



Ministry of
Tourism, Parks,
Culture and Sport

Guide to Preparing a Provincial Heritage Property Nomination

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Guide to Preparing a Provincial Heritage Property Nomination

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A. INTRODUCTION TO PROVINCIAL HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATIONS

What is a Provincial Heritage Property?

The Heritage Property Act (1980) provides for the preservation, protection, interpretation and development of heritage property in Saskatchewan. Heritage property is broadly defined as any property that is of interest for its architectural, historical, cultural, environmental, archaeological, palaeontological, aesthetic or scientific value and includes archaeological and palaeontological objects. The Act may be downloaded from the Queen's Printer website at <http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/>.

Under *The Heritage Property Act*, the responsible Minister may designate any (real or movable) property of provincial importance as a Provincial Heritage Property. Designation serves both to recognize a property's provincial significance and to provide it with the protection necessary to ensure its conservation. Properties eligible for designation include buildings, structures, bridges, cemeteries, artefacts and archaeological, palaeontological or geological sites.

To date, the Government of Saskatchewan has formally recognized and protected 47 historic sites and structures as Provincial Heritage Property. Several of these have also received formal recognition by local governments as Municipal Heritage Property or by the Government of Canada as National Historic Sites. Saskatchewan's Provincial Heritage Property, whether publicly or privately owned, all represent important themes in the province's history and development. Some represent the important role that agriculture, government, commerce, religion, and the arts have played in the province's development. Some are emblematic of the importance of First Nations and Metis peoples, while still others reflect the experiences and contributions of later settlers. Despite their variety and diversity, they all reveal something about our society, our values, and our history. They are tangible reminders of the past that are preserved for the public good to be commemorated, admired, appreciated and understood. With public involvement and assistance, Saskatchewan's inventory of Provincial Heritage Property will continue to grow ensuring that all the themes that are significant in the province's history and development are adequately represented.

Principles for Provincial Designation

The following principles will guide the designation of Provincial Heritage Property in Saskatchewan:

- Provincially designated property will be representative of Saskatchewan's cultural and natural heritage.
- Property owners and Saskatchewan First Nations, Métis, or ethnic communities affiliated with a property will be consulted when researching and documenting a property's significance.

- Designations will respect an individual or affiliated community's values and cultural traditions, including cultural restrictions.
- Designations will recognize and respect the importance of oral history and traditional knowledge.
- Designations will respect the need to balance conservation concerns with continued use and viability.

Benefits of Designation

There are various possible benefits to Provincial Heritage Property designation, including:

- Contributing to the economic, environmental and social sustainability of Saskatchewan communities
- Preserving the character of Saskatchewan communities
- Listing on the Saskatchewan Register of Heritage Property
- Listing on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (www.historicplaces.ca)
- Pride in owning and caring for one of Canada's heritage landmarks
- Eligibility for financial assistance to undertake heritage conservation work
- Access to expertise and technical advice from the Heritage Resources Branch
- Installation of an official Provincial Heritage Property bronze plaque
- Possible heritage tourism development
- In some instances, enhanced property values

What Designation Means

Besides public recognition, Provincial Heritage Property designation affords a property formal legal protection to ensure the property's long-term conservation. As such, the owner of a Provincial Heritage Property must obtain prior written approval from the Heritage Resources Branch for any alterations (including landscape changes, addition or removal of structures, conservation treatments, excavations, etc) that will potentially affect the heritage character-defining elements of the property. Character-defining elements are identified during the designation process. The management and conservation of Provincial Heritage Property in Saskatchewan is guided by the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places

in Canada available at http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/pc/guide/nldclpc-sgchpc/index_E.asp or, in the case of movable property, the Standards for Saskatchewan Museums available from the Museums Association of Saskatchewan at mas@saskmuseums.org.

Although the Minister responsible for *The Heritage Property Act* may designate any property without the owner's consent, a property will not normally be designated without a statement of support from the property owner. Furthermore:

- The designated heritage property remains the property of the owner.
- The owner may sell or transfer ownership of a provincially designated property. However, the Minister must be notified in advance of any sale.
- The owner may use the property for whatever purposes the owner sees fit, provided such use does not disturb the property's heritage character or integrity.
- Public access to the property is regulated by the property owner.
- It is the property owner's responsibility to maintain the property to the minimal accepted maintenance standards. These standards will vary for each property and are developed by the Heritage Resources Branch in consultation with the property owner.
- Moveable (personal) property may not leave the province without the approval of the Minister.

What Designation Does Not Mean

- Provincial designation does not mean that the province will take responsibility for operating or maintaining a property. It is the property owner's responsibility to care for a designated property.
- Provincial designation does not automatically mean that a property owner will receive funding from the province to maintain their property. Incentives and grant programs are available to assist property owners, but funding assistance is not a guarantee.
- Designation does not mean that the property owner will be expected to restore the property to its original state. Properties change over time and these changes often contribute to why a property is significant. Designation works to protect and conserve those character-defining elements which make the property provincially significant.
- For built heritage, designation does not mean that the property can only be used for its original purpose or as a museum. Continued use is extremely important to the sustainability of heritage buildings. This may mean continuing to use the building as it was originally intended or adapting the property to a new contemporary use, as long as the elements that make the property provincially significant are maintained or incorporated into the new use.
- A property owner does not need to contact the Heritage Resources Branch every time a change or repair to the property is planned. A guide indicating how the property should be maintained and what alterations will require formal authorization will be developed for each designated property in consultation with the owner.

B. THE DESIGNATION PROCESS

There are three stages in the Provincial Heritage Property designation process: nomination, evaluation, and designation.

Nomination

Any person, group, organization or government agency may nominate a property for provincial designation by submitting a nomination form to the Heritage Resources Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport. The nomination form is available on the Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport website (<http://www.tpcs.gov.sk.ca/heritage>) or from the Heritage Resources Branch upon request.

Completing a nomination takes time and will normally require some level of historical, archival or other research. Research should address the criteria that the Saskatchewan Heritage Advisory Board (SHAB) will use to evaluate the nomination. A guide to conducting research, including a list of suggested sources of information, is provided in Section E of this guide.

Nominators may wish to engage a professional historical research to assist in preparing a nomination for Provincial Heritage Property designation. A list of potential researchers may be available from the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation, the University of Regina, or the University of Saskatchewan. The Heritage Resources Branch will also advise on preparing the nomination including possible research sources, information on similar designations, or other advice.

It is important to provide all of the information requested on the nomination form to ensure that SHAB is able to evaluate the nomination effectively and to make an informed recommendation. If necessary, SHAB may request the nominator to provide additional information before making a final decision.

Financial support to assist nominators in researching and preparing a nomination may be available from the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation. Application forms are available on the Foundation's website (<http://www.tpcs.gov.sk.ca/SHF-Grant-Programs>) or upon request.

Evaluation

A Provincial Heritage Property nomination form, submitted by the applicant, is initially reviewed by the Heritage Resources Branch to ensure it is complete. Any significant omissions will be immediately brought to the applicant's attention. Once complete, the nomination form is forwarded to the Saskatchewan Heritage Advisory Board for evaluation.

