designed by the office of the Chief Architect's Branch, Department of Public Works, under the direction of Thomas Fuller.²³ Preliminary sketches were supplied by Henry James, architect of the Engineer Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence. The Engineer Branch was created in 1884 and placed under the direction of James, a former Public Works engineer-architect. It was the usual practice for the Branch to prepare plans and specifications for new military buildings, which were then constructed under the direction of the Department of Public Works.²⁴ The officers' mess therefore represents a minor departure from this procedure.

ENVIRONMENT

Site

The officers' mess is magnificently situated on a small, isolated peninsula which projects from the northeast corner of Work Point into the outer Victoria harbour (Figure 2, 3). It constitutes a self-contained, discrete site, separate from the rest of the barracks and one which is perhaps appropriate for the residences of the commanding and senior officers. At the time of construction the site was defined on the west side by a wooden

picket fence which extended from the corner of the building southward towards the sea (Figure 9). Considerable care was taken to create a landscape combining new and existing plantings, lawns, and natural outcrops of rock. Site features consisted of a board sidewalk which extended along the main and side elevations, mature trees which predated the building's construction, and a formal lawn crossed by gravel pathways and containing gardens and shrubs. The same treatment exists today, with the exception that the fence and pathways have been removed and the sidewalk paved with concrete (Figures 20-22). A paved parking and vehicle circulation area extends along the rear and both sides of the building (Figures 22, 23). Four small outbuildings appear on the site, to the north (rear) and southeast (side) of the main structure. These are buildings no. 1021 and 1024 (Figure 24), a single and double garage to the rear of the mess; no. 1025, a small gardener's shed to the rear and east; and no. 1026, a small greenhouse erected since ca. 1948. The three older structures resemble the officers' mess in materials and construction (Figure 24). Although dated 1920-1942 by the Department of National Defence,²⁵ an 1895 Work Point site plan reveals buildings of similar size to those on the sites of nos. 1024 and 1025 (compare Figures 2, 3).

When constructed, the officers' mess was separated from the parade square and main Work Point area only by the picket fence. During the 13-year period of British occupancy the administration building was probably erected at the eastern end of the parade square some 40 feet west of the fence. The newer building has served to reinforce the western site boundary (Figures 22, 25).

Setting

The northeastern section of Work Point, in which the officers' mess is situated, corresponds to the original Work Point Barracks site prior to the expansion of 1900-1901 (compare Figures 2 and

3). The buildings in this area, despite having been constructed over time, exhibit a high degree of homogeneity due to a general similarity in choice and use of materials, fenestration, and proportions. This is reinforced by the use of a standardized colour scheme. The officers' mess set a general design precedent for many of the earliest buildings erected in this area, as illustrated by the surviving guard house (building no. 1001, Figure 26), enlisted mens' barracks (building no. 1004, Figure 27), and the original wing of building no. 1033 (see map, Figure 3). The design influence of the officers' mess persisted over buildings erected in the vicinity during or after the British period (1893-1906), including nos. 1031, 1032, and 1087 (Figure 3). The officers' mess is the largest of the structures listed above. No incompatible buildings have been erected to date to disrupt the architectural integrity of this area.

Due to its location at the rear of the administration building, the officers' mess enjoys limited visibility within the Work Point Barracks site, and none at all from the City of Esquimalt outside the Barracks boundaries. It is more clearly visible from the waters of Victoria Harbour and from the James Bay section of Victoria. From this perspective it creates a strong visual edge to the original barracks area, and frames a vista into the balance of this portion of the site.

Landmark

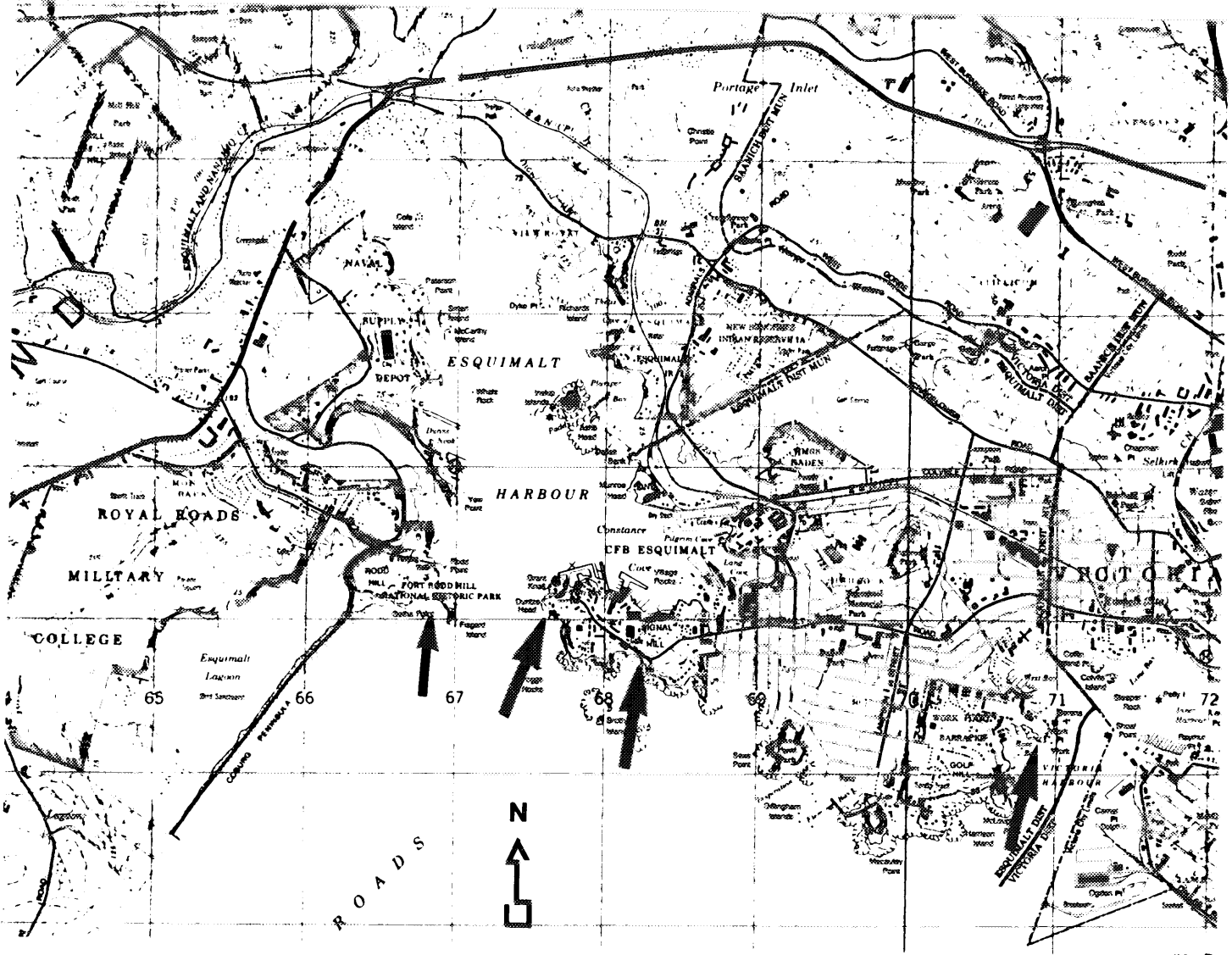
The building has enjoyed a high profile within Work Point as the residence of the commanding officer (until recent years) and senior officers of the incumbent regiment. It is also significant regionally as the former residence of the officers in charge of directing the defence system which protected the Victoria-Esquimalt coastline for a period encompassing some 60 years and two world wars, and which has been given national historic site status.

