

Crown Land Patent Information Package

Updated December 2015

Request your Crown Land Patent

that "Grants you the land and tenements ... FOREVER"
Recognized by the courts, the Crown Land Patent is a legal set of rules or an "agreement" which is known as "Contract Law – an act for a promise and a promise for an act"

Obtaining a Crown Land Patent

Getting a copy of your crown grant sounds overwhelming but it really isn't.

A copy of your Crown Land Patent can be obtained by requesting a copy from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. A copy of the *Request of Obtain Official Copies of Crown Land Patent Records* is provided below.

- 1. Complete the Contact information.
- 2. We recommend that you apply for a certified copy (\$50 per copy).
- 3. Don't send money with the application. The Crown Land Registry office will phone you when/if they find your patent. They will tell you how much you are to pay at that time.
- 4. Complete the Original Property Information, making sure to accurately specify your Lot, Concession and Township Name, e.g., Lot 19, Concession 12, Fitzroy Township. You may be able to find this information on the deed for your land. The form also asks for the Date of the Patent and the Last Name of the Original Patentee. If you have this information, it should make the search for your patent faster. This information would be available at your local Land Registry Office. You can still apply if you don't have this information, but you must provide at least the Lot, Concession and Township Name.
- 5. See the bottom of the page for information on where / how to send the application.

You can also visit the MNR website https://www.ontario.ca/page/crown-patents for more information. (Note: downloading the application form to apply for your Crown Land Patent from this website does not work for everyone. We have notified the Ministry of the problems with the download).

Initially, in Canada, the Crown won the land in wars or had to purchase land from the Natives. This then became Crown land and basically any land not reserved for the Natives was all crown land. Britain, to encourage people to go to Canada, would grant land to them with certain things they had to do in the first 3 years OR the king could take it back and give to someone else. They did not want people just getting the land and then selling it so they had to clear a few acres, build a house etc. all within the first 3 years. If these conditions were met, the King would transfer the land ownership from the crown to the first settler of your property, through a 'crown grant'. This grant then stated that the crown would

NO LONGER have authority over that land and it was now in private hands. On these documents were also 'reservations' so that if Britain needed white pine to build ships, or gold etc. they could take that. BUT if there is NO reservation, then everything belonged to the patentee and whoever bought or inherited the property from him/her. Just so you know, these are not loved by government, lawyers or anyone in those positions because it is a lot easier to tell us we can't cut our trees, or build because they tell us there is an endangered species, etc...than to face landowners who know their rights and tell them 'they have no authority over this land'...

Every grant is a bit different and yours will NOT have your name on it. It is the first document in a long line of documents that were transferred with each sale of the property. If you had a 'title search' back to the original owner, you would start with the crown grant. They are still used today as a method of transferring crown land to private ownership.

Basically, until a few years ago when the landowner researchers came across them in their reading, no one knew about them or talked about them...so we have been educating lawyers and politicians. Politicians take an oath to the crown when being sworn in. This oath says they will uphold the crown and our constitutions...so we are insisting that our crown grants are a contract from the King (crown) to us and they should not interfere with it.

The rights that you are granted with the original grant, are to be passed down from heirs to assigns...meaning the rights stay with the land/property FOREVER.

Hope this helps.

Marlene Black Editor Landowner Magazine



Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

Request to Obtain Official Copies of Crown Land Patent Records

Please carefully fill out the form. There are instructions on page 2 to assist you. If the form is incomplete the Ministry will attempt to contact you, after which you will have 2 weeks to respond or your request form will be returned to you unprocessed.

Contact Informati	on				
Last Name			First Name		Middle Initial
Current Address					*
Unit Number	Street Number	Street Name			PO Box
City/Town			Province/Territory		Postal Code
Telephone Number	Fax Number		Email Address		
Requested Type o	of Crown Land Pat	ent Record			
		equests only. own Easement or Licence	e of Occupation please	contact Crown Land Reg	istry at 1 888 551-5552
Please indicate the ty	pe of copy you are re	questing by checking the	appropriate box.		
Uncertified Copy	\$32 per Patent	Certified Copy	\$50 per Patent		
Original Property	Information				
Required				If available	
Lot	Concession	Original Geograph	hic Township Name	Date of Patent	Last name of Origina Patentee
					0
questions about the c BMS or Tel: 1 888 55 Do not send payme By Mail: Minist Paten 300 W	collection or use of you 1-5552.	Registry	lease contact the Pater	nt Clerk at 300 Water Stre	eet, Peterborough ON K
K9J 8	M5 landregistry@ontario				

Instructions

Requested Type of Crown Land Patent Record

If you want to have a Crown Patent registered today at the Land Registry Office, and do not have the original, you need to have a certified copy of the Crown Patent record.

Original Property Information

Crown documents are recorded using the legal description of the property at the time the property was sold by the Crown to the first owner. In most cases, the patent was for large 100 or 200 acre farm lots. Over time, the original lots may have been subdivided into smaller portions and the original geographic township may have become part of a larger municipality. As a result, the property description on your deed or tax bill may not include the original lot, concession and geographic township that Crown Land Registry requires to locate the original record. Any subdivisions and municipal changes are not recorded in our records; however the local Land Registry Office may be able to assist you to find the original description of your property. Land Registry Office Locations and contact information can be found at this website: http://www.ontario.ca/home-and-community/land-registry-offices

For additional information please go to the website ontario.ca/crownland or in French ontario.ca/terrescouronne.