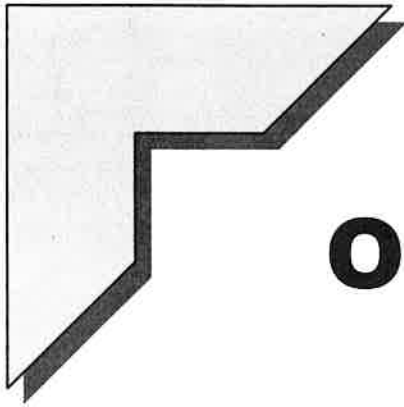




OBJECTIVE

**To celebrate the
2005 Saskatchewan Centennial.**

Honour our early settlers.

Committee Members

Councillor Bob Torkelson

Councillor Kim Sastaunik

Councillor Jack Boutilier

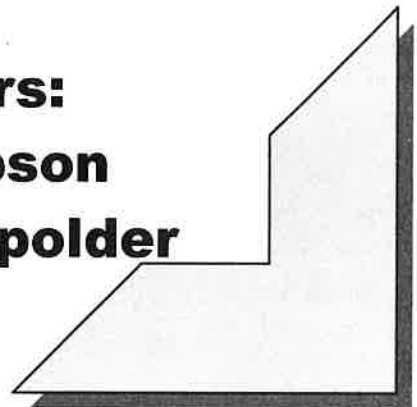
Kathryn Sneath

Rita Folk

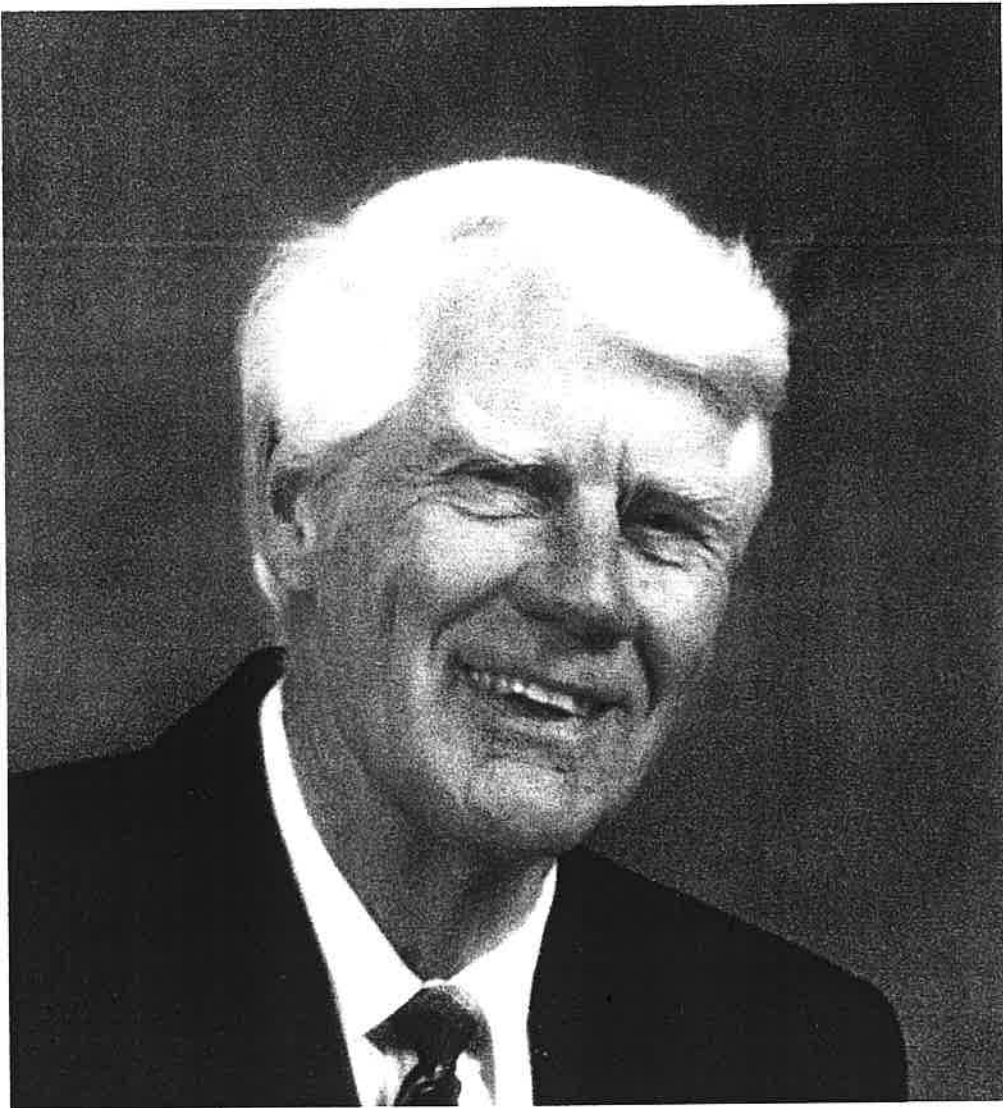
Ex officio members:

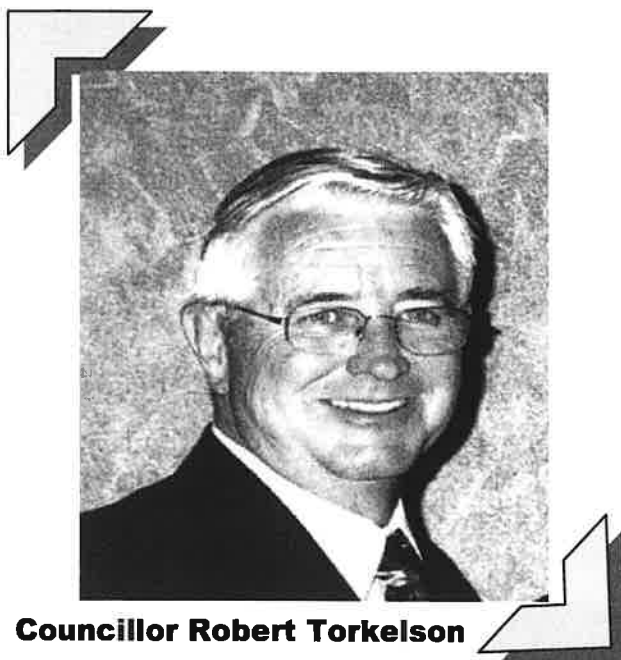
Mayor Terry Thompson

Councillor Gus Vandepolder



Terry Thompson
Mayor





Councillor Robert Torkelson

Bob (Robert) was instrumental in conceiving the idea to erect a Cairn in honour of our early settlers. He worked to obtain a grant to make this possible. Unfortunately, after short illness Bob passed away May 16, 2005 and did not see the wonderful and emotional reception the Cairn received. He was represented at the unveiling by his wife Bonnie.

CAIRN



(Please note this is an Artist sketch)

The founders and early residents of the Resort Village of B-Say-Tah will be remembered with a Cairn, which will be located in the North East corner of the "Commons Area".

The Cairn will be built by local stone mason, Ed Derkatch. The Cairn was made possible by a grant given in honour of Saskatchewan's Centennial Year. Council felt that this would be a lasting way to remember those who first settled this area of the Qu'Appelle Valley that we all know and love.

The Cairn will be unveiled and dedicated on July 23rd during the Homecoming Celebrations and Sports

Councillor Bob Torkelson

Torkelson, Robert

Published: 05/18/2005

B 'Say' Tah Echo Lake, SK

TORKELSON_ On Monday, May 16, 2005, Robert Lorne Torkelson, late of the village of B 'Say' Tah, Echo Lake, passed away at the age of 59 years. Predeceased by his parents Elvin and Emma; two aunts Elnora Coldwell and Lillian Torkelson. Robert is survived by his wife of 38 years, Bonnie; three sons Jeff (Fawn) and children Kaylyn and Grace of New Jersey, Joel (Kim) of Edmonton, Ryan of the village of B 'Say' Tah, Echo Lake and daughter Trinity; one aunt Clarice Storle of Weyburn; as well as numerous nieces, nephews, cousins, sisters and brothers-in-law. The family wishes to thank Dr. I. Kurtz, Dr. I. Aboo and nurse Mardel and staff of the Allan Blair Cancer Centre and Dr. J. Lombard, Dr. H. Ingram and staff of the All Nations Healing Hospital in Fort Qu'Appelle. Memorial Service will be held on Friday, May 20, 2005 at 1:30 p.m. in Speers Funeral Chapel, 2136 College Avenue. Friends so wishing may make donations, in memoriam, to the Allan Blair Cancer Centre, 4101 Dewdney Avenue, Regina S4T 1A5. Condolences to the family may be emailed to reception@speersfuneralchapel.com



The founders and early residents of the Resort Village of B-Say-Tah will be remembered with a Cairn, which will be located in the North East corner of the "Commons Area".

The Cairn will be built by local stone Mason, M. Erickson under the supervision of Ed Derkatch. The Cairn was made possible by a grant given in honour of Saskatchewan's centennial Year. The council of the resort Village of B-Say-Tah felt that this would be a lasting way to remember those who first settled this area of the Qu'Appelle Valley that we all know and love.

The Cairn will be unveiled and dedicated on July 23rd during the Homecoming Celebrations and Sports Day.

Councillor Bob Torkelson.

(excerpt from the 2005 B-Say-Tah Newsletter)



Councillor Kim Sastaunik

Kim spent many hours arranging for the Beer Garden, Entertainment and children's program, food and all the other details involved with a celebration of this type.

It was our loss when Kim due to illness could not continue on the committee. However, everything was in place and the remaining committee under the tutorship of Councillor Boutilier continued with the program..

As this is our centennial year council has a few special events planned for the upcoming summer. The weekend of July 22 & 23 will see the B-Say-Tah homecoming and the unveiling of a cairn built by Ed Derkatch. The cairn will have a plaque placed on it to commemorate the founders of B-Say-Tah. If anyone can help with some of the names that should be placed on it could you please contact Beatrice at the village office with any and all pertinent information? The homecoming will take place

on Sat. July 23; we are planning things for all ages to entertain as well as hopefully reacquainting ourselves with friends and neighbors whom we haven't seen in some time. We have entertainment booked for the evening and will have a liquid refreshment tent set up as well. Council would be thankful if you could RSVP so we have a general idea as to how many residents may be in attendance for that day. In addition we are planning to make a few more improvements at the beach, these may include

more trees and implementing an irrigation system to keep our beautiful beach green all summer. Wishing you all a safe and happy summer season and hoping to see you all at the homecoming.

**Councillor Kim
Sastaunik**





Councillor Jack Boutilier

Jack was a committee member and took over as committee head in Kim's absence. With Jack's capable guidance and hard work we were able to finish preparations on time.



Councillor Gus Vandepolder

Though Gus was not actively involved on the Centennial Committee, He never the less worked very hard to make the day a success



B-Say-Tah Homecoming

All present and former B-Say-Tah residents and their families are invited to come and enjoy festivities to celebrate 100 Years of Heart in the Village of B-Say-Tah
July 22-24, 2005.



Activities include:

Friday, July 22, 2005

Hot Air Balloon Rides 6:00 - 9:00 PM

Saturday, July 23, 2005

Annual Sports Day Activities throughout the day

Wine & Beer Garden 4:00 PM

BBQ Smokies on a bun 6:00 PM through the evening

Entertainment Colby Nargang 9:00 PM (no charge for entry)

(Colby can sing Elvis & Roy Orbison songs in perfect pitch)

Sunday, July 24, 2005

Annual Sports Day Activities



A courtesy RSVP is appreciated, please call 332-6449 or e-mail
bsaytah@sasktel.net. All Homecoming events will take place at the Commons. A
tent has been rented for the Beer Garden & Entertainment.





Friday Night July 22, 05 saw SaskTel setting up their hot air balloon. However due to wind conditions they were not able to give rides. They did however show the young people the mechanics of the balloon and how it was inflated The hot air balloon was available courtesy of SaskTel.