Endnotes

- 1 See Ronald Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1846-1893, Manuscript Report Series No. 426 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1980), pp.102, 103, 113; Ronald Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Garrison Artillery Period, 1899-1906, Microfiche Report Series No. 89 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1983), pp.12-28.
- 2 See for example A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1846-1893; Richard A. Preston, Canada and "Imperial Defense," a Study of the Origins of the British Commonwealth's Defense Organization, 1867-1919 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967).
- 3 Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, 7 November 1958, pp.51-52.
- 4 D.M. Schurmann, "Esquimalt: Defence Problem, 1865-1887," British Columbia Historical Quarterly, Vol XIX, Nos. 1 and 2 (Jan.-Apr. 1955), p.66.
- 5 Canada and "Imperial Defense," p.132-133; A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1846-1893, pp.62-82.
- 6 Canada, Parliament, "Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada. Annual Report, 31 December 1887," in Sessional Papers, 1888 (Ottawa: MacLean and Roger, 1888), pp.183,241.
- 7 "Department of Militia and Defence, Annual Report, 31 December 1888," in Sessional Papers, 1889, pp. XIX, 180, 249; "Annual Report, 31 December 1889," in Sessional Papers 1890, p.2; A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1846-1893, pp.102-103.
- 8 Canada. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Fiscal Year 1889-90, of the Works Under His Control (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1891), pp.xxxiii, 48, 222; Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works 1890-91, p.43.
- 9 For detailed discussions see A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt, 1846-1893, chapters 3-5; Peter Guy Silverman, "A History of the Militia and Defence of British Columbia, 1871-1914" (M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia, 1956), pp.76-120.
- 10 "A History of the Militia and Defence of British Columbia," pp.116, 118.
- 11 Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works 1889-90, p.222.

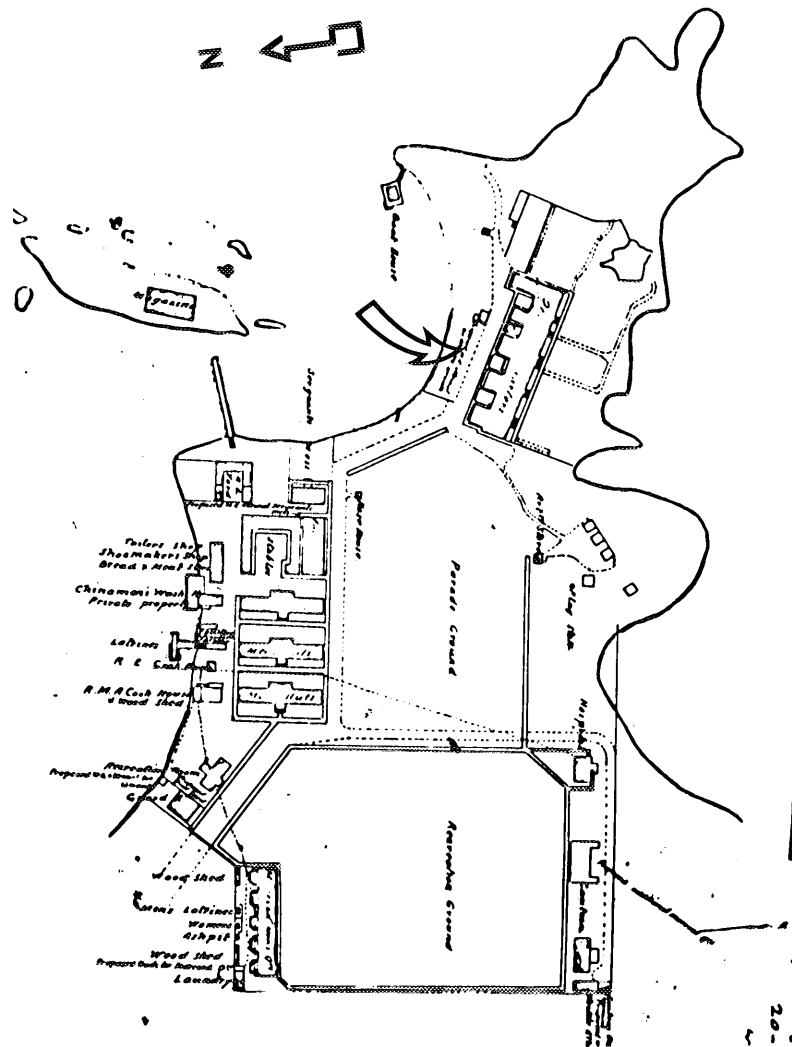
- 12 F.D.H. Nelson and N.E. Oliver, CFB Esquimalt Military Heritage (Victoria: Insight Consultants, 1982), pp.124-125.
- 13 Canada. Department of National Defence, Directorate of History, File 72/468, "History of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Esquimalt, B.C.,"p.1.
- 14 Ronald Lovatt, A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Garrison Artillery Period, 1899-1906, pp.33, 42-43.
- 15 Building construction dates are obtained from property management documents submitted by Directorate of Construction Engineering Requirements, Department of National Defence.
- 16 Ronald Lovatt, History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt: Royal Marine Artillery Period, 1893-1899, Microfiche Report Series No.88 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1982), pp.29-36.
- 17 Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, 1889-90, p.xxxiii.
- 18 Shannon Ricketts, "Wolseley Barracks, 'A' Block, CFB London, Ontario," Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report No. 89-39, in particular pp.7-9.
- 19 Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works 1889-90, p.xxxiii.
- 20 Stevenson and Kellogg, in association with H.R. Maynard and Co. Inc., Swan, Wooster Engineering Co. Ltd, and Wade, Stockdill, Armour, and Blewett, "Building Survey Report Series on Dockyard, Signal Hill, Naden, Work Point, Munro Head, in CFB Esquimalt," 1974, photocopies supplied by Department of National Defence, Ottawa.
- 21 "Building Survey Report Series."
- 22 S.M. Ross, Base Development Engineer, CFB Esquimalt, telephone conversation with the author, 23 November 1989.
- 23 Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works 1889-90, p.48.
- 24 "Department of Militia and Defence, Annual Report, 31 December 1889," in Sessional Papers, 1890, p.242; "Wolseley Barracks, 'A' Block," p.13.
- 25 Department of National Defence property management records.