SHAB is appointed by the Minister responsible for *The Heritage Property Act* to advise and make recommendations on any matter relating to the conservation, protection and preservation of

heritage property in Saskatchewan. SHAB is composed of volunteer members of the public representing the heritage, Aboriginal, academic and business communities.

SHAB evaluates the nomination to determine whether or not the property meets the criteria for provincial designation and provides the Minister with a recommendation on whether or not the property should be designated. The Minister makes the final decision on whether or not to designate a property as Provincial Heritage Property.

Designation

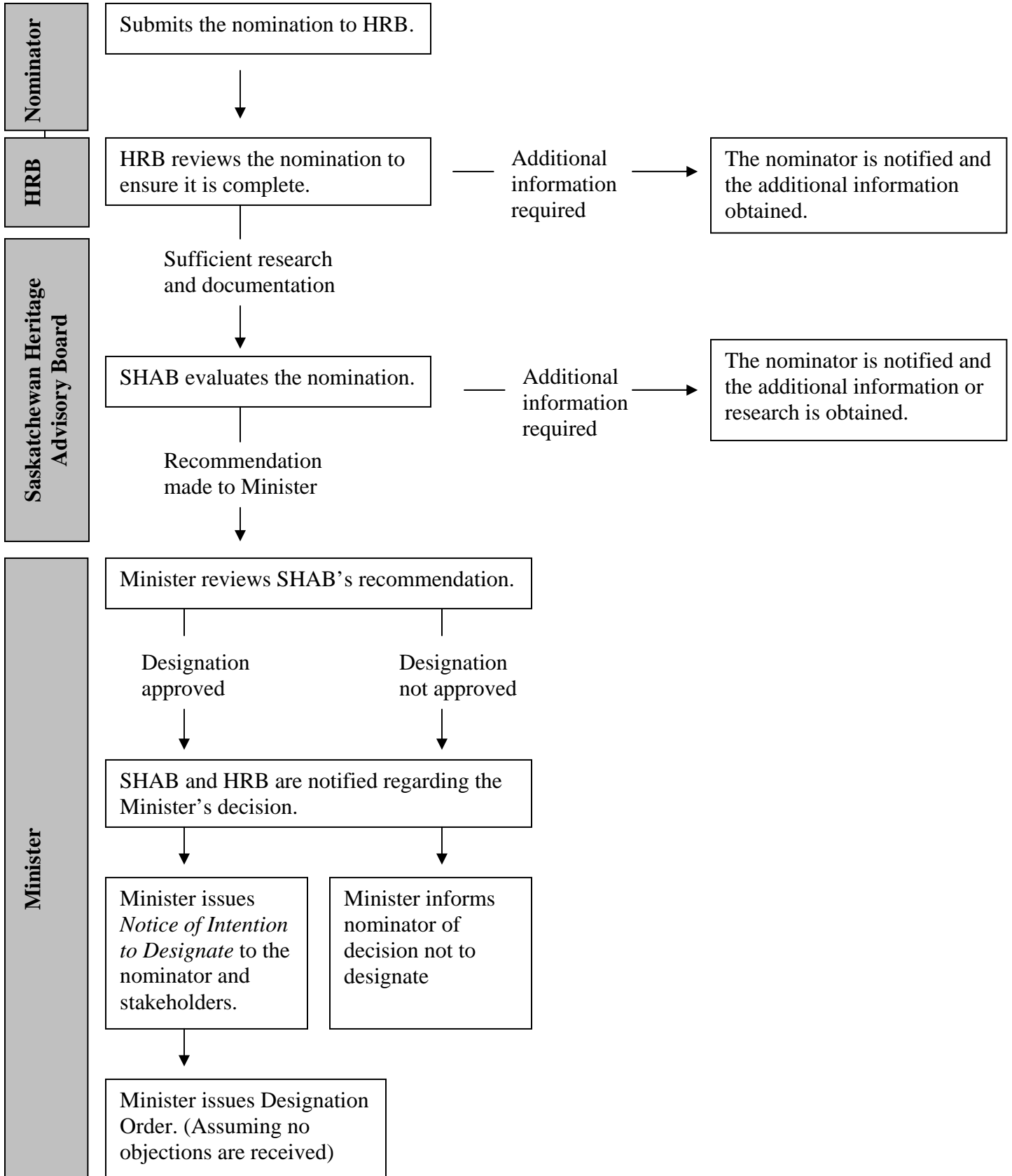
If the Minister decides to designate a property, the formal designation process begins. First, the Minister notifies the applicant (and other relevant parties) and issues a public Notice of Intention to Designate which identifies the reasons for the proposed designation. A copy of the Notice is registered as an interest on the property in the Land Titles Registry (for real property only), served on the property owner(s) and any other interest holders, published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, and published in a local newspaper in general circulation.

A 60-day waiting period is required after the Notice of Intention is published to ensure there are no objections to the proposed designation, and to ensure that there are no changes to the property during the public review period. Provided no objections are registered, the Minister issues a Designation Order which is again served on the property owner and any other interest holders. For real property, the Designation Order is registered as an interest on the property in the Land Titles Registry and published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*. For moveable property the Designation Order is published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*.

If there is an objection to a proposed designation, the Minister will refer the matter to the Saskatchewan Heritage Property Review Board (SHPRB). SHPRB will convene a hearing on the proposed designation and report their findings to the Minister. The Minister will consider the board's findings and then decide whether or not to proceed with the designation.

Once a property has been designated as a Provincial Heritage Property, all alterations to the property, including restoration, preservation or rehabilitation, are regulated through the Heritage Resources Branch. For any alterations that may adversely affect the heritage character-defining elements of the property, an *Alteration Permit Application* must be completed and submitted by the property owner (or representative) to the Heritage Resources Branch for review and approval.

Provincial Heritage Property Designation Process



C. CRITERIA FOR PROVINCIAL DESIGNATION

To be considered for designation as a Provincial Heritage Property, a property must demonstrate heritage value that is provincial in scope. Provincially significant properties are those that clearly reflect important events, places, people, organizations and institutions, or important themes in the history and development of the province. Such properties may be representative or exceptional examples of cultural, political, economic, social, demographic, scientific or religious events or trends. They may also reflect the efforts and experiences of groups, institutions, corporate bodies and other organizations or individuals that have become provincially, nationally or internationally recognized.

Determining the provincial heritage significance of a property usually begins by considering the following areas of significance:

- 1) Historical significance
- 2) Cultural and spiritual significance
- 3) Architectural significance
- 4) Scientific significance
- 5) Aesthetic significance

To be provincially designated, a property must meet the specific criteria in at least one of these areas, although a property's prospects for provincial designation will be greatly enhanced by meeting criteria in more than one area of significance.

For any area of significance, a property's rarity, uniqueness, size or age, may well be relevant considerations, but, in and of themselves, these factors do not always determine provincial significance. Being the only one of its kind, the last remaining, the largest, the oldest, the earliest, or the best, are, however, important supporting factors which often enhance or strengthen a property's provincial heritage value.

Each area for determining provincial heritage significance, and the specific criteria for each, are discussed below. Examples of designated Provincial Heritage Property are used to help illustrate the criteria. In addition to these significance criteria, several other important factors such as the property's physical condition, integrity and viability may also need to be considered.

1) Historical Significance

The historical significance of a property is based on its association with people, events, places or themes that are important in the human, geological or palaeontological history and development of Saskatchewan.

