Heritage Value Statement
DRAFT July 17, 2017
Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Context

What is a Statement of Heritage Value?
A Statement of Heritage Value is a record that confirms that a Parks Canada asset, or collection of assets, meets the Agency’s requirements to be a cultural resource. It provides a summary history of the cultural resource, its heritage value (why it is important), and its character-defining elements (aspects of the resource that express its heritage value).

Approvals
The statement of heritage value requires approval by the Field Unit Superintendent and the Director of Cultural Heritage Policies and is designed to support decision-making about management of a cultural resource.

Interpretation
Assistance to interpret the Statement of Heritage Value can be sought from a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Advisor or a CRM specialist.

Assessments of Impacts
When changes or interventions are proposed to cultural resources, the proposed changes and interventions are subject to an assessment of impacts using the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. This is not to preclude changes or interventions, but rather to reduce possible negative impacts to the heritage value of the cultural resources.

Flexibility of Implementation of Changes and Interventions
Sustainable conservation calls for a flexible and integrated approach that balances CRM with other Agency objectives. If negative impacts are expected to the heritage value of a cultural resource, these can often be reduced or eliminated through mitigations developed in consultation with the CRM Advisor. If mitigation is not possible, alternate approaches to certain aspects of a project, or alternative means of preserving heritage value, can be recommended (for example, preservation through heritage recording and subsequent interpretation).

Responsibility for Decision-Making
Decision-making about an intervention on the cultural resource remains with the Field Unit Superintendent.
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation -- Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office

Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Contents

Descriptions:
- Landscape
- Locks
  - Defensible Lockmaster's House (Sweeney House)
  - Blacksmith's Shop
  - Stone Arch Dam
  - Timber Bridge
  - Lock Office

Heritage Value:
- Landscape
- Locks
  - Defensible Lockmaster's House (Sweeney House)
  - Blacksmith's Shop
  - Stone Arch Dam
  - Timber Bridge
  - Lock Office

Character-Defining Elements:
- Landscape
- Locks
  - Defensible Lockmaster's House (Sweeney House)
  - Blacksmith's Shop
  - Stone Arch Dam
  - Timber Bridge
  - Lock Office

Appendices
- A Photos and Maps
- B Key Views

Descriptions

Landscape

Jones Falls Lockstation is located at the southern end of Sand Lake where the Cataraqui River drops about 19 m into Whitefish Lake. The lockstation comprises locks 39, 40, 41 and 42 and the surrounding area and connects Sand Lake and Whitefish Lake through the basin separating locks 39 and 40. The Jones Falls Lock site is located approximately 40 km north east of Kingston, Ontario and approximately 5 km west of the town of Morlon. County Road 11 provides access to the site for both the East (at the arch dam private access road) and West (Lock Road) sides of the canal. The lockstation has a complex layout. The stone arch dam forms the shore of Sand Lake and raises...
the lake's water level to allow a clear passage to the upper lock, 200 m to the west. The locks were constructed in a natural defile that was substantially excavated for the construction of the upper lock, basin and the three locks in flight.

The site features the lockmaster’s house and a blacksmith forge. The Jones Falls locks and the 62 foot high stone arch dam remain virtually as constructed. The waste weirs have been renewed in concrete. A timber swing bridge can be found adjacent to the middle combined lock. The swing bridge and the road bridge across the canal beside the bottom lock are replicas of the original bridge erected in 1883 to connect the lock site with the Hotel Kenny.

The scenic qualities of the lockstation influenced the development of tourism in the vicinity of Jones Falls. In the 1870s, private cottage developments moved up the Rideau. Small hotels and large resorts were opened and the landscape began to be altered to accommodate this new demand. The first true resort was opened by Thomas Bartlett Kenney at Jones Falls Lockstation in 1877.

While there are no remnant old-growth forests left in the Rideau Corridor, there are trees at Jones Falls that have approached similar ages and sizes of the large trees present before the 1800s.

