

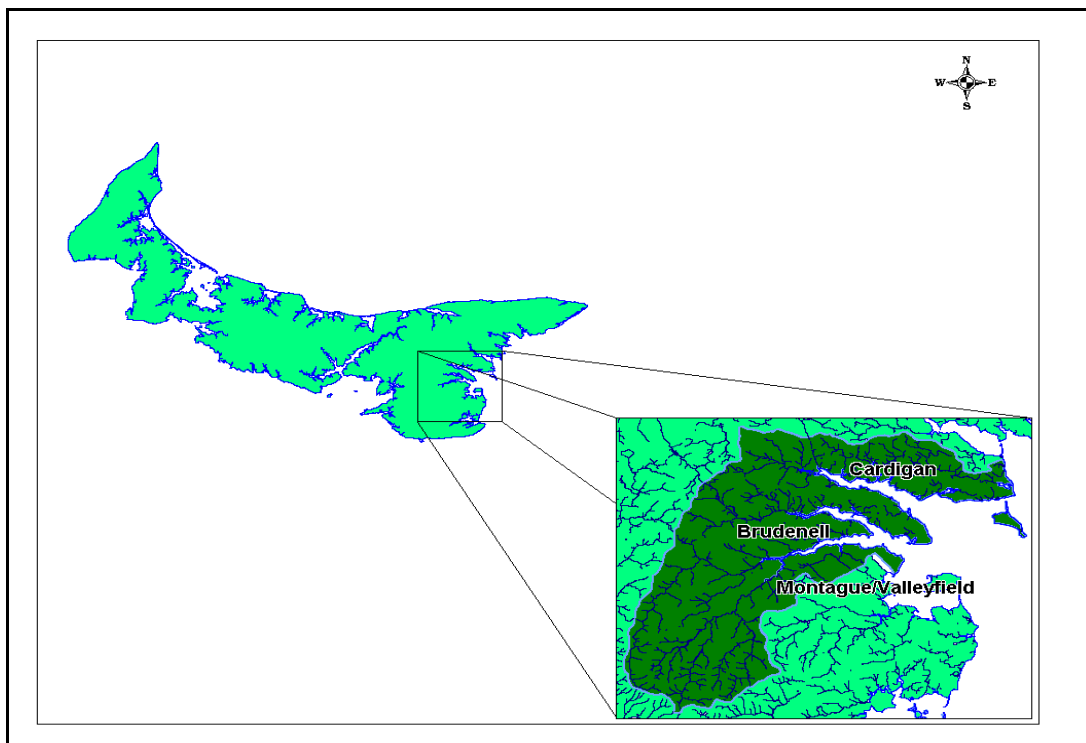


Part 1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of *Island Gem*

Three Rivers is the historical grouping of the Cardigan, Brudenell, and Montague/Valleyfield Rivers, on the eastern shore of Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.), encompassing an area of 357 square kilometres (km²). In August 2001, the Three Rivers system was nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in recognition of significant human heritage values and recreational opportunities.

To receive a Canadian Heritage River designation, a management plan must be completed. The management plan prepared for Three Rivers is called *Island Gem*. The purpose of *Island Gem* is to provide an overview of Three Rivers' human/cultural heritage and recreational values and describe how these values and opportunities will be managed and maintained to fulfill its role in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.



Location of Three Rivers on the Eastern shore of Prince Edward Island.



1.2 The Canadian Heritage Rivers System

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) was established in 1984 as a cooperative program supported by Federal, Provincial, and Territorial Governments. It is administered by the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board (CHRB), a 15-member board appointed by the Federal, Provincial, and Territorial Governments. The objectives of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System are to give national recognition to the outstanding rivers of Canada and to ensure their future management such that:

- ❑ the natural and human heritage values which they represent are conserved and interpreted; and
- ❑ the opportunities they possess for recreation and heritage appreciation are realized by residents of and visitors to Canada.

1.3 The Role of Three Rivers in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System

The role of Three Rivers in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System as described in the Nomination Document will be:

- ❑ to provide an outstanding representation of one of the earliest rivers to be permanently settled by Europeans in Canada;
- ❑ to link major settlements in Central and Western Canada, and the Canadian Heritage Rivers associated with them, to the arrival of Europeans in the Maritime provinces;
- ❑ to provide an outstanding representation of a river system and associated harbour valued and used by mariners and fishermen from throughout the Maritimes and eastern United States;
- ❑ to provide an outstanding representation of an extensive early interior rivers ferry system;
- ❑ to provide an outstanding representation of an area rich in evidence of post-glacial sea change;
- ❑ to provide opportunity to conserve and interpret a myriad of significant national, regional, and provincial historical facets ranging from the culture of the early Mi'kmaq peoples to French, Scottish, Irish, and English settlement; and
- ❑ to complement other Canadian Heritage Rivers by providing outstanding opportunities for cultural heritage interpretation and recreation enhancing the understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of a river system of Canadian significance.



1.4 The Process Leading to CHRS Designation for Three Rivers

Three Rivers Heritage Association (TRHA) has been holding meetings since incorporation in 1999, working towards the designation of the Three Rivers watershed as a Canadian Heritage River. The association consists of thirteen directors. The Board of Directors includes one director from the Town of Montague, Town of Georgetown, a representative from the Municipality of Cardigan, Municipality of Brudenell, and Municipality of Lower Montague; along with a director from the Garden of the Gulf Museum, Tourism P.E.I., Southeast Environmental Association, P.E.I. Native Council, the Descendants of Brudenell Pioneers, and three directors at large.

TRHA has been actively promoting Three Rivers through a quarterly newsletter and website, dedicated to educating the residents of Three Rivers to the cultural/historical significance of the area. In the fall of 1999 the TRHA contracted Island Nature Trust, who had completed studies in previous years rating all of Prince Edward Island's rivers, to compile and gather data for the writing of the background document. After the background document was approved by the TRHA, Island Nature Trust began writing the nomination document for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Upon the approval of the nomination document by the CHRS board in 2001, the TRHA agreed that the management plan was to be completed within a three year period. The TRHA has coordinated three town meetings during this period with the towns of Georgetown, Montague, and the municipality of Cardigan for the residents to have an opportunity voice their opinions and concerns, and to give the TRHA input on what they would like to see represented in the management plan. All interested parties endorsed TRHA's goal of Three Rivers achieving designation as a Canadian Heritage River.



Looking west up the Brudenell and Montague Rivers.



