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The Family History of Janessa Rash

Janessa Rash

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The Family History of

Janessa Rash

21 Nov 2017

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GENERATION ONE

A1. Janessa Rash (1989-)

Janessa Rash (1989-) was born in a local hospital in a small town in northern Alberta, Canada, in 1989 to **Rosemarie Rash (1955-)** and **Rodney Rash (1954-)**. Janessa had an older brother, **Justin Rash (1987-)**. Janessa spent the first half of her childhood in this small town in northern Alberta.

Her older brother, Justin, was fascinated with the coffee maker. When Janessa was still a baby, Justin would sit her in front of the coffee maker with him, to watch in fascination. Justin was about 2 years old at this time. The siblings originally shared a room, but soon got their own rooms. Janessa entered preschool when she was about 2 years old, then moved on to kindergarten. Preschool and kindergarten were in separate small schools. Janessa then started elementary at the local school.

Because her parents enjoyed socializing with a variety of people, Janessa quickly became familiar with the neighborhood children. There was a family across the street that would often play hockey in the street and would have to move their nets when cars came. There was another family down the street that the Rash family was friends with. They had two children, a boy and a girl. The girl was about Janessa's age and the boy was about the age of her older brother, Justin. There were a few of these families in the neighborhood, who Janessa's parents were friends with and whose kids were of similar ages to Janessa and Justin. Janessa spent a lot of time with these children as a girl, even if she was not that fond of all of them.

Part way through graded one, Janessa and her family moved to Mongolia for six months. This was about 1995. Janessa continued her education at an international school in Mongolia, that taught in English. There were many other international students at this school. At first Janessa was placed in kindergarten, as it was much less expensive. The school soon realized that she belonged in grade one and bumped her up. This meant that she had to meet a new group of classmates all over again, though she was happy to be in the proper grade.

Janessa's family had an apartment in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, which is where the school she went to was. Her parents taught English for Altai Trading LLC.¹ Janessa would visit her parents at work or be dropped off there after school. There was a car pool that brought her to and from school, the car was always full of kids. At her parents work, Janessa would often go to the cafeteria for food. The cook there was quite fond of Janessa and her brother, but was always worried about them not eating enough. Justin was a picky eater at this age. The cook would often take the two kids into the back so that they could pick something to eat, that he would make especially for them. Mutton was a common food in Mongolia at the time, and Janessa's parents ate a lot of it during their time there. Janessa and Justin were offered more choices by the cook, and often ate more Canadian kid friendly food.

Janessa made several friends while in Mongolia. Two lived in the same apartment complex as her. One, the daughter of her parent's boss, was named Aruna. There were a number of celebrations for Women's and Children's day in Mongolia. Janessa's family had made plans to go to a fancy dinner in celebration that evening. Janessa was going to be picked up by her friend Aruna and Aruna's dad. Janessa got dressed up in a nice dress and put on fancy white shoes in preparation. To Janessa's and her families surprise, she was taken to a carnival in celebration of Women's and Children's day, rather than the fancy dinner. Her parents were not impressed when she came back with dusty, dirty clothes.²

Janessa came back to Canada and the small town in northern Alberta, where they had previously lived, around 1996. Each year, in elementary school, Janessa and her mother would give a presentation about living in Mongolia. The family had brought back many things from Mongolia, that they used in this presentation.

The small town where Janessa and her family lived was further north, this meant that it was light out late in the summer. It was a strange feeling going to bed at 9 or 10pm when it looked like the

¹ Rosemarie Nardella, Phone conversation with author, November 10, 2017.

² Personal knowledge of the author, Janessa Rash.

middle of the day outside. It got dark earlier in the winter and when Janessa and Justin were younger they were not allowed to run around the neighborhood after dark. They were supposed to come right home after school, and often did. Janessa would often bus to/from school, though she would sometimes walk home with her friends. Home was never that far and her friends might stop to play at the park on the way home. There were only yellow school buses for the kids in school; there was no public transit for the town.

Rosemarie and Rod worked until 5pm, but school finished around 3pm. This meant that Janessa and Justin had time before their parents came home. When they were younger they had a babysitter during this time, eventually they were left alone for this hour or so. They would often watch television during this time.

When Janessa was little she often had a shared birthday party with her brother. This was easier for her parents because Justin's and Janessa's birthdays were so close together. They would have one cake and one celebration for both of them. Justin and Janessa's friends would be invited, many of whom were brothers and sisters themselves. After a while Janessa wanted to have her own birthday parties, with her own friends and her own cake. Her parents tried to convince her to use what was left from her brother's birthday and they would share decorations. However, Janessa wanted her own cake instead of her brother's left overs. Janessa eventually got her own parties and even her own cake, which she would make herself, but her parents continued to try to convince her to just use her brother's left overs.

Junior high started in grade six where Janessa lived, she completed one year at this school. During this year Janessa's parents separated, they took turns living in the house and at a rented apartment. Janessa and Justin got to continue living in the house, in their same rooms the whole time, while their parents went back and forth. This provided some stability for Janessa during this change.