The Storehouse, or Visitor’s Centre, was built post-1930, with a function secondary to the Storehouse/Watch house. Set in a partially-wooded, shaded area that has changed little over time, it is longer than typical Canal storehouses, and features large double doors on the south gable end. The interior has been modified to facilitate its present interpretive and restroom function. An exterior stairway at the north end provides access to the upper storey, which consists of one open room. The building does not have a specific designation or cultural resource status, though its role in the landscape is important.

A blockhouse previously existed at Jones Falls, built entirely of timber, but it deteriorated and was eventually demolished.

The flight locks are mainly the original stone except for the monoliths that were altered with an outer skin of concrete blocks. Deteriorated concrete and stone have been refaced with concrete patches. Lock 39 consists mainly of the original stone. Deteriorated stones have been replaced with facing stones and with concrete refacing patches.

The single upper lock at Jones Falls is separated from the lower three locks in flight by a large turning basin. Lock 40 is the upper lock of the flight locks. Each lock is approximately 40 meters in length from gate to gate, 11.6 meters wide and 5.5 meters deep. The Locks are gravity structures equipped with manual upper gates and lower gates. The lock chambers, monoliths and wing walls are constructed of large sandstone masonry blocks naturally bedded in an ashlar coursing. Locks 40 and 41 have inverted arch stone floors. The original bedding mortar appears to be a lime
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

mortality. There is historical evidence to suggest that a timber mat foundation constructed as a series of evenly spaced timbers in-filled with granular soils exist; however, timber was not encountered very frequently in borehole samples.

The flight locks had numerous interventions where components were rebuilt in-kind prior to the “Great Depression”. After this period the four middle monoliths were partially rebuilt by replacing the outer courses of the sandstone masonry with concrete blocks. Numerous stones in the chamber walls that exhibited surface scaling were patched with a cement compound. The last inspection report available for Lock 40 is the Heritage Recording of 2011. The last inspection report available for the three flight locks is the Heritage Recording of 2008.

The wingwalls are made of sandstone blocks and lie on a rubble foundation and in some areas on sloping bedrock. The Dominion Soils report recommended that a sheet piling cofferdam be installed downstream of the lower wing walls when work is being done on the sills. Monoliths 1 & 2 consist of the original sandstone masonry and no significant repairs were undertaken. The portions of the gate monoliths above sill elevation on Monoliths 3 & 4 are made up of concrete face blocks that extend one to three blocks in depth. The portion below sill level is mainly parged stone masonry. The material behind the face blocks are made up of masonry rubble with either concrete fill or lime-based mortar. The gate recesses are likely overlaid with concrete patching material applied over heavily spalled sandstone. At the pilasters, the concrete parging/overlays were also applied over heavily spalled sandstone with the possibility of having concrete blocks used to replace some stones.

All horizontal surfaces of the monoliths have been replaced with concrete blocks and cast-in place concrete. The gate piers on Monoliths 5 & 6 have been repaired with concrete block refacing that extends one block deep. Behind the concrete blocks is a masonry in-fill that consists of sandstone blocks (grey and red). Portions of the gate piers below gate sill elevation are original stone masonry and have been heavily parged to conceal damaged and spalled surfaces. The left gate recess is sandstone with 35% of the surface area overlaid with concrete patches. The right gate recess is sandstone with the occasional patch. The pilasters each have numerous concrete repairs with little original fabric remaining. The copings of both monoliths are concrete. The monoliths were reconstructed but exact date is unknown (1904-1930). Both Monoliths 7 & 8 consist of sandstone masonry with the gate recesses, gate piers and manholes all rebuilt in 1915.

