

# *Patricia Brown*

“a traveller’s journey”



Patricia Josephine Sadler Brown, U.E.  
Graduation from University of Alberta, Diploma Physiotherapy, 1961  
Photo courtesy of Patricia Brown

Pat recounts her story. “This traveller’s journey began in 1941 at St Michaels Hospital Toronto Ontario. I was born by caesarean section to Josephine and William Sadler.



We moved west to Winnipeg in 1948 because Dad was being transferred there within the Dominion Bank; living first on Garfield St. ; then moving to 94 Wildwood Park; D section, (photos above) in 1949.  
Photos above courtesy of Patricia Brown

The 1950 Winnipeg Flood was an adventure. You can see the high water marks as lines on the buildings in the photos above as well as the window change after the flood. We lined up for typhoid shots and Red Cross clothes. As the water was pouring in I remember my dad calling the house phone which rang busy.

*Oh, he said. The phone was on top of the stove. I guess the water has passed that now and has washed the receiver off the hook!* That summer I helped pull nails out of studs in the living room and by Christmas the home was rebuilt.

In 1951 we moved to Fort William Ontario; now Thunder Bay. Grades 5, 6 & 7 in one year and part of Grade 8 were at Isabella School. While in Fort William, the Dominion Bank and Bank of Toronto merged.

A transfer to Edmonton with Dad as the manager of the main Branch of the Toronto Dominion Bank occurred in 1954, the same year that television came to Edmonton.



Left is 11006 125<sup>th</sup> St., Edmonton (built in 1902). This house had a basement floor poured in it before we moved in; during which time we lived at the Macdonald Hotel. Recently I understand, this home has been in the movies! Photo courtesy of Patricia Brown

I was in grade 11 in the spring of 1957 when we moved to Calgary.



We lived at 3926 Fourth St. SW. (left) Rumor had it that historically it was part of a street which had been a race track for horses of the first Nations people. My Grade 12 year was at Western Canada High School and my first year at University was as a History Major at the new U of A, Calgary Branch. My Dad reopened the Oil and Gas Division of the T.D. Bank that year. When I turned 18 I could apply for Physiotherapy in Edmonton.

Photo courtesy of Patricia Brown

While I was completing my final year of University, my Dad was transferred out of Calgary to Toronto and my Parents rejoined the Bridge club they had left in 1948. I also moved to Toronto and worked at the Scarborough General Hospital while preparing for my wedding. I had met my husband, a medical student, at the University of Alberta.

In June, 1963, Duncan Robert Brown of Calgary and I were married in Kew Beach United Church, Toronto. It was the Church I had been baptized in 21 years earlier.

Duncan was a 3<sup>rd</sup> year medical student at the time. He completed his M.D. and Residency in Plastic Surgery at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. During my pre-baby years I was a Physiotherapist at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, The Calgary General, the University Hospital Edmonton and the Workmen's Compensation Board Clinic Edmonton.

In 1969 and 1970 our 2 daughters were born. My understanding was that they became 4<sup>th</sup> generation Albertan Browns. We brought each baby home to our rental property at 11432 71 Ave., Edmonton. Three months after the last child was born, we were off again to Lethbridge, Alberta. When the children began school, I began a 14 year career as Photographer of the Pre and Post Op. Surgery of Dr. Brown.

In 1993 Duncan and I were divorced. He married, closed his practice, and moved to the United States



I remained Canadian. Loyalist forever! Certainly I am a memorabilia collector of our British Monarchy as shown in my photo on the left.

Other hobbies are camping and trap shooting. See Photo below. I switched from Tenting to Van Conversion Camping and my sport of trap shooting has given way to camper cooking, bird watching and gardening, Reading biographies defers to Genealogy and History Books!"<sup>4</sup>



Pat at a trap shoot, 1998, near Cowley, AB. Photo courtesy of Pat Brown  
Pat uses a Ljutic Space Gun, single shot 12 gage shot gun.

