

**FEDERAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS REVIEW OFFICE**

**BUILDING REPORT 90-320**

**TITLE:** Base Commander's Residence, Building 51  
Canadian Forces Base Cornwallis  
Cornwallis, Nova Scotia

**SOURCE:** Edgar Tumak, Architectural History Branch

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**INTRODUCTION**

The Base Commander's Residence, Building 51 (Figure 1), was originally built around 1845 as a farm house, and was enlarged ca. 1934 when it was used as an outbuilding of a grand summer estate. In 1942 the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) purchased the estate (and adjacent properties) to establish a naval training base, now known as Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Cornwallis. Building 51 became the Base Commander's Residence at this time and has continued to serve in this capacity to the present. CFB Cornwallis is situated on the south shore of the Annapolis Basin between the towns of Deep Brook and Clementsport, near Digby and Annapolis Royal (Figures 2-3).

The building has been submitted to the FHBRO by the Department of National Defence (DND), which wishes to initiate a major door and window replacement project.<sup>1</sup> Several other buildings at CFB Cornwallis have been submitted to the FHBRO; however, only the Protestant Padre's Married Quarters, Building 42 (the former coach house), has been formally evaluated (see FHBRO 88-153, recognized).<sup>2</sup> The report for the Base Commander's Residence is related to FHBRO Report 91-183, the Officers' Mess, Building 30, CFB Cornwallis, which has also been submitted for evaluation.<sup>3</sup>

## HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

### Thematic

The Base Commander's Residence was originally built ca. 1845 as a farm house for Lieutenant-Colonel William Hallett Ray.<sup>4</sup> Its initial construction is therefore associated with the evolution of agricultural settlement in the Maritimes in the mid-19th century. The building was enlarged by the addition of side wings ca. 1934 by Edward P. Morse, a millionaire who sought to create a grand working estate. As a result the building also reflects the evolution of luxury summer estates. Most recently, however, the house became closely associated with the development of naval training when the RCN purchased the estate and adjacent properties in 1942 for the establishment of Canada's principal wartime naval training facility. Building 51 became the Base Commander's Residence at this time and has continued to serve in this capacity following the redesignation of the base from HMCS Cornwallis to CFB Cornwallis in 1966, and the unification of the Canadian armed forces in 1968. The provision of formal residences for commanders of large bases has been examined by the FHBRO in several instances; however, few of these have functioned solely as commanding officers' residences.<sup>5</sup>

In its initial capacity as a farmhouse, the Base Commander's Residence reflects general rural characteristics of Nova Scotia in the 19th century.<sup>6</sup> Although the average-to-modest agricultural potential of the region as a whole did not permit the land-based prosperity that occurred elsewhere in Canada, the relatively substantial size of the original house can be attributed to the superior agricultural land found locally in the Annapolis-Cornwallis valley. It can also be attributed to the status of the original owner, Lieutenant-Colonel Ray, who in addition to maintaining a farm was also a merchant and a politician. A diversified income base was common amongst rural inhabitants of the Maritimes during the 19th century, as this

helped offset the insecurities of a farming livelihood—although more frequently this diversification involved activities in the fisheries or forest product industries. These agricultural associations of the house, however, relate to very broad historical themes of which there are a great number of representative examples.

The house also illustrates the development of luxury summer estates in Canada in the early 20th century, through its conversion for use as caretakers' and servants' quarters, during the development of the E.P. Morse estate (Figure 4). However, it is less directly associated with this theme than structures which were purpose-built for the estate, such as the coach house (present Protestant Padre Married Quarters, Building 42), and the estate mansion (west wing of the present Officers' Mess; Building 30; see Figures 5-8). Another example of a former estate outbuilding that became a base commander's residence is the Commandant's Residence of the Canadian Forces College in Toronto (FHBRO Report 86-85, not heritage).<sup>7</sup>

During the Second World War the building became closely associated with the phenomenal expansion of Canada's naval training programme. The surrounding farmland was transformed into HMCS Cornwallis, Canada's foremost naval training facility, and the house was refitted to serve as the official residence of the senior officer. This conferred a symbolic importance to the house which was equalled by few other purpose-built military structures on the base. The house and the base retained their naval training roles in the postwar period, and training continued in altered form following the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces in 1968, when the base became the principal English-language, new-recruit training centre.

Under HMCS Cornwallis, naval training in the RCN evolved from its very modest prewar status into a large organisation at the fore

of contemporary developments.<sup>8</sup> At the commencement of the Second World War, Halifax, in addition to its role as the chief operational base for the RCN, served as the main naval training centre. During the early years of the war, however, training suffered due to the difficulties of expanding the prewar facilities in the constricted dockyard area and from the acute shortage of all forms of accommodation and services in the city.<sup>9</sup> In an effort to contend with these problems and the administrative difficulties caused by dual responsibility over naval operations and training requirements, training was transferred from the staff of the Commanding Officer Atlantic Coast in 1941, and placed under the direction of the Commanding Officer of HMCS Stadacona. Then, to improve naval training facilities, the army's old Wellington Barracks in Halifax were also transferred to HMCS Stadacona and were renamed the Nelson Barracks (see FHBRO Report 85-61).<sup>10</sup> A \$7 000 000 expansion to the Nelson Barracks was implemented to accommodate 4000 personnel, but by the spring of 1942 it was evident that even this would be inadequate.<sup>11</sup> With no further room for growth in Halifax, and with many training activities already situated elsewhere, it was decided in May to commission HMCS Cornwallis as the subcommand responsible for all naval training, and to locate the organisation outside the city.

Construction of the new base started in June 1942, and training commenced in April 1943 under Commander Captain John C.I. Edwards, who was responsible for the successful startup of the new facility and for the vastly improved productivity, efficiency and quality of the training process.<sup>12</sup> When it opened HMCS Cornwallis was the largest naval training establishment in the Commonwealth and became a showpiece of the RCN.<sup>13</sup> The base was designed to accommodate 10 000 personnel, and could train approximately 24 000 per year. This not only eased the congestion in Halifax, but also relieved the naval training facility of HMCS Naden at Esquimalt, British Columbia, of almost

all responsibility for training. Most types of naval training were conducted at Cornwallis, and the training programme was expanded to include initial instruction for officer candidates, and new categories that emerged during the war, such as the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service (Wrens).<sup>14</sup>

In May 1945 HMCS Cornwallis became a Discharge Transit Centre and was declared surplus in February 1946. However, with the Cold War a "stop sale" order was issued in June 1948, and in September the navy reclaimed possession. Renovation commenced in December 1948, and on 1 May 1949, Cornwallis was recommissioned. The Korean War (1950-53) soon doubled the size of the postwar training programme to 1600 recruits.<sup>15</sup> Further expansion of the training programme at Cornwallis resulted from several factors: the commencement of the first regular-force female training which started in October 1951 at a rate of 250-300 Wrens per year; the transfer of additional training divisions from Halifax; the establishment of the Leadership Division which provided training for all RCN officers early in their careers and for selected men from the rank of petty officer second-class; and the training of sea cadets for all of eastern Canada from early May to mid-September.<sup>16</sup>