Lock 39 was rehabilitated in 1995 where works included stone masonry demolition and removal; installation of new face stones in existing voids and to replace deteriorated face stones in the upper wingwalls and gate monoliths; grouting the voids behind the new face stones; repointing the upper wingwalls and gate monoliths; and removal, salvage and reinstallation of the upstream timber stairs and water level gauges. In 2012, work was done on Lock 40 to repoint and seal the north chamber wall in preparation for pressure grouting the rubble infill to reduce permeability and minimize future seepage and soil loss/settlement issues through the lock wall, including excavation behind north
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation - Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office

Rideau Canal National Historic Site

wall of the lock to a depth of 4 meters, installing clay puddle, geotextile fabric and backfilling; pressure grouting of the stone masonry lock north wall; joint repointing of the back and front of the wall; and repairing south upper sluice tunnel. Lock 41 received minor concrete repairs to a few chamber wall stones in 2010. Lock 42 has received no significant recent repairs.

> Back to Contents

Defensible Lockmaster's House

The Jones Falls Defensible Lockmaster's House, also known as Sweeney House, is located within the Rideau Canal National Historic Site if Canada on a promontory overlooking the canal near the lock at Jones Falls Lockstation. Built in 1841 of rough-faced masonry blocks, it is a compact, functional structure of square plan. The front elevation is symmetrical, with a central single doorway flanked by windows. A closed porch protects the front entrance.

The Lockmaster's House is one of the few defensible lockmasters' houses retaining the original functional form - a single storey, hipped-roof structure with simple cubical massing and symmetrical front facade. The surviving fabric includes most of the stone masonry walls, the roof framing and the floor. The carefully constructed stone walls reflect the high standards of the Royal Engineers and a local civilian contractor. During exterior restoration, two windows and a doorway cut through the original masonry walls in the late 19th century were infilled. New casement windows, wooden loopholes, tin roofing, and frame defensible porches have been installed.

Restoration of the interior involved construction of a new fireplace, several new partition walls and new plaster finishes. The current division of the interior into four rooms - sitting room, kitchen, and two bedrooms - illustrates the original floor plan of this building type. In its current form, the house represents a typical defensible lockmaster's house from the military era, and is interpreted from this perspective.

The natural ungroomed character of the site is similar to its appearance in the military period, although trees which now screen the view would not have been acceptable then. Jones Falls is one of the most scenic stations on the system and the Lockmaster's House occupies a prominent location in its environment.

> Back to Contents

Blacksmith's Shop

The Blacksmith's Shop is located on the Rideau Canal near the turning basin and detached lock at Jones Falls Lockstation. Built in 1843 of rough-faced masonry blocks, it is a compact, functional structure with a hipped-roof. A single door and one window are located in the front elevation, and a second window is set in the rear. It is a one storey structure, with simple cubical massing similar
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

to that of the defensible lockmasters’ houses. The stone masonry walls and tin cladding of the roof provide superior protection against fire, while the floor is constructed of logs edged flat and laid on a sand base. The limited number of windows reduced light levels, thus enabling the blacksmith to see the colour of the hot metal. The open plan, with the forge located near the centre of the room and workbenches along the walls, provided maximum working space. The building is an unusual and well-preserved example of its type.

The masonry walls, roof framing, wood windows, the brick forge and one workbench, are original. The tin cladding of the roof was replaced, and the chimney was partially rebuilt. The careful craftsmanship, as evidenced in the handling of the stonework, is associated with the Royal Engineers. The site appears largely unchanged, although the lawns may be more groomed than historically. The somewhat isolated location of the shop near the turning basin and detached lock reinforces the historic character of the setting. The interpretation of the building as a functioning blacksmith’s shop is an appropriate use and would contribute to its significance as a local landmark.

As the Rideau Canal played an important defence role in the transportation of military traffic, it was necessary that repairs to lock gates and chambers be carried out quickly. The blacksmithing facilities were intended to keep the canal in a state of military preparedness. Jones Falls became a regional repair depot for the canal. In contrast to many blacksmiths’ shops of the period, the Jones Falls building was designed as a substantial, permanent and highly functional structure.

