



CHAPTER 7

Documentation

7. Documentation

A. Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audio/visual materials

(i) Credits for Illustrations

Photographs and illustrations of the engineering works, buildings, fortifications, and other canal features are located throughout this nomination document. The credits for those for which the Parks Canada Agency does not hold the rights are listed below.

01. *Brewer's Upper Mills: Upper Lock partly built, Excavations, Embankments etc. in progress*, May 1830, watercolour, Thomas Burrowes, Archives of Ontario.
02. *First Camp Bytown, 1826*, sketch attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel John By, Royal Engineer, McCord Museum.
03. *Locks on the Rideau Canal, Bytown*, steel engraving, W.H. Bartlett, 1841, Library and Archives Canada.
04. *Market Battery and Shoal Tower, Kingston*, John Elgee, 1865, National Army Museum, London.

05. *Fort Henry, Kingston*, watercolour, pen and ink, Captain H.F. Ainslie, 25th Regiment of Foot, 1839, Library and Archives Canada.
06. *View of Perth, 1853*, oil painting, John Field, Matheson House Museum, Perth.
07. *Fort Henry redoubt*, watercolour, George St. Vincent Whitmore, Royal Engineer, 1836, Library and Archives Canada.
08. *Lock, Dam, Blockhouse at the Narrows, Rideau Lake looking towards Kingston*, watercolour, Thomas Burrowes, 1831, Archives of Ontario.
09. *Opinicon Lake, looking to N.W.*, watercolour, Thomas Burrowes, 1845, Archives of Ontario.
10. *The Great Dam at Jones Falls from the West End*, watercolour, Thomas Burrowes, 1831, Archives of Ontario.
11. *Murney Tower, Kingston*, watercolour, John Elgee, 1865, National Army Museum, London.
12. *Kingston Shipyards*, watercolour, James Gray, 1828, Library and Archives Canada.
13. *Merrickville*, Watercolour, Philip John Bainbridge, 1838, Library and Archives Canada.

(ii) Image Inventory and Photograph and Audio Visual Authorization Form

Id No.	Format	Caption	Date of Photo video	Photographer/ Director of the	Copyright Owner	Contact details of copyright owner rights	Non exclusive cession of
001	Digital Slide	Nomination Document Cover Shot Jones Falls Lockstation.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
002	Digital Slide	The flight of eight locks at Ottawa Lockstation is the largest flight on the Rideau Canal.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
003	Digital	The start of the excavated channel leaving Ottawa locks. Many bridges have been built across the canal since its completion in 1832.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

Id No.	Format	Caption	Date of Photo video	Photographer/Director of the	Copyright Owner	Contact details of copyright owner rights	Non exclusive cession of
004	Digital Slide	The canal forms an important historic part of the Parliament Hill district.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
005	Digital	Construction of two earth embankments turned Dows Great Swamp into Dows Lake, a focal point in the heart of Ottawa.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
006	Digital Slide	View of the excavated channel from Dows Lake to Hartwells Lockstation.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
007	Digital	Two locks in flight are situated in the excavated channel. There is no dam, but a sluice that allows excess water to bypass the locks is visible in the lower right of the photograph.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
008	Digital Slide	A house to accommodate a lockman and his family, typical of canal buildings of the era, was built at Hartwells in the 1920's.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
009	Digital Slide	An aerial view showing the excavated channel leading to Hogs Back Lockstation and the turning basin just beyond the locks at Hartwell.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
010	Digital	The final stretch of the excavated channel as seen from Hogs Back Lockstation looking north.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
011	Digital	Hogs Back Lockstation marks the end of the excavated channels that began at the Ottawa Lockstation.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
012	Digital Slide	Hogs Back is the location of a spectacular set of waterfalls, which was bypassed by the excavated canal section. Hogs Back locks were built to overcome the height of the falls.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
013	Digital Slide	Looking toward Hartwells from Hogs Back, the elevation rise can be clearly seen.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
014	Digital	The dams at Hogs Back created a large slackwater section of the Rideau River known as Mooneys Bay, a popular aquatic recreation area.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
015	Digital	Black Rapids Lockstation. The weir and the start of the dam across the Rideau River are visible to the right of the photograph.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
016	Digital	Looking north from Long Island Lockstation toward Black Rapids. Wooded shores and wetlands characterize this slackwater section.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