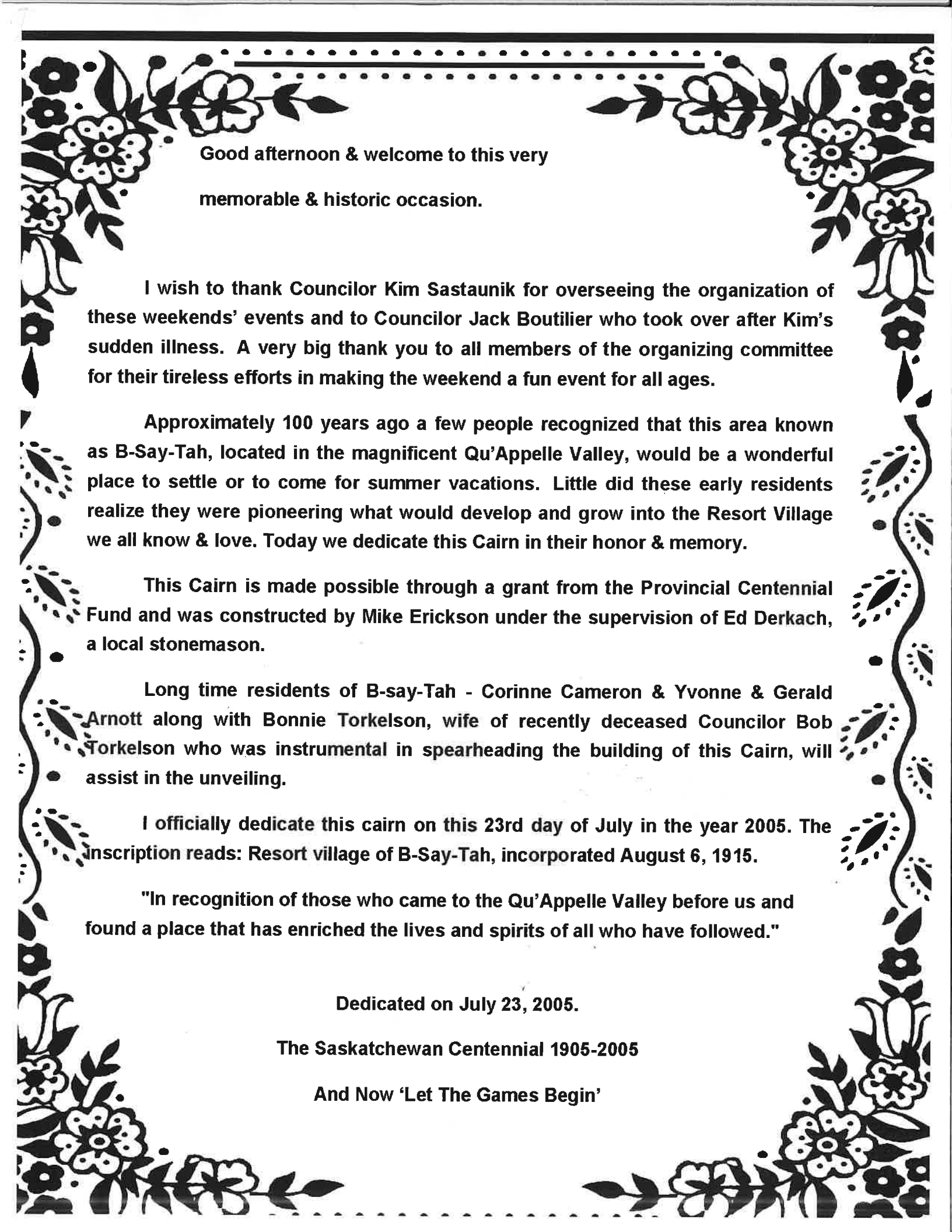
Jack Boutilier

Dedication of the Cairn
Mayor Thompson was introduced by a few well chosen
words from Centennial Celebration Committee Chairperson
Councillor Jack Boutilier



Terry Thompson

**Please turn the page for:
Opening remarks of Mayor Terry Thompson**



**Good afternoon & welcome to this very
memorable & historic occasion.**

I wish to thank Councilor Kim Sastaunik for overseeing the organization of these weekends' events and to Councilor Jack Boutilier who took over after Kim's sudden illness. A very big thank you to all members of the organizing committee for their tireless efforts in making the weekend a fun event for all ages.

Approximately 100 years ago a few people recognized that this area known as B-Say-Tah, located in the magnificent Qu'Appelle Valley, would be a wonderful place to settle or to come for summer vacations. Little did these early residents realize they were pioneering what would develop and grow into the Resort Village we all know & love. Today we dedicate this Cairn in their honor & memory.

This Cairn is made possible through a grant from the Provincial Centennial Fund and was constructed by Mike Erickson under the supervision of Ed Derkach, a local stonemason.

Long time residents of B-say-Tah - Corinne Cameron & Yvonne & Gerald Arnott along with Bonnie Torkelson, wife of recently deceased Councilor Bob Torkelson who was instrumental in spearheading the building of this Cairn, will assist in the unveiling.

I officially dedicate this cairn on this 23rd day of July in the year 2005. The inscription reads: Resort village of B-Say-Tah, incorporated August 6, 1915.

"In recognition of those who came to the Qu'Appelle Valley before us and found a place that has enriched the lives and spirits of all who have followed."

Dedicated on July 23, 2005.

The Saskatchewan Centennial 1905-2005

And Now 'Let The Games Begin'



Yvonne Arnot

Terry Thompson

Corinne Cameron



Yvonne Arnot

Terry Thompson

Jack Boutilier

Corinne Cameron



**Yvonne Arnot, Corinne Cameron, Jerry Arnot, Bonnie Torkelson Terry Thompson
Jack Boutilier, MC**



Bonnie Torkelson Corinne Cameron Yvonne Arnot Jerry Arnot



**Edward Derkach (Stone Mason), Jack Boutilier, Terry Thompson
Mike Erickson (Stone Mason)**



Ed Derkach, Stonemason overseer and Mike Erickson stonemason prodigy

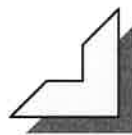


SPORTS DAY

July
23 & 24



Lyane McClelland
Cottage 31F
coordinator
Willing hands please call
525-3896
or
leave a message at village
office-332-6449



The B-Say-Tah annual Sports Day was held in conjunction with the Centennial Celebrations.

The Land races began at 2 p.m. immediately following the Cairn dedication.

Ball games, soccer, face painting and an air band competition took place

A bonfire was held in the evening with free hotdogs and marshmallows.

SPORTS DAY

July
23 & 24



Lyane McClelland

Cottage 31F

coordinator

Willing hands please call
525-3896 or

leave a message at village
office-332-6449

B-SAY-TAH 2005

SPORTS DAY

&

HOMECOMING

SATURDAY, JULY 23 – SUNDAY, JULY 24



Dear Villagers:

On behalf of the Mayor and Village Council, we would like to extend an invitation to you and your family to attend the B-Say-Tah Sports Days, July 23 and 24, 2005.

Homecoming Activities

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Friday | – Hot Air Balloon Rides (6 - 9 p.m.) |
| Saturday | – Sports Day Land Races |
| | – Cairn Dedication |
| | – Wine & Beer Garden at 4:00 |
| | with entertainment @ 9:00 |
| | – Wiener Roast |
| Sunday | – Sports Day Water Races |

Bring the whole family! Meet your neighbours!
Participate and HAVE FUN!

Program courtesy of Allied Printers and Key-Line Graphics

The Dino bouncer was very popular with the younger crowd as you can see by the line-up









The Refreshment Tent opened at 4 p.m. Saturday. In spite of the wind it looked festive and inviting. A ideal spot to set and rest from the days activities and caught up on the news of old and new friends



Chris Mish and Mac McGinn worked diligently putting up tables chairs and any other duties the committee required.

B-Say-Tah summer students maintenance staff



Kathryn Sneath and Lorrie Piller making the tables very attractive.



Rita Folk

Kathryn Sneath

Jack Boutilier



Jack Boutilier
Take care of things



Ted Snedkar, Hummer Bartlett working the beer tap, Jane Acteson-Griff making a selection

Elizabeth



**Behind the table is Kari Muirhead, Ted Snedkar , Hummer Bartlett
Peter Whitmore catching up on the news**





Foreground Eileen Lewko, Mike Maier (back to Camera) speaking to Terry Thompson, Gary Clews behind Terry and Walt Simmons in the white ball cap.



Peter Whitmore and Iscaac Sneath reminiscing.



Bonnie Schaffer and Jack Boutilier



Jack Boutilier sampling the keg supplied by Labatts



Doug Porcina working the grill. Filling our tummies with Cole's smoked home styled garlic sausage.

Page 28





We were very fortunate to have Colby Nargang entertain us throughout the evening. Colby gave rededications of Elvis, Roy Orbison and others popular artists.

Colby Nargang





The historical books containing picture and histories as well as other memorabilia were on display outside the refreshment tent.

These books are presently in the village office and may be enjoyed by anyone during office hours.

Thank you to Muriel Drew for bringing a very historical poster of land deeds and lots for sale.

Pins, directories and pens were also on sale.





The weekend concluded Sunday July 24 when the Annual Sports day Activities came to an end.

I hope our objectives were met.

A) To honour our early settlers and show them what a wonderful place they helped create. How much enjoyment it provided and will continue to do so.

B) Hopefully it was a day full of fun, friendship and meeting old friends and making new friends.

We would be remiss if we did not give special thanks to Peter and Lynn Gigian for making our village such a attractive place to live.

We are proud to show it off.

A special thank you to our village Administrator Beatrice Malach for her sense of humor and computer expertise. Her help was invaluable and we could not have done with out her.

Thank you to the volunteers who managed the barbecue, kept the area neat and clean and helped put the Commons back in shape.



Rita Folk

Commemorate. Celebrate. Saskatchewan!

*In special recognition of
the invaluable contribution*

**Resort Village of B-Say-Tah
B-Say-Tah Homecoming**

has put forth for

Saskatchewan Centennial 2005



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glenn Hagel'.

Glenn Hagel, MLA
Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bryon Burnett'.

Bryon Burnett
Chief Executive Officer





HUNDREDS ATTENDED the Centennial celebrations hosted by The Resort Village of B-Say-Tah on July 23. The new cairn (top left) which honours the pioneers, was unveiled as part of the celebrations. The cairn was constructed by Mike Erikson under the supervision of Ed Derkach. It is made of local field stone. In addition to a day of visiting and mingling with neighbours, residents enjoyed a variety of outdoor activities. The SaskTel hot air balloon was available for rides and young people lined up to enjoy an afternoon of bouncing fun. A show put on by entertainer Colby Nargang, of Saskatoon (bottom photo) proved a very popular crowd pleaser. Nargang wowed the audience with his impressions of Elvis Presley and Roy Orbison.



**Canada Celebrates
Saskatchewan
1905 - 2005**

**Stone cairn to
commemorate
community
history**

Canada

**Le Canada célèbre
la Saskatchewan
1905 - 2005**

**Construction d'un
cairn de pierres pour
célébrer l'histoire
de la collectivité**

**Resort Village of
B-Say-Tah**



Paul Korpan

From: Paul Korpan
Sent: August 30, 2022 3:31 PM
To: r.korpan2011@gmail.com; Greg Korpan (Greg.korpan@rbe.sk.ca); Jasmine Korpan; Jasminekorpan@rbe.sk.ca; Roxanne Korpan; Bryn Besse; Michelle; Noah Wernikowski
Subject: FW: Title History Summary re Korpan Cabin
Attachments: DM2-#3360133-v1-Title_History_Summary_re_Korpan_Cabin.PDF

Attached is the title search history for the cottage, going back to the first title issued in 1884.

For historical context, this was:

1. 10 years after the negotiation of Treaty 4 in Fort Qu'Appelle in 1874;
2. One year before the 1300 acre site set aside as Treaty Ground to conduct treaty business was handed back to government; and
3. One year before the Northwest Resistance and the Uprising and Rebellion in 1885

It appears Francis Nicholas Darke was never the registered owner of the cottage, but his parents were.

I've made a hard copy to be kept at the cottage.

P.

From: Michelle Zver <mzver@kanuka.ca>
Sent: August 29, 2022 4:52 PM
To: Paul Korpan <pkorpan@kanuka.ca>
Subject: Title History Summary re Korpan Cabin

Hi Paul,

Kenda and I were able to complete the title history for your cabin. Kenda was able to get it all the way back to the Certificate of Ownership, which is a little further than what you wanted.

The document is saved to your 2022 misc. file, should you wish to change that. I will send down the hard copies to you as well.

Treaty 4

While negotiators for the British Crown struggled to contain First Nations' demands, the strategy of the Cree and Saulteaux was to gain full compensation for their lands. Agricultural assistance, medical aid and other promises had been verbally made at earlier negotiations of the Numbered Treaties; however, these terms did not appear in the written text of Treaties 1 and 2. Records of the discussions proved that the Crown had indeed made promises beyond what the federal government initially planned: these omissions upset the First Nations, who responded by obstructing the surveying of land and the movements of settlers. While the issue of the "outside promises" was eventually resolved in 1875 through a revision of Treaties 1 and 2, the dissatisfaction over the Canadian government's failure to recognize its treaty commitments set the backdrop for the negotiation of Treaty 4. The treaty ceded 195,000 square km of territory ranging from the southeast corner of present-day Alberta through most of southern Saskatchewan to west-central Manitoba. Canada sent the Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, David Laird, Minister of the Interior, and William Christie, retired HBC factor, with an escort of 105 militia to Fort Qu'Appelle on September 8, 1874, to conduct negotiations on behalf of the British Crown.

The Saulteaux, aware of the dissatisfaction of their tribal kin with Treaties 1, 2 and 3, were hesitant to enter into negotiations. On the other hand the Plains Cree, led by Loud Voice (Kakiishiwai), had indicated their willingness to listen to the Commissioners. Charles Pratt, a Cree catechist, served as official translator. While approximately 2,000 had gathered, this represented less than half of the First Nations of the area, and the Assiniboine, who were in the midst of hunting buffalo, were not present at all. With Treaty 4 being the first major treaty to be negotiated in the North-West Territories, the First Nations elected to confront the Crown over the large settlement of money and land that had been made with the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). On September 8, 1874, the first day of talks, the First Nations indicated that they were not yet sufficiently prepared to meet with the Commissioners. On the second day, Saulteaux spokesman "The Gambler" expressed disappointment that the Commissioners were not camped with the First Nations, and questioned why they chose to stay at the HBC post.