The upcoming New Year was important as it was the turn of the century, it was soon to be the 21st Century. There was some panic at the time about the coming year 2000. The world had become

fairly reliant on computers by this point and some people were worried about computer bugs relating to the dating system. It was common to use the last two digits of the year to show the date, so 1999 would be '99. There was concern about dating in the new century were the year could be represented as '00, for 2000, and where it would become difficult to distinguish between the 1900s and the 2000s.³ Some people were concerned that this would be disastrous for computers and thus lead to an end of the world scenario. There were people stock piling food and supplies. Others were excited to usher in the new century and there were big celebrations. People also referred to this as Y2K. In the end there were some computer bug issues, but the world continued on without any immediate computer related worldwide disasters.

Janessa and her family all went to Edmonton, Alberta, for New Year's Eve, to celebrate. Janessa got a special dress for the occasion that said millennium and 2000 on it. She wore this dress for New Year's Eve. The family celebrated this moment outside, participating in the event put on by the city. There were lights, music, and various activities, with a count down at the end and fireworks. Many people had themed hats and eyeglasses that said 2000 or millennium. It was a busy event with the crowd bundled up against the cold, but having a good time.

Once Janessa and Justin were finished the school year, Janessa, Justin and Rosemarie moved to Edmonton, Alberta. This was still in the year 2000. Rod moved to Edmonton a year later, to be closer to the family.⁴ Things were different in the city then they had been in the small town. For example, Junior High school started in grade 7 in Edmonton. This meant that Janessa was entering a new school at the same time as everyone else in her grade. Unfortunately, the curriculum was not the same as she had been learning, which meant that it took her a little time to catch up and get used to school in Edmonton.

³ "Year 2000 Problem," Wikipedia, last edited November 13, 2017, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Year_2000_problem.

⁴ Personal knowledge of the author, Janessa Rash.

During this time, Janessa and Justin spent time living at the residence of each parent, switching on weekends.

Janessa always liked animals growing up. When she was younger the family had a salamander. Janessa always liked dogs and wanted one. She was never afraid of dogs, even as a little kid. Sometimes her mother would be afraid for her, but Janessa was never attacked by a dog. Dogs seemed to like her as well. Janessa's mom got a dog for the family after they moved to Edmonton. She was a smart dog, able to get out of her cage or the room she was blocked off in, despite her small size. It was never clear to the family how the dog accomplished these feats, but it was clear that the dog had done so, with the mess she left behind.

After graduating from high school in 2007, Janessa went on to attend the University of Alberta, in Edmonton. She earned a Bachelor of Arts in History in 2012. Janessa had been previously working at the local museum and continued to do so after her graduation. She moved to British Columbia and soon went back to school, this time pursuing a Graduate Certificate in Museum Studies through the University of Victoria. She completed this program in 2016. Janessa then found a job with her local museum. Janessa is currently pursuing a Masters in History through Pittsburg State University.

GENERATION TWO

A1a. Rosemarie Nardella (1955-)

A1b. Rodney Rash (1954-)

Rosemarie Nardella (1955-) was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in 1955 to **Gaetana Guagliano (1914-2008)** and **Lorenzo Nardella (1908-1971)**. She had five older sisters and three older brothers. Rosemarie remained the youngest of her family. Her siblings were, from eldest to youngest, **Louise Nardella (1935-)**, **John Nardella (1936-2008)**, **Donna Marie Nardella (1938-)**, **Loretta Nardella (1940-)**, **Madeline Nardella (1942-)**, **Lawrence Nardella (1945-)**, **Joseph Nardella (1951-1991)**, and **Linda Nardella (1953-)**. Rosemarie's parents had another boy, **Lorenzo Nardella (1943-1943)**, but he died while still a baby, so Rosemarie never knew him.

Rosemarie was taken care of, for the first few months of her life, by a neighbor. Her mother, Gaetana, stayed in the hospital for a few months, unable to take care of a child. Rosemarie was told it was exhaustion that Gaetana, who went by Donna, was dealing with.⁵

The Nardella family moved from Hamilton to a nice house in Burlington, Ontario around 1961. The area was not yet fully serviced and the bus service was minimal. Rosemarie had to take a school bus to school. In high school she took a bus into Hamilton to attend an all-girls Catholic High School. She went to this school through grade 11.⁶

Rosemarie used to enjoy going to the Italian bakery shop for a treat and the fresh baked bread just out of the oven. On Sunday mornings, after church, her family would go to the bakery and the first loaf of bread would barely make it home. She remembers growing up with a busy household with many siblings but this did change as the older ones married and left home.⁷

⁵ Rosemarie Nardella, Email to author, October 9, 2017.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Rosemarie Nardella, Email to author, November 9, 2017.