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Id No.	Format	Caption	Date of Photo video	Photographer/ Director of the	Copyright Owner	Contact details of copyright owner rights	Non exclusive cession of
017	Digital Slide	The dams at Long Island Lockstation significantly changed the natural course of the Rideau River. The stone arch dam is wide enough to accommodate a public roadway to Nicholls Island.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
018	Digital Slide	The timber frame gates are fitted into the lock's 'hollow coin', a curved recess in the stone work. The gates close against stone sills to create a seal for retaining water.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
019	Digital	A manually operated swing bridge, built in 1904, carries the road over the locks.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
020	Digital	Aerial view of 'The Long Reach', created by the dams at Long Island, as it passes through the town of Manotick.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
021	Digital	Burritts Rapids lock is at the east end of a long excavated channel built to bypass a set of shallows and rapids, now inundated by 'The Long Reach' slackwater section.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
022	Digital	Nicholsons Lockstation includes two locks separated by an excavated channel, a unique configuration on the canal.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
023	Digital Slide	The king post swing bridge, which is balanced on a pintle and pushed by hand, carries a local road over the lock.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency Smiths Falls, Ontario	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Canada K7A 2A8	Y
024	Digital Slide	The lower lock of Nicholsons was protected by the defensible lockmaster's house, strategically positioned on the high bank.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
025	Digital	The spillway dam, at the western end of the excavated channel, creates a short slackwater section to Clowes Lockstation that allows for the bypass of rocky shallows and rapids.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
026	Digital	The navigation channel west of the upper lock at Nicholsons leads to a slackwater section and crosses the river below the Clowes dam.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
027	Digital	The spillway dam at Nicholsons Lockstation with the spillway dam at Clowes and the entrance to the lock visible in the background.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
028	Digital Slide	Clowes Lockstation, showing the spillway dam and weir stretching across the river.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

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029	Digital	The slackwater section from Clowes as it approaches Merrickville Lockstation.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
030	Digital Slide	This aerial view of Merrickville shows the separation of the three locks by two large basins, a unique configuration where commercial vessels could moor while waiting to be loaded.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
031	Digital Slide	Merrickville's blockhouse was the largest built along the canal. It is a national historic site of Canada.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
032	Digital	'The Depot', originally a storehouse, is used as an interpretive center.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
033	Digital	The stabilized ruins of a woollen mill. In the mid-19th century, Merrickville was an important industrial community.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
034	Digital	Passing along the excavated channel above Merrickville locks, the canal enters an extensive slackwater section stretching to Kilmarnock.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
035	Digital	At Kilmarnock Lockstation, the lock is set along a short excavated channel. The dam at Kilmarnock created a large slackwater section stretching to Edmonds Lockstation.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
036	Digital Slide	A king post swing bridge spans the lock and carries a county road across the canal excavation.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
037	Digital	The slackwater section from Kilmarnock to Edmonds begins with a lake-like area of open water through which passes the narrow, winding navigation channel.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
038	Digital	The approach to Edmonds presents an impressive panoramic view of the lock entrance and the stone arch spillway dam.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
039	Digital	At Edmonds Lockstation, the lock is set at the end of a short excavated channel that bypasses the shallow rapids.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
040	Digital Slide	The sweeping curve of the stone arch dam demonstrates the techniques of the engineers and builders. 'Splash boards', seen here, were affixed to the dam to create greater navigation depths.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

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Id No.	Format	Caption	Date of Photo video	Photographer/ Director of the	Copyright Owner	Contact details of copyright owner rights	Non exclusive cession of
041	Digital	After the slackwater section above Edmonds, the approach to Old Slys Lockstation is by way of a short excavated channel.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
042	Digital	A view of the two locks at Old Slys with a high-level railway bridge in the background.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
043	Digital	The slackwater section above Old Slys is known as 'Smiths Falls Lower Reach'.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
044	Digital	Despite the construction of many dams in Smiths Falls, the wild nature of the river is still evident.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
045	Digital	Smiths Falls Combined Lockstation is a complex site that has been adapted to modern needs. The construction of a high level road bridge led to the closure of the original three locks in flight and the installation of a single modern lock.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
046	Digital	A short slackwater section leads from Smiths Falls Combined to the excavated channel and Detached Lockstation. The walkway on the right crosses a dam. The river branches off to the right.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
047	Digital Slide	At Detached Lockstation, both a road and railway crossed the canal. A swing bridge carries the road across the excavated channel.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
048	Digital	The weir across the river creates a slackwater section to Poonamalie Lockstation. In the background is a fixed section of the historic railway bridge.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
049	Digital	For much of the distance between Smiths Falls Detached and Poonamalie, the slackwater section is an important wetland area, 'The Swale'.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
050	Digital	This aerial view of Poonamalie Lockstation, built in a long excavated channel, shows the expanse of Lower Rideau Lake, a slackwater created by the dam at Poonamalie.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
051	Digital Slide	The Rideau lakes were deepened and widened by the construction of dams at Poonamalie.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