Following the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces in 1968, Cornwallis became the primary Canadian Forces English-language new-recruit training centre. With the expansion of the training course to include fieldcraft training and firing-range practice, 3000 additional acres were acquired at a new site at Granville Ferry on the far (north) side of the Annapolis Basin.<sup>17</sup> Throughout the changing training roles of Cornwallis, however, Building 51 has continued to serve as the official residence of the Commander of a large base of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Person/Event

The present Base Commander's Residence is associated with two locally prominent figures prior to its acquisition by the RCN. The house was built by Lieutenant-Colonel William Hallett Ray who was born in nearby Digby in 1825, and who died nearby in Clementsport in 1909. In addition to being a farmer, merchant, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Annapolis County militia, he had a long political career. Ray was elected in 1865 as a representative of Annapolis County in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. After Confederation he represented the county in the House of Commons and, except for the years 1878 to 1882, served as the county Member of Parliament until 1887. In addition to these responsibilities Ray was appointed to the office of Custos Rotulorum (President of the Bench of Magistrates) from 1875 until 1880 and to the Nova Scotia Legislative Council for Annapolis County in 1887.<sup>18</sup>

In the late 1920s the house and property were acquired by Edward P. Morse (1859-ca. 1935), a native of the Annapolis area who amassed a fortune in the ship and harbour industries of New York City. Morse added side wings to the original house which was intended to be part of a grand working estate called "Trail's End." Morse's financial success, however, was not related to the locality, and he did not become well known in the area because he only summered in Clementsport and died before the estate was completed.<sup>19</sup>

Local Development

The Base Commander's Residence is notable for bridging three major aspects of the development of the Annapolis Basin—the post-Loyalist agricultural community, the emergence of the area as a popular summer resort in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, and the important 20th-century military presence in the region. It is the linking of these factors which makes the

house a unique expression of the evolution of the area from the mid-19th century to the present.

The area around HMCS Cornwallis, including most of the nearby village of Clementsport, was part of a Loyalist grant conferred in 1783 to Captain Douwe Ditmars, from Long Island, New York. The peninsula that later became the site of the Cornwallis base was cleared and later farmed by John Ditmars, a grandson of the original grantee. From him the farm passed to Lieutenant-Colonel Ray, who was himself the grandson of a Loyalist settler. Ray built the house around 1845, shortly after his marriage to Henrietta Ditmars.<sup>20</sup> In the area around the Annapolis Basin there are numerous examples of farmhouses of this era, but the Commander's Residence is the only structure on the base to represent this period, because the two other farmhouses currently assigned as residences to the Commandant of the Canadian Forces Recruit School and the Base Administrative Officer (buildings 32-1 and 32-2), date from the 20th century.<sup>21</sup>

In the late-19th and early-20th centuries the Annapolis Basin became a popular summer resort, well known for its salubrious climate, and for sport fishing and hunting.<sup>22</sup> During this time the house was used as a summer residence by Frederick Courtney, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia (1888-1903).<sup>23</sup> The resort tradition continued, but in a more spectacular manner, when the property was acquired by E.P. Morse. He added the side wings to the house for use as caretakers' and servants' quarters, built the steel-framed mansion, the coach house, the West Gate, and the barn (now the Base Commander's Garage, Building 46; for the above buildings see Figures 4-9), and laid several driveways and a railway spur to facilitate the delivery of materials. Although the scale of Morse's plans was exceptional, there are numerous examples of structures in the vicinity which were commissioned or utilized by summer residents and visitors, including hotels, religious structures, and private residences, such as the house

and cottage that Morse occupied in the vicinity while his estate was under construction.

The buildings, driveways and rail spur constructed by Morse were retained when the site was developed for HMCS Cornwallis. However, the land and the local farming-fishing communities of Deep Brook and Clementsport were overwhelmed when the new base, which was designed to accommodate 11 000 staff and recruits, opened in April 1943 (Figures 10-11).<sup>24</sup> This made Cornwallis more populous than the towns of Liverpool and Lunenburg, and of similar size to Yarmouth and Amherst. The base included approximately 100 buildings of varying sizes and, in addition to barracks and dedicated training facilities, accommodation was also provided for a post office, bank, theatre, cinema, library, railway station, a wide range of physical recreation facilities, and offices for a weekly newspaper.<sup>25</sup> With the completion in the spring of 1944 of the hospital and of the Physical and Recreational Training Building, the base was essentially a self-contained town.<sup>26</sup> The town-like status was reinforced in 1950, when 110 permanent housing units were built for married staff by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and with the construction of additional facilities such as a school.<sup>27</sup>

In comparison with the great number of buildings of military origin, or the five other buildings on the base which predate the construction of Cornwallis, the Commander's Residence is the most distinguished example of the evolving history of the locality. The prominent association with the military base, however, also confers a broader importance to the building, because it is one of the few early structures of the Annapolis Basin to directly illustrate the notable impact of the military activities in the area in the 20th century.

## ARCHITECTURE

### Aesthetic Design

The Base Commander's Residence is a wood structure which consists of a two-and-one-half-storey centre section flanked by one-and-one-half storey wings (Figures 1 and 12-13). An irregular back extension of one-and-one-half storeys is located behind the middle portion (Figure 14). The composition of the front of the house (south elevation) is symmetrical, but the middle section features an off-centre main entrance which is made more conspicuous by a projecting vestibule with a pedimented roof. There are also differences in the placement of entrances on the side wings, but these are less apparent because of the porches which run across the front of the wings. The porches and pedimented dormer windows of the lateral additions are a more three-dimensional composition than the box-like centre section and as a result give a greater visual prominence to this pleasing structure.

The Base Commander's Residence is an amalgam of two compatible styles, the New England Colonial style of the original centre section, and the Colonial Revival style of the side wings. The New England Colonial style was brought to Nova Scotia in the 1760s when prosperous New England farmers settled in the area, and it remained prevalent until the mid-19th century.<sup>28</sup> The New England Colonial style is evident in the two-and-one-half-storey wood construction, the regular placement of the bays on the facade, the moderately steep gable roof, the absence of dormers, and the spare use of detailing. Other features of the style include a single large central chimney, corner boards, eave returns, and low foundation line. Constructed in approximately 1845, this section of the house was a late example of an enduring architectural tradition.<sup>29</sup>

The side additions were built in the Colonial Revival style, one of the most popular domestic styles of the interwar period. The style was based on classical precedent, in particular the Palladian and Neoclassical styles, which often featured a near-symmetrical arrangement with a prominent centre block and lower lateral wings. In the Colonial Revival style, however, the scale and proportions of the forms and detailing often altered those of the earlier patterns. Features of the Colonial Revival style may be seen in the quarter circle lunette windows that flank the west wall chimney, the prominent boxed cornice or eave returns, the fluted Doric columns, and the salt-box roofs which show a reinterpretation of historical precedent by the placement of the longer slope on the front to cover the porches. Although the newer work is very successfully integrated with the earlier structure, the side wings of Base Commander's Residence are a modest example of the Colonial Revival design in comparison with the coach house or the Officers' Mess (Buildings 42 and 30; Figures 5-8).