The First Nations requested more time to meet amongst themselves. On the third day the Saulteaux sent a request to have the meeting moved to the Indian camp, but this idea was rejected. The Saulteaux, who were the most numerous, tried to prevent the Cree from attending meetings, at one point making the threatening move of cutting down the tent of one of the chiefs. Tensions were high as the First Nations debated how to approach the issues that would have such momentous constructive feedback (https://www.surveymonkey.ca/r/indigenoussk-feedback?frompage=/indigenoussk/import/treaty_4.php)

consequences for their future. Lead Commissioner Alexander Morris decided to proceed with an address to the Cree, during which he outlined the Queen's promises of a "bounty and benevolence" which included reserves, agricultural provisions, schools, and annuities. Morris frequently mentioned concern about the well-being of children and the yet unborn; and the treaty, he promised, would last "as long as the sun shines and water flows." The Commissioner increased the pressure by claiming that he could not stay long. On the fourth day, the Commissioners agreed to move the meeting tent away from the HBC post, as the First Nations did not feel free to speak out on the Company's property. Grievances about the HBC were again raised by The Gambler, who claimed: "The Company has stolen our land."

Morris countered that the Crown had paid compensation to end the Company's trading monopoly. This explanation was still not satisfactory, prompting influential Chief **Pasqua (pasqua 1828-89.php)** to say, "We want that money." On the fifth day, the Saulteaux continued to demand that the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company be restricted, something that Morris replied he did not have the power to do. As the talks began to fall apart, Loud Voice called for the unity of the Cree and Saulteaux as the leader of the Saulteaux, Chief Cote, threatened to leave. After Morris cautioned that it would be a long time before another treaty offer was made, Cote agreed to stay another day. On the following and final day, Cree leader Loud Voice offered the opinion that a treaty would be a good thing. Another spokesman, Kamooses, sought reassurances that the Queen's intentions were good and that "my child will not be troubled for what you are bringing him." After receiving this assurance Kamooses, speaking on behalf of the assembly, stated that they were willing to accept the same terms as Treaty 3. That afternoon, thirteen chiefs placed their "x" on the treaty.

The written terms of Treaty 4 included: reserves of one square mile for every five persons; annuities of \$25 for a chief, plus coat and medal, a \$15 annuity per headman, and a \$5 annuity for each individual; a suit of clothing every three years per chief; blankets, calicoes and British flag (given once); \$750 worth of powder, shot and twine annually; two hoes, a spade, scythe, axe and seed per family; a plough and two harrows per ten families; oxen, a bull, four cows, carpenter's tools, five hand saws, five augers, a crosscut saw, a pit saw and a grindstone per chief; there was to be a school on the reserve; no liquor was to be allowed; and hunting, fishing and trapping rights would be respected.

A year after the treaty was signed, confusion reigned as to whether it was valid. Chief **Piapot (piapot 1816-1908.php)** pressed to expand treaty terms to include clauses concerning farm instruction, machinery, gristmill, medicines, stores, and blacksmiths; and the Indians delayed taking annuities for four days in a futile attempt to further these demands. Implementation of the treaty was very slow. Ottawa believed that the First Nations would continue to survive by hunting the buffalo for another decade, while the chiefs expected agricultural help immediately and were disappointed when told that the treaty stated they had to be settled on their reserves first. In 1876, surveyor Wagner began laying out reserves for Gordon, Pasqua, Kawacatoose, Day Star, and Sakimay.

resources, please click here to
constructive feedback (https://www.surveymonkey.ca/r/indigenoussk-feedback?frompage=/indigenoussk/import/treaty_4.php)

In 1874, when Treaty 4 was negotiated, the First Nations had insisted on having a Treaty Ground set aside to conduct treaty business. When settlers began to occupy the area, the First Nations applied to the government for assurance that the site would be safeguarded. As Indian Agent Allan Macdonald advised the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, "this site ... represents the place on which the Treaty was signed, also where the Indians have assembled to receive their annuities ever since, and they feel a strong attachment to it." In the summer of 1879 the Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior concurred: a 1,300-acre site was formally surveyed. Government officials, however, began to doubt the wisdom of having large congregations of Indians in one place—a reflection of the tensions arising from starvation and dissatisfaction with the implementation of treaty terms. In 1882, **Edgar Dewdney** ([dewdney_edgar_1835-1916.php](#)) instructed the Indians to take payment of their annuities on their reserves rather than at the Treaty Ground. This plan was met with resistance. Piapot, for example, planted a flag at the Treaty Ground and told Dewdney: "Where I have the flag, that is the land promised for the treaty and that is where I want to get my money." Dewdney confirmed to Ottawa that "the Indians have been told that the Treaty Ground was to be kept for them, it was promised, and the agreement should be carried out as sacred as if the land was an Indian Reserve." The outbreak of the **North-West Resistance** ([north-west_resistance.php](#)) in 1885 brought about the imposition of the pass system that forbade First Nations to leave their reserves without permission; treaty payments were then moved to reserves, leaving the Treaty Ground in disuse. In 1894, after seeking clearance from the Department of Justice, Indian Affairs informed the Department of the Interior that the Treaty Ground was "no longer required for the purpose for which it was set apart ... it is handed over to your department."

In 1995, after extensive negotiations, the federal government agreed to a settlement just over a century after the Treaty Ground had been abolished. The settlement has made possible the purchasing of much of the original site and enabled the construction of the Treaty 4 Governance Centre, which includes the Chiefs' Legislative Assembly for the 35-member First Nations, a Keeping House and Archives for the preservation of Treaty 4 culture and heritage, and offices for government agencies and other organizations.

Blair Stonechild

Was this page helpful?

Yes

No

🗨 To help us improve these
resources, please click here to

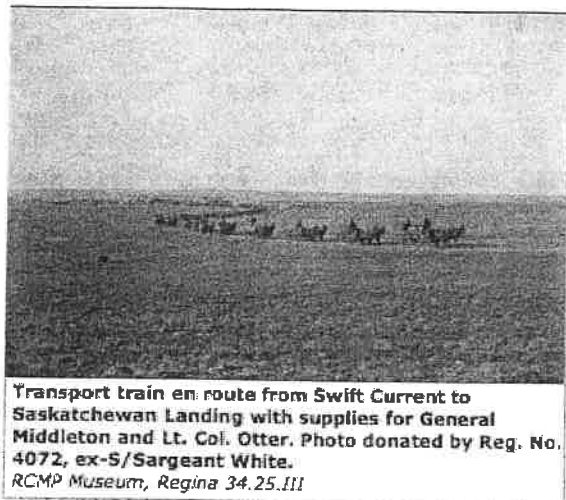
constructive feedback (https://www.surveymonkey.ca/r/indigenoussk-feedback?frompage=/indigenoussk/import/treaty_4.php)

The University of Saskatchewan's main campus is situated
on Treaty 6 Territory and the Homeland of the Métis.

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resources, please click here to
constructive feedback (https://www.surveymonkey.ca/r/indigenoussk-feedback?frompage=/indigenoussk/import/treaty_4.php)

North-West Resistance



(../images/North-West-Resistance.png)

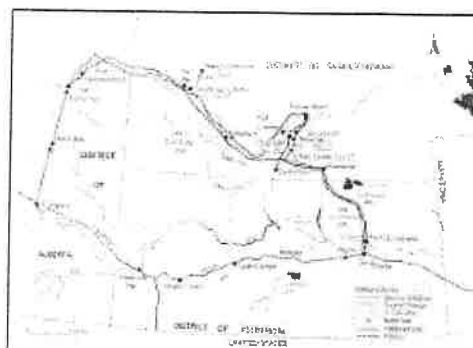
The **Cree** ([cree.php](#)) uprisings of 1884 and 1885, and the Métis Resistance of 1885, plunged the Saskatchewan District of the North-West Territories into turmoil, ending in armed conflict and open rebellion against the Dominion government. These two separate events have been combined in the history of Canada, where they have come to be known as the North-West Resistance of 1885 (also referred to as the North-West Rebellion, the 1885 Rebellion, and the Riel Rebellion). This clash of cultures was a significant milestone in the development of the West, having a

profound impact on each of the three major ethnic groups living in central Saskatchewan at that time. For the Métis, whose resistance against the government culminated in the Battle of **Batoche** ([batoche.php](#)), it marked the end of their independence as a nation. It also has become, in recent times, a symbol of their struggle to be recognized as a distinct people. For the Indigenous First Nations, principally the Cree of the **Treaty 6** ([treaty_6.php](#)) region, the uprising of 1885 was the outcome of frustrations over the breaking of treaty agreements made in good faith with the Canadian government. With their defeat, the bands of the Cree First Nation in the Saskatchewan District were relegated to reserves and their nomadic way of life ended, never again to be revived. For the European community, primarily Canadian and British, the North-West Rebellion marked the end of any significant settlement in the Saskatchewan District for well over a decade. Henceforth, immigration into the Territories was to occur primarily along the railway line in the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, to the south.

Of those significant military engagements of the Rebellion which took place between Canadian forces and the Métis, led by **Louis Riel** ([riel_louis_david_1844-85.php](#)) and **Gabriel Dumont** ([dumont_gabriel_1837-1906.php](#)), only the initial skirmish at **Duck Lake** ([duck_lake.php](#)) involved the North-West Mounted Police. This encounter became the only clear Métis victory. Elements of the North-West Field Force of the Canadian Militia, led by General Frederick Middleton, took part in the other two battles, Fish Creek and Batoche. The only decisive victory for government forces was at the Battle of Batoche. Of the engagements in which bands of the Cree First Nation took part, the Frog Lake "Massacre" did not involve opposing forces. At Fort Pitt, a victory for the

Cree, the North-West Mounted Police were involved. The Canadian militia of Lieutenant Colonel W.D. Otter's Battleford Column was defeated at **Cut Knife Hill**

([cut knife hill battle of.php](#)), while the troops of the Alberta Field Force, including Steele's Scouts, took part in the skirmishes at Frenchman's Butte and **Steele Narrows** ([steele narrows battle of.php](#)). The outcome of both these engagements was inconclusive.



Troop movement and battles, 1885 Resistance.
Canadian Plains Research Center Mapping Division

([../images/NWR2.png](#))

The Métis Resistance. After migrating from Manitoba to new communities along the banks of the South Saskatchewan River, following the Red River Uprising of 1870, the Métis found that once again they faced the same problems as they had in the old Red River settlement. Among other things, they feared the loss of their land as they watched surveyors imposing upon their long narrow river lots the Canadian township system which divided the land into squares. In June 1884 a delegation of Métis, led by Gabriel Dumont, traveled to Montana to persuade their former leader, Louis Riel, to return to the Saskatchewan District to help them present their grievances to the Canadian government. During the summer of 1884 and the spring of the following year, angry meetings were held throughout the District, both in Métis and White communities, where the settlers also voiced their grievances against the Canadian government. The unrest in Saskatchewan culminated in the creation by Riel on March 18, 1885, of a provisional government, centred in the community of Batoche.

The first shots of the resistance were fired on March 26, 1885, in a field near the small community of Duck Lake, when a force of about 100 North-West Mounted Police and volunteers from Prince Albert, under the command of Inspector Lief Crozier, clashed with a Métis force led by Gabriel Dumont. When the smoke cleared, twelve policemen and volunteers as well as five Métis, including Isidore Dumont, Gabriel's brother, lay dead, and the Métis in the District of Saskatchewan were in open rebellion. In response to the clash at Duck Lake, a column of Mounted Police was hastily dispatched northward from Regina to garrison the town of Prince Albert.

The Métis army was structured as it had been since the days of the buffalo hunt: the captains of the hunt were in charge of ten soldiers each, and the most important of the captains assumed command of the whole force; the army was governed by rules laid down for each man to follow. As the first shots of the uprising were being fired, the commander of the Canadian militia, British general Sir Frederick Middleton, was on his way to the West to take command of the North-West Field Force, which was hurriedly being assembled in Manitoba and in eastern Canada. Military

District 10, which was headquartered in Winnipeg, had responsibility for all military activity in the District. To beings assembled in resources, please click here to feedback (https://www.surveymonkey.ca/r/indigenoussk-feedback?frompage=indigenoussk/import/north-west_resistance.php)

Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The first of its units to be mobilized for the field force was the 90th Rifles of Winnipeg. On March 23, 1885, General Middleton and the advance party of 100 riflemen of the 90th left Winnipeg by train, bound for Qu'Appelle Station (then called Troy) in the District of Assiniboia, North-West Territories. It was there that Middleton first heard news of the Duck Lake encounter.