Growing up Rosemarie had two close friends, Anna and **Loretta Brill (1955-)**. Loretta was Rosemarie's niece because Rosemarie's oldest sister, Louise, had already married and had children of her own. Loretta Brill was 6 days older than Rosemarie. Anna, Rosemarie, and Loretta were a team. Being a part of this group helped Rosemarie accept and appreciate just who she was, since others accepted her. Such a foundation and its support systems helped her later in life.⁸

When Rosemarie was a teenage her father, Lorenzo, died of a sudden heart attack in 1971. This had a big impact on Rosemarie's life, beyond the grief of her father's death. She had a happy childhood and liked living in a large family, before her father died. Then things changed.⁹ Rosemarie's father was able to keep her troubled older brother in balance. After her father's death her mother, Gaetana, became very protective of her son. When Rosemarie's brother began to physically abuse her, Rosemarie was told that she must have provoked him. Mostly Gaetana denied the abuse. Rosemarie's older sisters who were married and on their own, arranged for the family to go to see a psychiatrist for counselling. Since Gaetana and her son were not invested in the counselling, the psychiatrist ended up saying he would no longer see the family and he suggested that Rosemarie leave the household, for her own safety.¹⁰

Rosemarie initially stayed with her older sister, Louise, and her family. Once the school year was over, Rosemarie moved to Toronto and lived with female roommates, who she had found through the newspaper. Her roommates were about 20, while Rosemarie was 17 and in high school. In Ontario at this time, high school went until grade 13. Rosemarie got financial support from government assistance. She had one visit from a social worker and then got occasional phone calls to see how she was doing. This was a difficult year for Rosemarie, since she came from a large family and was used to having a lot of family around. She cried a lot that year but had some good friends at school, that were very helpful

⁸ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

⁹ Rosemarie Nardella, "Theory of Counselling Using Logotherapy" (Masters Thesis, City University, 2006), 5.

¹⁰ Ibid, 4.

during this difficult time. They came from intact healthy homes and she spent a lot of time at their homes. Rosemarie was able to finish high school in Toronto.¹¹

In the book *Century of Difference*, in Figure 2.1 “Median Years of Schooling Completed and Number of Years Completed by the Least-Educated and Most-Educated 20 Percent of Adults, by Year of Twenty-First Birthday” Fischer and Hout show the top 20%, the bottom 20%, and the median for years of schooling according to the year when the individual turned twenty-one. This spans the years of 1900 to 2000. The years of schooling completed ends with 20 years. This chart shows that more people were completing more years of schooling as the century progressed. The gap between the top and bottom 20% of Americans, also shrank as it came closer to the year 2000.¹²

Gaetana, Rosemarie’s mom, was not able to complete grade school. The demands of her family meant that she had to drop out and take care of her younger brothers. Her daughter, Rosemarie, finished high school and went on to university before her twenty-first birthday. The years of schooling increased between these two generations. There were more demands on Gaetana at a younger age, that were seen as more important than schooling. For Rosemarie schooling was important and she took on student loans to put herself through university.

Rosemarie went right on to University after she finished high school. She started her undergraduate education at the University of Toronto. After her third year of university Rosemarie took some time off school and travelled. She went to live in Jamaica, at 22 years old, for 2 years. When she arrived, she was told to shake out her shoes every morning, as scorpions liked to hide in shoes overnight. She never did find a scorpion in her shoe. She felt at home in Jamaica, since she had many friends that assisted her. She hung around with some musical friends a lot and they were very

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout, *Century of Difference; How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), 219.

considerate of her. She loved to sing with them, despite her lack of musical talents. Rosemarie loved the papaya tree in her backyard and the fresh mangos all year round.¹³

Rosemarie worked as a social worker in Jamaica and saw much of the difficult side of the community in Kingston, where she lived and worked. When driving with Jamaican friends, she would have to duck down to the floor through certain parts of town, where whites should not be seen. Her friends were concerned about indiscriminate gun shots. Once Rosemarie had a tan and her hair became frizzy, with the humidity, she fit in better.

Rosemarie came back from Jamaica and returned to live in Hamilton. She continued her education at McMaster University, gaining a Bachelors of Arts in Psychology. After she finished this degree she continued in school, working toward a Bachelors of Education from the University of Windsor. This was a one year, after degree, program which she finished around 1981.¹⁴

Once she was finished her education Rosemarie moved to Calgary, Alberta, where her brother, Joseph, was starting a pasta business and could use some help. She met **Rodney Rash (1954-)**, who went by Rod, through a youth group in Calgary. She was married, at 28, to Rodney on 27 Aug 1983, in Calgary.¹⁵

A few months after their wedding they went to live and work in Makeni, Northern Province, Sierra Leone. Rosemarie taught at Makeni Teachers College for 2 years in Makeni. She enjoyed teaching. Rosemarie taught in a building with tin roofs and in the heavy downpours, of the rainy season, you could not hear the person next to you shout. Rosemarie would have to postpone classes when this happened. The students were eager to learn and gave teachers respect. One student brought Rosemarie a live

¹³ Rosemarie Nardella, Email to author, November 12, 2017.