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



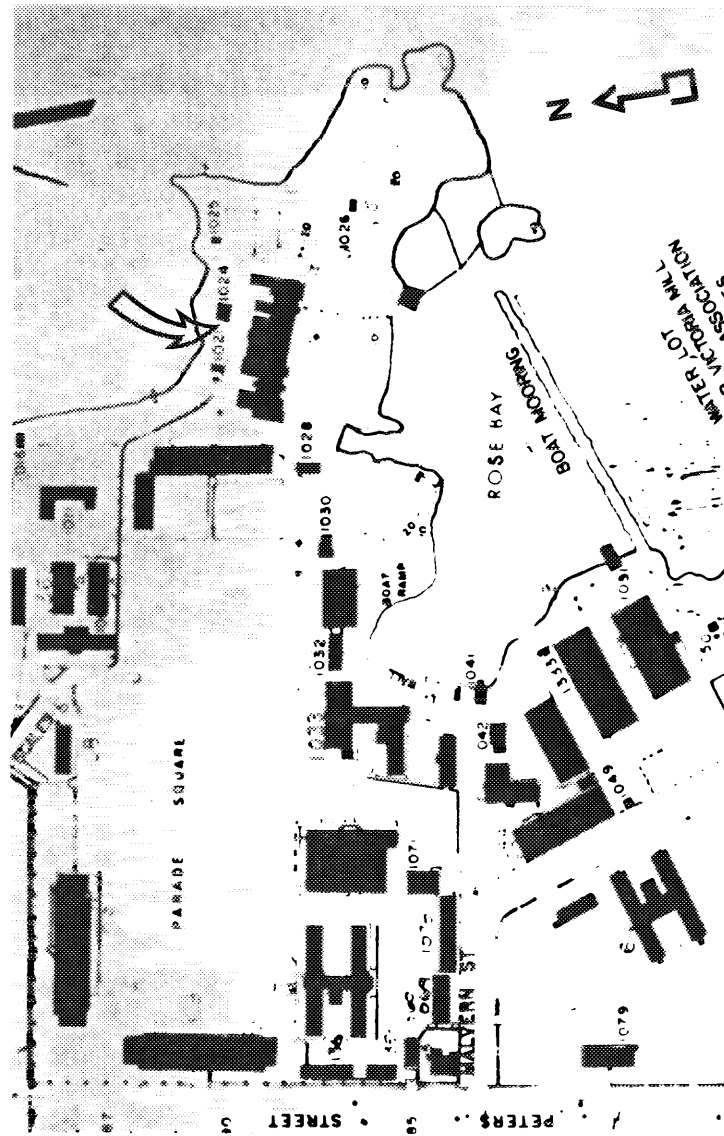
- 1 Victoria-Esquimalt region. Left to right: Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Park; Dockyard, Signal Hill, and Work Point Barracks, CFB Esquimalt. (National Archives of Canada, NMC 80871.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



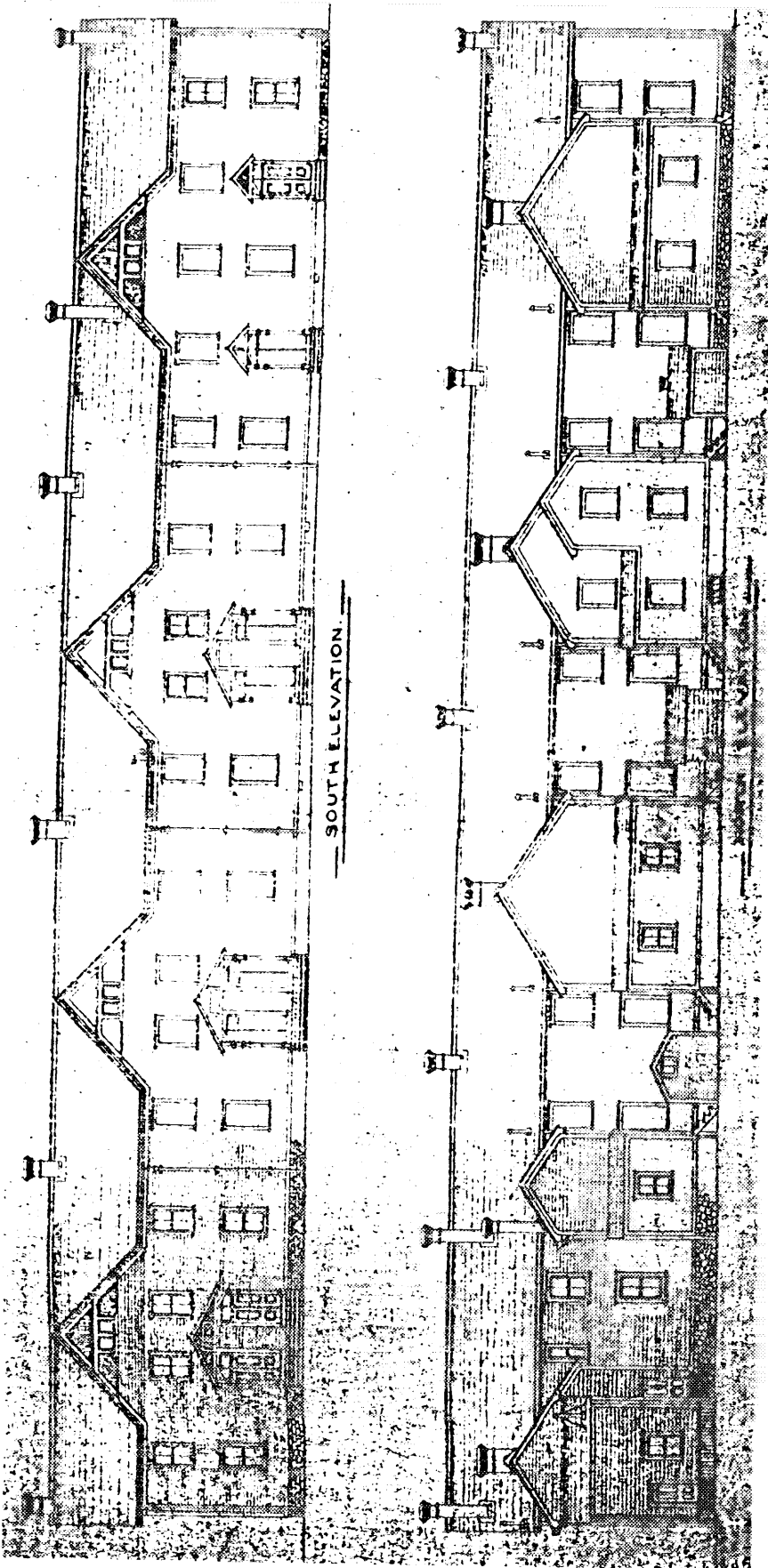
- 2 Work Point Barracks site plan, ca.1895,
original from Public Records Office, England.
(Ronald Lovatt, History of the Defence of Victoria and
Esquimalt: Royal Marine Artillery Period, 1893-1899,
Microfiche Report Series No.88 [Ottawa: Parks Canada,
1982], p.163.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