#### Functional Design

The Base Commander's Residence is a wood-frame structure that rests on an excavated basement in the centre section, but only has crawl spaces beneath the side wings. Since its construction it has always served domestic purposes, but the use has varied from a farm house, to a summer residence, to servants' and caretakers' quarters, and finally to an official military residence. The changes have resulted in an unusual, additive plan, but it appears to be well-suited to the needs of its occupants because the division of spaces provides a good separation of public, service, and private uses (Figure 15).<sup>30</sup>

The original farm house (Figure 16) had three main rooms on the ground floor, a front parlour, dining room and kitchen, plus two entrance vestibules. Both vestibules were located at the front (south) of the house, but one was for the present main entrance

and the other for a door that provided access to the west side. The main stair was opposite the front door and connected the cellar, first and second floors, while a servants' stair led from the first floor through to the third floor. At the back there was a small addition consisting of a masonry pantry and shed, while the second and third floors contained bedrooms.

When the house was modified in the interwar period, the side wings were designed with separate entrances facing the front, and hence the structure may have provided space for three or more separate quarters. The interior layout during this period, however, is not known. Since 1943, when the structure became the Base Commander's Residence, the building has been used as a single-family house. The interior retains some sense of the initial layout in the centre section. The front parlour remains but the depth was reduced by the insertion of a hallway through the middle of the original house. The former west vestibule is now a powder room, the kitchen became the laundry room, and the original dining room has become a hallway leading to the back wing which was substantially enlarged in 1942 for use as a family room and garden room. On the ground level the west wing is now a single large room, and the east wing contains the dining room and kitchen. Bedrooms occupy the second and third floors.

#### Craftsmanship and Materials

The Base Commander's Residence exhibits unassuming but handsomely worked carpentry. This reflects its origin as the farmhouse of a well-to-do farmer and merchant, and its enlargement with complementary detailing when it was part of a millionaire's estate. The exterior cladding of the Base Commander's Residence is primarily clapboard except for the back addition which is covered in a type of masonite siding called "Colourlok"—a material that was used to re clad most of the former wood structures at CFB Cornwallis.<sup>31</sup> The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the basement of the central section features

masonry construction, and the foundations for the side wings are of concrete.

### Designer

Research has not revealed the name of a builder or architect for either the original farmhouse or for the additions completed for the Morse estate.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### Site

The site of the Base Commander's Residence is a large well-treed property with dimensions of approximately 70 m by 120 m (Figures 1 and 17). It is bounded by Tribal Road on the south, Broadway Avenue on the west, the large sports field on the north, and an access drive to the Band House (Building 45) on the east. These site parameters have existed since the establishment of Cornwallis 50 years ago, but the generous size of the present garden reflects a continuation with the household grounds often associated with rural residences.

The house built by Lieutenant-Colonel Ray was part of a farm set on a peninsula jutting into the Annapolis Basin, at the base of which ran the main road from Digby to Annapolis. The appearance of the early farmstead is not known, but a rural character was retained during the estate development by Morse (Figure 4). However, the site boundaries became more defined through the introduction of driveways to the west and south of the building which were later incorporated into the road pattern of Cornwallis. Morse also built the small barn immediately to the east of the house on the site of an earlier barn. It now serves as the garage for the Base Commander (Building 46) and visually reinforces the eastern boundary of the property. The construction of the two lateral wings did not affect access to

the main entrance, but the west wing did block a side entrance and was built directly over several graves of children of the Ray family which remain in the crawl space.<sup>32</sup>

The landscaping around the house has evolved under subsequent base commanders and this, combined with careful attention to the appearance of the property, has helped entrench its role as an official residence. In the interwar period a thicket of indigenous trees was located on the north (back) side of the house, whereas the impressive range of specimen trees and bushes on the property dates from the postwar period. The tennis courts on the west boundary of the property date from the opening of the base.<sup>33</sup>

### Setting

The Base Commander's Residence has a sense of pre-eminence within the hierarchy of buildings at CFB Cornwallis, because of the gracious residential dignity of the house and its large, well-maintained landscape. While there is a contrast between the domestic qualities of the Base Commander's Residence and the institutional and functional character of the larger surrounding buildings, examination of viewsheds from around the house reveals a surprisingly agreeable dialogue (cf. Figures 18-21).

The majority of buildings surrounding the Base Commander's Residence date from the Second World War and are characterized by a predominance of gable roofs, regular placement of fenestration, comparable cladding treatment, and height of two storeys with some featuring lower side wings. While highly simplified, the form of these buildings is classical in derivation, and shares in the colonial-based styling of the Base Commander's Residence, the former coach house, and the mansion (Figures 19-21). Differences are further mitigated by grassed verges around most of these buildings, by the domestic scale of the barn to the east of the house, and by the large sports field to the north of the

property, which also provides a pleasing prospect to the Annapolis Basin.

#### Landmark

The Base Commander's Residence has had an importance conferred onto it by its status, since the Second World War, as the house of the senior commanding officer of a large base of the Canadian armed forces. This attribute has been indelibly impressed on the many thousands of military personnel who have been associated with the base, and is also of importance to residents around the Annapolis Basin, even though it is not in a highly visible location for the civilian population. Numerous articles about the house in histories of the base and in the base newsletter continue to underscore its significance to the early built history of the area.

#### Endnotes

- 1 FHBRO docket on file with the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building (CIHB), J. Blasko, Staff Officer Quarters 2, Canadian Forces Training System Headquarters, Department of National Defence (DND), reference 7800-C296 (BCEO), 18 January 1991.
- 2 Joan Mattie, "Coach House, CFB Cornwallis, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia," FHBRO Report 88-153, Vol. 48, p. 1-24. The FHBRO log numbers of the other buildings which were not considered to be heritage structures are: Screening Report 90-043; Screening Report 90-040; Informal Report 90-198; and Informal Report 90-246.
- 3 Edgar Tumak, "Officers' Mess, Building 30, Canadian Forces Base Cornwallis, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia," FHBRO Report 91-183, forthcoming.
- 4 Lesley Bonang, "The Grave Story About the BComd. Residence," CFB Cornwallis Ensign, 30 October 1989, n.p.
- 5 Ian Doull, "Dockyard, CFB Esquimalt (82 Buildings), Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, British Columbia," FHBRO Report 89-202, Vol. 2, Buildings D1 and D101, p. 88-95 and 187-90 [D1 - recognized, D101 - classified]; C.A. Hale and Nathalie Clerk, "Maison de l'Amirauté, CFB Halifax, Nouvelle Ecosse,"