¹⁴ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

¹⁵ Rodney Rash and Rosemarie Nardella, 27 August 1983; Marriage certificate, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Print, Private collection of Rodney Rash.

chicken, which was special. The chicken was running around Rosemarie and Rod's backyard for some time, until they found someone to butcher and cook it.¹⁶

In the 2 years that Rosemarie and Rod lived in Makeni, they visited remote communities and assisted in any way they could. Rosemarie had malaria several times, as well as amebic dysentery and yellow fever. At least that is what the doctor thought she had, but he was not sure. The medical facilities there were very basic. The second year she was there she did not get sick as often.

Rosemarie developed a dislike for snakes while living in Makeni. There were many types of snakes and one never knew if it was poisonous at first sight. The locals would kill first and check later, to see if it was poisonous. Rosemarie and Rod had a guard at their first residence and he was bit by a snake in the yard. He did not come back to work. They were told he was recovering but were not sure what happened to him, since they never saw him again.¹⁷ Rosemarie and Rod left just as the civil war was breaking out in Sierra Leone.

When Rodney and Rosemarie returned to Canada they taught and lived on reserve land, in Wabasca for a year. Rosemarie was a guidance counselor during this time. Rosemarie and Rod then moved to a small town in northern Alberta. They taught at a local college there.

In the book *Century of Difference* in Figure 9.2 "Approval of Married Women Working for Pay, by Year, Age, and Type of Place" Fischer and Hout use three different graphs to show acceptance of married women working. The first graph gives an overview of all, from the years 1936 to 2000. The percentage of approval generally increases as it gets closer to the year 2000. Most of the observations for this data are after 1968. The other two charts also show percentage of approval from the years 1936 to 2000. The chart on the bottom left is segmented by age groups. It still shows a general increase in approval over time, with the exception of the age group 18 to 34, which starts to decrease after 1984.

¹⁶ Nardella, Email, Nov. 12

¹⁷ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

The highest approval is generally by the youngest age group, 18 to 34, and the lowest approval by the oldest age group, 65 plus. The chart on the bottom right is grouped by place with lines for city, town and rural. All the lines show the general increase in approval over time, with higher approval consistently being in the city. The lines for town and rural are virtually the same.¹⁸

Rosemarie Nardella worked before and after she was married. The culture and approval of the time was enough that she was able to work without too much difficulty. This did not mean that she did not have any obstacles to overcome, as a married woman working but that it may have been easier for her to enter the work force as a married woman than it might have been for her mother. Something not addressed by this chart that may have influence on women in the work place, is children. Rosemarie Nardella took a few years off work once her children were born. Social pressures may have played a role in this, but she also wanted to be home raising her young children.

Rosemarie and Rod had their first child in 1987, a boy, **Justin Rash (1987-)**. Two years later they had another child, a girl, **Janessa Rash (1989-)**. Rosemarie enjoyed being a mother and loved to see them grow. She returned to work, at the college, when Janessa was 2 years old.¹⁹ Rosemarie wanted her children to understand different ways of thinking and to appreciate the value of other cultures. The best way to do this was to take them to live in another culture. Rosemarie wanted a culture that was different from their culture. This prompted travel to Mongolia in 1995. When Justin was 7 and Janessa was 5, the family lived in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia for 6 months. Rosemarie thought that the people in Mongolia were caring and honest. Her children were treated like royalty by the international company they worked for and by others, since there were not many westerners in the country. Rosemarie and Rod taught English with Altai Trading LLC. Rosemarie also taught leadership skills here.²⁰

¹⁸ Fischer and Hout, *Century of Difference*, 11.

¹⁹ Rosemarie Nardella, Phone conversation with author, November 12, 2017.

²⁰ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

The family returned to Canada, to the town in northern Alberta and the kids grew up. In 1999 Rosemarie separated from her husband, Rod. Rosemarie and the kids soon moved to the city of Edmonton, as it provided more opportunities. This was still in the year 2000. Rosemarie worked with an agency helping people with career development, while she went back to school. Rosemarie pursued a Master's degree in Psychology and upon completion, became a registered psychologist. She then worked teaching business psychology at a university and did clinical counselling.²¹

Rosemarie met **Stanley McQuarrie (1954-)** in 2009. He lived in Calgary, Alberta, but was working in Edmonton. In 2012, Rosemarie remarried to Stanley McQuarrie and moved to Calgary in 2014, rather than travelling between the two cities. Rosemarie works as a clinical psychologist in Calgary and enjoys life with her husband in a lovely community.

Rodney Rash (1954-) was born in Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh, India in 1955 to **Leota Patton (1924-2009)** and **Thomas Rash (1921-2012)**. He had two older sisters, **Sheryl Rash (1949-)** and **Karen Rash (1952-)**, as well as an older brother, **Steven Rash (1947-)**. Rodney, who went by Rod, remained the youngest of his family.