1.5 Description of Three Rivers

Three Rivers includes the freshwater drainage basins and saltwater estuaries of the Cardigan, Brudenell and Montague/Valleyfield Rivers. These rivers flow southeast into Cardigan Bay between Launching Point and Panmure Island on the eastern shore of Kings County, Prince Edward Island. The watershed includes all lands drained by the Three Rivers, as well as the river corridors from headwater to estuary, and Boughton Island in Cardigan Bay. The entire Three Rivers watershed covers approximately 357 square kilometres (km²), and includes 74 kilometres (km) of watercourse.

The Cardigan River is the northernmost of the Three Rivers, with 13.6 km of tidal and 5.4 km of fresh waters draining an area of 105 km². Its freshwater courses include a small corridor from a major road crossing north of Pooles Corner, west to its headwaters. Two smaller tributaries - the 7 km Mitchell and 10 km Seal Rivers - flow into the tidal portion of the Cardigan River.

The Brudenell River is tidal for just over 11 km and freshwater for 9.4 km.. It drains approximately 55 km² from its headwaters north of New Perth to its estuary at Georgetown. This river flows past several historically significant sites before reaching the important shipbuilding area of Georgetown Harbour.

The Montague/Valleyfield system is the largest of these waterways, with a tidal corridor of approximately 13 km and a fresh water corridor of 20 km, draining approximately 197 km². The headwaters of the Valleyfield (at Caledonia and Lewes) represent the most southerly extent of the Three Rivers system. This river drains most of the Caledonia Hills of Southern Kings and Queens Counties, one of only two significant hill-lands on Prince Edward Island.

On each of the Three Rivers, the shore is a mixture of woodland with few banks or cliffs. A combination of farmland, sand spits, beaches and shaled outcroppings round out the landscapes found along the shores. Red sandstone cliffs of 15 metres in height are found on Boughton Island and at Red Point, while those at Ferry Point, Brudenell Point and Panmure Island are in the 8 to 12 metre range. Salt marshes on this system are small and sporadic with the two largest found at DeGros Marsh and Campbell Point. Sandy beaches in the estuary are frequent and vary from nearly white to red, depending on the amount of iron oxide on the sand grains.

Along the corridor, land is cleared for farmland, homes and cottages or municipal areas, with the remainder in forest. Major municipal areas located in the Three Rivers watershed include the towns of Georgetown, Montague, and the municipalities of Cardigan, Brudenell, and Lower Montague.



ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS

Three Rivers has nationally significant historical features and provincially important natural, recreational, cultural/historical components. As with all Prince Edward Island rivers, this watershed has experienced extensive human influences such as impoundments (dams), land clearing, and agricultural use.



Montague River, looking downstream to Montague's Main Street Bridge and the Garden of the Gulf Museum.



ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS



Aerial view of the Cardigan River.



Aerial view of a farm on the Brudenell River.



Part 2 Summary of Heritage Values

2.1 Summary of Heritage Values

The following describes the key heritage values and recreational opportunities for which Three Rivers was nominated as a Canadian Heritage River. The Three Rivers watershed system has significant human/cultural heritage value of historical importance as well potential for growth of recreational activities.

2.2 Natural Heritage Values

The Three Rivers watershed has been extensively altered by human activities, typical of Prince Edward Island landscape as a whole. Due to the alterations Three Rivers has went through, the watershed was not nominated on its natural heritage values. However, the natural values still play an intricate part in the overall management of Three Rivers, as the natural values of the rivers are directly tied in with the recreational and human heritage values.

Glaciation of the Three Rivers area is evident in both its surficial deposits and drowned forests. Between Panmure Island and Boughton Island, there are seven sites where drowned forests have been identified, which represents the greatest concentration of drowned forests on Prince Edward Island. The mixture of woodland types extending to the rivers' shores provide an attractive environment for a diversity of wildlife within the watershed. Some of the wildlife within the Three Rivers system include; a Great Blue Heron colony on Boughton Island, waterfowl, cormorants, bald eagles, seals, and upland game. Wildlife is also abundant in the salt marshes and Brudenell Pines, designated a natural area under the Natural Areas Protection Act, because of the Red and White Pines present.





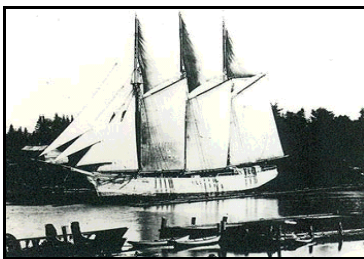
2.3 Human/Cultural Heritage Values

Three Rivers was nominated for designation as a Canadian Heritage River based on the abundance of rich human/cultural heritage values. The Three Rivers area is associated with several key themes and individuals of important historical significance for Prince Edward Island and Canada. Three Rivers and the land surrounding the watershed, is home to some of the earliest Acadian and Scottish settlements in Canada, most notably the Jean Pierre Roma Settlement of 1732 to 1745, and Lord Selkirk's Scottish Settlement in 1803.

In 1732, Jean Pierre Roma started the French Settlement at what is now known as Brudenell Point called Trois Rivières. This settlement was the first commercial venture on Prince Edward Island that Roma envisioned as a centre for trade with Quebec, Louisbourg, France, and the West Indies. Trois Rivières was beginning to prosper when a detachment of 400 English troops destroyed the colony after the fall of Louisbourg in 1745.