- FHBRO Report 83-74, Vol. 5, p. 239-82 [classified]; Martha Phemister, "Hewett House, Royal Military College of Canada, CFB Kingston, Pittsburgh Township (Kingston), Ontario," FHBRO Report 89-80 [recognized]; and Sally Coutts, "Commandant's Residence, Canadian Forces College, 215 Yonge Boulevard, Toronto," FHBRO Report 86-85, Vol. 25, p. 47-75 [not heritage].
- 6 R. Cole Harris and John Warkentin, Canada Before Confederation: A Study in Historical Geography (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1974), p. 194-224.
  - 7 Coutts, FHBRO Report 86-85.
  - 8 Gilbert Norman Tucker, The Naval Service of Canada: Its Official History, Vol. 2, Activities on Shore During the Second World War (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1952), p. 312.
  - 9 Ibid., p. 280; Thomas H. Raddall, Halifax: Warden of the North (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., 1948), p. 299; The Canadian Encyclopedia, 2nd edition, q.v. "Armed Forces: Navy;" and Canada. Department of National Defence, Directorate of History, File 8000, HMCS Cornwallis (Base), [hereafter DND, DHist., File 8000], Vol. 1, 1940-46, Naval Headquarters, Naval Historical Section, "Brief History of HMCS Cornwallis," February 1955, p. 5.
  - 10 C.A. Hale, "Wellington House (Wellington Barracks B Mess), Building S-12, Canadian Forces Base Halifax - Stadacona, Nova Scotia," FHBRO Report 85-61, Vol. 16, p. 233-65. The Wellington Barracks encompassed not only the officers' quarters building (B Mess, Building S-12, CFB Stadacona) which is still extant, but as well several buildings surrounding the parade square. The buildings included the soldiers' quarters which faced Gottingen Street (demolished 1948 and replaced by the Atlantic Block), married quarters, hospital, magazine, stores, stables and outbuildings.
  - 11 Tucker, The Naval Service of Canada, p. 134 and 282.
  - 12 Ibid., p. 281-82, 312, and 325; DND, DHist., File 8000, Vol. 1, 1940-46, Naval Headquarters, Naval Historical Section, "Brief History of HMCS Cornwallis," February 1955, p. 9, 19-25, and Appendix C; and Vol. 2, general, "HMCS Cornwallis," RCN Base Development Plan, File 73/1330.
  - 13 Cyril G. Robinson, "Nova Scotia's Newest Town: Empire's Largest Naval Training School Born Almost Overnight at Deep Brook; to Train Thousands," Halifax Daily Star, 7 July 1943; "And That's the Way it Was ... July 7, 1943: Empire's Largest Navy School was Hayfield a Year Ago - Shore 'Ship' HMCS Cornwallis Can Train 24,000 Personnel Yearly - 100

- Buildings on 711 Acres," Toronto Evening Telegram, 7 July 1943.
- 14 The main wartime centre for naval officer training was at King's College, which was pressed into use by the navy and functioned under the name HMCS Kings. Raddall, Halifax: Warden of the North, p. 302-03.
- 15 DND, DHist., File 8000, Vol. 2, general, permanent reference file: "HMCS Cornwallis;" "History of HMCS Cornwallis;" "History of CFB Cornwallis;" The Cornwallis Ensign, 11 June 1971, p. 6; and "Information CFB Cornwallis," file 1326-0110.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 W.A. Calnek and A.W. Savary, History of the County of Annapolis, Including Old Port Royal and Acadia, with Memoirs of its Representatives in the Provincial Parliament, and Biographical and Genealogical Sketches of its Early English Settlers and Their Families (Toronto: William Briggs, 1897), p. 291-92, 310, and 316; and J.K. Johnson, ed., The Canadian Directory of Parliament, 1867-1967 (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1968), p. 483.
- 19 Base Commander, Captain J.D.S. Reilley, "CFB Cornwallis Base Commander's Residence Log," manuscript on file, CIHB, January 1984, n.p.; DND, DHist., File 8000, Vol. 2, general, permanent reference file: "HMCS Cornwallis;" "History of HMCS Cornwallis;" The Cornwallis Ensign, 11 June 1971, p. 6; and "Information CFB Cornwallis," file 1326-0110.
- 20 It is not known if Henrietta Ditmars was a direct relation to either Douwe or John Ditmars. DND, DHist., File 8000, Vol. 2, general, permanent reference file: "HMCS Cornwallis;" "History of HMCS Cornwallis;" "History of CFB Cornwallis;" The Cornwallis Ensign, 11 June 1971, p. 6; and "Information CFB Cornwallis," file 1326-0110.
- 21 Buildings 32-1 and 32-2 are located near the main highway on the east and west ends of the base.
- 22 McAlpine's Tourist Guide to the Maritime Provinces (Saint John, N.B.: Thos. H. McAlpine, 1897), p. 174, 179, and 181; Ruth Kedzie Wood, The Tourist's Maritime Provinces (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1915); Digby and Digby County, The Summer Place of Nova Scotia (Digby, Nova Scotia: n.p., 1918); and The Digby Weekly Courier, 14 September 1934. This issue of the Digby Weekly Courier has several articles

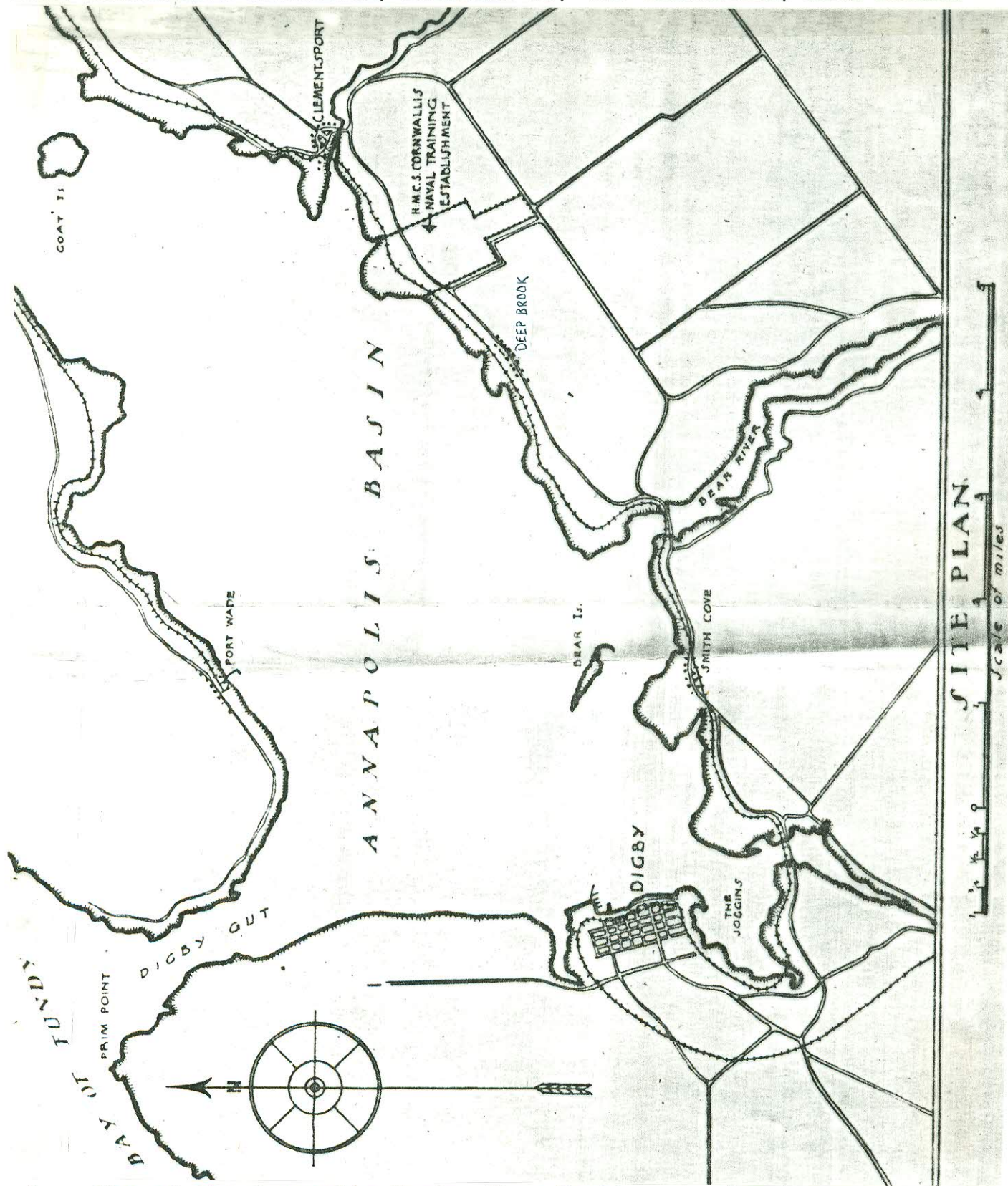
on the development of the Annapolis Basin as a summer tourist resort in the previous 40 years.