Chhatarpur is now in the state of Madhya Pradesh, but when it was originally made part of India, after Indian Independence in 1947, it was part of the state Vindhya Pradesh. Chhatarpur was never under British rule. Vindhya Pradesh became part of Madhya Pradesh in 1956.²² When Rod was born in Chhatarpur it was still part of Vindhya Pradesh, but for most of his life it was part of Madhya Pradesh. This may account for why he remembers Chhatarpur as being part of Madhya Pradesh and does not remember Vindhya Pradesh. While Rod was born in Chhatarpur, he never lived there.²³

²¹ Ibid.

²² "Chhatarpur," Wikipedia, last edited November 3, 2017, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chhatarpur>.

²³ Rod Rash, Phone conversation with author, October 21, 2017.

Leota went to the mission hospital in Chhatarpur to give birth, though the family lived in Kulpahar, Uttar Pradesh. Rod grew up in a mission compound in Kulpahar where his dad, Thomas was the minister. The Rash family house was a former barracks for the officers of the British army. This was part of a small compound outside the village, owned by the mission.²⁴ Thomas, who went by Tom, and Leota had the officers side and the kids had the enlisted men's side of the house. They had a large garden in front and a school next to them, which was also part of the mission. There was also an orphanage down the road, mainly for girls. After several years the family moved to Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Tom was working with the India Bible society offering correspondence courses.²⁵

In 1960, the family took a sabbatical year, furlough, and lived in Sebring, Ohio in the United States. They arrived there by boat. The family took over the house of a local minister and Tom took over the role of minister, while the usual minister was on his sabbatical. Rod entered grade one in Ohio. This was Rod's first introduction to television and the family watched a lot of Canadian Film Board movies during this year. When they returned to India they no longer had television.²⁶

When the Rash family returned to India in 1961, they realized that Rod would need to take grade one again. He began school again, this time at Woodstock school outside of Landour, Uttarakhand, where his siblings went to school. Rod, his siblings and his father, took the train 1000 km to Landour, which was an hour's walk from the school. The Rash children were in boarding at the school most of the year. Leota came up to the hills, to Landour, during the hot dry season, to escape the heat. During this time the Rash kids were taken out of boarding to live with her for a few months. The school year had a break from December to February, when the weather was still pleasant on the plains of India.

²⁴ Rod Rash, Email to author, October 19, 2017.

²⁵ Rod Rash, Email to author, November 7, 2017.

²⁶ Rash, Email, Oct. 19.

Then they would resume the school year until July, where there was a short break until the next grade level.²⁷

The family moved back to North America in 1966, on their way back they visited a few places, mainly in Europe, for a day or two in each place. They made this journey by plane. Their final destination was Seattle, Washington, United States. Rod completed grade 6 here. This was supposed to be another furlough, just for a year. However, due to some family issues, the family decided to stay in North America. After the year in Seattle, they moved to Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Leota and Tom had lived in this city before and Tom got a job teaching in Calgary.

Rod started junior high school at Colonel Irving school in Calgary, in 1967. This was a big adjustment for him. At Woodstock, he knew all of his classmates and most came from a mission background. In Seattle and Calgary, his peers came from diverse backgrounds and did not share the same values. He was faced with choices and much less structure, just as he was entering puberty.²⁸

Rod graduated from high school in 1973 and traveled across Canada with friends during the fall of that year. He started at the University of Calgary in January of 1974. Rod took summer classes to make up for the missing term. He got his Bachelor's degree in Education in 1977.

Rod then went to work in Makeni, Northern Province, Sierra Leone for two years, with CUSO International. He was a volunteer at Bo Teachers College. This way he could travel and get some experience teaching, which he enjoyed. Rod also enjoyed living in a warm country and the adventure of living within a different culture.²⁹ During the summer break, Rod went to Nairbi, Kenya, to visit Frank and Marie Remple, who had run the school in Kulpahar, India, when Rod was a child. Rod stopped in Younde, Cameroon, for a youth conference on the way back to Makeni, Sierra Leone.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

When Rod return to Calgary, Alberta, Canada, he worked at an Italian restaurant. This was only until he found a job teaching grades 5 and 6, in Grande Cache, Alberta. He didn't enjoy teaching younger students and he didn't click with this remote coal mining community.³⁰ This was in January 1980 to the spring of 1981.

In 1981, Rod went to northern Nigeria with the World University Services of Canada. He volunteered with Magatari Teachers College in Kano State. He taught Mathematics to prospective teachers who were in their late teens. This group of students were younger then in Sierra Leone and it was hotter and drier. Rod would walk to the market on the border of Niger.³¹

Rod returned to Calgary, Alberta, Canada in 1983. He became reacquainted with **Rosemarie Nardella (1955-)**, who he had met earlier through youth groups. They started dating and got married later that year.³² Soon after they were married they went to Makeni, Northern Province, Sierra Leone with CUSO International. They volunteered with Makeni Teachers College. Rod taught Mathematics and Rosemarie taught Psychology and Physics.³³ Rod learned to play tennis here.

Rod and Rosemarie returned to Alberta, Canada, and Rosemarie got a job teaching at a school in Wabasca. This was a reserve school with Kindergarten to grade 12. After they moved there, Rod started substitute teaching with the school.³⁴ Then Rod worked part time in Adult Education at Alberta Vocational College in Wabasca. Rod and Rosemarie lived in Wabasca for about 8 months.