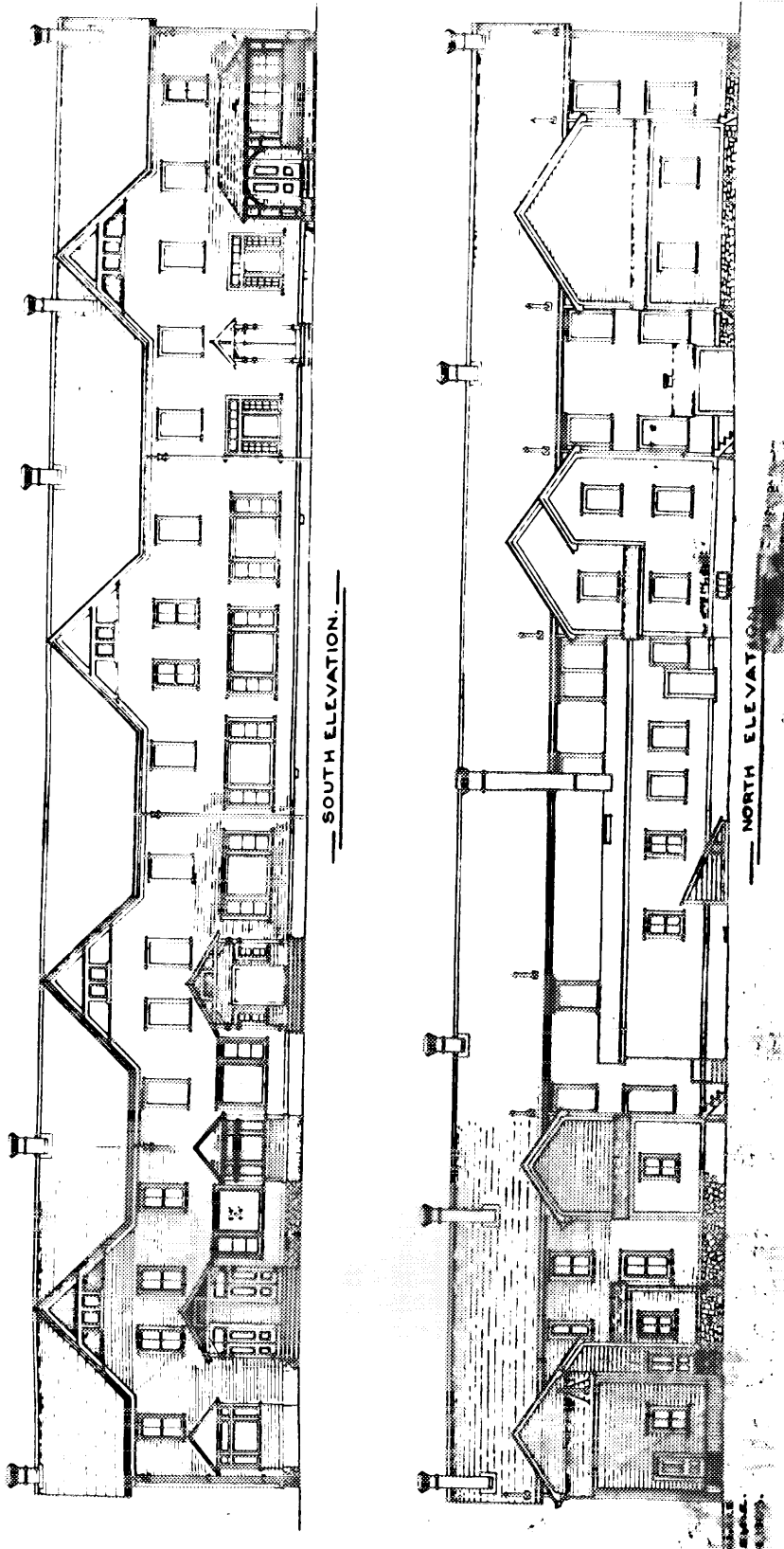
3 Original Work Point Barracks area, 1983.
(Department of National Defence.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



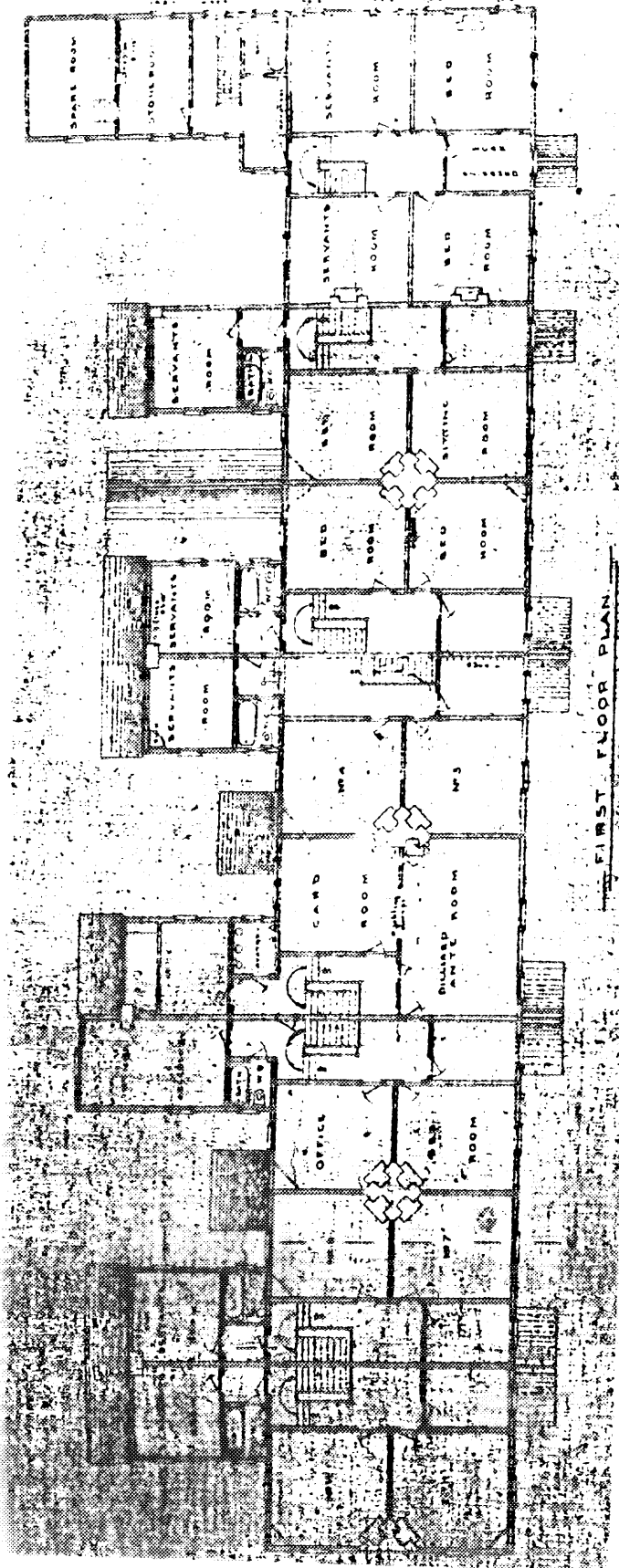
4 Officers' mess, Work Point Barracks, CFB Esquimalt: front and rear elevations, 1904. (Courtesy CFB Esquimalt Drafting Office.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