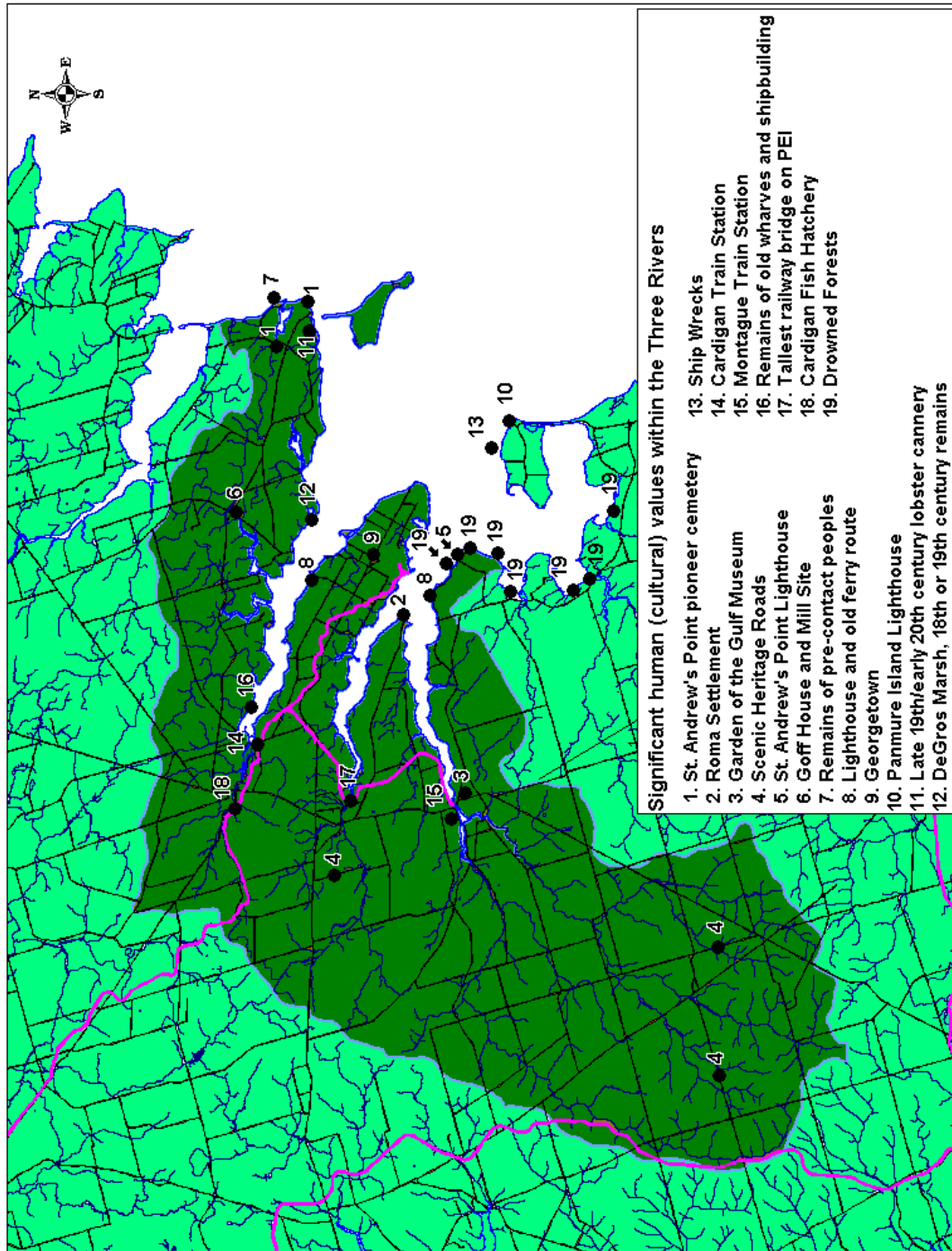
The Roma Settlement led to future settlements in the Three Rivers area. In 1803, Lord Selkirk brought over 800 Scottish highlanders to Prince Edward Island, settling them in Orwell and Three Rivers. The success of Selkirk's settlement paved the way for his famous Red River settlements in Ontario and Manitoba, adding to the national significance of the Three Rivers area. In 1829, Father of Confederation Andrew A. MacDonald was born at Brudenell Point.

Three Rivers lays claim to significant achievements in both the agriculture and aquaculture industries. Two significant cash crops, seed potatoes and tobacco, were pioneered in Three Rivers, and in 1892 the province's first cooperative dairy was established in New Perth, marking a new beginning in Island agriculture. The watershed was among the first estuaries to be used for mussel aquaculture on Prince Edward Island, and the Cardigan Fish Hatchery was the first Federally-funded salmonid-rearing facility on P.E.I. Other significant achievements in the Three Rivers watershed system have included an interior ferry system, the first hydro-electric dam on Prince Edward Island to produce electricity, and the leading role Three Rivers had as one of the top producers of sailing vessels in the province during the golden age of sail.





ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS





2.4 Recreational Values

Three Rivers and the land that surrounds the watershed, has had an increase in recreational development in recent years. At the present time, many of the recreational aspects of the Three Rivers watershed are under utilized, making Three Rivers an area for potential growth in recreational opportunities.

In recent years there has been an increased interest in the Three Rivers area as a tourism destination. Brudenell River Provincial Park and community parks offer diverse recreational opportunities for camping, golfing, hiking, as well as ocean viewing tours. There has been an increase in popularity of boating activities, especially canoeing, kayaking, and wind surfing to compliment several freshwater and saltwater areas for recreational fishing of trout and Atlantic salmon. There are also numerous nature trails in the Three Rivers area and three Scenic Heritage Roads that are ideal for cycling, walking, and wildlife viewing. The Mi'kmaq culture is celebrated each year with an annual Pow Wow at Panmure Island. This event attracts over 5,000 people from across Canada each year.

2.5 River Integrity

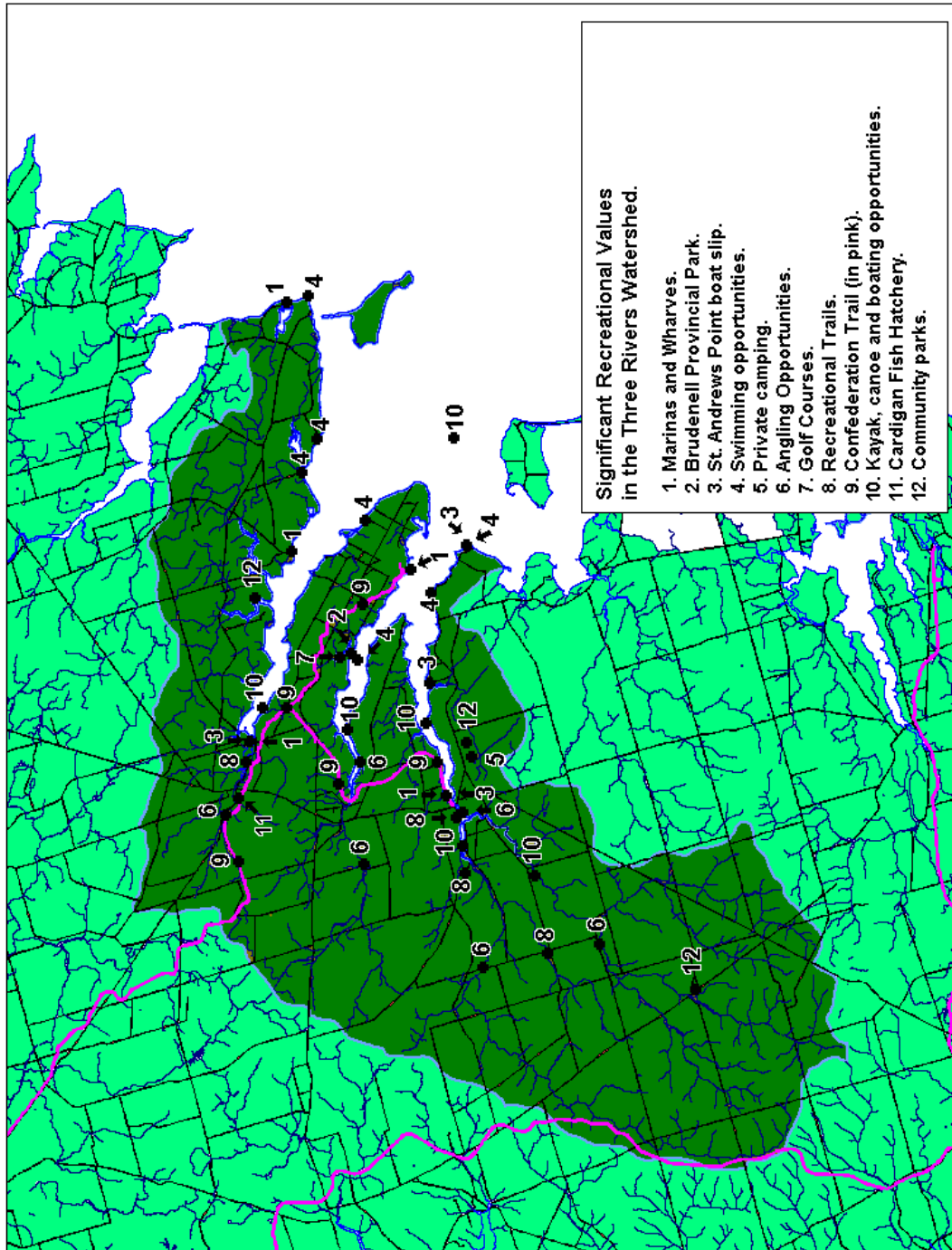
The increasing interest in the cultural heritage values and recreational opportunities in recent years is a priority for Three Rivers Heritage Association, other community groups, and government to maintain a high level of integrity within the watershed.