> Back to Contents

Stone Arch Dam

The massive Jones Falls Stone Arch Dam well illustrates the adaptation and advancement of European dam-building technology to meet the challenges of the Rideau Canal. To deal with the deep gorge, falls and rapids at Jones Falls required a dam double the height of any dam in North America at the time and only exceeded in height by a Spanish dam over a much narrower gorge. John By’s design integrated stone masonry dam technology with the technology of clay core earth dams, to cope with the incredible stresses on a structure of this scale. The Jones Falls dam’s international importance was recognized in the International Canal Monuments List, prepared under the auspices of The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH). The construction of the stone arch dam enlarged Sand Lake for navigation.

The dam rises 19 m from a narrow rocky ravine and spans 107 m along its crest, which curves to a radius of 53.4 m and is arched in plan and concave in profile, thus giving the appearance of a true arched dam. The ratio of base width to height of 0.44’ falls short of the minimum accepted
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

ratio for a gravity dam and may explain why the Royal Engineers strengthened its upstream side with a considerable earth bank extending beyond the clay-puddle core.

> Back to Contents

Timber Bridge

The Jones Falls Fixed Bridge is a pedestrian only low level fixed timber bridge connecting the mainland at the Hotel Kenney to the grounds of Jones Falls Lockstation at the base of lock 42 on the Rideau Canal (see map attached separately). This alignment was once part of a county road crossing which included the kingpost swing bridge over lock 41. The present bridge dates from 1930 and is located on the alignment of an original circa 1830 construction-era bridge. Sometime following the completion of the lockstation, this first bridge was demolished. For a period of time, there was no bridge on the alignment until the 1883 construction of a fixed timber bridge. It is classified by Parks Canada as a cultural resource of other heritage value (formerly level II) relating to the Rideau Canal National Historic Site. The bridge was closed to all vehicular traffic in 2007 (has been closed to public vehicular use for a few decades).

The fixed bridge is a simple timber beam, continuous span structure consisting of seven timber stringers supported on timber corbel beams placed longitudinally over the bridge piers. The deck of the bridge is planked, and there are wooden railings along each side of the bridge. A second pair of wood railings was added as an emergency measure in 2007 to address structure concerns with the existing wood railings. 2007 emergency repairs also included stabilization of the cribbing, patching of concrete abutments and realignment of the bridge. A mooring dock was constructed along the south side of the bridge in the 1970s for boats accessing lock 42.

The total length of the six spans of the bridge is 246 feet (74.98 metres); and it has a clear road width of 16 feet (4.88 metres) and a load limit of five tons (4.5 tonnes).

The substructure of the bridge consists of five rock filled timber cribs, measuring 10 feet by 20 feet, (3.05 metres x 6.01 metres) plus two concrete abutments. Based on a 2003 underwater investigation, along the length of the bridge, older cribs are twinned with newer cribs. The lower sections of the older cribs are in the shape of a tall pyramid and are formed from round logs notched together at the corners. Cross members within the cribs are also notched through the side timbers. The upper sections, less than 3.28 feet (1 metre) from the water's surface, consist of larger squared timbers, which could represent later repairs or additions. Judging by their construction and condition, the older pyramidal cribs are probably from the 1883 construction.

There is the potential for archeological resources related to the construction and use of the original bridge. It is important to note that present day Whitefish Lake is a result of flooding Whitefish Creek. As such, there is a potential for in situ archaeological resources within the corridor that predate the construction of the original bridge.
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation - Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Lock Office
Constructed at some point during the first quarter of the 20th century, the lock office and former watch house has served as a storehouse and residence for the lock staff at Jones Falls. It is almost identical in appearance to the lock office at Kingston Mills and it has the key elements associated with this building type, with one and a half storeys, clapboard, gable roof, and centrally placed entrance on the long side. Its dimensions of 28.5 x 29.5 feet place it among the largest examples of this type on the system. Partition walls divide the lower storey into a front office and a rear storage room, and the upper storey into two staff washrooms and a kitchen. The interior is reported to have modern finishes throughout.