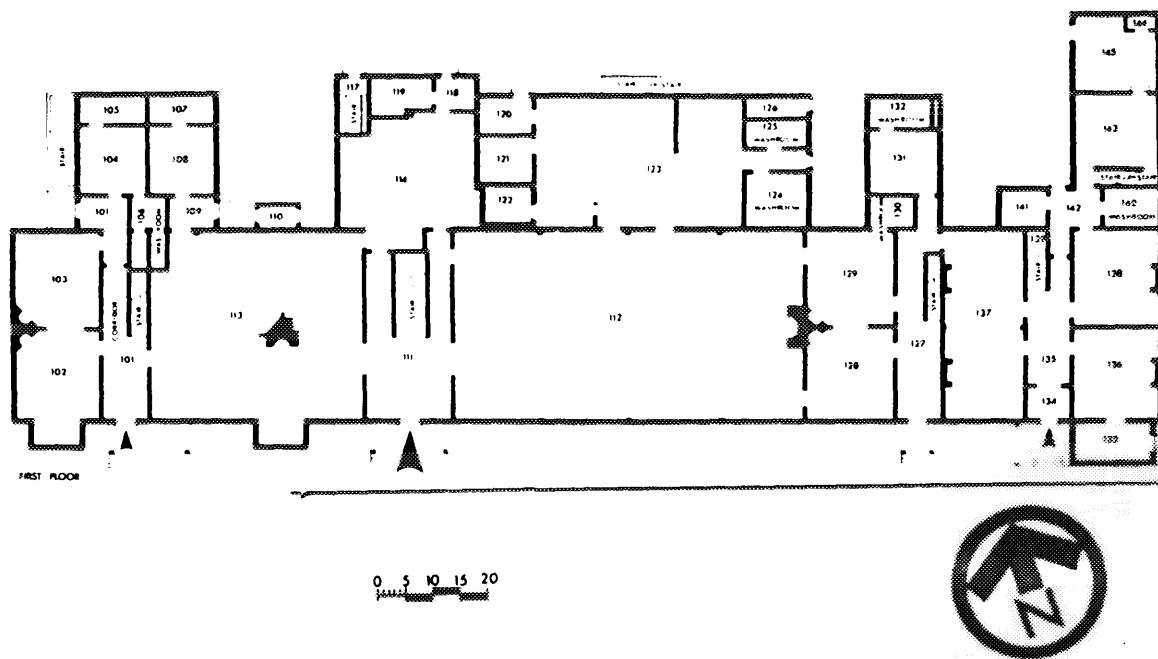
5 Officers' mess, front and rear elevations, ca.1930. (Courtesy F.D.H. Nelson, Base Historian, CFB Esquimalt.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



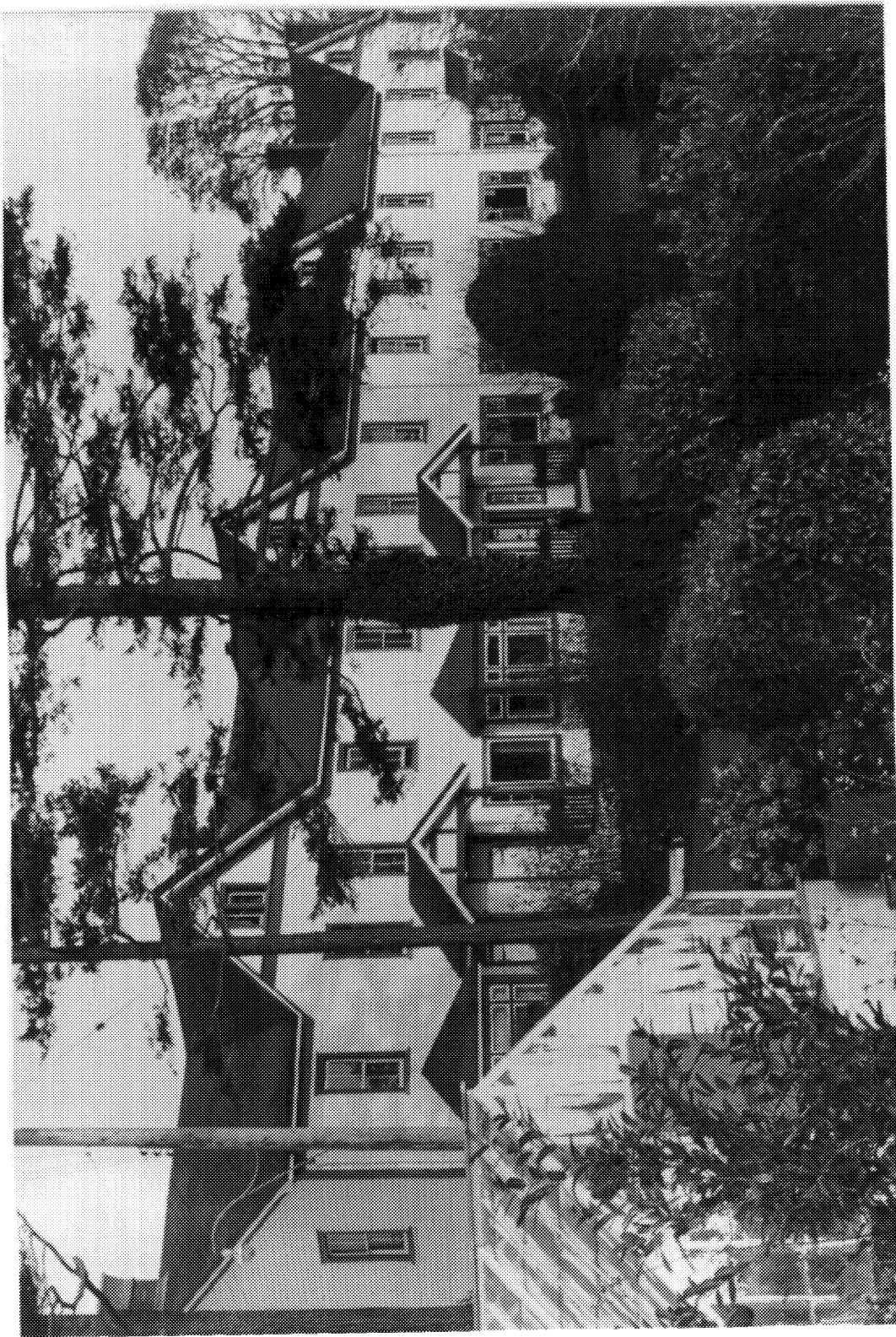
6 Officers' mess, second floor plan, 1903.
(Courtesy CFB Esquimalt Drafting Office.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