It was around 1986 when Rosemarie and Rod moved to a small town in northern Alberta.³⁵ They both got jobs at a local college. Rod worked full time in the upgrading department. Rosemarie worked in

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² "Marriage Certificate," Rodney Rash.

³³ Rash, Email, Oct. 19.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

career development. Rosemarie and Rod had two children during this time, **Justin Rash (1987-)** and **Janessa Rash (1989-)**.

After the kids were a little older Rosemarie and Rod took a term off teaching, to travel with the family to Mongolia. The family lived in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia in 1995 and 1996, for a total of six months. The children attended a private English language school. Rosemarie and Rod worked for a company that was opening a large hotel and needed English language teachers to prepare their staff. The company was Altai Trading LLC, about to open the Genghis Khan Hotel in Ulaanbaatar. The company wanted the hotel staff trained in English. This company has since changed its name to Altai Holding LLC and they own many subsidiaries in hospitality, manufacturing, retail, trading, ICT and media industries.³⁶

The family returned to northern Alberta, Canada; Rod and Rosemarie returned to work at the college. Soon after their return there was a celebration for Rod's parents 40th wedding anniversary, at Shuswap Lake in British Columbia. The group rented a cabin and a houseboat. All of Rod's siblings and their families were there. They had a great time on the beach and on the houseboat together.³⁷

The official language of India, where Rod and his siblings grew up, is Hindi. When Rod and his family get together they often go for East Indian food and his sister, Karen, will talk to the waiters in Hindi. The siblings may also start singing songs from their childhood, many in Hindi.³⁸

Rosemarie and Rod separated in 1999. Rosemarie soon got a job in Edmonton and moved there with the kids. This was in 2000. Rod moved to Edmonton a year later. Rod got a job at Grant MacEwan College in the University Preparation program, which was their upgrading department. Rod and Rosemarie got a divorce soon after. Rosemarie and Rod had shared custody of the kids, so Janessa and Justin would spend time at both residences.

³⁶ "Altai Holding LLC," linkedin, accessed November 13, 2017, <https://ca.linkedin.com/company/altai-holding-llc>.

³⁷ Rash, Email, Oct. 19.

³⁸ Personal knowledge of the author, Janessa Rash.

Rod continues to work at Grant MacEwan College, but it is now called Grant McEwan University. He frequently goes on vacation to sunny spots around the world. Rod is looking forward to his fast approaching retirement, when he will have more time to travel.³⁹

³⁹ Rash, Email, Oct. 19.

GENERATION THREE

A1a1. Gaetana Guagliano (1914-2008)

A1a2. Lorenzo Emilio Nardella (1908-1971)

A1b1. Leota Patton (1924-2009)

A1b2. Thomas Rash (1921-2012)

Gaetana Guagliano (1914-2008) was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in 1914 to **Maria Dominica Scime (1893-1986)** and **Alfonso Guiseeppe Guagliano (1879-1926)**. She had an older sister, **Grace Guagliano (unk-unk)** and would later come to know three younger brothers. These brothers were **Antonio Guagliano (unk-unk)**, **Charlie Guagliano (unk-unk)**, and **Samuel Guagliano (unk-unk)**. Maria and Alfonso also had two children that died soon after birth. They were **Guiatano Guagliano (1913-1913)**⁴⁰ and **Guiseppe Guagliano (1923-1923)**.⁴¹

Gaetana grew up in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. She was named after her grandmother but went by Fannie when she was younger and Donna later in life. Her father, Alfonso, sold produce. Gaetana spoke Italian since this is the language that her parents spoke, as they were Italian immigrants. Gaetana learned English in school, so she did learn how to read and write in English.⁴²

Alfonso died in an accident in 1926 when his daughter, Gaetana, was young.⁴³ Her mother, Maria, had to support the family financially after this. Maria Scime and her eldest daughter, Grace, went to work in a tobacco factory. They worked long hours, which meant that they were gone a lot and were

⁴⁰ "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JDKP-M7X>: 11 December 2014), Marie Scime in entry for Guiatano Gugliano, 23 Dec 1913; citing Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, yr 1913 cn 36595, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1,861,969.

⁴¹ "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JDD2-RX7>: 3 January 2015), Mary Scime in entry for Guiseeppe Guagliano, 09 Dec 1923; citing Hamilton, Wentworth Co., Ontario, yr 1923 cn 37862, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1,976,595.

⁴² Rosemarie Nardella, Email to author, November 2, 2017.