- 23 DND, DHist., File 8000, Vol. 2, general, permanent reference file: "HMCS Cornwallis;" "History of HMCS Cornwallis;" "History of CFB Cornwallis;" The Cornwallis Ensign, 11 June 1971, p. 6; and "Information CFB Cornwallis," file 1326-0110.
- 24 Canadian Encyclopedia, 2nd ed., q.v. "Cornwallis, Canadian Forces Base;" Robinson, "Nova Scotia's Newest Town: Empire's Largest Naval Training School."
- 25 Tucker, The Naval Service of Canada, p. 325-26; DND, DHist., File 8000, Vol. 1, 1940-46, "Account of construction and function of naval training establishment at Deep Brook, N.S., June 1943."
- 26 DND, DHist., File 8000, Vol. 1, 1940-46, Naval Headquarters, Naval Historical Section, "Brief History of HMCS Cornwallis," February 1955, p. 22; and Vol. 2, general.
- 27 "The New 'Cornwallis'," R.C.N. News Review, 2 June 1949, p. 8; "No Housing Problem Here," R.C.N. News Review, 8 July 1950, p. 8.
- 28 A Nova Scotian's Guide to Built Heritage, 1604-1930 ([Halifax]: Nova Scotia Department of Culture, Recreation and Fitness, Heritage Unit, n.d.), n.p.
- 29 Allan Gowans, "New England Architecture in Nova Scotia," The Art Quarterly, 25 (Spring 1962), p. 7-33.
- 30 Reilley, "CFB Cornwallis Base Commander's Residence Log."
- 31 Captain D. Brassard, CFB Cornwallis, in telephone conversation with the author, 7 January 1992.
- 32 DND, Canadian Forces Headquarters, "CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia: Basement Existing Floor Plan - Locations of Tombstones," drawing no. L-C296-7005-101; Bonang, "The Grave Story About the BComd. Residence."
- 33 Robinson, "Nova Scotia's Newest Town: Empire's Largest Naval Training School;" Reilley, "CFB Cornwallis Base Commander's Residence Log;" and DND, Canadian Forces Headquarters, "CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia: Master Planting Plan," 21 August 1973, drawing no. L-C296-9301-602.

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA

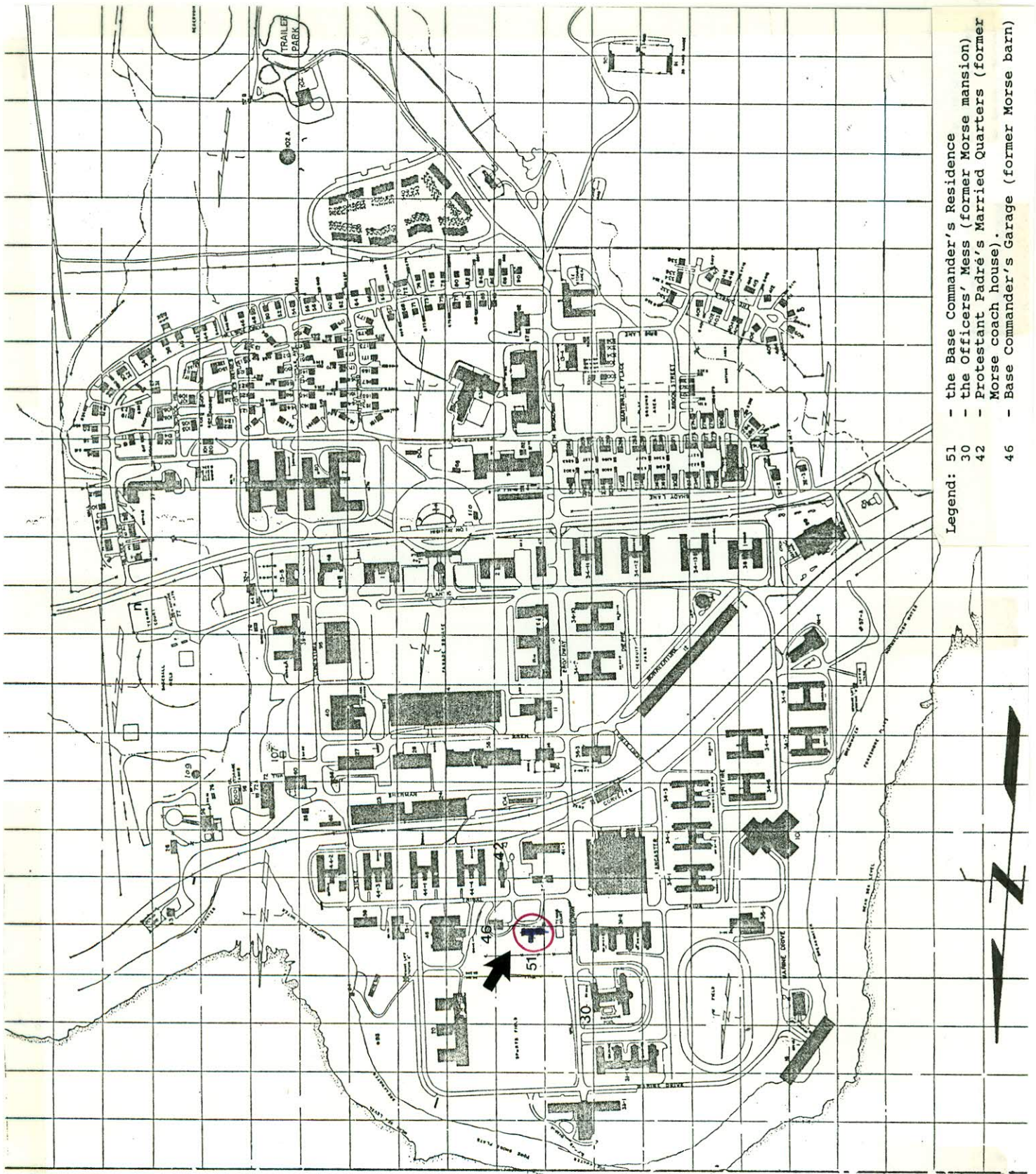


- 1 Base Commander's Residence, CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia; centre section constructed ca. 1845 with side-wing additions ca. 1934, builders or architects unknown; south (principal) elevation with the west wing on the left, viewed from Tribal Road, 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-19.)