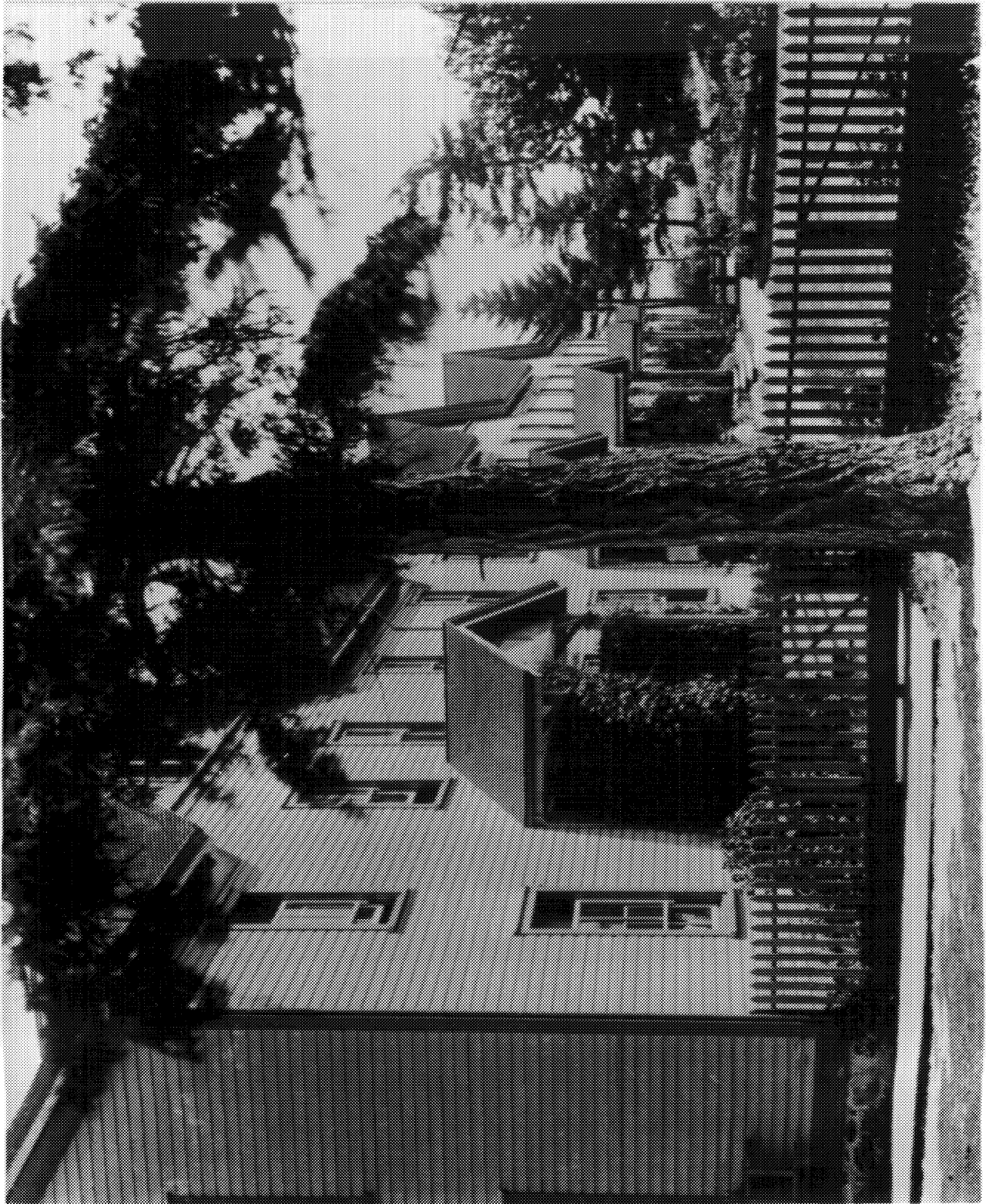
7 Officers' mess, first floor plan, 1974. (Stevenson and Kellogg, et al, "Building Survey Report Series on Dockyard, Signal Hill, Naden, Work Point, Munro Head, in CFB Esquimalt," photocopy courtesy DND.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



8 Officers' mess, ca. 1962. (British Columbia Archives and Records Service, H-2623.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



9 Officers' mess, perhaps ca.1900. (British Columbia Archives and Records Service, A-5699.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



10 Officers' mess, side (west) and main (south) elevations. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



11 Officers' mess, main and side (east) elevations. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

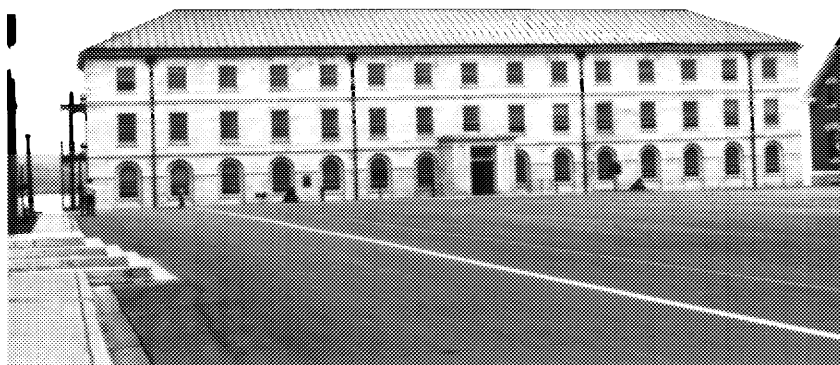


12 Barracks, now "building no.2," Artillery Park, Kingston, Ontario, constructed 1840-42 for Royal Artillery. (CHIB, Parks, 1971.)



13 British-built barracks, Fredericton, New Brunswick, constructed 1826. (CIHB, Parks, 1970.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

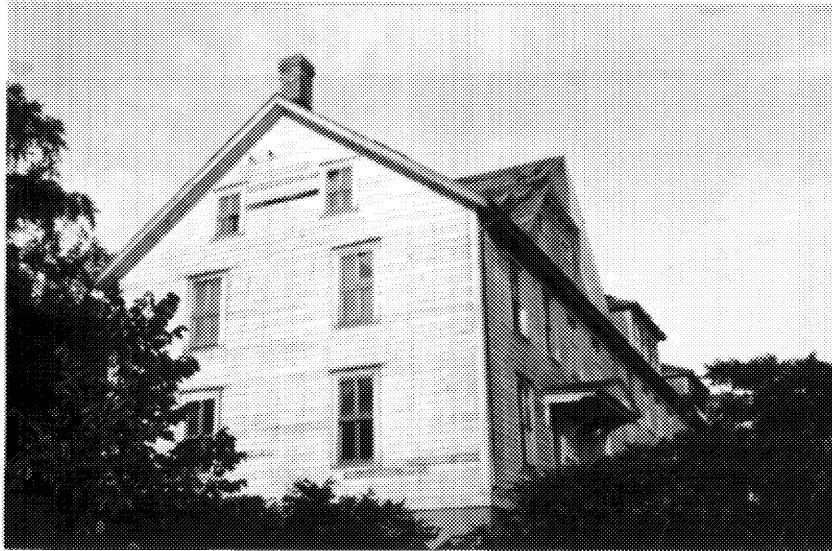


14 "Stone Frigate," British-built barracks at R.M.C.,
Kingston, Ontario, constructed ca.1820.
(CIHB, Parks, 1973.)