On April 6, Middleton and his small force of westerners, now augmented by more infantry, artillery and cavalry from Winnipeg, and by Boulton's Scouts from Russell, Manitoba, set out from the small town of Fort Qu'Appelle on a 200-mile journey northward to Batoche. The troops covered 20 miles a day, reaching the Humboldt telegraph station in a five-day march. On April 17 the column stopped at Clarke's Crossing, on the South Saskatchewan River, to wait for the troops that had been sent from eastern Canada to catch up with them. There, Middleton split his force, now some 900 strong, into two groups and continued his advance northward along both banks of the river. On April 24, his troops experienced their first taste of battle: at Fish Creek, the Canadian militia suffered a severe setback at the hands of Gabriel Dumont's sharpshooters. After the check at Fish Creek, an even more cautious General Middleton continued his advance to the Métis headquarters of Batoche. There, he began a four-day siege in which the Hudson's Bay Company paddle wheeler *Northcote*, complete with one of his two Gatling guns and a seven-pound cannon, was employed against the Métis defenders. On May 12, 1885, the badly outnumbered Métis were finally overcome by Middleton's troops after a short, sharp battle. A few days later, Louis Riel surrendered and Gabriel Dumont escaped to Montana. Louis Riel was brought to Regina, where he was tried for treason before Judge Hugh Richardson. He was found guilty on August 1, 1885, and on November 16 he was hanged at the Mounted Police barracks in Regina. His body was then taken to Winnipeg for burial.

The Cree Uprising. A few days before General Middleton entrained for the North-West Territories from Winnipeg, the Cree band at Frog Lake, in the eastern part of the District of Saskatchewan (now part of the province of Alberta), under their chief Big Bear, rose in revolt to protest against the Canadian government's withholding of provisions. On April 1, 1885, the band killed nine people, and others were taken captive. The band then moved on to threaten Fort Pitt. The small, outnumbered garrison of Mounted Police under the command of Inspector Francis Dickens, son of the novelist Charles Dickens, was forced to abandon the post, leaving the civilians to be taken hostage. The police withdrew down the North Saskatchewan River to the town of Battleford. The revolt of Big Bear's band raised fears of a larger Indian uprising among Canadian settlers in the western Saskatchewan and Alberta districts of the Territories. Battleford itself had come under siege from another Cree band under Chief **Poundmaker** ([poundmaker_c_1842-86.php](https://www.indigenoussk.ca/indigenoussk/import/north-west_resistance.php)), whose followers began to loot and burn some of the houses, including that of Hugh Richardson, the judge who later tried Louis Riel.

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To counter the threat of a general Indian uprising, two more columns of the North-West Field Force were dispatched northward from the Canadian Pacific Railway. One of the columns, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Otter, an officer of the Queen's Own Rifles, set out from Swift Current to relieve Battleford. The Battleford Column reached the town on April 23, 1885, after a hard five-day march of 160 miles. Otter, having augmented his column with men from the Battleford Infantry Company, decided to set out after Poundmaker's Cree, who had withdrawn from the town. The two forces met at Cut Knife Hill (/import/cut_knife) on May 2; after an inconclusive seven-hour battle in which the Cree outmaneuvered the Canadians, Otter withdrew from the field. The battle could have easily ended in a rout for the Canadians if the troops had not retired in good order and if Poundmaker had not refrained from seriously pursuing them. Otter marched back to Battleford; there he was joined by Middleton's forces, who had pushed on to the town after their victory at Batoche. Poundmaker surrendered to Middleton in Battleford on May 25.

The third column of Canadian militia, the Alberta Field Force, set out from Calgary, District of Alberta, under the command of Major General Thomas Bland Strange, a retired British artillery officer who had moved to the West. Strange's column included among others Steele's Scouts, a unit composed of North-West Mounted Police. The column marched north to Edmonton, then eastward along the North Saskatchewan River to Fort Pitt, in pursuit of Big Bear's band. Big Bear had remained in the Frog Lake area and had intended to join Poundmaker. On May 28, the forces of Strange and Big Bear clashed at Frenchman's Butte, where the Cree again gained the upper hand over the Canadians. However, Middleton had joined Strange from Battleford, thereby strengthening his force. Big Bear retreated northward across the Beaver River and into the forest wilderness, followed by the militia led by Steele's Scouts. After a brief encounter at Rat Foot Creek, now Steele Narrows, near Loon Lake, Big Bear's followers began to slip away from him. As he was making for Lac des Iles, on the Waterhen River, Big Bear's hostages were set free near the present-day community of Goodsoil. Finally, he was forced to surrender to the police at Fort Carlton, 100 miles away. With Big Bear's surrender on July 2, 1885, armed resistance ceased in the District of Saskatchewan, thereby ending the last military conflict on Canadian soil. In the aftermath of the Cree uprisings, both Big Bear and Poundmaker were given prison sentences, and eight of their followers were hanged at Battleford.

Stewart Mein

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Riel, Louis “David” (1844–85)



Louis Riel.
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(../images/Louis-Riel.png)

Métis patriot and martyr, founder of Manitoba, Riel was born at St. Boniface, Red River, on October 22, 1844, to Louis Riel and Julie Lagimodière. The husband of Marguerite Monet (*dite* Bellehumeur) and father to Jean and Angélique, he was executed for high treason at Regina, Northwest Territories, on November 16, 1885. Handsome, intelligent and religious, Louis Riel seemed, even as a child, destined for greatness; from his activist father he inherited a strong sense of duty and love of

community, and from his mother he acquired an intense piety. In 1858, local priests hoped to make the young Riel one of their own by sending him to the reputed Collège de Montréal; however, after the trauma of his father's death in 1864, Riel left the college and went to work in a law firm. After a failed courtship, he returned to the Red River in 1868.

Louis Riel first came to prominence during the Red River Resistance (October 1869–May 1870): at the age of 24, educated and articulate, he arrived home in time to participate in the Métis resistance against Canada's annexation of Rupert's Land. Eventually, becoming president of the Métis-led Provisional Government, Riel formed partnerships with many French Métis, and used Métis boatmen and bison hunters to enforce the governing council's will, particularly against the Canadian Party, a collection of Euro-Canadian annexationists and “loyal” French and English Métis. Riel eventually won the backing of most of the Provisional Government's delegates by advancing a Francophone-Catholic rights agenda—as opposed to others, such as William Dease, who championed the Métis' corporate Aboriginal rights. With the Manitoba Act, Riel and his followers provided Manitoba with bilingual public and educational institutions (Section 22); however, only Sections 31–32 dealt with the Métis' Aboriginal rights through the individual extinguishment of their “Indian” title to the land. As a result of these provisions and the execution of Thomas Scott, an Orangeman and francophobe, by a Métis tribunal on March 4, 1870, the Red River insurgency was viewed in Ontario as a “French” rebellion rather than an Aboriginal resistance.

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From 1870 to 1884, Louis Riel led a restless existence. He defended Manitoba against a Fenian attack (1871); was exiled in the USA after a bounty was put on his head for Scott's execution (1871–76, 1878–82); was elected several times to Parliament for the riding of Provencher, despite never being able to take up his seat (1873–74); and was incarcerated in insane asylums in Québec (1876–78). In the USA, Riel worked with the Republican Party, serving as a special deputy; he also taught school, and became an American citizen in 1883. Then on June 5, 1884, Riel was invited to return to the Saskatchewan District of the North-West Territories to fight once again for his peoples' rights.

Louis Riel's role in the 1885 uprising would have profound consequences: the socio-economic and political marginalization of the Métis; the subjugation of the plains' First Nations; the preparation of the region for agrarian settlement; and English and French Canada's first rift in Confederation. Through the summer of 1884, Riel tried to build consensus among the English and French Métis, Euro-Canadian settlers, and First Nations in order to address their many grievances against the federal government, including Ottawa's failure to recognize the Métis' land tenure, to honour First Nations' treaties, to prevent starvation on the reserves, and to provide western Euro-Canadians with proper political representation, agricultural markets and transportation infrastructure. However, this nascent coalition dissolved due to the federal government's divide-and-conquer strategy and to the reluctance to take up arms on the part of First Nations, Euro-Canadians and English Métis. Thus Riel and his adjutant, [Gabriel Dumont \(dumont_gabriel_1837-1906.php\)](#), could rely on less than 300 Métis in their struggle with the Canadian state. After two brief guerrilla skirmishes at [Duck Lake \(duck_lake.php\)](#) (March 26) and Fish Creek (April 24), and a final entrenched battle at [Batoche \(batoche.php\)](#) (May 9–12), the Métis resistance ended. Riel was captured, and prepared to defend himself and the Métis cause. However, the trial was unfair: the jurors were all anglophone and Protestant, and the judge had close ties to the ruling Conservatives. Riel was sentenced to hanging despite the jury's plea for mercy. Lucid and articulate in the defence of his sanity, Louis Riel went to the gibbet knowing that posterity would rehabilitate him and his beloved *métis canadien*.

Louis Riel's legacy has been profound. No figure in Canadian history has been more analyzed, has had more differing interpretations or has been more controversial. For the Métis and for many others, Riel was a valiant leader who not only became a martyr for his people, but was also a visionary and humanitarian who saw the potential of the prairie west as a place where the world's oppressed could live in harmony. For others, now in the minority, Riel was a mad man, a deluded prophet, an apostate and a grafter, who inflamed passions and almost tore the country asunder. In addition, Riel's voice has been appropriated for various political ends by prairie regionalists, Québec nationalists and English Canadians, conscious of the culpability of their ancestors in his death. Recently, however, Riel has largely been viewed as a victim of English-Canadian intolerance. In 1998, for instance, an exoneration bill, Bill C-417, was introduced in Parliament before dying on the

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floor. The bill was a *cause célèbre*—a debate, which continued with the CBC's and the Dominion Institute's efforts to retry Riel in 2002, without Métis participation. Louis Riel will continue to haunt Canada as long as there are conflicting visions of our common past.

Darren R. Préfontaine

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Dumont, Gabriel (1837–1906)



Gabriel Dumont.
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Board R-A6277

Dumont.png)

Gabriel Dumont—the name conjures up a host of images: the diminutive but courageous *chef métis* who led his people in armed struggle against the Dominion of Canada; the 19th-century Che Guevara passionately concerned with his people's self-governance; the quintessential *homme de prairie* who lived freely as a bison hunter and entrepreneur; and the humanitarian who shared his bounty with the less fortunate. Gabriel Dumont was a man of action, whose many admirable qualities, including his selflessness, courage, sense of duty and

love of his people, have inspired generations of Métis.

Despite being so lionized, little is known of Gabriel Dumont prior to the 1870s. He was born in December 1837 in St. Boniface, Red River Settlement, the third child of Isadore Dumont and Louise Laframboise. Alongside other Métis from St. François-Xavier, Red River, Dumont participated in the bison hunt in present-day North Dakota for the first time in 1851; in time, the boy who embraced this activity with so much gusto would become an excellent buffalo hunter. Another event happened in 1851 that would profoundly impact upon young Dumont's psyche: on July 13–14, he and 300 other Métis decisively defeated, through disciplined marksmanship and the use of barricaded rifle pits, a much larger party of Yankton Dakota at the Battle of Grand Coteau. The ease of the Métis victory, with only one fatality, made a huge impression upon Dumont; however, when he used the same defensive rifle pit system in 1885, he would be less successful.

Dumont's life as a young adult was typical of other Métis. In 1858, he married Madeleine—daughter of Jean-Baptiste Wilke, a Métis bison hunt leader and trader—at St. Joseph (Walhalla), in present-day North Dakota. They had a warm, loving relationship, although they had no children of their own. The couple's early years were spent on the hunt, constantly moving between the North Saskatchewan River and the rich bison-hunting grounds of the Dakotas. By the 1860s, the great herds of bison which provided many Métis with their livelihood were rapidly dwindling. Seeking new economic opportunities, Dumont operated a ferry service at "Gabriel's Crossing" and owned a

general store. Dumont had become the leader of several hundred Métis living in and around St-Laurent de Grandin, in what is now central Saskatchewan. The Métis community, which was steadily being augmented by émigrés from Manitoba, elected him Chief of the Hunt in the 1860s, and President of the St. Laurent Council in 1873. Dumont presided over the Council until 1878, when the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) disbanded it after it attempted to levy a fine against those Métis who contravened the conservation measures of the Law of the Hunt.

Gabriel Dumont's role as the Métis' military leader during the 1885 Resistance is where he is best remembered. Under his leadership, throughout the 1870s and 1880s, the [Batoche \(batoche.php\)](#) area Métis anxiously sought redress from the federal government, particularly regarding their land tenure. However, being unlettered and uncomfortable with Euro-Canadian politics, Dumont knew his limitations: therefore he, Michel Dumas, and Alexander Isbister brought [Louis Riel \(riel_louis_david_1844-85.php\)](#) back to Canada from Montana in order to negotiate with the federal government. [Riel \(riel_louis_david_1844-85.php\)](#) then became the undisputed political leader, and Dumont the military commander. However, once the resistance broke out, Dumont knew that his force of 100 to 300 men could not defeat the Dominion's larger, better-equipped army, backed ultimately by the might of the British Empire. Despite successfully employing guerrilla tactics and superior marksmanship at [Duck Lake \(duck_lake.php\)](#) against the NWMP and Prince Albert Volunteers on March 26, and at Fish Creek on April 24 against General Middleton's forces, the Métis resistance was doomed. On May 9–12, the Métis fought an entrenched battle at [Batoche \(batoche.php\)](#) against a larger, well-armed force. Tired and out of ammunition, the Métis succumbed to a swift charge by Canadian volunteers. Thus ended Gabriel Dumont's role as military leader.

After 1885, Dumont lived a varied existence: as a political exile in the United States, a Wild West Show performer, a political speaker in French-Canadian nationalist circles (where his tenure was brief), and a raconteur of the events of 1885 (which he dictated in January 1889). He was also a farmer—he received land-scrip in 1893—and a hunter and trapper. Madeleine had died of tuberculosis in 1886; Gabriel Dumont died suddenly on May 19, 1906 at Bellevue, Saskatchewan, probably of a heart attack.