Ongoing commitment to maintain water quality and protection of wetlands and natural vegetation buffers remains a high priority within the Three Rivers watershed in order to preserve heritage values and develop existing and future opportunities in the Three Rivers system.





ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS





ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS



Seal watching tours are becoming one of the more popular recreational activities in the Three Rivers watershed.



Three Rivers has several multi-purpose trails including the Confederation Trail, shown here.



There are several harbours and marinas located in the Three Rivers watershed including a marina in Cardigan River, shown here.



Part 3 Strategy for Three Rivers

3.1 Vision

All stakeholders and interested parties working together to maintain and promote the human/cultural heritage values, related natural heritage values, and recreational opportunities for which the Three Rivers watershed is recognized in the Canadian Heritage River System.

3.2 Goals and Objectives

Three Rivers Heritage Association (TRHA), along with all stakeholders, have contributed to the management plan to clearly define the goals and objectives that are put in place to maintain the integrity of Three Rivers and provide the framework to achieve the vision for the watershed upon designation as a Canadian Heritage River.

3.2.1 Natural Heritage Values

Goal The promotion, preservation, and education of the natural heritage values of Three Rivers.

Objectives

- ❑ Improve awareness of the diverse natural heritage values that are located in the Three Rivers area to local residents and potential visitors;
- ❑ Educate the public about the drowned forests between Panmure and Boughton Island;
- ❑ Educate the public about the significance of the Valleyfield Demonstration Woodlot and Brudenell Pines;
- ❑ Promote and preserve the value of the Great Blue Heron Colony on Boughton Island.

3.2.2 Recreation

Goal The promotion of the recreation opportunities Three Rivers provides.

Objectives

- ❑ Promote the diverse recreational opportunities in the Three Rivers area;
- ❑ Increase public awareness about lesser known recreational opportunities in the Three Rivers watershed, such as hiking, cycling, and wildlife viewing;
- ❑ Make a conscious effort to ensure that all future recreational opportunities and waterfront development are consistent with the vision for Three Rivers as set out in the management plan.



ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS



Aerial view of Cardigan Fish Hatchery, the first Federally-funded salmonid-rearing facility on Prince Edward Island.



A hydro-electric dam was located at Knox's Dam in 1905 to meet the growing demand for electricity from Montague. In the early 1920's the Montague Electric Company was producing the cheapest electricity east of Ontario.



3.2.3 Human/Cultural Heritage Values

Goal The promotion, preservation, and education of the human/cultural heritage values of the Three Rivers watershed.

Objectives

- ❑ Ensure continued participation of the Aboriginal community in the management of Aboriginal heritage values;
- ❑ Support other heritage groups that are currently working on promoting historical events, figures, or groups of significant importance to the Three Rivers area;
- ❑ Educate the public about the Brudenell Point settlement and the relevance this settlement has in regional, provincial, and national history;
- ❑ Preserve the archaeological integrity of the Roma site;
- ❑ Increase public awareness about the Interior Ferry System throughout the Three Rivers watershed and increase awareness of historical transportation routes;
- ❑ Educate the public about the relevance of the Montague Electric Company as the main provider of electricity in the Three Rivers area in the early 20th century;
- ❑ Promote and preserve the architectural significance of personal and public buildings in the Three Rivers area;
- ❑ Promote the historical relevance of the shipbuilding industry in Georgetown during the 18th and 19th centuries.



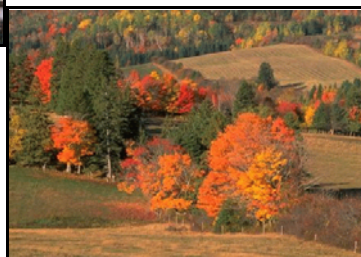
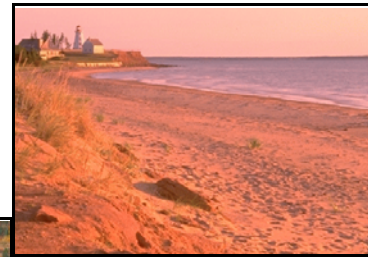
Three Rivers has many buildings of architectural and historical significance including Kings County Court House, located in Georgetown.



3.3 Actions

The conservation of the heritage values of Three Rivers and the ongoing commitment to maintain the standards set out in the river integrity are vital to ensure the success of the goals and objectives. These actions will provide a framework to help ensure that all the goals and objectives will be met.