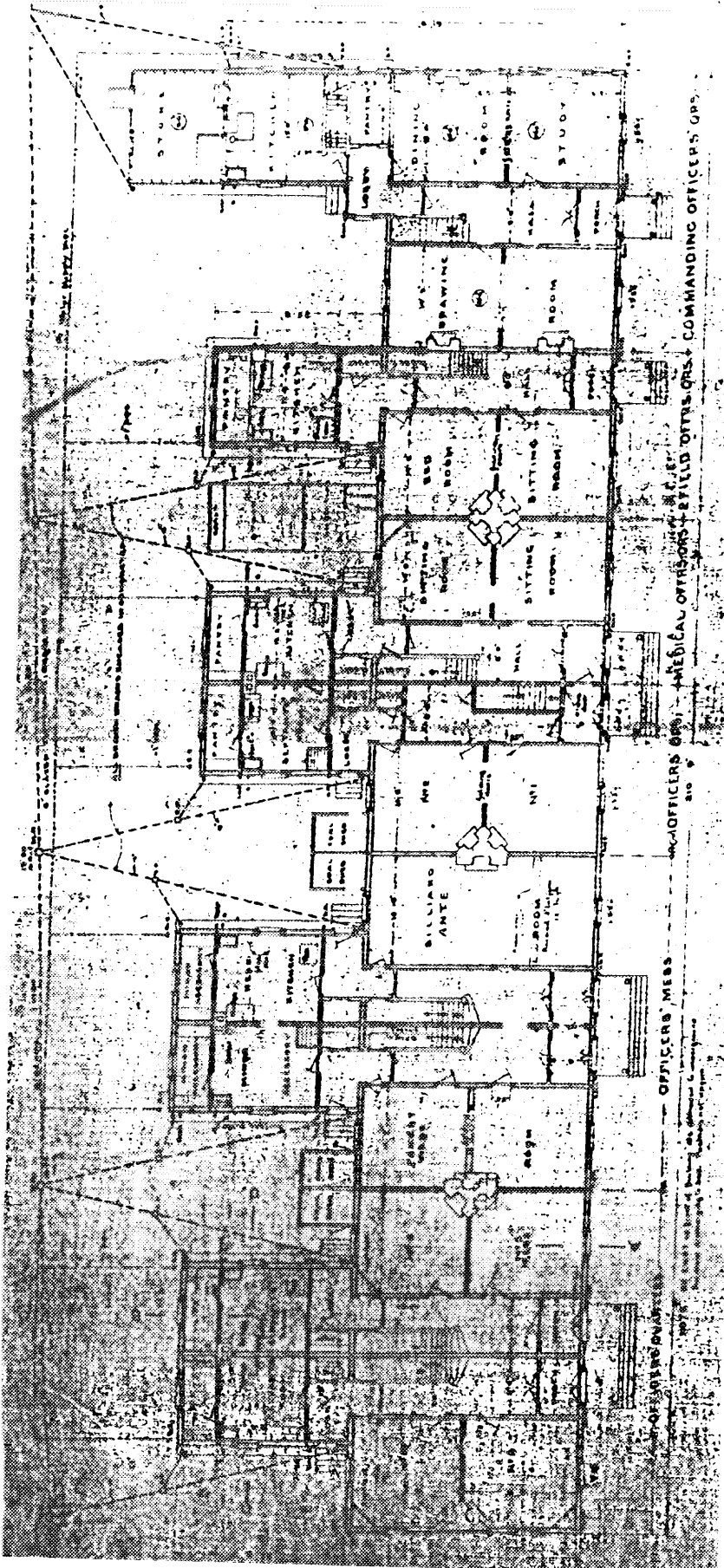
15 Regina Barracks Blocks A and B, constructed 1887.
(Photo courtesy RCMP, Regina, 726.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



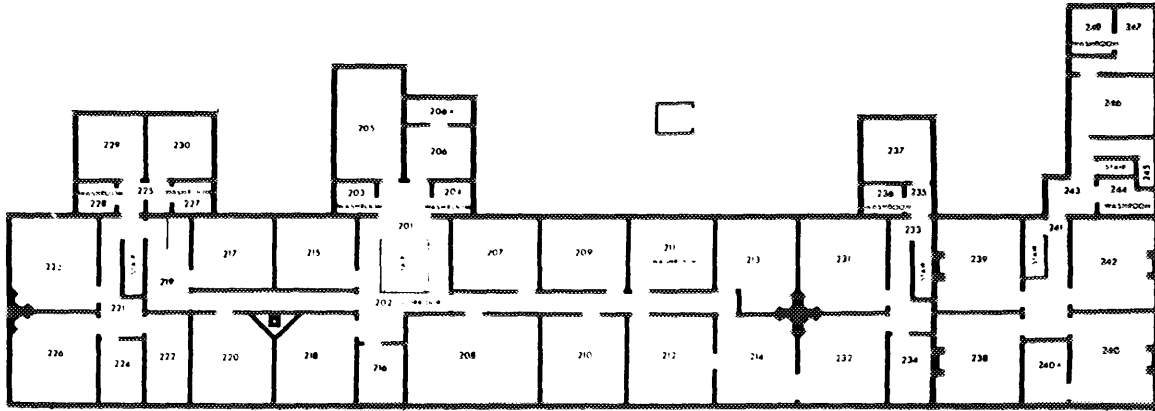
16 Employees' residence, Grosse île, Québec, ca.1903. (Marc de Caraffe, AHB, Parks, 1988, courtesy CIHB.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



17 Officers' mess ground floor plan, 1903.
(Courtesy CFB Esquimalt Drafting Office.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



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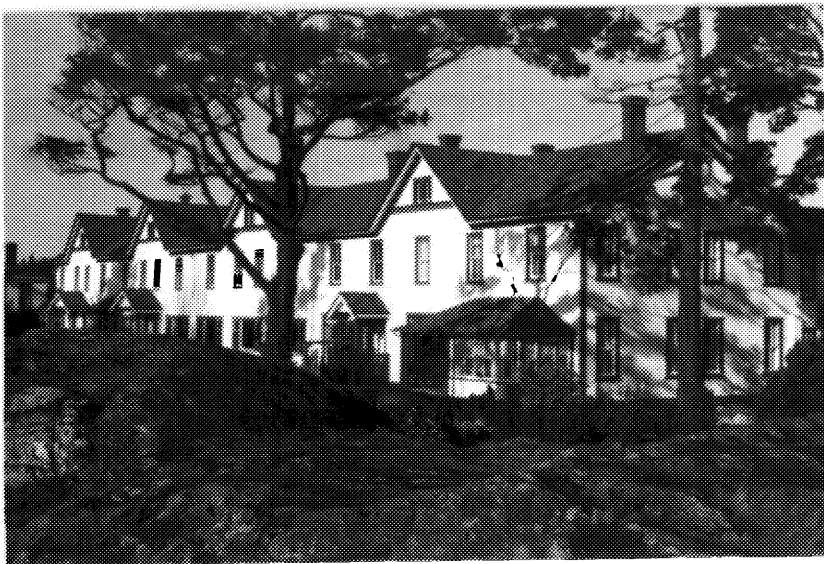


18 Officers' mess, second floor plan, 1974. ("Building Survey Report Series," photocopy courtesy DND.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



19 Officers' mess, main elevation, entrance porch detail. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



20 Officers' mess, main elevation, natural landscape features. (CIHB, Parks, 1971.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