To be considered for provincial designation, a property should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- **be associated with events, places, people, organizations or institutions which have made a lasting contribution to the economic, social, cultural, or political history and development of Saskatchewan;**
- **reflect important themes in the economic, social, cultural, or political history and development of Saskatchewan; or**
- **reflect an event, place, theme or other important aspect in the natural history and development of Saskatchewan.**

Examples

*The **Codd Red Cross Flag**, a well preserved 19th century artefact, was flown in 1885 at the Battles of Fish Creek and Batoche and represents the first time the Red Cross emblem was used in Canada. Its provincial historical significance lies in its direct association with a defining event in the history of Canada and Saskatchewan – the North-West Rebellion of 1885. The flag is also associated with the Canadian Red Cross, the Canadian militia, the history of government and Métis relations, and the noted military physician, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Codd.*

*The **Esterhazy Flour Mill**, which operated from 1906 until the mid -1980s, is the oldest and most complete flour mill of heavy wood construction remaining in Saskatchewan. Its provincial historic significance lies in its association with the province’s grain industry, specifically the important role of flour mills in the development of that industry.*

***Petite Ville** is a large Métis hivernant (wintering) settlement dating to the 1870s and one of the best preserved Métis archaeological sites in Canada. Its provincial historic significance lies in its association with Métis culture during a period of crucial change in their lifestyle - their transition from nomadic buffalo hunters to settled farmers.*

2) Cultural and Spiritual Significance

Properties which contribute to a community's identity and social cohesion, or those that directly connect to a community's traditional way of life are considered culturally significant. Educational, recreational, social or other public values may also be important factors in determining cultural significance. Properties have intrinsic spiritual importance when they reflect a community's values and belief system.

To be considered for provincial designation, a property should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- **be associated with a cultural tradition or a way of life that is of lasting interest and importance in the cultural or social history of Saskatchewan;**
or
- **reflect the cultural expression of a past people which is of lasting interest and importance to living descendents and the broader Saskatchewan society; or**
- **be associated with an historically creative achievement in artistic or ideological expression in Saskatchewan.**

Examples

***Opimihaw** (in Wanuskewin Heritage Park) contains 18 pre-contact period archaeological sites including a medicine wheel, seasonal camps, and bison kills. The property's cultural significance lies in its close association with the daily and spiritual life of ancient First Nations people. Opimihaw is also a sacred landmark for First Nations people today and continues to play a prominent role in the expression and development of First Nations culture.*

***Swift Current Creek Petroglyph Boulder** displays some of Saskatchewan's most outstanding examples of ancient rock art. Its spiritual significance lies in the symbolic meanings of the various carved figures. The petroglyph boulder is also valued by contemporary First Nations as an expression of their cultural heritage and as a tangible link to the past.*

***The Doukhobor Dugout House**, located in a sheltered ravine, was used as a temporary dwelling until 1904. Its cultural significance lies in its representation of a way of life for many early settlers in Saskatchewan, symbolizing their determination and adaptability in the face of harsh prairie conditions.*

3) Architectural Significance

Buildings and structures that exemplify or reflect the influence of an important architectural style or technology, and those that are associated with innovation or achievement in creative design and structural excellence, may be considered architecturally significant. Architectural detail and construction materials may also be important factors in determining architectural significance.

To be considered for provincial designation, a property should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- **illustrate an innovative design or structural achievement important in Saskatchewan’s architectural history and development; or**
- **reflect an architectural style, tradition, time period or technology that is important in the history and development of Saskatchewan.**

Examples

The Assiniboia Court House was designed by Provincial Architect Maurice Sharon and built in 1930. Its architectural significance lies in its representation of the Colonial Revival style and the incorporation of design elements, such as the building’s symmetry of design, brick detailing and handsome main entrance, which enables the building to display an appropriate sense of grandeur.

The Balfour Apartments were commissioned by prominent Regina lawyer James Balfour and completed in 1930. The building’s architectural significance lies in its overall Moorish style influence and the incorporation of attractive design features including the elegant front courtyard with open-arched arcade, alternating courses of red and light buff Claybank brick on the upper façade, fine hand-carved stonework, and interior detailing.

The John Nugent Studio was designed by prominent Saskatchewan architect Clifford Wiens and built in 1960. Its architectural significance lies in its innovative design which integrates the building with its surrounding landscape. The roof of the foundry is particularly innovative and structurally unique.

4) Scientific Significance

Properties that contain or have contributed original material which, through scientific examination or study, has furthered (or has the potential to further) our understanding of the past, are scientifically significant. In the context of heritage property, scientific significance normally applies to archaeological, palaeontological, or geological sites and objects.

Often, provincial scientific significance will be enhanced when individual sites are part of an aggregate of sites which, when taken together, represent a pattern of land use, a way of life, a time period, or a cultural landscape.

To be considered for provincial designation, a property should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- **exhibit a diversity, uniqueness and/or quality of cultural, fossil or geological material;**
- **represent or illustrate the development of taxonomical or biological type specimens or sites; or**
- **contain significant temporal, sedimentological, paleo-environmental, cultural or other contextual information that is significant to the cultural, geological or palaeontological development of Saskatchewan.**

Examples

*The **Pasquia Palaeontological Site** contains exceptional examples of marine fauna from the Cretaceous period including a nearly complete giant crocodilian (*Terminonaris*), one of only four such specimens in North America. Its scientific significance lies in the quality and quantity of fossils found at the site which is unmatched in this region of North America.*

***Opimihaw**, in addition to its cultural significance, is scientifically significant for containing exceptionally well-preserved archaeological materials which greatly enhance scientific understanding of First Nations history and adaptation on the Northern Plains over the past 5,000 years. **Opimihaw** is also an aggregate of different site types that clearly represent an ancient pattern of land use and a past way of life.*

5) Aesthetic Significance

Properties which display exceptional or innovative craftsmanship, style, technical skill, quality of design and beauty may be considered aesthetically significant. Aesthetically significant property can include innovative or traditional objects from aboriginal communities or folk cultures, high art, and landscapes such as traditional gardens or parks.

To be considered for provincial designation, a property should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- **illustrate exceptional or innovative craftsmanship, technical skill, quality of design and beauty that contributes to an understanding and appreciation of Saskatchewan history;**
- **illustrate a highly original or influential art form, craft or style which is important in the history of Saskatchewan; or**
- **reflect a particular style, design or artistic tradition that is important in the history and development of Saskatchewan.**

Examples

*The **Legislative Building and Grounds**' aesthetic significance lies in its representation of a rare Canadian example of a park developed according to a "City Beautiful" master plan. Featuring a mix of French and English landscape design, the grounds balance formal and picturesque views of the Legislative Building through the ordered use of formal gardens, monuments and open spaces.*

*The **Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle** complex consists of five Collegiate Gothic style buildings constructed between 1912 and 1926 on approximately 15 acres in the City of Regina. The property's aesthetic significance lies in layout and elaborate landscape plan for the ground which features administration and residential buildings clustered around a grand cathedral reminiscent of a traditional English "Cathedral Close" and which reflects "City Beautiful" concepts, especially the idea that grand buildings or monuments should be sited so as to become the terminal vistas of long, converging, diagonal axes.*

*The **Swift Current Creek Petroglyph Boulder**, in addition to its cultural significance, is aesthetically significant for its collection of ancient rock art including carved bison figures, animal tracks and geometric shapes, and geometric and zoomorphic rock paintings.*

6) **Additional Considerations**

In addition to meeting the criteria for provincial heritage significance, other factors such as the property's physical condition, integrity and viability are considered when evaluating a candidate for provincial heritage designation.