- ❑ The use of Federal and Provincial legislation and voluntary guidelines that are in place for the conservation of the heritage values;
- ❑ Study and monitor the impact of increased usage on the natural, cultural, and recreational heritage features of Three Rivers;
- ❑ Monitor and record water quality on a regular basis and complete a 10 year monitoring report to be submitted to the CHRS board;
- ❑ Preserve, promote, and educate the residents in the Three Rivers area, as well as the province as a whole, of the important regional, provincial, and national roles Three Rivers has played through public gatherings, workshops, and displays;
- ❑ Encourage community participation and support by coordinating meetings involving all stakeholders;
- ❑ Provide information and/or expertise in the area of new and improved methods of agriculture, aquaculture, forestry management, and resource sustainability.



Part 4 Strategy Implementation

4.1 Strategy Implementation

The process to ensure that the vision for Three Rivers as a Canadian Heritage River is accomplished will need the commitment of stakeholders and local residents. *Island Gem* is a starting point to achieving the vision in place for the watershed, not a destination. The plan should evolve over time to meet changing realities and conditions. With the use of current Federal and Provincial legislation, municipal bylaws, as well as the cooperation of all interested parties, Three Rivers will be able to meet the goals and objectives in the management plan and become an integral part of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Cooperative efforts of the following groups will ensure responsible implementation of the management plan.

Three Rivers Heritage Association

- ❑ Act as an interest group on behalf of Three Rivers watershed.
- ❑ Achieve and sustain a high level of interest and involvement among all stakeholders.
- ❑ Promote sustainable economic development within the watershed.
- ❑ Establish a headquarters for various environmental projects, river improvements, and management of the natural, human/cultural, and recreational heritage values.
- ❑ Regular monitoring and reporting of the rivers' progress.
- ❑ Completion of a 10 year report on the rivers' progress for the CHRS board.
- ❑ Explore potential tourism opportunities for economic and social improvements related to the rivers' heritage.
- ❑ Promotion of Three Rivers as a Canadian Heritage River.

Federal Government

- ❑ Enforcement of appropriate laws and regulations (See Appendix I).
- ❑ Consultation of management initiatives.
- ❑ Creation of new laws.
- ❑ Promotion of Three Rivers as a Canadian Heritage River.
- ❑ Ensure that future plans are consistent with the management plan.

ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS



4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Provincial Government

- ❑ Enforcement of appropriate laws and regulations (See Appendix I).
- ❑ Consultation of management initiatives.
- ❑ Creation of new laws.
- ❑ Promotion of Three Rivers as a Canadian Heritage River.
- ❑ Promotion of Three Rivers as a tourism destination.
- ❑ Ensure that future plans are consistent with the management plan.

Canadian Heritage Rivers System

- ❑ Consultation with management initiative.
- ❑ Sharing of information.
- ❑ Periodically review the status of Three Rivers to determine if selected values are being maintained.
- ❑ Develop public awareness and appreciation of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.
- ❑ Promotion of Three Rivers as a Canadian Heritage River.

Local Municipalities

- ❑ Assist in management of the watershed within municipal boundaries.
- ❑ Creation of new bylaws.
- ❑ Promotion of Three Rivers as a Canadian Heritage River.
- ❑ Ensure that future plans are consistent with the management plan.

Non Government Organizations & Interest Groups

- ❑ Assist in the implementation of the management plan throughout the Three Rivers watershed.
- ❑ Work in cooperation with all stakeholders for the betterment of the watershed.
- ❑ Promotion of Three Rivers as a Canadian Heritage River.
- ❑ Ensure that future plans are consistent with the management plan.



4.3 Indicators of Success

Success in achieving the vision in place for the Three Rivers watershed will be a constant progression to meet changing realities and conditions. Upon designation as a Canadian Heritage River, cooperation of all stakeholders will be vital in the success of meeting and exceeding the goals and objectives in the management plan. Success in achieving the vision in place for Three Rivers will be indicated by:

- ❑ Public awareness of the watershed's human/cultural heritage values and recreational opportunities;
- ❑ Cooperation among the stakeholders and interest groups in achieving Three Rivers' vision, goals, and objectives;
- ❑ The ability to meet changing realities and conditions within the Three Rivers watershed;
- ❑ The ability of stakeholders to sustain the human/cultural values and recreational opportunities Three Rivers offers;
- ❑ Effective communication between stakeholders, interest groups, and local residents to ensure that future plans are consistent with the management plan.

ISLAND GEM - A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THREE RIVERS



View of the Cardigan River, looking downstream from the causeway in Cardigan.



Aerial view of Georgetown, located on the Brudenell River.



View of the Montague River, looking west from the Main Street Bridge, located in Montague.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, C.R. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Prince Edward Island. Philadelphia: J. Company, 1880.

Allen, D.E. Bulletin. Aquaculture Association of Canada edition 87-1.

Armstrong, Keri; Watershed Management Plan for Brudenell, August, 29, 1994.

Auld, Walter C. Voices of the Island: History of the Telephone on Prince Edward Island. Halifax: Nimbus Publishing Limited, 1985.

Bell, A. Kenneth. Getting the Lights: The Coming of Electricity to Prince Edward Island. Prince Edward Island: Museum and Heritage Foundation, 1989.

Boyce, David; personal communication, Three Rivers Heritage Association Inc., Spring, 2003.

Bolger, Francis W.P. Canada's Smallest Province: A History of Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown: Prince Edward Island 1973 Centennial Commission, 1973.

Brehaut, Beth, ed. Highlights of Cardigan Area. 1987.

Brehaut, Mary. Pioneers on the Island. Historical Society of Prince Edward Island.

Brudenell-Cardigan Rivers Complex Watershed Activities. Prepared by Environment Canada Inland Water Directorate, Atlantic Region and Prince Edward Island Department of the Environment, Fish and Wildlife Branch. March, 1990.

Buchanan, R. Scott. Archaeological Survey: Central and Eastern Kings. Charlottetown: Epekwith Consulting, 1993.

Campbell, Duncan. History of Prince Edward Island. Prince Edward Island: Brenman Bros., 1875.

Centenary Celebrations of the Settling of Valleyfield and Districts and the Founding of Valleyfield Congregation. 1940.

Coleman, Margaret "The Roma Settlement at Brudenell Point" Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History No. 1 Ottawa: National Historic Sites Service, 1970.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Commission of Conservation. Reprint from the Report on Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals, Canada, 1911. Ottawa: Rolls L. Crain Co., Limited, 1911.

Co-operative Watershed Management; Integrated Land Management - Montague River Watershed, PEI Interim Report No. 7, October 01, 1989 - March 31, 1990.

Clarey, Andrew N; Management Plan for the Cardigan River, June 04, 1994.

Clark, Andrew Hill. Three Centuries and the Island: a Historical Geography of Settlement and Agriculture in Prince Edward Island, Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1959.

Curley, R and MacKinnon, C; Wetlands Protection and Enhancement Project, Summary Report #3, 1988.