⁴³ "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JK7B-1VX>: 11 December 2014), Alphonso Guagliano, 02 May 1926; citing Wentworth, Ontario, 036989, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 2,079,859.

likely exhausted when home. It fell on Gaetana to take care of her three younger brothers. Gaetana had to drop out of school to take care of her siblings. She was responsible for feeding and clothing the family, which was difficult given their limited means. Gaetana also took on the role of child rearing, even though she was still young herself. Maria was born in Italy and never learned English. In addition, Maria had become deaf, due to an ear infection and language barriers. She relied on Gaetana for communication in English. Gaetana had learned English in school, but never had advanced skills in English, as she left school at a young age. This story closely connects with Claude Fischer's theme of security⁴⁴ because it shows how insecure, financially and otherwise, Gaetana may have felt when younger. As a result, when she was looking for a husband later in life, someone who offered stability - especially economic stability - was important; even if it meant he was away working for long hours. This was a big factor when she was choosing a husband.

Lorenzo Emilio Nardella (1908-1971) was an Italian immigrant and a carpenter, who Gaetana married. They lived in a house in Hamilton, that Lorenzo had built. They married in 29 April 1933.⁴⁵ Lorenzo and Gaetana had 10 children. They were, from eldest to youngest, **Louise Nardella (1935-)**, **John Nardella (1936-2008)**, **Donna Marie Nardella (1938-)**, **Loretta Nardella (1940-)**, **Madeline Nardella (1942-)**, **Lorenzo Nardella (1943-1943)**, **Lawrence Nardella (1945-)**, **Joseph Nardella (1951-1991)**, **Linda Nardella (1953-)**, and **Rosemarie Nardella (1955-)**. There was 20 years between the youngest and the oldest child.

There was a basement suite in their house. Sometimes Gaetana would check on the mother living with her infant son in the basement. On one visit, to see the family in the basement suite, Gaetana found the infant dead of burn wounds. Gaetana was the one to call the police. The mother of the infant

⁴⁴ Claude S. Fischer, *Made in America: A Social History of American Culture and Character*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2010), 17-58.

⁴⁵ Lorenzo Nardella and Gaetana Guagliano, 29 April 1933, Marriage form, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Print, Private collection of Jack Brill.

had psychological problems and had killed the infant with burns. There was a court case over the incident and Gaetana was the key witness in the case.

Gaetana had an infant of her own, Lorenzo, at home at the time. Her daughter, Louise, who was a young teenager at the time, was taking care of the infant while Gaetana was busy at court. Louise told her mother that she thought that baby Lorenzo had a cold and was concerned. Gaetana was going to take baby Lorenzo to the doctors when the court case was over, since it was near the end. When she did take baby Lorenzo to the doctors, he had respiratory phenomena and passed away shortly after, in the hospital. Gaetana may have had some post-traumatic stress issues over this.⁴⁶

Eventually, Gaetana had another son, Lawrence but she was still suffering from her previous loss and much of his care was left to her eldest daughter, Louise. Lawrence slept in Louise's room and was cared for by her. Gaetana gave him little attention. He seemed devastated when Louise left to get married, four years after he was born. Gaetana had another boy, Joseph, several years later and seemed to dote over him.⁴⁷

In the book *Century of Difference*, in Figure 4.11 "Ideal and Actual Number of Births, By Year" Fischer and Hout compare the actual number of births and the ideal from 1930 to 2000. As the subtitle suggests more Americans began to prefer and have smaller families, as the number of births by American women and the ideal number of births declined after 1965. Despite the decline in births and ideals, the ideal remained above the actual for the entire period of study.⁴⁸

Gaetana Nardella had 10 children. This was more than average for the time, according to the chart described above. As her last child, Rosemarie, was born the birth rate was increasing. Gaetana had many children and this understandably spanned a long period of time. The ideal for births was higher during this period, though there was some fluctuation. The actual birth rate was on the rise for most of

⁴⁶ Nardella, "Theory of Counselling", 4-5.

⁴⁷ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

⁴⁸ Fischer and Hout, *Century of Difference*, 89.

this time. More people were starting to have more children, but the average was still between 2 or 3, well below Gaetana's ten children. The many years that Gaetana was having children also meant a large age gap between siblings. By the time Rosemarie was born her older siblings had started families of their own.

Originally Gaetana and Lorenzo spoke Italian to their children and taught them the language. Eventually they thought it better to just speak English at home. Lorenzo and Gaetana wanted their children to be more Canadian and avoid some of the discrimination they had faced. Thus, they decided to speak only English at home. Their younger children only knew English for this reason.⁴⁹

Gaetana would help Lorenzo with the business end of his work. Lorenzo could speak in English and Italian, but Gaetana was better at writing in English. Gaetana became smart in her business sense while helping Lorenzo. He became a successful contractor and the family was able to move to a nice house in Burlington, Ontario.