2 Map of the Annapolis Basin, Nova Scotia, showing the placement of the Cornwallis base between the towns of Clementsport and Digby, ca. 1943. The town of Annapolis Royal (not shown) is located a short distance to the northeast. (Department of National Defence [DND], Directorate of History [DHist.], File 8000, HMCS Cornwallis (Base), Vol. 1, 1940-46.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



3 Map of the CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, showing the contemporary placement of buildings on the base, n.d. The arrow identifies Building 51, the Base Commander's Residence. (DND.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



- 4 Base Commander's Residence, south elevation in the 1930s prior to the construction of the Cornwallis base. (DND, DHist., PMR 92-010.)



- 5 The Coach House (Building 42; present Protestant Padré's Married Quarters), near Deep Brook (prior to the construction of the Cornwallis base), Nova Scotia; constructed ca. 1934, architect unknown; west elevation as it appeared in the 1930s. (DND, DHist., PMR 92-008.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



6 The Coach House viewed from the southwest, 1988. (DND.)



7 "Trails End," E.P. Morse mansion, near Deep Brook (prior to the construction of the Cornwallis base), Nova Scotia; constructed ca. 1934, architect unknown; east elevation as it appeared in September 1942. (Canada. National Archives [NA], Documentary Art and Photography Collection [DAPC], PA 145907.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



8 "Trails End," west elevation viewed from the northwest, September 1942. (DND, DHist., PMR 92-009).



9 Base Commander's Garage (Building 42; former E.P. Morse barn), CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia; constructed ca. 1934, architect unknown; viewed from the northwest, 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-6.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA

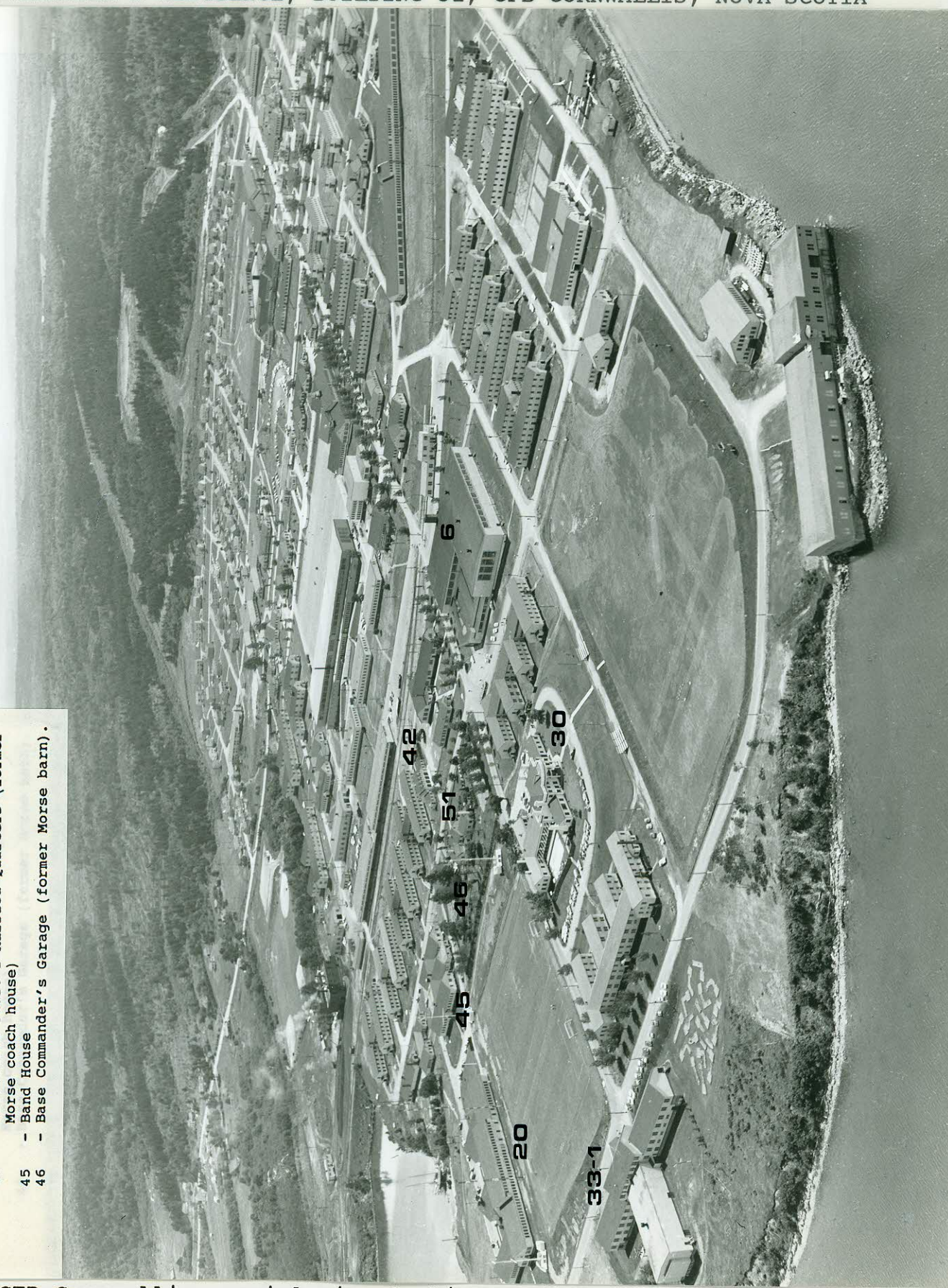


- Legend: 51 - the Base Commander's Residence  
30 - former Morse mansion (present Officers' Mess)  
42 - former Morse coach house (present Protestant  
Padre's Married Quarters)  
46 - former Morse barn (present Base Commander's  
Garage).

10 Aerial view of CFB Cornwallis under construction; looking  
northeast, December 1942. (NA, DAPC, PA 183431.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA

- Legend:
- 51 - Base Commander's Residence
  - 6 - Physical Education and Recreational Training Complex
  - 20 - Academic Building
  - 30 - Officers' Mess (former Morse mansion)
  - 33-1 - Recreation Centre
  - 42 - Protestant Padre's Married Quarters (former Morse coach house)
  - 45 - Band House
  - 46 - Base Commander's Garage (former Morse barn).