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052	Digital	After the lock at Poonamalie, the excavated channel leads to Lower and Upper Rideau lakes, 30 km of open water.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
053	Digital Slide	For most of its length, the Tay Canal is a slackwater watercourse.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
054	Digital Slide	The large turning basin at Perth marks the end of the Tay Canal.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
055	Digital	The Narrows Lockstation was built at a point where the Rideau Lake narrowed to a width of about 45 m. The dam created a second lake, Upper Rideau, the summit of the canal.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
056	Digital	The southern end of Upper Rideau Lake, where the canal crosses 'The Isthmus' and its descent to Kingston commences.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
057	Digital	The Newboro lock is located at the southern end of the Newboro channel and provides entry into the Cataraqui watershed.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
058	Digital	In this section, the canal passes through a series of continuous lakes that were flooded by the dam at Chaffeys Lockstation.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
059	Digital	Chaffeys Lockstation was built on a short excavated channel. The dam and weir create a rise of 3,1 m to establish navigable depths on the upstream lakes.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
060	Digital	The excavated channel at Chaffeys Lockstation leads to Opinicon Lake, whose level was raised by the dam at Davis Lockstation.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
061	Digital	Stumps from the virgin forests, which were inundated by dam construction, are still evident on Opinicon Lake.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
062	Digital	The Davis Lockstation was built in a narrow, natural river gorge that connected Opinicon Lake (bottom) and Sand Lake (top).	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
063	Digital	The locks and dam at Jones Falls Lockstation rise 19 m. It was the most complex construction project undertaken for the Rideau Canal.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

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064	Digital Slide	The stone arch dam at Jones Falls was the tallest dam built in North America at the time.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
065	Digital Slide	The blacksmith's forge is the location for demonstrations of 19th century blacksmithing. The stone in the foreground is rubble from the original lock.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
066	Digital	The route from Jones Falls Lockstation to Upper Brewers Lockstation is a mix of small lakes and natural channels that wind through the hard granite bedrock.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
067	Digital	Upper Brewers Mills Lockstation is set in an excavated channel with the river passing to the right. A powerhouse (upper right) occupies the site of the original mills.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
068	Digital	After Upper Brewers, the navigation channel follows the course of the Catarqui River (top), enlarged by the dam a Lower Brewers Mills.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
069	Digital	A line of boats navigating the 'River Styx', a shallow winding section of channel.	1990	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
070	Digital	At Kingston Mills Lockstation, the terrain dictated a complex layout for the lockstation. The original falls were dammed and the water controlled to support mills and now a powerhouse.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
071	Digital Slide	The lower lock at Kingston is the final lock on the Rideau Canal. From here, the Catarqui River flows directly to Lake Ontario.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
072	Digital Slide	The Catarqui River estuary broadens into the marshes and then enters the City of Kingston where it forms the inner harbour.	2005	Simon Lunn	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
073	Digital Slide	Innovative in design, Fort Henry was the most important British fortification west of Quebec City.	2001	Brian Morin	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
074	Digital Slide	The Martello tower and associated fortifications.	2001	Brian Morin	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
075	Digital Slide	Cathcart Tower on Cedar Island. Deadman Bay lies between Cedar Island and Point Henry.	2001	Brian Morin	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

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076	Digital Slide	Shoal Tower was built close to the entrance of the Rideau Canal.	2001	Brian Morin	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y
077	Digital	Murney Tower is operated as a museum by the Kingston Historical Society.	2001	Brian Morin	Parks Canada Agency	Rideau Canal 34A Beckwith St., S. Smiths Falls, Ontario Canada K7A 2A8	Y

B. Text relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property.

All elements of the property are designated as national historic sites of Canada under the authority of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*, 1952-53. The *Parks Canada Agency Act*, 1998, establishes the agency's management authority for the nominated property. Both acts can be found in the appendices. Copies of the national historic site management plans and conservation policies used in the management of the property are provided in the appendices. Extracts from municipal plans and provincial legislation are also appended.