Historic Sites and Buildings

Site Integrity / Condition

To be considered for provincial designation, a building or structure should normally be on its original site. In exceptional circumstances, buildings or structures that have been moved may be considered, providing other historical or architectural criteria are compelling.

While it is normal for a building or structure to change over time, properties will only be considered for provincial designation if the changes over time have not significantly altered or diminished their heritage integrity.

Site Viability / Use

To be eligible for provincial designation, a property should have the capacity for continuing use. This may include continuing the property's existing or original use or adapting the property to a new contemporary use. The long term viability and preservation of a designated property is more easily achieved if the property continues to be occupied or regularly used.

Archaeological, Palaeontological and Geological Property

Heritage Integrity / Condition

The overall heritage integrity of an archaeological, palaeontological and geological site is determined through a combination of the site's overall physical condition, the quality and condition of the material collected from the site, and the quality and condition of the associated research records.

To be eligible for provincial designation, a site should contain, or have contained, in situ material resources. Recovered artefacts, fossils or other ancillary collections should be intact and the documentation from any research or excavations should be of sufficient quality to serve as a basis for future research.

Moveable Property

Provenance

To be considered for provincial designation, the background and history of the object or collection should be well established. This includes prior ownership or possession, context of use, and what has happened to the object or collection since its inception. It is important to ensure that the object or collection was acquired appropriately and that the continuity of ownership is well documented. In addition, all the objects in a collection must be identified so that it is clear what is being considered for designation.

Heritage Integrity / Condition

To be considered for provincial designation, the object or collection should be in good condition, relatively intact and complete. Where changes or adaptations have been made, an object will only be considered for provincial designation if the changes have not significantly altered or diminished the object's heritage value.

Collections must be closed (no accessioning or de-accessioning) and the parameters of the collection must be easily delineated. This means that the individual objects in the collection are cohesive enough for the collection to be thought of as a single item. For example, the collection could be works by a single artist, material collected by a single individual, or the contents of a building which have been acquired over time and are crucial to the building's original function. Regardless, a collection, when considered holistically, must have heritage value that is provincial in scope. In addition, the collection must remain intact and be housed in one location or at one institution. Parts of a collection may temporarily be located separately from the main collection (for example, as part of a traveling exhibit) however the collection cannot be permanently stored in different locations.

D. THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

A thematic framework is a way to organize or define history to identify and place historic places, persons and events in context. Saskatchewan’s thematic framework borrows heavily from the Parks Canada *National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan*. It also incorporates many ideas from the “Thematic Framework for Saskatchewan’s Historic Sites and Structures” developed by the Ministry in the late 1990s.

The thematic framework is designed to assist the Ministry in the operation of the Provincial Heritage Property designation program. It serves as an important planning tool to help identify themes in Saskatchewan history that are under-represented and thus to help guide future Provincial Heritage Property designations. The thematic framework may also be used by municipal councils and band councils in determining which historic places within their respective jurisdictions might warrant designation as Municipal Heritage Property.

The thematic framework organizes Saskatchewan history into five broad, inter-related themes, each with a number of sub-themes.

Theme	Sub-theme
People & the Land	Saskatchewan’s Earliest Inhabitants Exploring and Mapping the Land Settlement People and the Environment The Urban Experiment
Intellectual & Cultural Life	Architecture and Design Learning and the Arts Science Sports and Leisure
Social & Community Life	Community Organizations Religion and Spirituality Education Health Care Services
Government	Government and Institutions Security and Law Military and Defence
Resource & Economic Development	Hunting and Gathering Extraction and Production Commerce, Retail and Service Industries Labour Communications and Transportation Cooperative Movement

I. PEOPLE AND THE LAND

The lands which make up Saskatchewan have supported a human population for many thousands of years. The First Nations lived on the land and learned to adapt to its geography. Over time, they were joined by people from all parts of the globe and Saskatchewan's cultural mosaic began to take shape. This theme commemorates the imprints and expressions of these people as they shaped Saskatchewan.

This theme deals with the places and stories from our past which reveal how different peoples have moved across the land and left their mark on it. Much can be learned from rural cultural landscapes and urban historic districts. They are physical evidence of how each generation balanced the competing demands of tradition and environment to imprint their presence on the land.

Sub-themes that help define this theme include:

Saskatchewan's Earliest Inhabitants

This sub-theme deals with ancient Aboriginal sites and includes archaeological sites that show evidence of Saskatchewan's earliest inhabitants. Examples include: Opimihaw (Wanuskewin).

Exploring and Mapping the Land

By the end of the 17th century, commercial fur traders had penetrated into the Saskatchewan portion of the Canadian interior. Initially, their exploration and mapping activities were directed from various posts established by the Hudson's Bay Company, however over the next two hundred years, exploration expanded toward the interior and became more organized and sophisticated as government-sponsored scientific expeditions, railway explorations, boundary commissions, and land surveys mapped the land which would become Saskatchewan. Examples include: camp sites, fur trade posts, survey camps, trails, and police posts.

Settlement

Saskatchewan has been shaped by the diversity of its settlers. This sub-theme considers the impact of many diverse cultures on Saskatchewan's landscape. This sub-theme focuses on the movement of people into and within Saskatchewan and illustrates the variety in Saskatchewan's settlement and settlers. Examples include: sod houses, dugout houses, homesteads, ethnic settlements such as Cannington Manor, Doukhobor village sites, and Mennonite house/barn sites.

People and the Natural Environment

The relationship between human activity and the natural environment is recognized in this sub-theme. Examples include: fire watch towers, PFRA pastures, dams and dugouts, forestry stations, and Burrowing Owl Interpretation Centre.

II. INTELLECTUAL & CULTURAL LIFE

Structures are more than stone and wood - they carry and express the values and beliefs of those who built and used them. They also hold the stories and embody the cultural values of people. This theme addresses Saskatchewan's intellectual and cultural wealth and includes commemorations of intellectual pursuits, artistic expression and athletic achievement.

Sub-themes that help define this theme include:

Architecture and Design

This sub-theme focuses on expressions and achievements in design and in the planned, built and landscaped environment. Architectural achievements include the interior and exterior of buildings, groups of buildings, and rural as well as urban districts, both high-style and vernacular. Landscapes include planned gardens, parks and cemeteries, still-evolving areas, and "relict" sites that show evidence of past events. Examples include: buildings primarily valued for their architectural value.

Learning and the Arts

This sub-theme recognizes accomplishments in a broad range of cultural endeavours, including the visual and performing arts, musical composition, the writing of fiction and non-fiction, as well as the pursuit of knowledge. Examples include: libraries, artist studios, museums, theatres.

Science

This sub-theme celebrates contributions to the discovery and application of scientific concepts and methodology, including those in the physical, earth and biological sciences, as well as mathematics and medicine. Examples include: geological formations, paleontological sites, the Canadian Light Source Synchrotron.