The building has retained its orientation to the canal and its surroundings have not changed significantly over the years. The trees have been cut back slightly to create more of a defined clearing around the structure since 1930. The site does not have the appearance of being formally landscaped. The scale of the building and its prominent location near the side of the combined locks help to establish it as an integral component of the lockstation. It is visible from the resort area across the canal at the base of the combined locks and apparent to visitors upon entering the lockstation grounds from below.

Heritage Value

Landscape
The lockstation landscapes of the Rideau Canal are fundamental resources of the canal system and integral to the Rideau's unique historical environment. The Canal landscapes were evaluated in terms of the retention of historic circulation patterns, the spatial inter-relationships of buildings, engineering works, open spaces and other landscape features, plus the overall impact of new features on or near the stations.

The Jones Falls Lockstation landscape is a cultural resource of national historic significance that is a fundamental resource of the Canal system and integral to the Rideau's unique historical environment.

The heritage value of the lockstation landscapes of national historic significance of the Rideau Canal derive from:
- associative and physical connection with the construction and early operation of the canal system;
- contribution to the unique historical environment of the canal system;
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation - Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

- visual and historic associations with heritage continuity along the canal system such as Chaffey's Locks, Newboro, Merrickville, Burritts Rapids and Ottawa;
- role as landmark and providing a sense of continuity along the canal system;
- surviving historic layout and configuration including their open spaces and circulation patterns;
- surviving historic views both within and beyond the station boundaries;
- contextual and heritage settings for the station's buildings and engineering works.

World Heritage Site
- 30m buffer zone around the World Heritage Site established to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the Rideau Canal WHS.
  o Integrity and authenticity of the Rideau Canal WHS
- Consideration to strengthening visual protection outside the buffer zone, in order to ensure that visual values of the setting are protected.

> Back to Contents

Locks 39-42
Locks 39-42 are identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) as cultural resources of national historic significance.

These engineering works are valued for their:
- direct relationship to the original construction achievement;
- contribution to the unique historical environment of the canal system;
- integral role in the continuing operation of the navigation system;
- surviving physical attributes of form, material and function;
- manual mode of operation; and
- contribution to knowledge relating to early 19th century engineering and construction techniques.

> Back to Contents

Defensible Lockmaster's House
The Defensible Lockmaster's House at Smiths Falls is identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) as a cultural resource of national historic significance.

The lockmaster's house is valued for its:
- direct association with the construction, operation and maintenance of the canal during the military period;
- direct association with the defence of colonial Canada;
Heritage Value Statement

DRAFT July 17, 2017

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

- physical evidence of the original purpose of the canal;
- functional design qualities;
- surviving physical attributes of form and material;
- contribution to the unique historical environment of the canal system; and
- contribution to the historic character of their associated lockstations.

The Jones Falls Defensible Lockmaster’s House is also a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Historical Value
The Jones Falls Defensible Lockmaster’s House is a very good example of a building associated with the Rideau Canal and its maintenance, and as such, it played an important role in the transportation of military traffic on the canal during the 19th century as part of the military defence strategy for Canada. The Jones Falls Lockmaster’s House was built as a defensible residence in support of the military defence role of the Rideau Canal. Peter Sweeney, lockmaster from 1839 to 1871, documented the early history of the canal operation in his personal diary, and, as a result, has become the focus of the interpretive program at the lockstation. In the early 1980s, the Canadian Parks Service completed a period restoration.

Architectural Value
The Jones Falls Defensible Lockmaster’s House is valued for its very good aesthetic design and is one of the few defensible lockmasters’ houses retaining the original functional form - a single storey, hipped-roof structure with simple cubical massing and symmetrical front facade. In its current form, the house represents a typical defensible lockmaster’s house from the military era. The period restoration of the interior plan now reflects very good functional layout of this type of dwelling. Very good craftsmanship can be seen in the handling of the stonework, which reflects the careful craftsmanship of the Royal Engineers.