Refer to section 7 F. for a complete list of appendices.

C. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

For the Rideau Canal and its lockstations, refer to Appendix DD–Rideau Canal Asset List (2005).

For the Kingston Fortifications (Fort Henry, Cathcart Tower, Shoal Tower and Murney Tower) all records and technical documents ranging in date from 1995 - 2005 are available at Bellevue House National Historic Site of Canada in Kingston.

For Fort Frederick all records and technical documents ranging in date from 1995 - 2005 are available at Canadian Forces Base Kingston.

D. Addresses where inventory, records and archives are held

Rideau Canal Headquarters
34 a Beckwith Street, South
Smiths Falls, Ontario
Canada K7A 2A8

Bellevue House
35 Centre Street
Kingston, Ontario
Canada K7L 4E5

Canadian Forces Base Kingston
PO Box 17000, Station Forces.
Kingston, Ontario
Canada K7K 7B4

Archives of Ontario
77 Grenville Street, Unit 300
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5S 1B3

Library and Archives Canada
35 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0N4

McCord Museum of Canadian History
690 Sherbrooke Street
Montréal, Quebec
Canada H3A 1E9

National Army Museum
Royal Hospital Road
Chelsea, London
United Kingdom SW3 4HT

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G. Glossary of Terms

American War of Independence: The 1776-1783 military struggle for independence from Great Britain by the Thirteen Colonies, culminating in the establishment of the United States of America.

Approach: The channel of water leading to a lock or set of locks.

Basin: A man-made area of water bordered by land, and sometimes constructed walls, where vessels can turn or moor.

Blockhouse: A defensible military structure, typically built as a two-storey building. The lower storey is of stone, the upper of timber, with portals for artillery and musket fire.

Bridgeman's House: A small building constructed as a shelter for the operator of a bridge.

Battery: A platform, usually protected by a parapet, which houses artillery and from which it is fired.

Canadian Shield: The massive area of Precambrian rock that spans much of the Canadian north. A section of the Canadian Shield, the Frontenac Arch, crosses the path of the southern sections of the Rideau Canal.

Caponier: A protected passageway extending into or across a ditch, from which guns can be fired along the length of the ditch.

Casemate: A vaulted chamber built in the thickness of the walls of a fortification. Designed to withstand artillery bombardments, casemates were often used as a barrack.

Chamber (lock chamber): The area enclosed by two masonry walls and a set of lock gates at each end.

Channel: The designated route for vessel navigation, identified by marker buoys and with a guaranteed depth of water.

Citadel: A fortress built to protect a town or other strategic site.

Coffer Dam: A temporary structure enclosing part of a body of water to allow it to be pumped dry for construction purposes.

Commissariat: An administrative arm of the British Army responsible for supply and, in the case of the Rideau Canal, the provision of construction materials.

Conservation Authority: An agency established under the Province of Ontario's *Conservation Authority Act*, which is responsible for watershed management.

Corps of Royal Engineers: A military unit established by the British Army in the late 18th century.

Crab: Winch with a hand crank used to move heavy objects (lock gates and sluices). Also referred to as "crabs and chains" since chains are used to attach the crab to the object to be moved.

Cultural Resource Management Policy: A set of principles and directions for the management of historic and cultural buildings, materials and objects managed by the Parks Canada Agency, established under the authority of the Parks Canada Agency Act.

Dam: A barrier built across a watercourse to impound water for a specific purpose, such as the creation of a slackwater canal system.

Defensible Lockmaster's House: Single-storey stone residential building with loopholes in the walls, built to defend lock installations on the Rideau Canal, as part of its fortifications system.

Ditch: A dry trench built as a defensive feature outside a fortified work.

Draught: The depth of the hull of a vessel, which dictates the amount of water required for its navigation.

Excavated Canal System: A navigable waterway established by digging long ditches, with locks to overcome elevation differences. Feeder channels supply water from natural watercourses.

Federal Heritage Building Policy (FHBP): A set of Government of Canada principles and directions, administered by the Federal Heritage Building Review Office, for the management of buildings owned by the Government of Canada, for the conservation of their heritage values.