Sports and Leisure

This sub-theme focuses on leisure activities and achievements in sport. Examples include: stadiums, race tracks, swimming pools, skating rinks and curling rinks.

III. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY LIFE

This theme focuses on the variety of clubs and organizations Saskatchewan which people have established to enrich community life and assist those in need. The nineteenth century saw the growth of ethnic voluntary associations and service clubs, which complemented the work of churches in building facilities for communal activity and for showing concern for those in need. In the twentieth century, the cooperative movement is a more recent example of voluntary effort which has provincial importance. Education is another vitally important area in which community initiatives and voluntary agencies have played significant roles.

This theme celebrates people who act on their concern for the well-being of others through clubs, societies and other non-governmental organizations. Their efforts fill the spaces between private

family life and the public spheres of politics and organized economic life, and create shared areas of action that bring security, enjoyment and cohesion to communities great and small.

Sub-themes that help define this theme include:

Community Organizations

Saskatchewan people have a long tradition of effecting social change through social movements spearheaded by voluntary associations. The impact and experiences of these movements are recognized through commemorations which address larger expressions of social action - cooperatives, temperance and other voluntary organizations. Examples include: Homemakers' clubs, food banks, clubs of various social organizations such as Knights of Columbus, Kiwanis, and Odd Fellows.

Religion and Spirituality

The imprint of religion on Saskatchewan life and society are the focus of this sub-theme. Examples include: churches, synagogues, and ceremonial circles.

Education

Education has long been an important institute in the province. This sub-theme will examine the organization and delivery of education within individual communities and the province as a whole. Examples include: one-room schools, elementary or high schools, industrial schools, post-secondary institutions.

Health Care Services

As the birthplace of Medicare, health care services and the delivery of these services have shaped the development of the province. Examples include: hospitals, doctors' offices, sanatoriums, offices of health care societies such as Red Cross, Anti-TB League, and Cancer Society.

IV. GOVERNMENT

From the origins of Canada's earliest peoples, through the territorial government and provincehood, numerous systems of government have evolved in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan people, whether by birth or immigration, inherit a rich legacy of political institutions and practices. This theme recognizes the sites, people and events that form this legacy. It includes Aboriginal governments, movements for political rights, and the implanting of representative institutions

Sub-themes that help define this theme include:

Government and Institutions

This sub-theme focuses on government in various spheres, including legislatures, First Nations councils and government-sponsored services. Examples include: the Legislative Building, Government House, First Nation councils, city/town halls, land titles buildings.

Security and Law

Legal systems, including traditional Aboriginal systems, judicial activities and law enforcement are highlighted under this sub-theme. Examples include: court houses, jails, police stations.

Military and Defence

Military organizations, activities, places and people associated with the defence of Saskatchewan are the focus of this sub-theme. Examples include: 1885 fortifications, British Commonwealth Air Training Plan bases, radar domes.

V. RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

From the earliest hunters and gatherers to today's post-industrial workers, Saskatchewan people have worked in a wide variety of ways to sustain themselves. This theme looks at the historical legacies of early subsistence economies; commercial pursuits in hunting, fishing, farming, forestry and mining; services industries and manufacturing processes. This theme traces the activities of human communities as they used the resources of land and water to sustain themselves and build for the future.

In Saskatchewan, Aboriginal economies developed for many thousands of years before Europeans arrived. Beginning 300 years ago, these European newcomers gradually began to harvest fish, fur and arable land. The nineteenth century saw a rapid expansion of agricultural settlement (chiefly through European immigration), the penetration of remoter areas by railways, the growth of manufacturing and service industries, and continued European investment on a large scale. The twentieth century saw a rapid increase in the size and complexity of cities, increasing mechanization of all economic sectors, and continued reliance on the rest of the world for markets and investment.

Sub-themes that help define this theme include:

Hunting and Gathering

Saskatchewan's earliest inhabitants hunted, gathered, fished, farmed, quarried and traded for survival. This sub-theme addresses the economic history of these early communities. Examples include: Buffalo pound.

Extraction and Production

This sub-theme addresses the development of Saskatchewan's primary pursuits (farming, forestry, mining, gas exploration), and secondary manufacturing processes as well as changing forms of energy used to supplement human labour. Examples include: brick plants, flour mills, blacksmith shops, grain elevators, farms, ranches, mines, fish farms, tannery, oil drills, saw mills, and power stations.

Commerce, Retail and Service Industries

This sub-theme focuses on the commercial exchange of goods and services through financial institutions, wholesale/retail services, and professional services. Examples include: banks, real estate office, law offices, insurance offices, retail stores, and warehouses.

Labour

This sub-theme examines the role of organized and unorganized labour in the expansion of the Saskatchewan economy. Examples include: union halls, strike sites.

Communications and Transportation

This sub-theme recognizes achievements in communication and transportation that have resulted from the size and diversity of Saskatchewan's geography and environment. Examples include: airports, railway stations, bridges, telegraph, radio, and TV stations, transmission towers, SaskTel buildings, press offices.

Cooperative Movement

Cooperatives have played an important role in the development of Saskatchewan. Examples include: buildings associated with co-ops.

E. RESEARCH GUIDE

Starting Your Research

Researching a potential Provincial Heritage Property is an important step in the nomination process. Research is necessary to identify relevant facts about the property and its relative importance and to place these into a provincial context. The process of researching a heritage property – of asking questions and finding answers – does not have to be complicated.

When completing a Provincial Heritage Property nomination form, the questions that need to be answered fall into two general areas: descriptive and contextual. Descriptive questions focus on specific facts about a property: when it was created, how it was used, who owned it, when it was discovered, and so on. Descriptive information is required in Section 2 of the nomination form. Contextual questions focus on why the property is considered to be significant according to the criteria set out in the Guide to Preparing a Nomination, and why its overall heritage value is provincial in scope. Contextual questions involve analyzing the facts about a property and articulating why these facts demonstrate provincial heritage significance. Contextual information is required in Section 3 of the nomination form.

Example

That the Codd Red Cross Flag was flown in 1885 at the Battles of Fish Creek and Batoche are specific facts about the artefact. Contextually, the Battles of Fish Creek and Batoche were part of the North West Rebellion of 1885 – a defining event in the history of Canada and Saskatchewan. This research finding determines the property’s historical value and helps establish part of its overall provincial significance.

Sources of Information

Research information is derived from two sources: primary and secondary. Primary sources of information are original, having been created and used for a specific purpose during the property’s lifetime. Primary sources may be published (such as catalogues or directories) or unpublished (such as architectural plans or personal diaries). Secondary sources of information are created when a person provides an interpretation of something (such as an event, property, or historical figure) using primary sources. Secondary sources of information are typically books, newspaper articles, presentations or scholarly reports.

It is important to use both primary and secondary sources when researching a heritage property and to be as thorough as possible to ensure that all relevant information is considered. Of course, it is also important to recognize that any specific sources may contain potential bias or even factual error. It’s best, therefore, to check as many sources of information as possible. For secondary sources, always check the author’s sources (or bibliography) as this will help determine the author’s thoroughness and may lead to other important sources that need to be consulted.