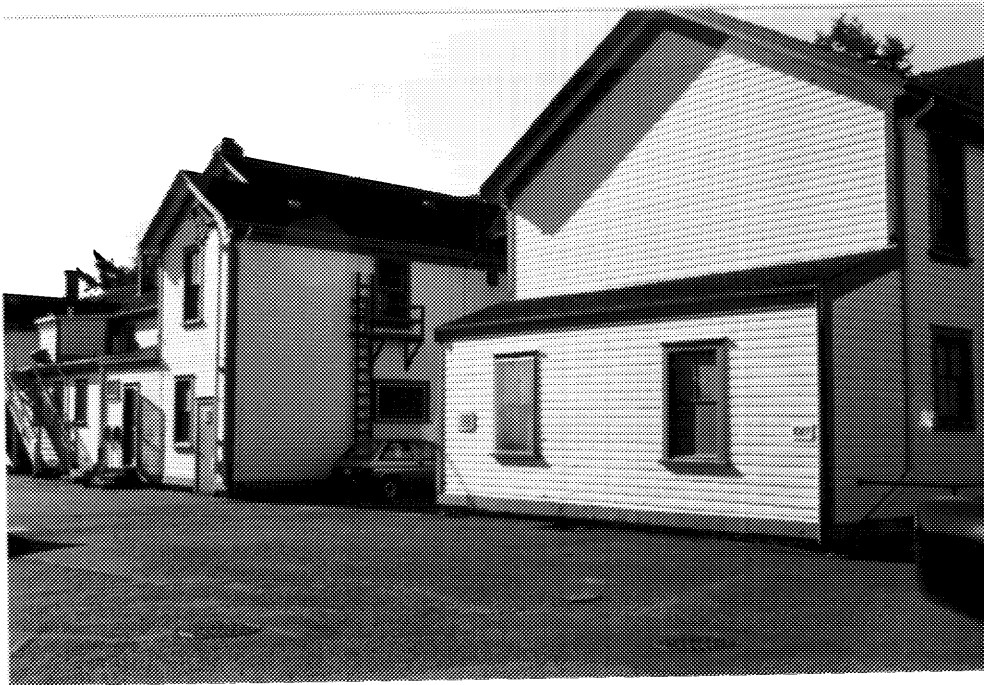


21 Officers' mess, main elevation and landscaping.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



22 Original wing of administration building (no.1020),
officers' mess. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.

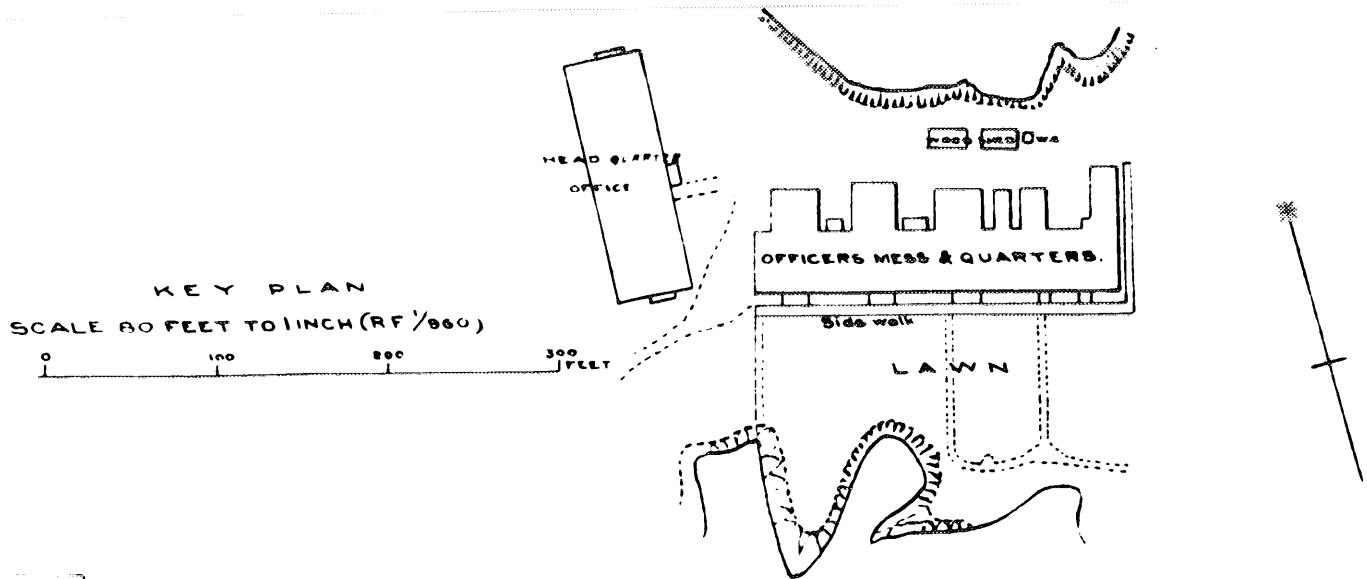


23 Officers' mess rear (north) elevation. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

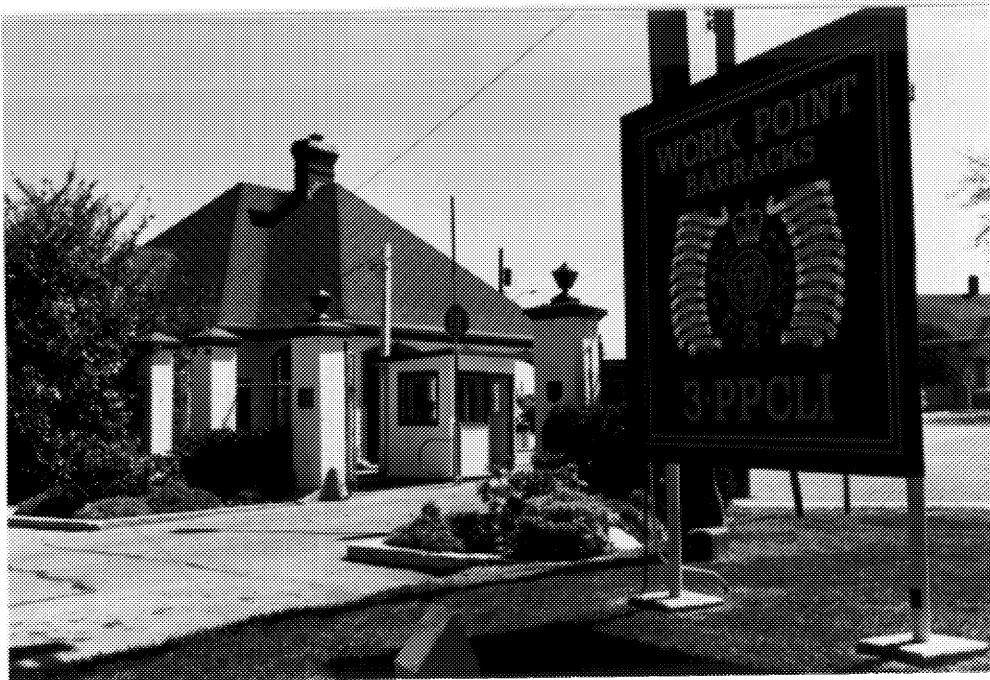


24 Officers' mess outbuildings, nos.1024, 1025. (Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



25 Officers' mess, sketch plan of site, ca.1903.
(Courtesy F.D.H. Nelson.)



26 Work Point Barracks, main gate and guard house.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)

WORK POINT OFFICERS' MESS, CFB ESQUIMALT, B.C.



27 Work Point Barracks, original enlisted mens' quarters.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)



28 Officers' mess, southeast corner, looking south.
(Ian Doull, AHB, Parks, 1989.)