De. Jong, Nicholas J. Shipbuilding on Prince Edward Island: Enterprise in a Maritime Setting 1787-1920. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1994.

Department of Technology and the Environment; "Water"- PEI's Most Precious Resource, Montague/Valleyfield Rivers Complex, Watershed Activities, Surface Water Program, March, 1990.

Department of Technology and the Environment: "Water" - PEI's Most Precious Resource, Brudenell/Cardigan River Complex Watershed Activities, Surface Water Program.

Easton, Joan, ed. A B C of Kings County: Its History, Humour, Hangups (no date etc.)

Examiner. July 16, 1903.

Examiner. July 17, 1903

Examiner. June 27, 1864, p.3

Fischer, Lewis R. "The Shipping Industry of Nineteenth Century Prince Edward Island: A Brief History. The Island Magazine. No. 4 s/s 1978. Charlottetown: Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, 1978.

"French Artifacts found at DeGros Marsh PE" Maple Leaf. 3(2) February 1909

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Griffin, Diane and Fred Horne. River Systems Planning Study for Selected Rivers in Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown: Island Nature Trust, 1991

Guardian. August 21, 1970 (Archaeology Dig Ends)

Guardian. December 13, 1965, p.5.

Guardian. May 17, 1986, p.3.

Guardian. August 14, 1949, p.1.

Guardian. August 21, 1970, p.5.

Guignon, M.; The Valleyfield River Watershed - Siltation Sources, and Associated Problems.

Historical Sketch of Kilmuir Church and School. UPEI Library, PEI Collection

Horne, Fred and Jackie Waddell. "Roads Less Travelled By: Scenic Heritage Roads on Prince Edward Island" The Island Magazine No. 24, f/w 1988.

Integrated Land Management; Montague River Watershed, Summary Report No. 3.
April 1, 1987 - March 31, 1998.

Island Nature Trust; Canadian Heritage River Systems (CHRS), Background Study of the West (Elliot) River, Nov., 1992.

Island Nature Trust; CHRS, Background Study of The Hillsborough River, Nov., 1992.

Island Nature Trust; CHRS, Background Study of The Morell River, Nov., 1992.

Island Nature Trust; CHRS, Nomination Document for the Hillsborough River, PEI, 1993.

Island Nature Trust; CHRS, Nomination Document for Three Rivers, PEI, 2001.

Johnston, William D. The Story of Montague. 1963.

King Barry; Passport to Prince Edward Island Heritage, Community Museums Association of PEI.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MacDonald, Arley. The MacDonalds of Township Lot 55: St. Georges-Launching Road Prince Edward Island. 1994.

MacKinnon, Jonathon. "A Tour to Prince Edward Island" The Island Magazine. No.12 f/w 1982.

MacLean, Jill. Jean Pierre Roma of the Company of the East of Isle St. Jean. Prince Edward Island: Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, 1977.

MacQueen, Malcolm A. Skye Pioneers and "The Island" located at UPEI library call number (F5368.S8M294)

Marquis, Greg. "Rum Riot at Dundas." The Island Magazine. No. 43. s/s 1998 p.8-12

Martin, Finley. A View From the Bridge: Montague P.E.I. Montague Prince Edward Island: Town of Montague, 1984.

Mathews, Keith and Gerald Panting, eds. Ships and Shipbuilding in the North Atlantic Region. Newfoundland: Memorial University, 1978

Pioneers of the Island Part II. Historical Society of Prince Edward Island

Priest, V.K; Surficial Deposits of Prince Edward Island, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, map 1366a, 1973.

Prince Edward Island Port Profiles and Analysis. Geoplans Consultants, Inc., 1996.

Robinson, Geoff and Dorothy Robinson. The Nellie J. Banks: Rum-Running to Prince Edward Island. Summerside: Williams and Crue, 1970.

Sabine, Dwayne L; Avian Surveys of Farm Field Hedgerows in the Montague River Watershed, 1989.

Sabine, Dwayne L; Avian Surveys of Managed and Unmanaged Forest Stands in The Montague River Watershed and Forest hills Wildlife Management Area, October, 1989.

"Scenic Heritage Roads of Prince Edward Island" pamphlet produced by PEI Conservation Strategy Community and Cultural Affairs Province of PEI and the Island Nature Trust

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sharpe, Errol. A People's History of Prince Edward Island. Toronto: Steel Rail Publishing, 1976.

Sigurdson, Gisli "Vikings on Prince Edward Island". The Island Magazine No. 24 f/w 1998.

Smith, H.M. Scott. The Historic Houses of Prince Edward Island. Ontario: The Boston Mills Press, 1990

Tuck, Robert C. "Cardigan: Village Made by a Bridge" Island Magazine No. 29, s/s 1991.

Tuck, Robert C. "Georgetown: The Town That Time Forgot" Island Magazine No. 4. s/s 1978.

Wade, Barbara J. Cutlery Form the Roma Site, Prince Edward Island. Ottawa: National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada, 1979.

Watson, Julie V. Shipwrecks and Seafaring Tales of Prince Edward Island. Toronto: Hounslow Press, 1994.

Wells, Kennedy. The Fishery of Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown: Ragweed Press, 1986.

www.gov.pe.ca/infopei/churches/historic_chruches/

APPENDIX I

Legislation for the Three Rivers Management Plan

Provincial Statutes and Regulations

Ancient Burial Grounds Act
Environment Protection Act
Fisheries Act
Forest Management Act
Heritage Places Protection Act
Land Protection Act, P.E.I.
Natural Areas Protection Act
Planning Act
Recreation Development Act
Trails Act
Wildlife Conservation Act

Federal Statutes and Regulations

Canada Environment Protection Act
Canada Water Act
Canada Wildlife Act
Fisheries Act
Forest Act
Historical Sites and Monuments Act
Migratory Birds Convention Act
Navigable Waters Protection Act
Ocean Act

Municipal Bylaws

Town of Montague Zoning and Development Bylaw
Town of Georgetown Zoning and Development Bylaw

APPENDIX II

**Three Rivers Relationship to CHRS
Natural Heritage Values Framework**

Re: “A Framework for the Natural Heritage Values of Canadian Heritage Rivers”,
Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, 2001