Darren R. Préfontaine

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Duck Lake

Town, population 624, located 88 km north-east of Saskatoon and 44 km south-west of Prince Albert at the junction of Highways 11 and 212. The Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation lands and the North Saskatchewan River are located to the west of the community; the South Saskatchewan River lies to the east. To the north of Duck Lake is the vast wilderness of the Nisbet Provincial Forest. The name of the town is taken from a body of water immediately southwest of the community, which was long known to the indigenous population of the area as a significant stopping place for migratory waterfowl. The community of Duck Lake is situated in a region of historic importance: within a short drive from the town is the **Batoche** ([batoche.php](#)) National Historic Site, the Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site, the historic site of the Battle of Duck Lake, Fort Carlton Provincial Historic Park, Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine at St. Laurent, and the Seager Wheeler Farm National Historic Site. Within the town are the 1890s NWMP jailhouse in which **Almighty Voice** ([almighty_voice_1875-97.php](#)) was imprisoned, an 1890s Anglican church, and a 1914 school, which was one of only two Protestant separate schools in Saskatchewan. All three of these buildings have been designated heritage properties. The **Carlton Trail** ([carlton_trail.php](#)) passed by Duck Lake, and Red River Métis established temporary camps in the area, from which to pursue the bison as the herds moved further westward. In 1870, following the Red River Rebellion, there was an influx of Métis settlers to the Duck Lake area, and hence the beginning of a permanent settlement. Over the ensuing decades, not only was Duck Lake at the centre of events at the beginning of the **North-West Resistance** ([north-west_resistance.php](#)), it was also a hub of a burgeoning pioneer society. Substantial numbers of French settlers were among those who came to the area. The railway to Prince Albert was completed in 1890, and Duck Lake became a point of disembarkation for many pioneers venturing out into the prairie. Today, tourism focusing upon the history of the First Nations, Métis, and pioneer societies of the area has developed into a major industry for the town; the Duck Lake Regional Interpretive Centre, opened in 1992, now draws several thousand visitors a year. The town also has eleven large and colourful outdoor murals depicting the history of the region. An additional community attraction is the gallery of a notable Saskatchewan artist, Glen Scrimshaw. Annual events include a three-day powwow, held in late August, and a rodeo hosted by the Duck Lake Métis Society. Back-to-**Batoche** ([batoche.php](#)) Days and two pilgrimages to the St. Laurent Shrine draw each summer thousands of people.

David McLennan

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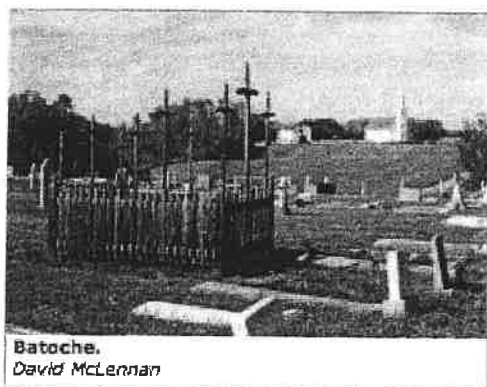
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Batoche



(../images/Batoche.png)

Batoche is a National Historic Site and an annual Métis cultural gathering place, 44 km southwest of Prince Albert. On May 9–12, 1885, Batoche was the site of the last pitched battle on Canadian soil, when approximately 300 Métis, **Cree (cree.php)** and Dakota, led by **Gabriel Dumont (dumont_gabriel 1837-1906.php)**, clashed with **Frederick Middleton**

(/import/middleton_frederick_dobson 1825- 98)'s 900 Canadian volunteers. A former Métis wintering (*hivernant*) community, Batoche (or "St. Laurent Settlement," as it was originally known) was founded in 1871 by Métis émigrés from Manitoba. After 1873, the community gradually became known as Batoche in honour of the Batoche family, whose patriarch, Xavier Letendre *dit* Batoche, opened a general store at the nearby crossing on the South Saskatchewan River. Today, Batoche is home to "Back to Batoche Days," an annual cultural celebration which occurs during the week of July 24 (on St. Joseph's Day, the Métis patron saint). During "Back to Batoche Days," thousands gather to celebrate Métis culture and heritage and reconnect with old friends. The modern festival originated in 1970; however, its antecedent, "St. Joseph's Day," ran from 1884 to the early 1930s. For the Métis, Batoche is more than a place to celebrate their culture: it is also a sacred place, where their ancestors resisted marginalization. It is the Saskatchewan equivalent of the Plains of Abraham or Queenston Heights. All that remains at the site are the remnants of the Métis' rifle pits, a church, a rectory, and a cemetery containing the graves of nine Métis killed during the Battle of Batoche.

Darren R. Préfontaine

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Dewdney, Edgar (1835–1916)



Edgar Dewdney.
Saskatchewan Archives
Board R-B48-1

(../images/Dewdney,-Edgar-

1835-1916.pdf)

Edgar Dewdney was born in Bideford, Devonshire, England on November 5, 1835, to a prosperous family. Arriving in Victoria in the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island in May 1859 during a Gold rush, he spent more than a decade surveying and building trails through the mountains on the mainland. In 1872, shortly after British Columbia's entry into Confederation, he was elected MP for Yale and became a loyal devotee of John A. Macdonald and the Conservative Party. In Parliament he pursued the narrow agenda of

getting the transcontinental railway built with the terminal route via the Fraser Valley, where he happened to have real estate interests.

In 1879 Dewdney became Indian commissioner of the North-West Territories (NWT) with the immediate task of averting mass starvation and unrest among the First Nations following the sudden disappearance of the buffalo. Backed by a small contingent of Indian agents and Mounted Police, he used the distribution of rations as a device to impose state authority on the First Nations population. Facing hunger and destitution, First Nations people were compelled to settle on reserves, adopt agriculture and send their children to mission schools. These measures to bring about self-sufficiency and cultural assimilation appeared to be working, but provoked a sullen resentment that could not be repressed in the spring of 1885. Dewdney has often been blamed for the **North-West Resistance** ([north-west_resistance.php](#)), but in truth much of the responsibility lay in policies devised in Ottawa by men unfamiliar with western conditions. He had warned his superiors of the dangers and urged them to resolve First Nations and Métis grievances, but to little avail. He did succeed, however, in limiting Indian involvement in the hostilities by acts of unprecedented generosity with food and presents. Following the Resistance, a policy of strict surveillance and coercive tutelage was imposed, and it endured as his legacy to First Nations administration in the region.

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In 1881 Dewdney was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the NWT, a position he held in conjunction with that of Indian commissioner. One of his first significant acts in this role was the selection of Regina as the new territorial capital in 1882. He happened to own land in the vicinity and was widely criticized by Liberal politicians and the press for his attempt to profit from the decision. As Lieutenant-Governor, he exercised real executive power and his authority was independent of the North-West Council, a partly elected, partly appointed body that served as an incipient popular assembly for the region. As the settler population grew, the elected Council members became increasingly insistent on a larger role in decision-making. They demanded a responsible executive, representation in Parliament and ultimately provincial status. The Lieutenant-Governor's policy, in accordance with Prime Minister Macdonald's wishes, was to keep these demands in check while gradually conceding democratic reforms.

In 1888 Dewdney resigned his two positions in Regina and entered Macdonald's federal Cabinet as Minister of the Interior. His connection with the prairie region remained, in that he was now MP for Assiniboia East and his portfolio included the administration of the NWT. In connection with this, his policy was as before: the gradual devolution of political powers to the Territorial Assembly (which had replaced the North-West Council in 1888) while resisting the creation of a responsible executive.

Dewdney left Parliament and his Cabinet post in October 1892 to become Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, something he had long coveted. His new position was mainly social and ceremonial in nature, and he enjoyed it immensely. Upon completion of his term of office in 1897, he stayed on in Victoria in semi-retirement, pursuing his passion for investments in real estate, mining and railways. He died on August 8, 1916. He was married twice and there were no children from either relationship.

Edgar Dewdney was a representative of a class of immigrant adventurers who saw in the western Canadian frontier an opportunity for self-aggrandizement. He viewed public office as a means to personal wealth and acquired a reputation as a speculative fortune hunter. Yet his dream of sufficient wealth to lead a life of gentlemanly leisure continued to elude him. He was also noted for his intense loyalty to the Conservative Party—a man who readily used his public offices to dispense an enormous array of patronage appointments and government contracts to the party faithful. One of the main thoroughfares in Regina is named in his honour.

Brian Titley

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Fractional sec 22 21-14 102

(A)

4-181

54E (81-5)

64E (81-6)

807 (489-7)

57RA (519-7) - 014402151

122V (644-12)

18X1 (683-18)

20X1

36AKW

140ASL

1640225040

1640233085

1640226041

710224876

157124604 -

Kof 5, 13K4 - (CURRENT)

Est of 104

640231474

640231475

670227330

710224875

(1) Kof 10
13K4

137124570

(CURRENT)

(B)

145, 13K4 AD2151

RP 72 (534-72)

ZF 250



Grant Search Results

Search By: Land Description
With Criteria: Section = 23
Township = 21
Range = 14
Meridian = 2
As Of Date = 19 Aug 2022 14:30:39

Grant Information

Grant Type	Grant Layer	Issue Date	Land Description	Grant(s)
Grant	Surface	07 Jun 1884 00:00:00	SW 23-21-14-2	Thomas Wesley Jackson
Grant	Surface	19 Jul 1912 00:00:00	NE 23-21-14-2	Ernest William Miller

2 Records

[Back to Search](#)

[Back to top](#)

Number 712
Certificate of Ownership.

Assinboia Land Registration District.

This is to Certify that Frederick Charles Gilchrist of the Town of
St. John's, Assinboia in the Provisional District of Assinboia in the
North West Territory of the Dominion of Canada is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
in possession of and in the fractional South West quarter of Section
number Twenty-three in Township number Twenty-one
in Range number Fourteen West of the Second Meridian in
the Provisional District of Assinboia in the North West Territory of
the Dominion of Canada containing by admeasurement Twelve and
fifty-four hundredths (12⁵⁴/₁₀₀) acres of land more or less—
subject to the encumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorial underwritten or indorsed hereon,
or which may hereafter be recorded in the Register of Title, and subject to the exceptions and
~~qualifications mentioned in the Fifty-eighth Section of "The Territories Real Property Act."~~

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal
this Nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1887

This certificate is cancelled
and a new one made of title
(No. 38158) this
day of 22nd Dec. A.D. 1901
H. A. K. R. R. 2
Registrar

Geo. A. Montgomery
Registrar

A duplicate of this Certificate is issued under the provisions of Section 120 of the
Land Titles Act 1894 in lieu of one issued on the 19th day of November 1887 the
same having been lost as proven by the Statutory Declaration of Hattie Maria
Gilchrist dated 22nd December 1900 and registered at 10¹⁵ o'clock A.M. on the
26th day of February 1901 as No. 38158

H. A. K. R. R.
Registrar

A certified copy of Letters of Probate issued out of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories
Judicial District of Western Assinboia dated 20th March 1896 having been produced and registered
at 10¹² o'clock A.M. on the 26th day of February 1901 as No. 38159 showing that the said Frederick
Charles Gilchrist died on or about the 20th day of March 1896 and that Probate of his last Will
and Testament was granted to Hattie Mary Gilchrist the ownership of the land above described
is therefore transmitted from Frederick Charles Gilchrist to Hattie Mary Gilchrist and this
Certificate is cancelled and a new Certificate No. 5 A E. issued to her as executrix.

H. A. K. R. R.
Registrar

Duplicate Certificate of Title

I certify that the within instrument is
duly entered and registered in the Land
Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land
Registration District at Regina in the
North West Territories, at 10 o'clock
A.M. on the 26th day of February
A.D. 1901 Number 38190 Book 586
Fol. 241
H. A. R. O.

See R. No 4 folio 181

Assiniboia Land Registration District

This is to Certify that Hattie Marya Gilechrist
of Spokane in Washington Territory in the United States of America formerly of
Port Qu'Appelle in the District of Assiniboia in the North West Territories, Canada, executrix
of the last will and testament of Frederick Charles Gilechrist of Port Qu'Appelle aforesaid, deceased,
is now the owner of an estate in fee simple as such executrix
of and in the fractional south West quarter of Section Twentythree (23)
in Township Twentyone (21) in Range Fourteen (14) West
of the Second Meridian in the District of Assiniboia
in the North West Territories of Canada, containing Twelve
and fiftyfour one hundredths (12 ⁵⁴/₁₀₀) acres more or less

This certificate is cancelled

and a new certificate of title
(No. 38190) issued this 26th
day of February A.D. 1901

H. A. R. O.
Registrar

subject to the encumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandum underwritten or endorsed
hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official
seal this Twenty-sixth day of February A.D. 1901

H. A. R. O. Registrar,
Assiniboia Land Registration District

P.O. Address, Spokane, Wash. U.S.A.