Flight of Locks: A series of joined locks overcoming an elevation of land to permit the passage of vessels.

Flying Level: A surveying term referring to the process of taking consecutive survey lines across country.

Gate(s): (of a lock) Massive hinged doors built in pairs. When closed they retain water in the lock and are opened and closed to permit the passage of boats.

Glacis: The sloping ground in front of a fortified work extending down to open country, cleared of all obstacles to expose an advancing enemy to direct fire.

Grout: A thin mortar that can flow or be injected under pressure to seal cracks in stone walls.

Guillotine Valve (or vertical lift gate): A gate used in dam design for controlling the rate of flow into or from a canal. A rectangular gate set in guides, within which the gate moves up and down.

Hog's Back Falls: A natural waterfall on the Rideau River, which was a major obstacle to the construction of the Rideau Canal. Its name comes from the high ridge of rock in the middle of the falls that resembles the back of a wild boar. The name was adapted over time to 'Hogs Back', when referring to the lockstation.

Industrial Revolution: The rapid process of the 18th and 19th centuries by which advancements in technology, organization and financing led to the reorganization of the economies of Europe, from small-scale artisan-based manufacturing to high levels of mass production using factories.

Keyword: Shaped stones fitted together, usually on the downstream face of a dam.

King Post Swing Bridge: A type of moving bridge whose deck pivots horizontally on an axis.

Lock: A watertight chamber with gates. Valves at both ends allow water to be let in, or let out, to raise or lower a vessel from one water level to another.

Lockmaster: The overseer responsible for operation of a lockstation.

Lower Canada: The name given to Quebec by the British Government to distinguish it from the colony of Upper Canada. Lower Canada became the Province of Quebec at the time of Canadian Confederation.

Malaria: A disease caused by a parasite carried by mosquitoes, characterized by recurring fever and chills. Can be fatal.

Martello Tower: Originally a European coastal tower mounting guns on its top level, and housing stores and barrack facilities. The British favoured these towers because they were quick and economical to build.

Masonry: The assembly of bricks, rubble stone or cut blocks of stone using mortar in the joints between pieces.

Napoleonic Wars: A series of major conflicts between France, under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte, and an alliance of other European countries. Fought over a time span of two decades, the Napoleonic Wars culminated with the defeat of French forces at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Navigable: Having water of sufficient depth to allow for boat travel.

Ordnance: A generic term referring to all types of armament, and in particular artillery.

Pony Truss Swing Bridge: A bridge with a movable deck that opens by rotating horizontally on an axis.

Redoubt: An enclosed fortification.

Reservoir: A man-made body of water that allows for water storage.

Rideau Canal Corridor: The general linear landscape through which the Rideau Canal passes.

Sappers and Miners: Soldiers of the British Army experienced in excavation and construction.

Scherzer Rolling Bascule Bridge: A bridge with a horizontal span that rotates on a vertical axis, and with a large counterweight to raise one end vertically. Bascule bridges were designed and patented by Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company of Chicago.

Sill: The flat 'floor' at both ends of a lock on which the bases of the gates rests.

Slackwater Canal System: A navigable waterway established by the impoundment of a series of natural watercourses through the construction of dams and locks.

Sluice: A conduit through which water can flow in a controlled manner.

Spillway: A fixed dam designed to discharge surplus water from a slackwater section of a waterway. Also called an overflow dam.

Stop Log: Squared timber that can be dropped into slots at the end of a lock, or in a weir, to stop the flow of water.

Theodolite Traverse: A surveying process to measure elevation, distance and angles.

Towpath: A man-made walkway used by draught animals as they pull vessels through a canal.

Undertow: Current below the water's surface moving in the opposite direction to the surface current.

United Empire Loyalists: Inhabitants of the Thirteen Colonies, which later became the United States of America, who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American War of Independence. Many resettled to Canada in 1783-1784, following that conflict.

Upper Canada: A colony of Great Britain established along the north shore of the Great Lakes with the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists. Later became the Province of Ontario.

War of 1812: Conflict between Great Britain and the United States of America fought from 1812 to 1814 in North America, mostly in Upper Canada. Ended with the Treaty of Ghent.

Weir: A dam structure with bays or sluiceways that allows the flow of water to be controlled.

Wetland: An area characterized by permanently wet soil. Provides important habitat for many animal and plant species.