**Memberships** include the following:

Life Member: Amateur Trap shooting Association of America, Claresholm Trap Club, Alberta; Trapshooting Association. (8 medals at the Southern Alberta Summer Games late 1970's-early 80's; Lethbridge Historical society past board member; Lethbridge and district University of Alberta Alumni past President; Lethbridge and District Ducks Unlimited Past Board Member; Lethbridge Community Youth Justice Committee Past Chair; Probus Club Lethbridge Past Board Member; U.E.L.A.C. Calgary Branch Member; Lethbridge Library Member.<sup>4</sup>

## **LOYALIST ANCESTOR INFORMATION**

**First Loyalist Ancestor** <sup>1</sup>

Generation 1: **Patricia Josephine Sadler Brown**

Generation 2: **Josephine Ann Toll** and William Frederick Sadler (Photos below)

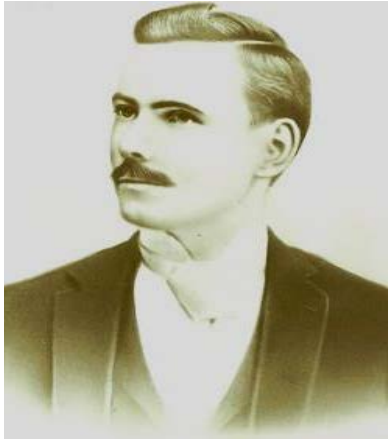


Photos courtesy of Patricia Brown

“Meeting in the Dominion Bank in Windsor Ontario, my parents were courting for over 5 years as the Bank did not allow its employees to marry until the husband was making \$1500.00 per year. My

Grandfather Sadler wrote a promissory letter to the Bank offering to give my dad \$ 50.00 per year if the Bank allowed the marriage to occur. They were married June 18, 1938.”

Generation 3: Orville Henry Toll and **Lucinda Cordelia Hughson** Photos below courtesy of Patricia Brown



Generation 4: **Philip Abraham Toll** and Elizabeth Smiley

Generation 5: **Tryphena Chapman** and Henry Toll

Generation 6: **Tryphena Malcolm** and Abraham Chapman

Generation 7: **Finlay Malcolm Sr** m Trypena Wardwell

Patricia Brown writes, “Much has been written about Finlay Malcolm; a Loyalist, sea faring Captain, a builder of ships and homes. He moved from Scotland to New York to Maine to New Brunswick to the Long Point Settlement and eventually Scotland, Ontario. He was a politically active man who made sure his family settled and did not sail the sea. He married the great granddaughter of Samuel Wardwell a man who was hanged as a witch at the Salem witch trials on September 22, 1692. They had 10 sons and 5 daughters.

During the American Revolution, Findlay Malcolm was well established in Penobscot, Maine. He had land, two ships, a sloop called the *Thomas* and a Schooner called the *Enterprise*. He supplied lumber to Fort George that was situated on the island at the mouth of the Penobscot River and during the long siege of 1776 was the only civilian admitted to the Fort without a pass.

In 1783, along with the rest of the Penobscot Loyalists who sought shelter at Fort George (today known as Castine), Findlay moved to New Brunswick after he disposed of his land in Maine to his brother-in-law, Jere Wardwell. He wood-framed his salt box house and loaded it along with others’ framed houses onto ships to be transported to their new land allocated to them along the St. Croix River at St. Andrews, New Brunswick. By 1774, they were relocated and documented.<sup>9, 10, 11</sup>

Findlay moved again in 1776 and again, he dispensed with his property. This time Findlay Sr.’s move was said to be made to discourage his sons from taking up an occupation as he had done of sea faring. Baby Duncan, named after Findlay’s Dad, was born on board ship in the St. Lawrence River. Continuing true to his principles of community mindedness, Findlay petitioned for land in the Long Point District of Upper

Canada where he requested land for himself and the 15 families he was bringing with him. He also requested an additional 200 acres for his large family. He settled in the area of Oakland, Ontario, exactly four miles west of Scotland, Ontario. His lovely home that once included an orchard still stands as a Heritage House on Oakland Road.

Oakland and Scotland are close to where Joseph Brant, Chief of the Mohawks, was relocated. Brant was a well-respected Loyalist himself and was granted land by King George III. It was his people who instructed the Malcolm wives as to medical remedies. The wives of Findlay's six sons plus Findlay's own wife became so versed in the aboriginal medicinal ways that the advice and instruction they practiced was said to be a challenge to the livelihoods of the medical doctors who later arrived in the area.