Environmental Value
The Jones Falls Defensible Lockmaster’s House maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the historic character of Jones Falls Lockstation and is a familiar landmark to local residents and to visitors.

> Back to Contents

Blacksmith’s Shop
The Blacksmith’s Shop at Smiths Falls is identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) as a cultural resource of national historic significance.

The shop is valued for its:
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

- direct association with the construction, operation and maintenance of the canal during the military period;
- direct association with the defence of colonial Canada;
- physical evidence of the original purpose of the canal;
- functional design qualities;
- surviving physical attributes of form and material;
- contribution to the unique historical environment of the canal system; and
- contribution to the historic character of their associated lockstations.

The Jones Falls Blacksmith's Shop is also a Classified Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Historical Value
The Blacksmith's Shop is a very good example of a building associated with the Rideau Canal and its maintenance, and as such, it played an important role in the transportation of military traffic on the canal during the 19th century as part of the military defence strategy for Canada. Since it was necessary that repairs to lock gates, their hardware and chamber equipment be carried out quickly, the blacksmithing facilities were intended to keep the canal in a state of military preparedness. Jones Falls became a regional repair depot for the canal.

Architectural Value
The Blacksmith's Shop is valued for its very good aesthetic design. With its simple cube-like massing the building is an unusual and well-preserved example of its type. In contrast to many blacksmiths shops of the period, the Jones Falls building was designed as a substantial, permanent and highly functional structure. Excellent functional design is evidenced in the limited number of windows that reduced light levels, enabling the blacksmith to see the colour of the hot metal. The functional open plan, with the forge located near the centre of the room and workbenches along the walls, also provided maximum working space. It has also allowed the adaptation of the interior into an interpretive centre. The stone masonry walls and tin cladding of the roof provide superior protection against fire, while the floor is constructed of logs adzed flat and laid on a sand base. Very good craftsmanship can be seen in the handling of the stonework.

Environmental Value
The Blacksmith's Shop maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the historic character of Jones Falls Lockstation and is a familiar landmark to residents and to visitors.
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Stone Arch Dam

The Stone Arch Dam is identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) as a cultural resource of national historic significance.

This engineering work is valued for its:

- direct relationship to the original construction achievement;
- contribution to the unique historical environment of the canal system;
- integral role in the continuing operation of the navigation system;
- surviving physical attributes of form, material and function; and
- contribution to knowledge relating to early 19th century engineering and construction techniques.

Timber Bridge

The Jones Falls Fixed Bridge is a cultural resource of other heritage value that exemplifies the commercial and recreational use of the canal as it joins the Rideau Canal with its corridor communities and the iconic Hotel Kenney, along its original alignment. The bridge contributes to the historic layout, configuration and circulation patterns of the lockstation landscape; the visitor experience as the gateway to Jones Falls Lockstation; and to the contextual heritage setting beyond the station’s boundary, including views to and from the bridge from land and water.

The heritage value of the engineering structures of other heritage value of the Rideau Canal derive from:

- association with the commercial and recreational use of the Canal;
- association with corridor communities and expansion of the Canal system;
- role in the continuing operation of the Canal;
- evidence of changing construction technologies;
- manual mode of operation;
- surviving physical attributes of form and material.

Lock Office

The Lock Office at Jones Falls is considered a cultural resource of other heritage value, valued for its:

- association with the post-military operation and maintenance of the canal, such as its use as a storehouse;
- association with working and social life on the canal, such as its use as a quarters for lock staff;
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

- functional design qualities;
- surviving physical attributes of form and material; and
- contribution to the historic character of its associated lockstation.