Where to Find Information

Heritage property information can be found in many places: archives, libraries, museums, government offices, businesses, private owners, universities, etc. Archives, libraries and museums are often the best places to start because these institutions are mandated to collect information and make it available for research purposes. As information is found, other sources will become more apparent. As it is unlikely that all the information needed to complete the nomination form will be found in one place, be prepared to look in different places.

Useful websites include:

Archives:

Archives Canada	http://www.archivescanada.ca/
Diefenbaker Canada Centre Archives	http://artsandscience.usask.ca/diefenbaker/
Glenbow Museum – Archives	http://www.glenbow.org/collections/archives/
Hudson’s Bay Company Archives	http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/
Library and Archives Canada	http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/
Saskatchewan Archival Information Network	http://scaa.usask.ca/sain/
Saskatchewan Archives Board	http://www.saskarchives.com/
Saskatchewan Council of Archives & Archivists	http://scaa.sk.ca/membership/member-dir.html
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre – Digital Archives	http://www.sicc.sk.ca/heritage/digitalarchives/index.html
Saskatchewan News Index 1884-2000	http://library.usask.ca/sni
University of Regina Archives	http://www.uregina.ca/library/research/archives/
University of Saskatchewan Archives	http://www.usask.ca/archives/

Libraries:

AMICUS – Canadian National Catalogue	http://amicus.collectionscanada.ca/aaweb/aalogine.htm
Canadian Library Gateway	http://www.collectionscanada.ca/gateway/index-e.html
Glenbow Museum – Library	http://www.glenbow.org/collections/library/
Library and Archives Canada	http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/

Regina Public Library – Prairie History Room	http://www.reginalibrary.ca/prairiehistory/
Saskatchewan Legislative Library	http://www.legassembly.sk.ca/leglibrary/
Saskatchewan Libraries	http://www.lib.sk.ca/
Saskatchewan Libraries Gateway	http://zgateway.lib.sk.ca/SAS.jsp
Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room	http://www.saskatoonlibrary.ca/html/morrison_lhr.html
University of Regina Library	http://www.uregina.ca/library/
University of Saskatchewan Library	http://library.usask.ca

Museums:

Glenbow Museum – Collections	http://www.glenbow.org/collections/
Museums Association of Saskatchewan	http://www.saskmuseums.org/museums/search.php
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre – Virtual Keeping House	http://www.sicc.sk.ca/keepinghouse/
Virtual Museum of Métis History & Culture	http://www.metismuseum.ca/

Research and General Information:

Canada’s Culture Gateway	http://www.culture.ca/
Canada’s Historic Places	http://www.historicplaces.ca/
Canadian Heritage Information Network	http://www.chin.gc.ca/
Celebrating Saskatchewan Heritage Website	http://olc.spsd.sk.ca/de/saskatchewan100/
Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture & Sport	http://www.tpcs.gov.sk.ca/heritage

What to Look For

Which records will provide the most useful information for preparing a nomination will often depend on the type of property being nominated. The following is a list of some of the records that may be helpful.

Land Titles records contain information including: the name and address of the current property, the legal land description, and the names of other individuals or organizations that have a registered interest on the title (such as creditors). A full historical title search can also be conducted which will reveal the names of the first property owner and every subsequent owner, including dates of ownership. It will also reveal whether the property is already designated as a

Municipal or a Provincial Heritage Property. Land Title records can be accessed online (<http://www.isc.ca/>) through the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry

Survey Plans show the precise area to which a particular land title applies, and may be obtained from Geomatics, a branch of the Information Services Corporation of Saskatchewan (www.isc.ca). Geomatics also has a collection of surveyor's maps and notebooks, which may be useful in determining what structures existed on a property at a specific time in the past.

Building Permits, issued by a municipality and available from municipal offices or municipal archives, may show when a building was constructed and when significant additions were made. They may also contain the names of the building's architect and construction contractor.

Tax Assessment Rolls are created by municipalities for the purpose of recording the assessed value of properties for tax purposes. The name of the property owner is also recorded, as well as some information about the building.

Architectural Drawings and associated building specification reports are an invaluable source of information about a building, however, they are often difficult to locate. Current building owners or previous owners may have architectural drawings. Drawings for provincially-owned heritage buildings are usually available from Saskatchewan Ministry of Government Services. Many architectural firms keep collections of architectural drawings produced by current or former members of their firms. Several architectural firms, and SPM, have also donated collections of drawings to the Saskatchewan Archives.

Fire Insurance Maps are schematic diagrams of urban areas produced to inform insurance companies what buildings existed, what materials they were made of, and where they were in relation to other buildings. They may be useful for determining what additions and alterations have been made to a building, and what the streetscape looked like at a particular time. Both the Saskatchewan Archives and the City of Regina Archives have Fire Insurance Maps produced at various times. Some are also available in local museums. Unfortunately, Fire Insurance Maps were not produced for all communities.

Annual Reports of businesses or provincial government ministries are potentially useful information sources especially when researching government-owned heritage buildings. Annual Reports are typically available through the Saskatchewan Archives.

Directories published by companies and organizations at various times for various purposes, may also be useful. For example, the *Henderson's Directories*, published annually for some communities and available in local libraries and from the Saskatchewan Archives Board, list building occupants and their occupations. Similarly, business directories that list all the businesses in the province are also published from time to time. However, it's important to remember that these directories simply compile information received from businesses, and that the accuracy for any specific entry is not normally verified by the directory's publisher.

Biographical Directories such as N. F. Black's *History of Saskatchewan and the North West Territories*, published in 1912, or John Hawkes' *The Story of Saskatchewan and its People*, published in 1924, may provide information about people associated with various properties.

Local Histories, where available, often contain a useful summary of a property's history. They are particularly useful as a source of information or opinion from local people that may not be available anywhere else. Local histories may also be a good source of photographs from the private collections.

Newspapers may be useful sources of information on events, people, building construction, business, etc. The difficulty in using newspapers is that they are generally not indexed for quick reference use. Newspapers for most Saskatchewan communities are available on microfilm at the Saskatchewan Archives and sometimes in public libraries. Many community museums also have copies of their local paper. The Saskatchewan News Index (<http://library.usask.ca/sni>) offers a searchable index of many stories published in Saskatchewan newspapers between 1884 and 2000.

Eaton's Catalogues provided a major source for goods and materials in Saskatchewan, and are now useful sources of information about when particular items were available, their original cost, and the manufacturer. Many museums, including the Western Development Museum Curatorial Centre, have copies of these catalogues.

Historical Photographs provide information in a particularly vivid form. Collections of historical photographs are available at the Saskatchewan Archives, the Local History Room at the Saskatoon Public Library, the Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society (the Everett Baker Collection), Adrian Paton's South Saskatchewan Historic Photo Museum in Arcola, and in many local museums. Some historical photographs are also retained by Heritage Resources Branch of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport, and by the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation, including over 40,000 images (B/W and colour slide) of historic buildings photographed since 1980.

Archaeological and Palaeontological Site Inventories contains information on over 20,000 recorded archaeological and palaeontological sites in Saskatchewan. The archaeological inventory is fully computerized and linked to a geographical information system. For access to these heritage site inventories, contact the Heritage Resources Branch.