11 CFB Cornwallis, aerial view looking southeast, ca. 1960s. The houses at the top of the photograph date from the 1950s. (DND, DHist., PRF File, CFB Cornwallis, DNS-29323.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



12 Base Commander's Residence, south elevation with the east wing in the foreground, 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-17.)



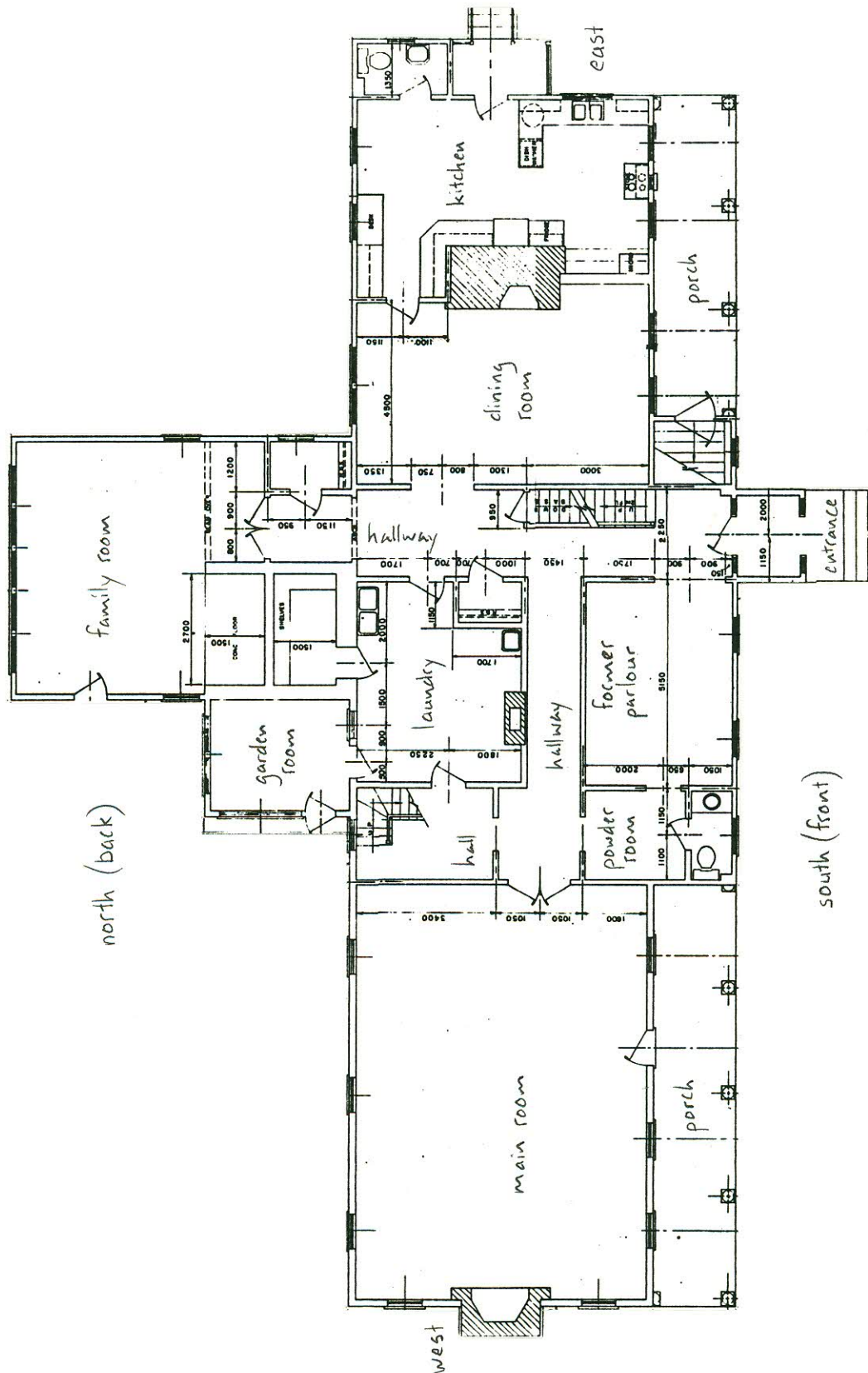
13 Base Commander's Residence, south elevation with the west wing in the foreground, and the Base Commander's Garage (Building 46) in the distance, 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-15.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



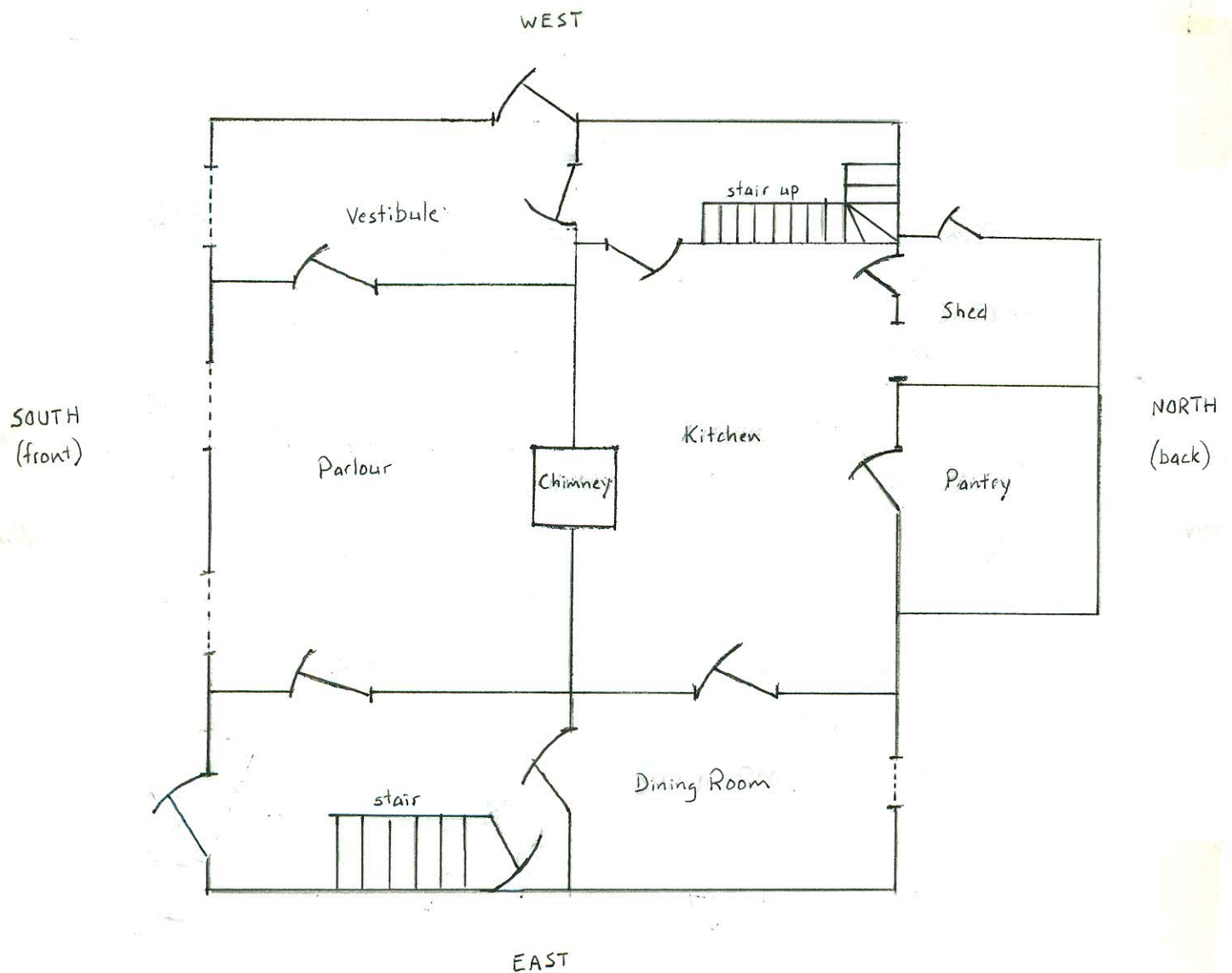
14 Base Commander's Residence, north wing; constructed in 1942; viewed from the northwest, 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-9.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