This Certificate is cancelled and a new Certificate No 6 AE issued to Maud Emma
Joyner under transfer to her from Hattie Mary Gilechrist dated 15th January
1900 and registered at 10²⁵ o'clock A.M. on the 26th day of February 1901 as
No 38190
P.O. Address Port Qu'Appelle, MoS
H. A. R. O. Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

I certify that the within instrument was duly entered and registered in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboine Land Registration District at Regina in the North West Territories, at 10¹⁵ o'clock P.M. on the 26 day of February A.D. 1949 Number 22490 Book 2006.

Feb. 26 1949

Richard

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

1949

5 R. No 8, folio 5

Assiniboia Land Registration District.

This is to Certify that Maud Emma Joyner, wife
of Hampden Barton Joyner, of Fork Quappelle, as the sister of Association on
the North West territorial, Grantman.

is now the owner of an ^{1/4} whole acre or sample _____
of and in the fractional South West quarter of Section Twenty Three (23)
in Township Twenty one (21) on Range Fourteen (14) West of
the Second Meridian in the District of Assiniboia in the
North West Territories of Canada containing twelve and
fifty four one hundredths ($12\frac{54}{100}$) acres, more or less

This certificate is cancelled

and a new certificate of title
Moj PW issued this 25th
day of 11 2 A D 1903

Wm. McLean

subject to the encumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandum undersignation or endorsed herein, or which may hereafter be made in the register

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this - Twenty Sixth day of February - A. D. 1907.

Green's Register,

P O Address, Fort Qu'appelle mnt

— Assiniboine and Piquetation District

This Certificate is cancelled
and a new Certificate No. 7PW issued to William Leroy Hatt

under Transfer to ^{him} from the above named registered owner
dated November 19th 1908 and registered at 10⁴² O'clock

* M this 23rd day of March A.D. 1909 as No. Z 3090
P. O. Address for *1216 E. 1st St.*

R.D. 1400 88 No. 2 3090
 M. A. Z. J. J. J.
 REGISTER
 3

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

CANADA
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

VALUE \$ 14.00

See R. No. 81 Folio 6

See R. 74 Folio 94

7. P. W
Certificate of Title

Assiniboia Land Registration District

Filed for registration in the Land
Title Office on the 14th day of March
1909 at 12.30 P.M. on the 23rd day of March
A. D. 1909 Number 3090 Book 2
Per *W. J. Thompson*
Registrar

This is to Certify that William Levi Wait
of Qu. Appelle in the Province of Saskatchewan
"Agent"

NW - 148

SW 23 - 2114

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
of and in the fractional North West Quarter of Section Fourteen (14) and in the
fractional South West Quarter of Section Twenty three (23) in
Township Twenty One (21) in Range Fourteen (14) West of the Second
Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan in the Dominion
of Canada containing together One hundred and Eight and
Thirteen hundredths ($108 \frac{13}{100}$) Acres more or less

CANCELLED
TO NO 61 and 64 AMI

29/3/09

subject to the incumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandum underwritten or indorsed hereon,
or which may hereafter be made in the register.

In Witness Whereof I have herewith subscribed my name and affixed my official seal
this Twenty third day of March A.D. 1909

P.O. Address

Qu. Appelle

Assiniboia Land Registration District

This title is cancelled as to that portion of said land
included in a plan made by Albert Lockman Farmer
dated 1st July 1907 and reg'd at 12.30 P.M. on
the 19th day of July 1909 as No. A.R. 2157. and as to
being No. S.P.R. 2157. and as to within named registered
owner.
W. J. Thompson

This Certificate is cancelled as to 5.06 ac. more under a plan made by
W. J. Thompson D. L. S. dated 6 January 1910
and registered at 12.30 P.M. on the 27th day of April 1910 to
No. 22387 and the title to the portion so cancelled is vested in His Majesty King Edward VII
for the use of the Province of Saskatchewan.
W. J. Thompson

129 AIC is not in His Majesty the King
3 day of April 1948
A. C. 214 day of April 1948 as No. C. A. 2715
J. A. R. 7 REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CA *146 A.D.H.* as to a portion of the *1/4* and a Ne
Certificate of title No. *146 A.D.H.* issued to *Mary Thoney*
under transfer to *her* from the above named registered owner date
the *14* day of *June* 19 *20*, and registered at *1/4* o'clock
a.M. this *14* day of *June* 1920, as No. *134 5855*.
W.P.H. and son
REGISTRAR

been Redeemed from Tax Sale dated the 4 day of June 1920
and registered this 15 day of June 1920 at 11:50 o'clock
A.M. as No. C.B. 5107
W. J. H. [Signature]
REGISTRAR

Let R Block 124 Plan 4068
 health Treasured in the ~~un~~dered the 7 day of June 1920
 M.A. ~~un~~dered the 15 day of June 1920 at 11 o'clock
 A.M. as No. C.B. 5109.
 W. F. Haultain
 SECRETARY

lot NW 1/4
 day of *Dec*
 Statement registered in *1048*
 of *Jan*
 22
 CH 3773
 1934

The Tax Sale Purchaser has applied for Title as to PRNWN 10-30
 lying S.W. of Subdiv. of B-Say-Jak. as per application dated the
 27 day of Sept A.D. 18 84 and registered
 the 27 day of Sept A.D. 19 74 at 1046
 o'clock a.m. on No. C57790.

REGISTRAR.

This Certificate is CANCELLED filled up title
and a new Certificate of Title No. 102-4-8027 issued
to the within named registered owner
Instrument dated 2-26-1926 and registered at 10-24
4 day of oct 1924 as No. CN5802

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to a postponed claim and a New Certificate of Title No. 164.B. H.Z. issued to Richard Johnstine under transfer to him from the above named registered owner date 10.20, and registered as 10.19 1920, as N.C.A. 2370. 18 day of Mar., 1920, this 29 day of Mar., 1920.

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to a portion of 7 1/4 and a New
Certificate of Title No. 170AHZ, issued to Walter Scott Holman
for transfer to him, dated _____, 1920, and registered at 10-2
on the _____ day of _____, 1920, as No. C.A. 2452.
Block and this 3 day of _____, 1920, as No. C.A. 2452.
[Signature] REGISTRAR



PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

VALUE, \$ _____

See R. No. 366 Folio 48

" " 489 " 7

" " 519 " 56

Certificate of Title

Assinibola Land Registration District

This is to Certify that William Levi Wait
of Lu' Appelle in the Province of Saskatchewan
"Agent"

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
 of and in Lots numbers One (1) to Nine (9) both inclusive in Block number One (1)
 Lots numbers One (1) to Fifteen (15) both inclusive in Block number Two (2)
 Lots numbers One (1) to Nine (9) both inclusive in Block number Three (3)
 Lots numbers One (1) to Eight (8) both inclusive in Block number Four (4)
 Lots numbers One (1) to Eighteen (18) both inclusive in Block number Six (6)
 Lots numbers One (1) to Eighteen (18) both inclusive in Block number Seven (7)
 Lots numbers One (1) to Four (4) both inclusive in Block number Eight (8)
 Lots numbers One (1) to Sixteen (16) both inclusive in Block number Nine (9)
 the whole of Block number Five (5) and Blocks lettered A, B, & C, all in
 Townsite of B-SAY-TAH, in the Province of Saskatchewan in the Dominion
 of Canada according to a Plan of Record in the Land Titles Office for the
 Assinibola Land Registration District as N^o A. D. 2151.

and a new certificate No. 204 R.A. issued on the 19 day of July A.D. 1909

W. M. Bonjall
 Registrar

subject to the incumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandums underscritten or indorsed
 hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal
 this Nineteenth day of July A.D. 1909

JUL 20 1909

P. O. Address

Lu' Appelle
Sask

W. M. Bonjall
 Registrar
 Assinibola Land Registration District

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Block letter A, and a New
 Certificate at Title No. 58 R.A. issued to Alice Bonatos

Under Transfer to her from the above named registered owner. Dated
 the 7th day of July 1909, and registered at 12 o'clock
 P.M. on the 19 day of July 1909, as No. A.D. 2152

P. O. Address
 No. 10

W. M. Bonjall
 REGISTRAR

This Certificate is cancelled as to Block 344 - Block 3,
 and a new Certificate No. 204 R.A. issued to
 L. P. Mc Donald et al
 under Transfer to them from the above named registered owner
 dated 16 July 1909 and registered at 12 o'clock
 A.M. this 16 day of July A.D. 1909 as No. A.D. 1893.
 P. O. Address Regina

W. M. Bonjall
 Registrar

Certificate of Title No. 7 RP issued to John Rogers and Thomas Briggs dated the 1st day of January 1911, and registered at 11 o'clock A.M. this 1st day of January 1911, as No. A. 22 1615-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
E. J. Burke
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 1 Block 2 and a New Certificate of Title No. 125 T.Q. issued to William J. Kelly under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner Dated the 8 day of August 1910, and registered at 11 o'clock A.M. this 3 day of September 1910, as No. A. 5303-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
W. J. Kelly
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is cancelled as to Lot 6 Blk 4. and a new Certificate No. 134 Q. issued to Margaret Ann Rankin under Transfer to her from the above named registered owner dated July 8 1910 and registered at 11 o'clock A.M. this 9 day of November 1910 as No. A. 3322-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
Margaret Ann Rankin
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 5 Blk 5. under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 13 day of December 1910, and registered at 11 o'clock A.M. this 13 day of December 1910, as No. A. 3537-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
M. J. Kelly
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 9 in Blk 6 under Transfer to her from the above named registered owner dated the 8 day of July 1910, and registered at 12 o'clock P.M. this 21 day of January 1911, as No. A. 4237-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
M. J. Kelly
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 10 Blk 2. under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 26 day of July 1911 and registered at 12 o'clock P.M. this 28 day of July 1911, as No. A. 4420-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
M. J. Kelly
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 19 Blk 6 under Transfer to her from the above named registered owner dated the 9 day of October 1911 and registered at 11 o'clock A.M. this 21 day of October 1911, as No. A. 44740-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
M. J. Kelly
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 10 Blk 9 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 24 day of October 1911 and registered at 11 o'clock A.M. this 24 day of October 1911, as No. A. 2716-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
M. J. Kelly
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 9 Blk 4 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 21 day of October 1911 and registered at 10 o'clock A.M. this 31 day of October 1911, as No. A. 2044-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
M. J. Kelly
REGISTRAR

Certificate of Title No. 141 V. issued to John Marshall Young under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 4 day of December 1911 and registered at 12 o'clock P.M. this 7 day of December 1911, as No. A. 2965-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 12 Blk 2 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 29 day of November 1911 and registered at 12 o'clock P.M. this 7 day of December 1911, as No. A. 2966-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 15 Blk 6 under Transfer to her from the above named registered owner dated the 3 day of January 1912, and registered at 10 o'clock A.M. this 11 day of December 1911, as No. A. 3457-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 14 Blk 6 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 3 day of January 1912, and registered at 10 o'clock A.M. this 3 day of January 1912, as No. A. 3458-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 1 Blk 3 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 17 day of January 1912, and registered at 11 o'clock A.M. this 17 day of January 1912, as No. A. 4552-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 1 Blk 3 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 5 day of February 1912, and registered at 10 o'clock A.M. this 5 day of February 1912, as No. A. 4916-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 1 Blk 3 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 5 day of February 1912, and registered at 10 o'clock A.M. this 5 day of February 1912, as No. A. 4916-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 1 Blk 3 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 5 day of February 1912, and registered at 10 o'clock A.M. this 5 day of February 1912, as No. A. 4916-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to Lot 1 Blk 3 under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 5 day of February 1912, and registered at 10 o'clock A.M. this 5 day of February 1912, as No. A. 4916-
P.O. Address, Regina, Sask.
John Marshall Young
REGISTRAR

CANADA

No. 12 UU

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

VALUE, \$ 150 ⁷²

See R. No. 519 Folio 27

Certificate of Title

I certify that the within instrument is duly entered and registered in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District at Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan on the 21st day of Oct. A.D. 1911. Book 2111 Folio 2144

Assiniboia Land Registration District

This is to Certify that John A. McEachern
of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple

of and in Lot 10 and 11 in Block 100 (4) in the Township of
B-Say-Tak in the Province of Saskatchewan in the Dominion
of Canada according to a Plan of Record in the Land Titles Office
for the Assiniboia Land Registration District as A. 92151

CANCELLED
TO No. 18 XI

subject to the incumbrances, liens, and interests notified by memorandum underwritten or indorsed
hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this
Twenty first day of October A.D. 1911

Post Office Address: Regina, Sask.