Palaeontological Research Reports are routinely produced by the Royal Saskatchewan Museum (RSM). The RSM's fossil research station in Eastend focuses on field research and collecting, the separation of fossils from their rock matrix in the laboratory, and other research and analysis to better understand Saskatchewan's palaeontological history.

Archaeological Research Reports are produced whenever archaeological sites are investigated. *The Heritage Property Act* requires all land development, which might disturb or damage heritage sites, to undertake heritage resource impact assessments or other protective measures. Site-specific archaeological research and impact assessment reports are available for review through the Heritage Resources Branch.

[In some cases, archaeological, palaeontological and geological sites being nominated for provincial designation may require additional scientific research to help determine its relative importance, including its age, cultural association, function, integrity, quality how it compares with other similar sites in the province. Conducting scientific research required the involvement of trained professionals, and investigation permits are required before any excavations and data recovery may be undertaken. For more information on conducting scientific research, contact the Heritage Resources Branch.]

Statements of Significance are developed for heritage properties that have already been recognized or officially designated, such as Municipal or Provincial Heritage Property. These relatively brief statements explain the heritage value of the property and the its heritage character defining elements, and may be useful for comparing a Provincial Heritage Property candidate with other similar sites that have already been designated. Statements of Significance may be found either on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (www.historicplaces.ca) or the Saskatchewan Register of Heritage Property (<http://www.tpcs.gov.sk.ca/heritage-property-search>).

Contextual Information

In order to effectively use information about a heritage property to evaluate its heritage value, the property must be set into a provincial context. For example, to help assess a site associated with a particular industry in Saskatchewan, the overall development and importance of that industry in Saskatchewan needs to be considered. The objective is to define the relationship between the specific history of the property and the general themes it is associated with.

This is often best achieved by reviewing secondary sources that have been produced on a particular subject. Information sources in this area range from unpublished MA and PhD dissertations to articles, monographs and books. Journals such as *Façade*, *Folklore*, *Saskatchewan History*, *Prairie Forum* and *Saskatoon History Review* publish articles on various aspects of Saskatchewan history and architecture. The Regina Public Library's Prairie History Room and the Local History Room at the Saskatoon Public Library specialize in works on Saskatchewan history. As mentioned, the Heritage Resources Branch's on-line register of provincially and municipally designated properties may provide information on similar properties for comparison purposes.

Some suggested sources of contextual information include:

MA and PhD Dissertations

These can be located through the National Library and Archive's AMICUS database (<http://amicus.collectionscanada.ca/aaweb/aalogine.htm>) which contains the catalogue listings of holdings, including unpublished dissertations, in libraries across Canada.

Saskatchewan History

Saskatchewan: A New History by Bill Waiser, published in 2005

The Encyclopaedia of Saskatchewan produced by the Canadian Plains Research Centre, published in 2005.

Saskatchewan: A History by John Archer, published in 1980.

The Saskatchewan Bibliography by Ved Arora.

Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953 by Bruce Peel, also available on-line at <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca>

Western Canada Since 1870: A Select Bibliography by Alan Artibise

Archaeology

The Buffalo People by Liz Bryan published in 1991.

Tracking Ancient Hunters: Prehistoric Archaeology in Saskatchewan, edited by Henry Epp and Ian Dyck, published in 1983.

Out of the Past: Sites, Digs and Artifacts in the Saskatoon Area, edited by Urve Linnamae and Tim E.H. Jones, published in 1988.

Annotated bibliography of Saskatchewan archaeology and prehistory, edited by Tim E.H. Jones, published in 1988.

Architecture

A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles by Leslie Maitland, Jacqueline Hucker and Shannon Ricketts

A History of Canadian Architecture by Harold Kalman

Canadian Pacific Western Depots by Charles Bohi and Les Kozma

Canadian National's Western Stations by Charles Bohi and Les Kozma

Barns of Western Canada by Bob Hainstock

Historic Architecture of Saskatchewan, by the Saskatchewan Association of Architects

F. PROVINCIAL HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATIONS

Provincial Heritage Property as of March 31, 2008

Property Name	Significance	Designation Date
Regina Land Titles Building	The heritage value lies in its status as the first public building commissioned by the new provincial government and its architecture.	Feb 10, 1978
Canada Life Assurance Building	The heritage value lies in its association with the insurance industry in Saskatchewan and its architecture.	Apr 5, 1978
Bank of Commerce	The heritage value lies in its use as the Saskatchewan head office for the Bank of Commerce.	May 31, 1978
Diocese of Qu'Appelle Site	The heritage value lies in its association with the Anglican Church and its educational, administrative and missionary activities in southern Saskatchewan and in the architectural and site design for the property.	Feb 11, 1980
Saskatchewan Revenue Building	The heritage value lies in its association with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, one of the first major agricultural co-operatives in Saskatchewan.	Feb 11, 1980
Government House, Regina	The heritage value lies in its use as the office and principal residence of the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories (1891-1905) and later the Province of Saskatchewan (1905-1945).	Aug 26, 1981
Holy Trinity Anglican Church	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest known, existing building in Saskatchewan and the long-standing and deeply-rooted relationship between Holy Trinity and the local First Nations community.	Aug 26, 1981
Territorial Administration Building	The heritage value lies in its status as the first permanent government office building in Regina.	July 23, 1982
Veregin Doukhobor Prayer Home	The heritage value lies in its association with the Doukhobors and its status as the largest and most elaborate Doukhobor prayer home in Canada, and in its traditional position as the cultural and religious centre for Doukhobors in the nation	July 23, 1982
College Building	The heritage value lies in the building's Collegiate Gothic architecture and its status as the first College of Agriculture at a Canadian university.	Nov 24, 1982
Weyburn Security Bank	The heritage value lies in its status as the first chartered bank in Canada with its headquarters in Saskatchewan.	Nov 24, 1982
Wolseley Court House	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest surviving court house in Saskatchewan and its architecture.	Nov 24, 1982

Battleford Land Registry Office	The heritage value lies in its status as the first land registry building in the North-West Territories and its status as the first known brick building constructed in Saskatchewan.	May 9, 1983
Hudson's Bay Company Store, Fort Qu'Appelle	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest retail store building of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada.	Nov 8, 1983
Opimihaw	The heritage value lies in its outstanding collection of archaeological sites and in the information these sites reveal regarding pre-contact First Nations culture.	Feb 20, 1984
Government House, Battleford	The heritage value lies in its status as the location of the first official seat of government for the North-West Territories, its status as the location of the first Indian Industrial School in western Canada, and the site's use as a religious complex.	Mar 27, 1984
Saskatoon Land Titles Building	The heritage value lies in its architecture, which reflects a blending of neo-Classical and Romanesque Revival elements that aimed to project the image of strength, permanency, and modernity desired by the province.	Mar 18, 1985
Assiniboia Court House	The heritage value lies in its architecture as one of a series of court houses designed by the office of the provincial architect between 1916 and 1930.	Feb 15, 1988
Estevan Court House	The heritage value lies in its architecture as one of a series of court houses designed by the office of the provincial architect between 1916 and 1930.	Feb 15, 1988
Moose Jaw Court House	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest continuously functioning provincial court house in Saskatchewan and its architecture.	Feb 15, 1988
Weyburn Court House	The heritage value lies in its architecture as one of a series of court houses designed by the office of the provincial architect between 1916 and 1930.	Feb 15, 1988
Yorkton Court House	The heritage value lies in its architecture as one of a series of court houses designed by the office of the provincial architect between 1916 and 1930.	Feb 15, 1988
Northern Crown Bank, Regina	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest commercial building in Regina's central business district and as a good representative example of 19th century Canadian banking architecture.	Jan 13, 1989
Swift Current Petroglyph	The heritage value lies in its status as an outstanding example of pre-contact rock art dating to at least 1,200 years ago.	Aug 27, 1990
Melville City Hall	The heritage value lies in its status as a representative example of the numerous brick-and-stone combination town hall/opera houses that were constructed across Saskatchewan prior to World War I.	Apr 3, 1991
Prince Albert Town Hall/Opera House	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest building of its type in Saskatchewan and in its association with the community activities and civic services of Prince Albert.	Apr 3, 1991