<i>Representations of Natural Heritage Theme 1: Hydrology</i>	
Sub-Theme/Element	Represented in Three Rivers
<i>Sub-Theme 1.1: Drainage Basins</i> Atlantic Ocean Basins Northumberland Strait	X
<i>Sub-Theme 1.2: Seasonal Variation</i> Late Spring Peak (Peak: April - May, Low Flow: December - February)	X
<i>Sub-Theme 1.3: Water Content</i> Minor Sedimentation	X
<i>Sub-Theme 1.4: River Size</i> Small River	X
<i>Representations of Natural Heritage Theme 2: Physiography</i>	
<i>Sub-Theme 2.1: Physiographic Region</i> Appalachian Acadian Uplands	X
<i>Sub-Theme 2.2: Geological Processes</i> <i>Bedrock Formation</i> Sedimentation <i>Surficial Material Formation</i> Glacial Melting Glacial Transportation Wind Deposition	 X X X X
<i>Sub-Theme 2.3: Hydrogeology</i> <i>Bedrock Type</i> Porous - Sandstone <i>Surficial Unconsolidated Materials</i> Medium Porosity: Loam, Sand and Gravel	 X X
<i>Sub-Theme 2.4: Topography</i> Shallow Gradient	 X

APPENDIX II (continued)

**Three Rivers Relationship to CHRS
Natural Heritage Values Framework**

<i>Representations of Natural Heritage Theme 3: River Morphology</i>	
Sub-Theme/Element	Represented in Three Rivers
<i>Sub-Theme 3.1: Valley Types</i> Straight-walled Valleys, Flat/rounded interfluves	X
<i>Sub-Theme 3.2: Channel Patterns</i> <i>Stream Configuration</i> Estuarine <i>Lake System</i> Feeder Lakes	X X
<i>Sub-Theme 3.3: Channel Profile</i> <i>Level Water</i> Pool and Riffle	X
<i>Sub-Theme 3.4: Fluvial Landforms</i> Erosional Landform	X
<i>Representations of Natural Heritage Theme 4: Biotic Elements</i>	
<i>Sub-Theme 4.1: Aquatic Ecosystems</i> <i>Riverine System</i> Lowland Zone <i>Estuarine Systems</i> Intertidal Zone Subtidal Zone Saltwater Marshes <i>Wetland Systems</i> Bogs and Fens	X X X X X
<i>Sub-Theme 4.2: Terrestrial Ecosystems</i> Atlantic Maritime	X

APPENDIX II (continued)
Three Rivers Relationship to CHRS
Natural Heritage Values Framework

<i>Representations of Natural Heritage Theme 5: Vegetation</i>	
Sub-Theme/Element	Represented in Three Rivers
<i>Sub-Theme 5.1: Significant Plant Communities</i>	
<i>Vascular Plants</i>	
Extent	X
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	
Extent	X
Diversity	X
<i>Sub-Theme 5.2: Rare Plant Species</i>	
<i>Vascular Plants</i>	
Regionally Rare Species	X
<i>Representations of Natural Heritage Theme 6: Fauna</i>	
<i>Sub-Theme 6.1: Significant Animal Populations</i>	
<i>Fish</i>	
Population Size	X
<i>Mammals</i>	
Population Size	X
Diversity	X
<i>Birds</i>	
Population Size	X
Diversity	X
<i>Sub-Theme 6.2: Rare Animal Species</i>	
<i>Birds</i>	
Designated Endangered	X
Regionally Rare Species	X

APPENDIX III

Three Rivers Relationship to CHRS Cultural Heritage Values Framework

Re: “A Cultural Framework for Canadian Heritage Rivers”, Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, 2000

<i>Representations of Cultural Heritage Theme 1: Resource Harvesting</i>	
Sub-Theme/Element	Represented in Three Rivers
<p><i>Sub-Theme 1.1: Fishing</i> Aboriginal prehistoric fishing Historic domestic fishing and processing Commercial fishing equipment Collection of shellfish</p>	<p>X X X X</p>
<p><i>Sub-Theme 1.2: Shoreline Resource Harvesting</i> Trapping of fur bearing animals Collection of aquatic plants Hunting of birds and land animals Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river</p>	<p>X X </p>
<p><i>Sub-Theme 1.3: Extraction of Water</i> Direct drive power generation Human consumption Agricultural extraction Industrial extraction</p>	<p>X X</p>
<i>Representations of Cultural Heritage Theme 2: Water Transport</i>	
<p><i>Sub-Theme 2.1: Commercial Transportation</i> Prehistoric trade Historic human-powered freight Power commercial freight Surface bulk transportation</p>	<p> X</p>
<p><i>Sub-Theme 2.2: Transportation</i> Fur trade posts Navigational improvements Shipyards Facilities for loading/provisional passengers</p>	<p> X</p>

APPENDIX III (continued)
Three Rivers Relationship to CHRS
Cultural Heritage Values Framework

<i>Representations of Cultural Heritage Theme 2: Water Transport</i>	
Sub-Theme/Element	Represented in Three Rivers
<i>Sub-Theme 2.3: Exploration and Surveying</i>	
French exploration	X
English exploration	X
Migration and settlement	X
Surveying expeditions	
<i>Representations of Cultural Heritage Theme 3: Riparian Settlement</i>	
<i>Sub-Theme 3.1: Siting of Dwellings</i>	
Shoreline seasonal dwellings	X
Riverside homesteads and farms	X
Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers	X
<i>Sub-Theme 3.2: River-based Communities</i>	
Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements	
Fortification-based communities	
River industry-based communities	X
River crossing-based communities	X
<i>Sub-Theme 3.3: River-influenced Transportation</i>	
Ferries and fords	X
Road bridges	X
Rail bridges	X
River-influenced roads and railways	X
<i>Representations of Cultural Heritage Theme 4: Culture and Recreation</i>	
<i>Sub-Theme 4.1: Spiritual Associations</i>	
Sacred or spiritual sites	
Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites	
Aboriginal burial places	X
European burial places	X

APPENDIX III (continued)
Three Rivers Relationship to CHRS
Cultural Heritage Values Framework

<i>Representations of Cultural Heritage Theme 4: Culture and Recreation</i>	
Sub-Theme/Element	Represented in Three Rivers
<p><i>Sub-Theme 4.2: Cultural Expression</i> Riverside museums, art galleries Culturally associated sites River-based cultural landscape Architectural response to river locations</p>	 X X X
<p><i>Sub-Theme 4.3: Early Recreation</i> Recreational boating Angling Land based touring Organized river recreation</p>	 X X
<i>Representations of Cultural Heritage Theme 5: Jurisdictional Use</i>	
<p><i>Sub-Theme 5.1: Conflict and Military Associations</i> Aboriginal internecine conflict Aboriginal/European conflict European internecine conflict Military expeditions</p>	 X
<p><i>Sub-Theme 5.2: Boundaries</i> International borders Interprovincial and inter-territorial boundaries Land use boundaries Transboundary rivers</p>	
<p><i>Sub-Theme 5.3: Environmental Regulation</i> Flood control Improvements in water management Improvements in aquatic ecosystem management Regulation of river access and use</p>	 X