Back to Contents

Character-Defining Elements

Landscape
The elements of the cultural landscape at Jones Falls that contribute to its heritage value are its:
- Current historic layout and circulation patterns, including open spaces and circulation routes and pathways;
  - The 1930 pedestrian bridge between lock 42 and the east shore of Whitetfish Lake, located on the alignment of the 1830 canal construction era bridge.
  - stairways;
- Landforms in the landscape, such as
  - the rise upon which the lockmaster’s house and the guardhouse were built;
  - The exposed bedrock of the Canadian Shield within the landscape boundaries.
- Engineering assemblage, including the locations, design, dimensions, materials, architectural features, and finishes of the lockstation buildings and engineering works, and their footprints and profiles in the landscape, for example, the:
  - Stone Arch Dam
  - Lock office, shed, lockmaster building and outbuildings
  - Locks 39-42
  - Basin
  - Blacksmith’s Shop, including the location, form and scale of the 1843 blacksmith’s forge
  - Well
  - Timber Long Bridge
  - Waste weir
  - Penstocks
  - Fixed bridges (concrete)
  - Culvert under lower locks
- The coherent architectural design of the canal-construction era buildings
- Historic views within lockstation grounds (see Appendix B for additional key views) including but not limited to:
  - The unobstructed line of sight up and down the canal, from lock 39 and the blacksmith forge to lock 40 and from lock 40 to lock 42.
  - The lines of sight from the lockmaster’s house to lock 39 and to Whitetfish Lake.
Heritage Value Statement

DRAFT July 17, 2017

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

- The line of sight from the eastern side of the pedestrian bridge up to locks 40-42.
  - Views beyond (to and from) lockstation grounds:
    - Hydro powerhouse
    - Hotel Kenney
    - Cataraqui River
    - Whitefish Lake
    - Sand Lake

- Known and potential terrestrial and submerged archaeological resources pertaining to both Indigenous and historical occupations, and evidence of construction and early operation of the canal, such as:
  - The archaeological remains of the guardhouse.
  - Evidence of the former road crossing between locks 40 and 41
  - The submerged bridge north of the Stone Arch Dam.
  - The underwater pyramidal cribs in Whitefish Lake, dating to the present day timber long bridge’s 1883 construction.

- The drowned lands (now wetlands) south of Jones Falls, exemplifying the canal as a generator of natural landscape patterns and features (by virtue of its construction), including the underwater forest.

Back to Contents

Locks 39-42

Key elements contributing to the heritage value of the Jones Falls Locks include:
- their contribution to the integrity of the landscape and the unique historical environment of the canal system;
- their manual mode of operation; and
- the form, dimensions, design and functional qualities and materials of the lock components, for example:
  - its masonry construction;
  - its overall arrangement, including angles and connections;
  - the wooden lock gates at each end of the chamber, including the type of timber as evolved over time to address the operational and durability needs of the Canal;
  - the valves and opening mechanisms;
  - the architectural signature and architectonic details, including but not limited to:
    - coursing patterns;
    - joints and their profiles;
    - iron works; and
    - bollards.

Back to Contents

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Heritage Value Statement
Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Defensible Lockmaster’s House
Key elements contributing to the heritage value of the Jones Falls Defensible Lockmaster’s House include:
- Its very good aesthetic, very good functional design and very good quality craftsmanship and materials, for example:
  - the simple, compact, one-storey massing;
  - the hipped roof, clad in tin, and the chimney;
  - the exterior walls, constructed of rough-faced masonry blocks, the placement of windows, the door and the wooden loopholes;
  - the frame defensible porch;
  - the configuration of the interior, the fireplace, the partition walls and plaster finishes.
- The manner in which the Jones Falls Defensible Lockmaster’s House maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the historic character of the Jones Falls Lockstation and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:
  - its ongoing relationship to its detached position on a promontory overlooking the lock;
  - its simple design and stone masonry walls that complement the lockstation;
  - its role as an active interpretation centre component, within the group of structures comprising the lockstation complex that makes it familiar to local residents and visitors.