W. A. Handman
Registrar
Assiniboia Land Registration District

This CERTIFICATE IS CANCELLED

Certificate of Title No. 18 XI issued to Melvin H. Longworth

under Transfer to him dated

the 17 day of Jan 1912, and registered at 11⁵⁷ o'clock A.M.

this 25 day of July 1912, by the A.D. 4857

P.O. Address, Regina *W. A. Handman*

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

CANADA

No. 18. X I

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

VALUE, \$ 430.00

See R. No. 644 Folio 12

Certificate of Title

I certify that the within instrument is duly
 entered and registered in the Land Titles Office
 for the Assiniboia Land Registration District
 at Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan
 at 11 o'clock A.M. on the 25th day
 of July A.D. 1912. Number 21 XI
 Book A.T. Vol. 4862
 M. H. Bengall Registrar

Assiniboia Land Registration District

This is to Certify that William M. Longworth
 Register in the Province of Saskatchewan

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
 of and in Lot Four (4) in Block Four of in the Township of
 13.-Twp.-Tbr in the Province of Saskatchewan and
 in the Dominion of Canada according to a Plan
 of Record in the Land Titles Office for the
 Assiniboia Land Registration District
 as No A.D. 2151

CANCELLED
 TO No. 21 XI

subject to the incumbrances, liens, and interests notified by memorandums underwritten or indorsed
 hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this
Twenty fifth day of July A.D. 1912

Post Office Address Regina Sask

M. H. Bengall Registrar,
 Assiniboia Land Registration District

CERTIFICATE IS CANCELLED - 15th day of Oct 14 -
 Certificate of Title No 21 XI issued to Elizabeth Briggs
 in Transfer to her
 day of July
 25th day of July
 at the and

and a new

1912, and registered at 11 o'clock A.M.
 1912 as No A.T. 4861
M. H. Bengall

THE CERTIFICATE IS CANCELLED - 15th day of Oct (14) and a new
 Certificate of Title No 21 XI issued to George William Brown
 under Transfer to him
 the 15th day of July
 1912, and registered at 11 o'clock A.M.
 1912, as No A.T. 4862
 P.O. Address Regina
M. H. Bengall

West 1/2 Lot 4

Lily Grigg

West 1/2 Lot 4 } in
Whole Lot 5 } Block 4

Jack Emery Sept 1964 -
Aug 1969

Cdn Perm Trust July 1964

Annie Darke Oct 1932 -
July 1964

William Hollinger
(McTaggart) Farmer)

Jan 1923 - Oct
1932

~~Wm Grigg~~

CANADA

No. 2077

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

VALUE, \$ 225⁰⁰

Sec R. No. 623 Folio 18.

Certificate of Title

I certify that the within instrument is duly
entered and registered in the Land Titles Office
for the Assiniboia Land Registration District
at Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan
at 10 o'clock A.M. on the 23rd day
of January 1923. No. 2077 Number 2126
Wm. H. McPherson Registrar

Assiniboia Land Registration District

This is to Certify that Lily S. Grigg wife of Thomas Grigg
of Strathcarroll in the Province of Saskatchewan Farmer

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
of and in the West Half of Lot Fourteen Block Fourteen in the
Townsite of B. Day-Tak in the Province of Saskatchewan
in the Dominion of Canada according to a Plan of Record in
the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration
District as No. A. D. 2151

CANCELLED
TO No. 36 A.K.W.

subject to the incumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandums, undenotified or endorsed
hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this
Twenty fifth day of July A.D. 1922

Post Office Address Strathcarroll
Sask.

Wm. H. McPherson Registrar,
Assiniboia Land Registration District

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to above land - and a New
Certificate of Title No. 36 A. K. W. issued to William Hollinger

under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated
the 6 day of July 1922 and registered at 10.23
o'clock A.M. this 31 day of January - 1923. No. C. L. 3799.

REG 2126

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

P O Address,

Registrar

CANADA
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

No. 36

AKW

GRANT No.

VALUE, \$ 1900⁰⁰



DAY BOOK No. C.L. 3499

Sec R. No. Z.F. Folio 250

X.I. 20

Saskatchewan Certificate of Title

This is to Certify that William Hollinger
of The Taggart, in the Province of Saskatchewan
Farmer

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
of and in the West-half of lot (4) and all of lot five (5) in Block Four (4)
in the Township of S. Say-Tah, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the
Dominion of Canada, according to a plan of record, in the Land Titles
Office, for the Assiniboia Land Registration District as No A. D. 2151.

CATON

140 A.S.L.

FEB-11923

syn.
yk

subject to the incumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandum indorsed hereon, or which
may hereafter be made in the register.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal
at Regina this Twenty-First day of January A.D. 1923

Per Office Assistant The Taggart
Saskatchewan

W. J. Hueston Registrar
Assiniboia Land Registration District
Regina, Saskatchewan

1

W 1/2 Lot 4 & all Lot 5 - Sec 4 was sold for Taxes on 30 day of November A.D. 1931 as shown by statement registered at 11⁰⁴ o'clock A.M. on the 7 day of December A.D. 1931 as No. D.I. 1907

REGISTRAR

2

W 1/2 Lot 4 and Jack 4 having been redeemed from the 1931 Tax Sale, memorandum No. D.I. 1907 is removed by Certificate, dated 16th day of December 1931 and registered at 10³⁴ o'clock A.M. this 13 day of September 1932 as No. D.O. 3569

REGISTRAR

3

This Certificate CANCELLED and a New Certificate of Title No. 140 A92 issued to Anne E. Burke the 22 day of September 1932 and registered at 10³⁴ o'clock A.M. this 11 day of October 1932 as No. D.M. 5297

REGISTRAR

4

7

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16

17

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CANADA
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN



Saskatchewan

VALUE \$ 1100.00

See R.No. AKW Folio 33

Certificate of Title

No. 140

ASL

GRANT No. _____
DAY BOOK No. DM 5259

This is to Certify that ANNIE E. DARKE

of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Wife of FRANCIS N. DARKE,

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple

of and in the West Half of Lot Four (4) and all of Lot Five (5) in Block Four (4) in the Village
of B-Say-Tah, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according to a Plan,
of record in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration District as No. A.D. 2151.

CANCELLED

TO NO 64R25040

COMPARED

OCT 13 1932

JWH

subject to the incumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandum indorsed hereon, or which
may hereafter be made in the register.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal

at Regina this Eleventh day of October A.D. 1932

Post Office Address 2210 College Ave.,

Regina, Sask.

W. G. Haugain Registrar

Regina Land Registration District
Regina Saskatchewan

This Certificate is CANCELLED by _____
and a new Certificate of Title No. 64R25244 issued to _____
dated _____ and registered with _____
day of _____, 1964. AR No. 64R25244
REGISTER

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Canada

Province of Saskatchewan

Value \$..10,300.00....



No. 64225040.....

Grant No.

Ref. 140 ASL.....

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,*
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Annie Elizabeth Darke, Deceased,

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple as such *Executor,*
of and in *The West Half of Lot Four (4), and all of Lot Five (5),*
in Block Four (4),
in the Village of B-Say-Tah,

in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according to a plan of record
in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration District as No. A.D 2151..

MINERALS INCLUDED.

CANCELLED.

64R33085

SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this *twenty-seventh*
day of *July*, A.D. 19*..64*.

Post Office Address *Regina,*
Saskatchewan,

A. J. MacArthur Registrar
Regina Land Registration District

Regina

Province of Saskatchewan *ad*

[Show Other Abbreviations Here](#)

[illegible]

Canada

Province of Saskatchewan

Value \$ 11,000.00



No. 64233035

Grant No.

Ref. 64225040

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *JACK EMERY,*
of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan,
Manager,

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
of and in *The West Half of Lot Four (4), and the Whole of Lot Five (5),*
in Block Four (4),

in the Village of B-Say-Tah,
in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according to
a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration
District as No. AD 2151.

Excepting: The most Easterly Five (5) feet in perpendicular width throughout
of the said West Half of Lot Four (4).

MINERALS INCLUDED

CANCELLED

69R 26041

SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREBON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this *Thirtieth* ✓
day of *September*, A.D. 19*64*

Post Office Address *Regina,*

Saskatchewan.

W. Starosta Registrar

Regina Land Registration District

Regina, Province of Saskatchewan
ky

Show Other Abbreviations Here

[illegible]

Canada

Province of Saskatchewan

Value \$ 15,000.00



No. 69R26041

Grant No.

Ref. 64R33085

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *CHARLES DERRICK FAWCETT, "Veterinary Surgeon",*
and IRENE CORNELL FAWCETT,
wife of the said Charles Derrick Fawcett,
both of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan
are now the owner s of an estate in fee simple as joint tenants and not as tenants in common
of and in the West Half of Lot Four (4) and the whole of Lot Five (5),
in Block Four (4),

in the Village of B-Say-Tah,

in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according to a plan of record
in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration District as No. AD 2151.

Excepting: out of the said West Half of Lot Four (4) the most Easterly Five (5) feet in
perpendicular width throughout.

MINERALS INCLUDED.

71R24876
CANCELLED.

SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this Thirteenth
day of August, A.D. 19 69

Post Office Address Regina
Saskatchewan

 Registrar
Regina Land Registration District
Regina Province of Saskatchewan
cl

ABBREVIATIONS

Show Other Abbreviations Here

Name Charles Derrick Fawcett and Irene Cornell Fawcett
Land N^o. of Lot 4 & 5, Block 4, B. Say-Tah, Sask. Plan No. AD 2151
CHARGES, LIENS AND INTERESTS

[illegible]

Canada

Province of Saskatchewan

Value \$ 15,700.00

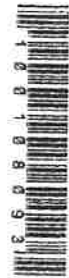


No. 71R24876

71R24875

Ref. 59R26041

Grant No.



CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *CHARLES DERRICK FANCETT, Veterinary Surgeon, and
IRENE CORNELL FANCETT, wife of the said Charles Derrick Fawcett,*
both of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan,

are now the owners of an estate in fee simple as joint tenants and not as tenants in common
of and in the West Half of Lot Four (4) and the whole of Lot Five (5),

in Block Four (4),

in the Village of B-Say-Tah,

in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according to a Plan of Record
in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration District as No. AD 2151

MINERALS INCLUDED.

M & B

Description ²⁵
Lot 4

SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this *Sixth*
day of *August*, A.D. 19 *71*.

Post Office Address *Regina,*

Saskatchewan.

D. Greenall Registrar
Regina Land Registration District

Regina

Province of Saskatchewan
rr

ABBREVIATIONS

Show Other Abbreviations Here

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

Name	Charles Derricks Fawcett et al
Land	1/2s Lot 4 and all Lot 5, Blk. 4, B-Say-Tah AD 2151

CHARGES, LIENS AND INTERESTS

[illegible]

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

VALUE, \$ 500.00See R. No. 525 Folio 57

Certificate of Title

I certify that the within instrument is duly entered and registered in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District at Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan at 11:30 A.M. on the 14 day of Nov. A.D. 1909 Number 1615 Book 24 Fol. 65

W. B. Campbell
Registrar
A. R. D.

Assiniboia Land Registration District

This is to Certify that John Rogers and Thomas G. Sigg-
both of Regina, in The Province of Saskatchewan

is now the names of an estate in fee simple
of and in Lots Seven (7), and Eight (8) in Block Three (3), Lots Four (4),
and Eight (8) in Block Four (4) and The East Half of Lot
Seventeen (17), in Block Six (6), all in The Township of
B-Say-Tah, in The Province of Saskatchewan in The
Dominion of Canada according to a plan of record
in The Land Titles Office for The Assiniboia Land
Registration District as No. AD 2157.

CANCELLED
TO No. 140 ADV

subject to the encumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandum underwritten or endorsed
hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal
this Twist day of November A.D. 1909

P. Q. Address Regina,
Sask.

W. B. Campbell Registrar,
Assiniboia Land Registration District

This Certificate is cancelled as to Lot 7 Block 3.
and a new Certificate No. 62 V.M. issued to

John A. M. Patin
under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner
dated Aug. 11/11 and registered at 11 O'clock
A.M. this 14 day of Aug A.D. 1911 as No. A.R. 1963.
P. Q. Address W. B. Campbell

This Certificate is cancelled as to Lot 8 Block 3
and a new Certificate No. 224 W.X. issued to Woodburn Sam
Salisbury
under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner
dated May 1912 and registered at 11 O'clock
A.M. this 14 day of May A.D. 1912 as No. OX 677.
P. Q. Address Regina W. B. Campbell

Under the Provisions of Section 139 of the said
 Titles Act in pursuance of the one issued on the 1st
 day of Nov 1907 the same having been lost
 as proven by statutory declaration made by
 John Rogers dated 26th day of June 1913
 was registered at 12th p.m. on the 30 day of
 June 1913 as No 1362901. *M. W. Smith*

as CERTIFICATE IS CANCELLED *at 12th p.m.*
 of Title 1327 issued to *Lilly D. Bragg*
 the Transfer to *her*
 1 17 day of June 1913, and registered at 12th p.m.
 2 30 day of June 1913 as No 1362903.
M. W. Smith

Certificate of Title 4727 issued to *CHAS. W. WILSON*
 under Transfer to *her*
 the 1st day of June 1913, and registered at 12th p.m.
 the 30 day of June 1913 as No 1362902.
M. W. Smith

This Certificate is CANCELLED
 Certificate of Title No 40924 issued to *Henry H. Bigelow*
 under Transfer to *him*
 the 1st day of Sept 1917 and registered at 12th p.m.
 10'clock a.m. this 11 day of Sept 1917 as No. B.P. 1357.
M. W. Smith

CANADA

250. 74F

250

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

VALUE, \$ 400⁰⁰~~Register~~ Certificate of Title

GRANT NO.

DAY BOOK NO. B. C. 2703

See R. No. 534 Folio 72.

Assiniboia Land Registration District

This is to Certify that Lilly E. Figg, wife of Thomas Figg of Port du Repelle in the Province of Saskatchewan

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple

of and in the Lot Five (5) in Block Four (4) in the Township of D. Day-Tah in the Province of Saskatchewan in the Dominion of Canada, according to a Plan of Record in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District No. A.D. 2151.