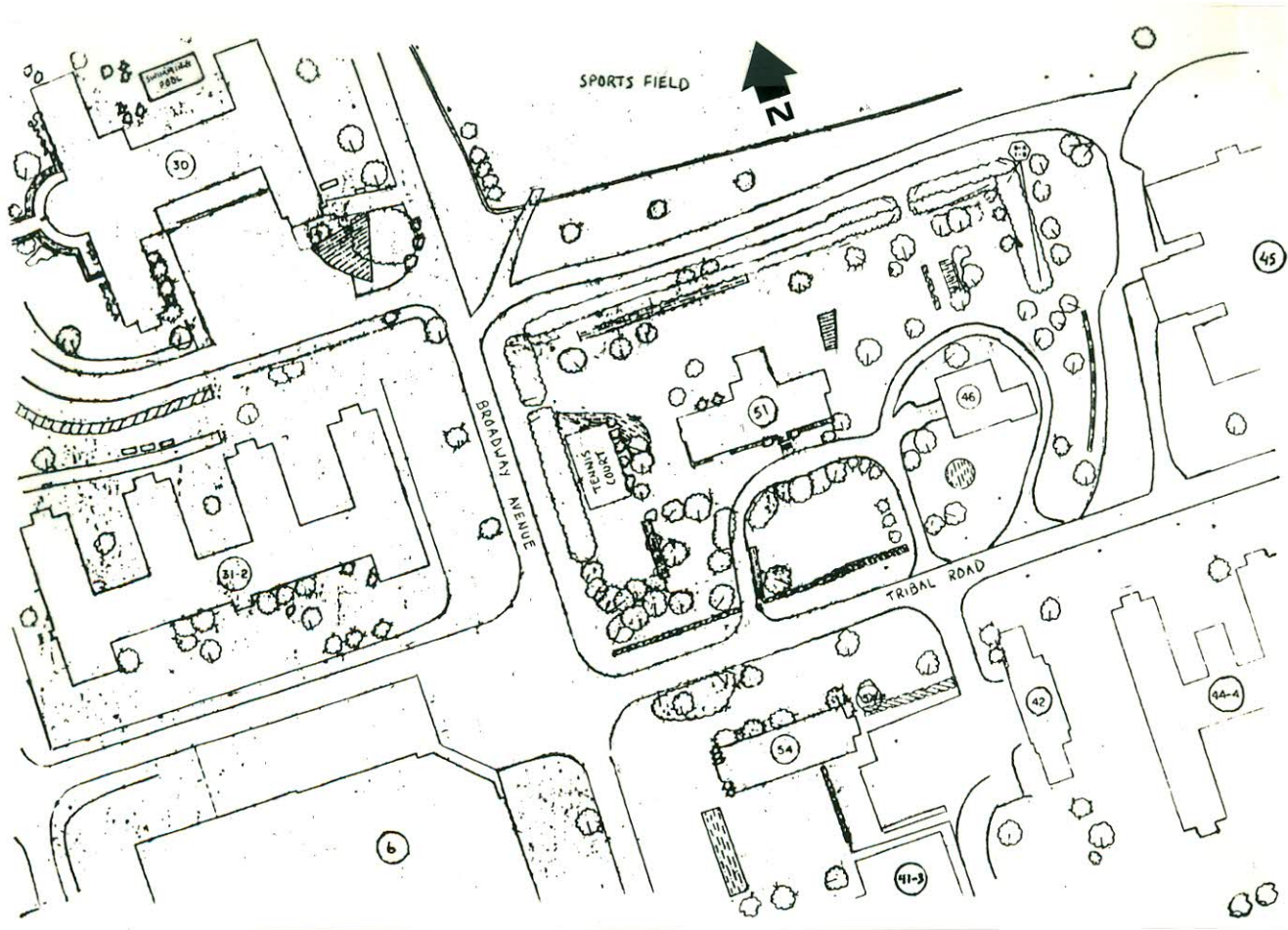
15 Base Commander's Residence, ground-floor plan, 1985. (DND, Canadian Forces Headquarters, "CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia: Existing Floor Plan," drawing no. L-C296-7005-301.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



16 Sketch of the ground-floor plan of the central section of the present Base Commander's Residence, prior to the 1934 modifications. (Base Commander, Captain, J.D.S. Reilley, "CFB Cornwallis Base Commander's Residence Log," manuscript on file with the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building (CIHB), January 1984, n.p.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



- Legend:
- 6 - Physical Education and Recreational Training Complex
  - 30 - Officers' Mess (former Morse mansion)
  - 31-2 - Junior Ranks Quarters
  - 41-3 - Protestant Chapel
  - 42 - Protestant Padre's Married Quarters (former Morse coach house)
  - 44-4 - Barrack Block
  - 45 - Band House
  - 46 - Garage (former Morse barn)
  - 51 - Base Commander's Residence
  - 54 - Protestant Sunday School

17 Base Commander's Residence, plan of the garden and surrounding area, 1973. (DND, Canadian Forces Headquarters, "CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia: Existing Floor Plan," drawing no. L-C296-9301-602.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



18 Grounds of the Base Commander's Residence looking northwest to the Officer's Mess (Building 30), 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-12.)



19 Grounds of the Base Commander's Residence looking northeast to the Academic Building (Building 20), 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-52.)

BASE COMMANDER'S RESIDENCE, BUILDING 51, CFB CORNWALLIS, NOVA SCOTIA



20 Grounds of the Base Commander's Residence looking north with the Recreation Centre (Building 33-1) in the distance, 1992. (DND, CSC.92-014-11.)



21 Recreation Centre (Building 33-1), CFB Cornwallis, Nova Scotia; constructed 1943-44; original appearance of the south elevation, n.d. (NA, DAPC, PA 183433.)