Appendix IV

Condition of Recreational Values

<i>Recreational Value</i>	<i>Nature of Value</i>
<i>Boating Activities</i>	Number of people involved in boating activities are unknown. Most of the boating activities are tied to the tourism and angling seasons. Boating activities mainly consists of canoeing, kayaking, and wind surfing, although access on the watershed is excellent for both large and small craft, with a number of marinas, wharves, and boat launches throughout the area.
<i>Ocean Viewing Tours</i>	Ocean viewing and seal watching tours are mainly tied to the tourism season.
<i>Angling</i>	Angling is tied to the trout and Atlantic salmon fisheries, which are regulated by the Prince Edward Island Department of Fisheries and issue licences for each fishery on an annual basis.
<i>Camping</i>	Most of the camping activities within the Three Rivers area are tied to the tourism season and the campground provided at Brudenell River Provincial Park.
<i>Golfing</i>	Golfing is tied to the tourism season and weather conditions during the golf season (Mid-May - October).
<i>Natural Heritage Appreciation</i>	Most natural heritage appreciation is tied to nature trails, the Confederation Trail, and Scenic Heritage Roads. Other areas for natural heritage appreciation would include forests within the Three Rivers area and Brudenell Pines.
<i>Cultural Heritage Appreciation</i>	Most cultural heritage appreciation is tied to the settlement site at Brudenell Point and celebrating the Mi'kmaq culture with an annual Pow Wow at Panmure Island. The Three Rivers management plan will deal with potential future opportunities and assist in management of heritage values and interpretation.
<i>Cycling, hiking, walking</i>	Most cycling and hiking opportunities are tied to the tourism season with untapped potential in nature trails, the Confederation Trail, and Scenic Heritage Roads located in the Three Rivers area.

APPENDIX V

Management Matrix for Three Rivers

Issue	Value	Goal	Indicators
<i>Hydrology</i> Status of water quality	Natural Value Recreational Value River Integrity Value	Maintain water quality suitable for non contact recreation in the Three Rivers watershed	Water samples taken to determine the amount of physical and chemical properties in the Three Rivers watershed
<i>River Morphology</i> Status of river related erosion	Natural Value River Integrity Value	Slow down the process of erosion and improve the overall river integrity of the Three Rivers watershed	Visual impact on river banks, amount of silt in water samples taken for water quality testing
<i>Biotic Elements</i> Status of elements that are essential for aquatic ecosystems	Natural Value Recreational Value River Integrity Value	Maintain bogs and saltwater marshes, which filter Estuarine and Wetland Systems	Water quality, fish and wildlife populations, impact on vegetation
<i>Vegetation</i> Status of significant plant communities and rare plant species	Natural Value	The protection of significant plant communities and rare vascular plant species	The abundance of significant plant communities and rare plant species compared to previous years
<i>Fauna</i> Status of significant animal populations and rare animal species	Natural Value Recreational Value	The protection of significant animal populations and rare animal species	Review animal populations (Canadian Wildlife Service, P.E.I. Conservation and Management Branch)

APPENDIX V (continued)
Management Matrix for Three Rivers

Current status of indicator	Monitoring required	Corrective measures
Projects are currently under development by the Southeast Environmental Association regarding water quality	Monitor water quality of the watershed through taking water samples from the rivers and streams to provide data on the water quality in the Three Rivers watershed	Educate the public regarding the importance of maintaining water quality, other measures to be established if
Watershed projects regarding erosion and other river developments are currently in place	Monitor erosion of shorelines through visual impact and water samples to determine any changes in the level of silt in the watershed	To be established, if required
Projects to monitor saltwater marshes are currently under development by the Southeast Environmental Association	Environmental assessment of the current status of salt marshes and bogs	To be established, if required
Significant plant communities and rare plant species are protected under the Natural Areas Protection Act	To be established under existing legislation, if required	To be established, if required
Protected under Natural Areas Protection Act and Wildlife Conservation Act	To be established under existing legislation, if required	To be established, if required

APPENDIX V (continued)
Management Matrix for Three Rivers

Issue	Value	Goal	Indicators
<i>Resource Harvesting</i> Cultural/historical significance of fishing, resource harvesting, and extraction of water	Cultural Value	Promote the cultural/historical significance of the watershed for fishing, resource harvesting and extraction of water for power generation	Interest groups promoting the Three Rivers area for cultural/historical significance
<i>Water Transport</i> Cultural/historical significance of water transportation	Cultural Value	Educate the public about the historical importance of Three Rivers as a main source of transportation	Interest groups in promoting the Three Rivers area for cultural/historical significance
<i>Riparian Settlement</i> Significance of river based communities and river-influenced transportation	Cultural Value	Promote the historical significance of the communities located in the Three Rivers watershed	Promote river-influenced transportation and significance of the communities located on the watershed
<i>Culture and Recreation</i> Status of culturally significant sites and early recreation	Cultural Value Recreational Value	Promote culturally associated sites and early recreation instrumental to the Three Rivers watershed	Promote culturally associated sites and the Garden of the Gulf Museum for their significance in the Three Rivers area
<i>Jurisdictional Use</i> Status of improvements in aquatic ecosystem management	Cultural Value Recreational Value River Integrity Value	Promote the improvements made in aquatic ecosystem management through water quality testing and the fish hatchery	The success of improving water quality and fish populations in the Three Rivers watershed

APPENDIX V (continued)
Management Matrix for Three Rivers

Current status of indicator	Monitoring required	Corrective measures
Interest groups (Roma Group, TRHA) are working to promote the historical/cultural significance of the Three Rivers watershed	Periodic updates on the progress of culturally significant projects being undertaken by interest groups regarding the Three Rivers watershed	N/A
Interest groups (Roma Group, TRHA) are working to promote the historical/cultural significance of the Three Rivers watershed	Periodic updates on the progress of culturally significant projects being undertaken by interest groups regarding the Three Rivers watershed	N/A
Interest groups (Roma Group, TRHA) are working to promote the historical/cultural significance of the Three Rivers watershed	Periodic updates on the progress of culturally significant projects being undertaken by interest groups regarding the Three Rivers watershed	N/A
Overall increase in knowledge of culturally associated sites by the general public and an increase in visitors to the museum	To be established, if required	N/A
Water test results, population numbers of fish stocks within the Three Rivers watershed compared to previous years	Periodic environmental assessments of fish stocks and water quality	To be established, if required