CANCELLED

TO No. 36 ~~K.W.~~

A. K. W.

subject to the incumbrances, liens, and interests notified by memorandum underwritten or indorsed hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this

Thirtieth day of June A.D. 1913

Post Office Address

Port du Repelle
Sask.

W. M. Longwell Registrar

Assiniboia Land Registration District

1

This Certificate is CANCELLED as to above land and a copy Certificate of Title No. 36 A. K. W. issued to William Holliger

under Transfer to him from the above named registered owner dated the 6 day of January 1923, and Registered at 10.23 o'clock A.M. this 31 day of January 1923, as Nos. C.L. 5499.

REGISTRAR

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Value \$.....50.00.....



No. 64R31974.....

Grant No.

Ref. 64R25040.....

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *CLARENCE THOMAS DARKE,*
of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan,
Retired,

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple

of and in *The most Easterly Five (5) feet in perpendicular width*
throughout of the West Half of Lot Four (4),
in Block Four (4),

in the Village of B-Say-Tah,
in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada,
according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for
the Regina Land Registration District as No. A₂ 2151.

MINERALS INCLUDED**CANCELLED**

64R31975

**SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this *Twenty-second*
day of *September*, A.D. 19 *64*.

Post Office Address *Regina,**Saskatchewan.*

Registrar

Regina Land Registration District*Regina* Province of Saskatchewan

Show Other Abbreviations Here

N—Notice

CHARGES, LIENS AND INTERESTS

[illegible]

Canada

Province of Saskatchewan

Value \$ 11,050.00



No. 64R31975

Grant No.

Ref. 64R31169, 64R31974

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that CLARENCE THOMAS DARKE,
of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan,

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple
of and in The Whole of Lot Three (3), and the East Half of Lot Four (4),
and the most Easterly Five (5) feet in perpendicular width
throughout of the West Half of said Lot Four (4),
in Block Four (4),

in the Village of B-Say-Tah,
in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according
to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land
Registration District as No. AD 2151.

MINERALS INCLUDED

CANCELLED
TO NO 67R27330

**SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this Twenty-second
day of September, A.D. 1964

Post Office Address Regina,
Saskatchewan.

Alfred Dundas Registrar
Regina Land Registration District

Regina, Province of Saskatchewan ky

App. Tr. - Application for Transmission

CHARGES, LIENS AND INTERESTS

[illegible]

Canada

Province of Saskatchewan

Value \$ 14,500.00



No. 67R27330

Grant No.

Ref. 84R31975

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY, Executor of the
Last Will and Testament of Clarence Thomas Darks, Deceased*

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple *as such Executor*
of and in *Lot Three (3), the East Half of Lot Four (4) and the most Easterly Five (5)
Feet in perpendicular width throughout of the West Half of said Lot Four (4),
in Block Four (4),*

in the Village of B-Say-Tah,

*in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according to a Plan of Record
in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration District as No. AD 2151.*

MINERALS INCLUDED

CANCELLED
72R 16723

**SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this seventeenth
day of August, A.D. 1967.
Post Office Address Regina, Sask.

W. Greenall Registrar
Regina Land Registration District

Regina, Province of Saskatchewan by

Canada

Province of Saskatchewan

Value \$200.00.....



No. 71R24875.....

Grant No.

Ref. 67R27330.....

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that *CHARLES DERRICK FANCETT, and
IRENE CORNELL FANCETT,*
both of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan,
are now the owners of an estate in fee simple as joint tenants and not as tenants in common
of and in the most Easterly Five (5) feet in perpendicular width throughout of the West
Half of Lot Four (4),

in Block Four (4),

in the Village of B-Say-Tah,

in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, according to a Plan of Record
in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration District as No. AD 2151
MINERALS INCLUDED.

71R24876
CANCELLED.

SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR
HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER
THE LAND TITLES ACT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this *Sixth*
day of *August*, A.D. 19*71*
Post Office Address *Regina,*
Saskatchewan.

J. Greenall Registrar
Regina Land Registration District

Regina

Province of Saskatchewan

ABBREVIATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

[Show Other Abbreviations Here](#)

Name ...Charles..Derrick..Lawcett..et..al..
Land ...E..51..W²..Lot..4, ..Blk...4, ..B-Say-Fah, AD 2151

[illegible]

Province of Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry Title

Title #: 137124570**Title Status:** Active**Parcel Type:** Surface**Parcel Value:** \$139,000.00 CAD**Title Value:** \$139,000.00 CAD**Converted Title:** 71R24876**Previous Title and/or Abstract #:** 136970938**As of:** 06 May 2022 08:59:35**Last Amendment Date:** 23 Mar 2009 16:37:38.877**Issued:** 23 Mar 2009 16:37:38.783**Municipality:** RESORT VILLAGE OF B-SAY-TAH

Rhonda Lee Korpan is the registered owner of Surface Parcel #111286324.

Reference Land Description: Lot 10 Blk/Par 4 Plan No 101515496 Extension 25
As described on Certificate of Title 71R24876, description 25.

This title is subject to any registered interests set out below and the exceptions, reservations and interests mentioned in section 14 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*.

Registered Interests:

None

Addresses for Service:**Name****Owner:**Rhonda Lee Korpan
Client #: 103884486**Address**

3113 Regina Ave Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4S 0H1

Notes:

Under The Planning and Development Act, 2007, the title for this parcel and parcels 110802787 may not be transferred or, in certain circumstances, mortgaged or leased separately without the approval of the appropriate planning authority. If you believe this restriction does not apply to this parcel, please contact 1-866 ASK-ISC1 to have the restriction reviewed.

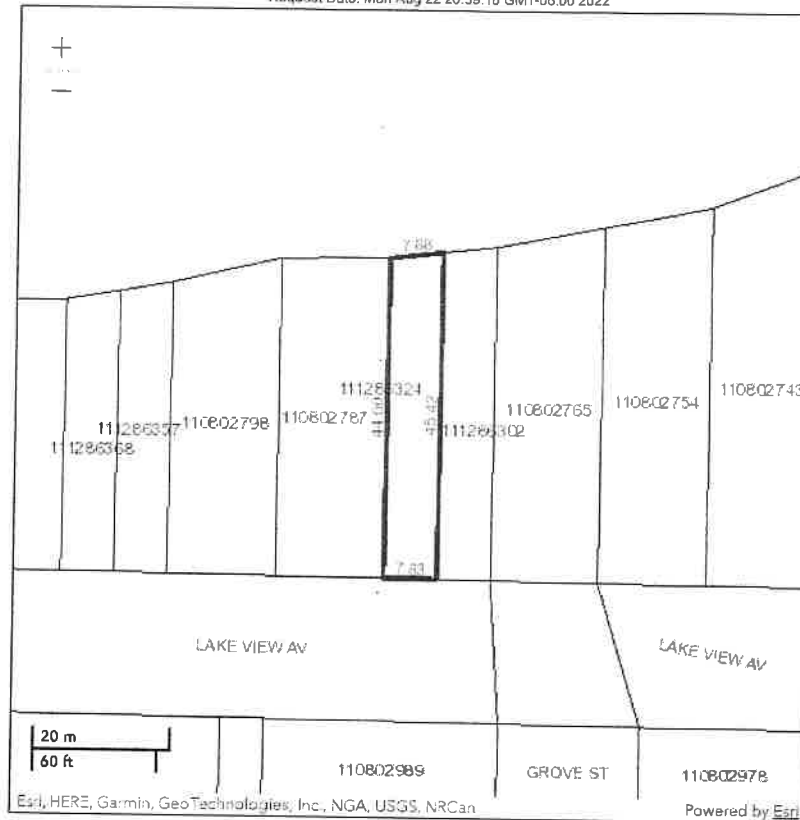
Parcel Class Code: Parcel (Generic)

Back

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Surface Parcel Number: 111286324

Request Date: Mon Aug 22 20:39:16 GMT-06:00 2022



Scale: 1:1128

Owner Name(s): Korpan, Rhonda Lee

Municipality: RESORT VILLAGE OF B-SAY-TAH

Title Number(s): 137124570

Parcel Class: Parcel (Generic)

Land Description: Lot 10-BLK/Par 4-Plan 101515496 Ext 25

Source Quarter Section: SW-23-21-14-2

Commodity/Unit: Not Applicable

Area: 0.034 hectares (0.08 acres)

Converted Title Number: 71R24876

Ownership Share: 1:1

DISCLAIMER: THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY. It is a representation of data from a public source and is not intended to be used for legal purposes. Parcel number is also for reference only and is not intended to be used for legal purposes. To determine exact boundaries, distances or area of any parcel refer to the plan of a current survey.

Province of Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry Title

Title #: 137124604**Title Status:** Active**Parcel Type:** Surface**Parcel Value:** \$139,000.00 CAD**Title Value:** \$139,000.00 CAD**Converted Title:** 71R24876**Previous Title and/or Abstract #:** 136971007**As of:** 06 May 2022 09:00:07**Last Amendment Date:** 23 Mar 2009 16:37:39.643**Issued:** 23 Mar 2009 16:37:39.533**Municipality:** RESORT VILLAGE OF B-SAY-TAH

Rhonda Lee Korpan is the registered owner of Surface Parcel #110802787

Reference Land Description: Lot 5 Blk/Par 4 Plan No AD2151 Extension 0
As described on Certificate of Title 71R24876.

This title is subject to any registered interests set out below and the exceptions, reservations and interests mentioned in section 14 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*.

Registered Interests:

None

Addresses for Service:**Name****Address****Owner:**Rhonda Lee Korpan
Client #: 103884486

3113 Regina Ave Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4S 0H1

Notes:

Under The Planning and Development Act, 2007, the title for this parcel and parcels 111286324 may not be transferred or, in certain circumstances, mortgaged or leased separately without the approval of the appropriate planning authority. If you believe this restriction does not apply to this parcel, please contact 1-866 ASK-ISC1 to have the restriction reviewed.

Parcel Class Code: Parcel (Generic)

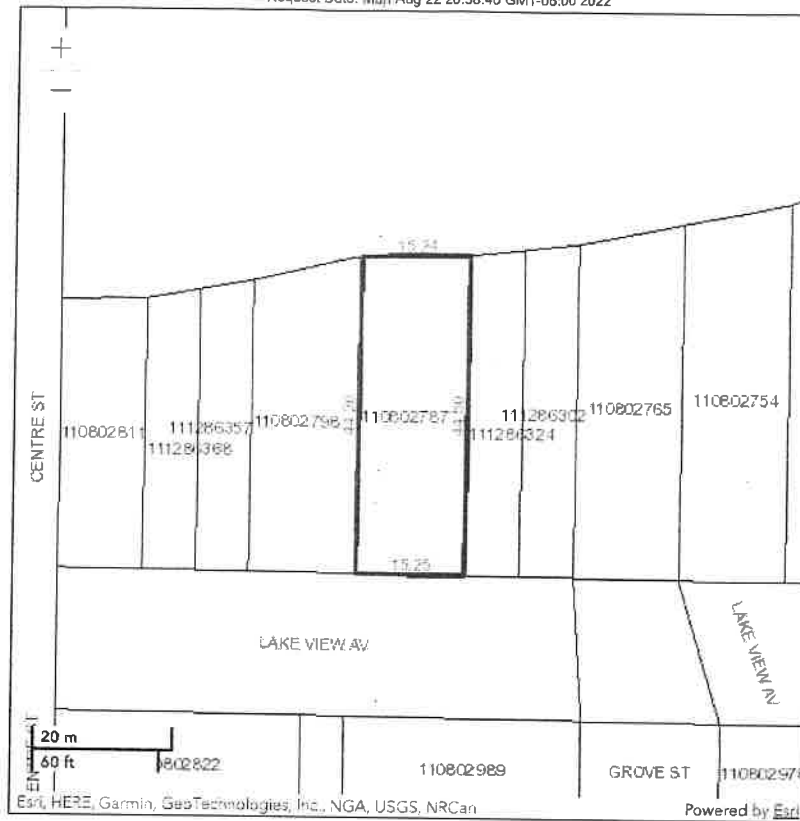
Back

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Surface Parcel Number: 110802787

Request Date: Mon Aug 22 20:38:40 GMT-06:00 2022



Scale: 1:1128

Owner Name(s): Korpan, Rhonda Lee

Municipality: RESORT VILLAGE OF B-SAY-TAH

Title Number(s): 137124604

Parcel Class: Parcel (Generic)

Land Description: Lot 5-Blk/Par 4-Plan AD2151 Ext 0

Source Quarter Section: SW-23-21-14-2

Commodity/Unit: Not Applicable

Area: 0.068 hectares (0.17 acres)

Converted Title Number: 71R24876

Ownership Share: 1:1

DISCLAIMER: THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY & IS A COMPOSITE OF DATA FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, GPS DATA, AND OTHER SOURCES. IT IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR A PROFESSIONAL SURVEY. PARCEL BOUNDARIES AND AREAS MAY VARY FROM THE ACTUAL. THE USER ASSUMES ALL LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS. THE USER AGREES TO HOLD THE PROVIDER HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, DAMAGES, LOSSES, AND EXPENSES, INCLUDING REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES, ARISING OUT OF OR RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION.