Today, owned by Findlay's descendants, the Heritage Home in Scotland, Ontario, continues to hold the stories and secrets of political battles and clandestine meetings in regard to both the war of 1812 with its battles at Malcolm's Mills (the location of the Militia in the area) and the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837 designed by William Lyon McKenzie. In 1837, the Finlay home was owned by Findlay Malcolm III. With a reward of 250 pounds on his head for treasonous activity, this Findlay narrowly avoided being vanquished to Australia by Queen Victoria. Instead, the Queen herself decided to give him a Bible and told him to live by it and go back to Canada and care for his family. The Bible is owned by a young genealogy buff, Tami Day, of Blenheim, Ontario. <sup>2,3,9</sup>

When Tryphena Malcolm, Finlay's daughter, married Abraham Chapman, she exercised the right as a Loyalist to petition for 200 acres of land which she duly received in Raleigh Township, Kent County, as recorded. The story goes that she immediately turned around and sold it for a profit." <sup>1, 2,3</sup>



Finlay Malcolm's home nr Scotland, Ontario, 2005 Photo courtesy of Patricia Brown



In October, 2005, Patricia Brown along with some of her cousins attended a descendants gathering of Finlay Malcolm and his wife, Tryphena Wardwell, hosted by the Kent (Chatham) branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. A genealogical presentation by Tom Mountain<sup>8</sup> that went back further than the Salem witch trials and a tour of the Finlay Malcolm home shown above were included.<sup>4, 5, 13, 14</sup>

(Left) Pat Brown dressed as a witch for Halloween 1949. Later, in 2005, she was known as “the good witch of the west” by the people who attended the October meeting in Chatham. Photo courtesy of Pat Brown.

## **Second Loyalist Ancestor<sup>6</sup>**

Generation 1: **Patricia Josephine Sadler Brown**

Generation 2: **Josephine Ann Toll** and William Frederick Sadler

Generation 3: Orville Henry Toll and **Lucinda Cordelia Hughson**

Generation 4: **Hezekiah Hughson** and Mary Askew

Generation 5: **Nathaniel Hughson** and Mary Willcox

Generation 6: **George Hughson** and Hannah Lounsbury

Patricia Brown notes, “George Hughson, U.E., fought with the Loyal American Regiment when he followed his uncle (James Hughson Sr.) into the war of 1776 but upon being disbanded in New Brunswick, he did not stay as his uncle had. In 1818, George writes in his own hand how he returned to Duchess New York to care for his ailing parents. He was 20. He married, raised a family, and brought them all (some already married) to Ontario in May of 1812. He writes of participating in specific battles of the war of 1812; Queenston Heights, Fort George, Lundy’s Lane, and Fort Chippewa. Colonel Thomas Barclay wrote an eloquent reference for George upon his Petition for Land. His final lot settled was Lot No. 29 South on the Talbot Road East but he spent several years on lot 156 Talbot Rd. until transferring it to his young son, Nathaniel, when he came of age.”<sup>4, 6, 7, 12</sup>



Sailor's pistol believed to have belonged to George Hughson and worn during his term as Batteaux Master in the Quarter Master Generals Department in 1812. Picture courtesy of Leroy Hughson

## **MIGRATION WEST OF ONTARIO**

Of Pat's mother's family, Pat has this to say. "The Hughson family made it a tradition to keep in touch and tell the stories of the families. Long before I saw the west in 1949, my mother bragged about the fact that her father, Orville Henry Toll, had worked in the Dominion Bridge Company in Windsor, Ontario, and was a pattern maker for the steel girders that form the Lethbridge Railway trestle bridge in Alberta. That bridge celebrated 100 years in 2009.

Orville's brother, William Clair Toll, was a graduate of the University of Toronto's Faculty of Medicine and was known as the saddle back doctor of Carbon, Alberta. He was also identified as Carbon's coroner. William Clair was documented in the Edmonton Journal as a guest in attendance at the first convocation of the University of Alberta in 1908.<sup>4</sup>

My grandmother, Lucinda Cordelia Hughson, had three brothers who homesteaded east of Milk River, Alberta in 1910. The land of one of those brothers, Sylvester James Hughson, remains in the family today. Lucinda and her sister, Sarah, took the train west to visit them.<sup>4</sup>

I am the only grandchild of Orville Henry Toll and Lucinda Cordelia Hughson who lives in Canada. Except for my mother, their other children moved to the United States of America. My mother was a rock during a life of new schools and new cities and my friends always said it was fun at my house with my parents."<sup>4</sup>



Photo below shows Bill Sadler (1908-1985) and Josephine Toll Sadler (1902-1985) at their retirement location of New Smyrna Beach, Florida, in 1977. Their burial site is in Greenhill Cemetery, Kingsville, Ontario, along with Lucinda Cordelia Hughson Toll and Orville Henry Toll. Photo and information courtesy of Patricia Brown



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