Wolseley Town Hall/Opera House	The heritage value lies in its architecture, unique layout, and its status as a unique representation of the town hall/opera houses built across the province during the early twentieth century.	Nov 22, 1991
Addison Sod House	The heritage value lies in its association with the history of settlement in western Canada and in the several innovative design elements that guaranteed the sod house's structural integrity.	Nov 23, 1992
Balfour Apartments, Regina	The heritage value lies in its historical integrity and its association with James Balfour.	Sept 29, 1993
Pasquia Palaeontological Site	The heritage value lies in the scientific information it reveals regarding the species and paleo-environment of a little known period of Saskatchewan's geologic history.	July 13, 1995
St. Peter's College	The heritage value lies in the architecture of the complex, the landscaped grounds, and its status as the first Benedictine Abbey to be established in Canada.	Aug 6, 1996
Claybank Brick Plant	The heritage value lies in its high degree of heritage integrity as the most intact twentieth-century brick making complex in Canada and in its association with 70 years of brick production in Saskatchewan.	Mar 26, 1998
Regina Telephone Exchange	The heritage value lies in its association with the development and expansion of telephone service in Saskatchewan and its prominent position in downtown Regina across from Victoria Park.	Mar 18, 1999
Union Station	The heritage value lies in its association with the development of the railway system in Saskatchewan.	Aug 10, 1999
Saskatchewan Government Telephones Head Office	The heritage value lies in its status as the first purpose-built head office for Saskatchewan Government Telephones.	Feb 16, 2000
Ambroz Blacksmith Shop and Residence	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest, fully furnished blacksmith shop still on its original location.	Sept 26, 2003
Esterhazy Flour Mill	The heritage value lies in its status as only one of two pre-1914 flour mills remaining in Saskatchewan and its status as the oldest, most complete, and only remaining flour mill of wood frame construction in Saskatchewan.	Feb 8, 2005
Imhoff Studio and Farm Site	The heritage value lies in its association with the artist Berthold Imhoff and its status as a rare surviving example of a purpose-built artist's studio in Saskatchewan.	Feb 8, 2005
Petite Ville	The heritage value lies in its status as the largest intact Métis <i>hivernant</i> site in Saskatchewan and in its association with events and people that figured prominently in the historical development of Western Canada.	Feb 8, 2005
John Nugent Studio	The heritage value lies in its architecture and its association with the artist John Nugent.	May 26, 2005

Saskatchewan Legislative Building and Grounds	The heritage value lies in its association with the governance of the Province of Saskatchewan, its Edwardian Classicism architectural style, and its large well maintained grounds.	May 26, 2005
Doukhobor Dugout House	The heritage value lies in the adaptive housing strategies employed by early settlers to Saskatchewan in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries and its association with Doukhobor settlement in the Blaine Lake area.	June 14, 2005
Codd Red Cross Flag	The heritage lies in its association with the North-West Rebellion/Resistance of 1885 and its association with the history of medical treatment/health care in Saskatchewan.	Aug 10, 2005
Fleming Grain Elevator	The heritage value lies in its status as the oldest standing grain elevator on its original site in Canada	Feb 23, 2006
Honeywood Nursery	The heritage value lies in its association with the development of horticulture in Saskatchewan and its association with pioneering plant breeder A.J. (Bert) Porter.	Mar 21, 2007
Young Women's Christian Association Building, Moose Jaw	The heritage value lies in its association with women's history and in its status as the oldest remaining purpose-built YWCA building in Saskatchewan. Heritage value also lies in its Edwardian classical architecture.	Mar 21, 2007
Ernest Lindner Studio on Fairy Island, Emma Lake	The heritage value lies in its association with Ernest Lindner, a nationally renowned landscape artist and a key contributor to the provincial and national development of the arts.	Apr 11, 2007

Thematic Representation of Current Provincial Designations

(*P = Primary, S = Secondary*)

		People & the Land	Intellectual & Cultural Life	Social & Community Life	Government	Resource & Economic Development
The First Nations - to 1881						
	Pasquia Palaeontological Site		P			
	Opimihaw	P				
	Swift Current Petroglyph Boulder	P				
1854-60	Holy Trinity Anglican Church		P	S		
1870's	Petite Ville	P				
1877	Battelford Land Registry Office	S			P	
1877	Government House, Battleford				P	
Pioneer Settlement – 1882 to 1904						
1885	Codd Flag			S	P	
1891	Government House, Regina		S		P	
1891	Territorial Administration Building				P	
1892	Prince Albert Town Hall/Opera House		P		S	
1895	Wolseley Court House		S		P	
1895	Fleming Grain Elevator	S				P
1897	Hudson's Bay Co. Store, Fort Qu'Appelle					P
1899	Doukhobor Dugout House	P				
Building the Province – 1905 to 1930						
1906	Wolseley Town Hall/Opera House		P		S	
1906	Esterhazy Flour Mill					P
1906	Northern Bank Building, Regina		S			P
1909	Regina Land Titles Building	S	S		P	
1909	Moose Jaw Court House		P		S	
1910	Saskatoon Land Titles Building	S	S		P	
1911	Union Station		P			S
1911	Addison Homestead	P	S			
1911	Bank of Commerce					P
1911	Weyburn Security Bank		S			P
1912	Legislative Building and Grounds		P		S	
1912	College Building		P	S		
1913	Regina Telephone Exchange		S			P
1913	Melville Municipal Building		P		S	
1913	Imhoff Studio		P			
1914	Claybank Brick Plant					P
1914	Canada Life Assurance Building		P			S
1914	Saskatchewan Revenue Building		S			P

		People & the Land	Intellectual & Cultural Life	Social & Community Life	Government	Resource & Economic Development
1914	YWCA Building, Moose Jaw			P		
1912-26	Diocese of Qu'Appelle		S	P		
1918	Doukhobor Prayer House, Veregin		S	P		
1919	Yorktown Court House		P		S	
1920	Ambroz Blacksmith Shop, Mossbank					P
1921	St. Peter's College, Muenster			P		
1924	Sask. Gov't Telephones Head Office					P
1928	Weyburn Court House		P		S	
1930	Assiniboia Court House		P		S	
1930	Estevan Courthouse		S		P	
1930	Balfour Apartments, Regina		P			
Saskatchewan and the Modern World – 1931 to 1970						
1934	Honeywood Nursery					P
1935	Ernest Lindner Studio		P			
1960	John Nugent Studio		P			