Blacksmith’s Shop
Key elements contributing to the heritage value of the Jones Falls Blacksmith’s Shop include:
- Its very good aesthetic, excellent functional design and very good quality materials and craftsmanship, for example:
  - the simple compact, one-storey massing;
  - the hipped roof, clad in tin, and the chimney;
  - the exterior walls, constructed of rough-faced masonry blocks, the limited number of windows and the door;
  - the open plan configuration of the interior with a floor constructed of logs adzed flat and laid on a sand base;
  - the brick forge, located near the centre of the room, close to the back wall, and the workbenches along the walls.
- The manner in which the Blacksmith’s Shop maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the historic character of the Jones Falls Lockstation and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:
  - its ongoing relationship to its detached position on a flat, grassed area;
  - its simple design and stone masonry walls that complement the turning basin and detached lock;
Heritage Value Statement
DRAFT July 17, 2017

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

- its role as an active interpretation centre component, within the group of structures comprising the lockstation complex, that makes it familiar to local residents and visitors.

➤ Back to Contents

Stone Arch Dam
Key character-defining elements contributing to the heritage value of the Stone Arch Dam include its:
- location;
- overall scale, design and materials;
- landmark and international status; and
- contribution to the integrity of the landscape and the unique historical environment of the canal system.

➤ Back to Contents

Timber Bridge
Key elements contributing to the heritage value of the Jones Falls Fixed Bridge include:
- its strategic location joining the main land at Hotel Kenney to the Jones Falls lockstation at the base of Lock 42, along the original alignment of previous bridge iterations
- the dimensions, design and functional qualities of the bridge, for example:
  - its six-span design;
  - its wooden superstructure, including decking and railings;
  - its simple, aesthetic design, with emphasis on horizontal lines;
  - its general massing and low profile silhouette;
  - its pyramidal rock-filled timber crib; and
  - the adjacent submerged archaeological resources associated with previous bridge iterations.

➤ Back to Contents

Lock Office
Key character-defining elements contributing to the heritage value of the Lock Office include:
- Its scale and dimensions;
- Its clapboard construction, typical of canal lock office/storehouses constructed in the early 20th centuries, and similarity with the lock office at Kingston Mills;
- The gable roof;
Heritage Value Statement
Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

- The centrally placed door on the long elevation;
- The number, placement, and type of windows;
- Its prominent placement and orientation to the Canal.

➤ Back to Contents
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Appendix A – Photos and Maps

Google Maps 2017
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Jones Falls Fixed Timber Bridge Evolution

Figure 1 - Jones Falls, Thomas Burrowes sketch, original 1831 bridge (in background). Archives of Ontario

Figure 2 - Jones Falls Fixed Bridge 1893

Figure 3 - Jones Falls Fixed Bridge, c1940s/50s?

Figure 4 - Present-day bridge with new interior railings for safety and mooring dock.
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation - Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office
Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Figure 5 - Unknown rock formation/foundation 2015

Figure 6 - Former blockhouse foundation???? TO CONFIRM 2015

Figure 7 - Weir 2015

Figure 8 - Blacksmith's Shop 2014

Figure 9 - Penstocks to powerhouse 2015
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster's House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith's Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office

Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Figure 10 - Stone Arch Dam 2015

Back to Contents
Heritage Value Statement

Jones Falls Lockstation – Landscape, Locks 39-42, Lockmaster’s House, Stone Arch Dam, Blacksmith’s Shop, Timber Long Bridge and Lock Office

Rideau Canal National Historic Site

Appendix B – Key Views

To add:

- From far end of Timber bridge looking at locks and lock office
- From bottom of locks up
- From top of lower locks to upper lock
- From top of locks looking at basin

Figure 11 – From basin looking at Blacksmith’s Shop 2015

Figure 12 – From basin looking at Watch house/Lock Office 2015

Figure 14 – View from Lockmaster’s House to locks (obscured)

Figure 13 – View of Hotel Kenney from locks 2015