Lorenzo died of a sudden heart attack at the age of 63 and this left Gaetana on her own. She had never worked at a job but was able to live off of the rents of the stores that Lorenzo had built and owned. After Lorenzo's death Gaetana became very protective of her son. Feeling that somehow, she could make up for the time and attention she had not given him as a child. Gaetana was acting on her guilt to the detriment of her youngest child, Rosemarie, who faced issues of abuse. Gaetana could not understand why Rosemarie had to move out, even after the police and a psychiatrist made it clear that this was necessary for Rosemarie's survival. Gaetana was concerned about her daughter and did call often to find out how Rosemarie was doing.⁵⁰ Gaetana passed away in a

⁴⁹ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

⁵⁰ Nardella, "Theory of Counselling", 5.

hospital in Hamilton, Ontario in 2008. She was buried at the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Burlington, Ontario.⁵¹

Lorenzo Emilio Nardella (1908-1971) was born in Apricena, Foggia, Italy in 1908 to **Luisa Matassa (1885-unk)** and **Giovanni Nardella (unk-unk)**. He would come to have a sister, **Cesira Nardella (1909-unk)**, and a brother **Michaele Nardella (unk-unk)**. Little is known about Lorenzo's childhood in Italy.

Lorenzo, Luisa, Cesira, and Micheale all came to North America, though they did not arrive together. Giovanni never came to North America, but stayed in Italy. Lorenzo came to North America in 1932. He first arrived by a boat called Scotland, at a port in New York, United States.⁵² Lorenzo continued his journey to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in the same year.

Lorenzo intended to make a life for himself in Hamilton, using his carpentry skills, which he had learned from his father. Lorenzo did not have much to start with, but could build some of the things he needed. He worked hard to establish himself and later to support his wife and many children. It was important that his family could have nice things and he worked hard to facilitate this. Eventually Lorenzo was able to afford a nice piece of land in an expensive area in Burlington, Ontario. He then built a very nice house on this land and moved his family into it. This story closely connects with Claude Fischer's theme of goods⁵³ because it shows the value placed on owning, buying, and making nice things. Lorenzo's idea of the good life changed as he had a family of his own to take care of and wanted more

⁵¹ "Nardella Donna Gaetana (nee Guagliano)," *Hamilton Spectator*, April 29, 2009, <http://www.lifenews.ca/publication/hamiltonspectator/>.

⁵² "New York, Northern Arrival Manifests, 1902-1956," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/Q23H-YR29>; 20 May 2016), Lorenzo Emilio Nardella, 1932; citing NARA microfilm publication M1480 and M1482 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); roll 00099, FHL microfilm 1,283,766.

⁵³ Fischer, *Made in America*, 59-94.

access to more goods for them. Originally, he just wanted to get established in Canada, but the idea of what established was changed as he got settled.

Lorenzos' sister, Cesira,⁵⁴ and his mother, Luisa also moved to Hamilton, Ontario.⁵⁵ Lorenzo's brother, Micheale moved to the United States.⁵⁶ This meant that Lorenzo did have family members in Hamilton and he was able to visit his brother in the United States. Luisa later moved to Toronto, Ontario, which was still close by.⁵⁷

Lorenzo met and married **Gaetana Guagliano (1914-2008)**, who was of Italian decent, in Hamilton. They married 29 April 1933.⁵⁸ They lived in a house in Hamilton that Lorenzo had built. Lorenzo and Gaetana had 10 children. They were, from eldest to youngest, **Louise Nardella (1935-)**, **John Nardella (1936-2008)**, **Donna Marie Nardella (1938-)**, **Loretta Nardella (1940-)**, **Madeline Nardella (1942-)**, **Lorenzo Nardella (1943-1943)**, **Lawrence Nardella (1945-)**, **Joseph Nardella (1951-1991)**, **Linda Nardella (1953-)**, and **Rosemarie Nardella (1955-)**. Unfortunately, one of the children, Lorenzo, died while still a baby.

Gaetana helped Lorenzo with the business side of his work. Lorenzo could speak in English and Italian, but Gaetana was better at writing in English. Lorenzo became successful in construction, with his carpentry skills, and the family was able to move to a nice house in Burlington, Ontario. Lorenzo built this house himself, it even had a large backyard. He turned their previous house into apartments and

⁵⁴ "Ontario Marriages," Cesira Nardella.

⁵⁵ "New York, Northern Arrival Manifests, 1902-1956," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/Q23H-YRPS>: 20 May 2016), Luisa Madassa Nardella, 1932; citing NARA microfilm publication M1480 and M1482 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); roll 00099, FHL microfilm 1,283,766.

⁵⁶ "United States Border Crossings from Canada to United States, 1895-1956," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XPSZ-D3N>: 27 November 2014), Louisa Madassa Nardella, 12 May 1932; from "Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1954," database and images, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 2010); citing Ship , arrival port Buffalo, New York, , line , NARA microfilm publication M1480, Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, RG 85, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 99.

⁵⁷ Carmelo Del Grande and Luisa Matassa, 22 April 1933, Marriage form, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Print, Private collection of Jack Brill.

⁵⁸ Lorenzo Nardella, Marriage form.

rented them out. Lorenzo also moved his mother-in-law, **Maria Dominica Scime (1893-1986)**, into one of these apartments.⁵⁹

Lorenzo had a car to travel to work, but he did not have an office where he worked, rather it was mainly construction sites. He did not have regular work hours and one never knew when he would be home. Sunday dinners were important and he would make a point of being there. For many years, in the summer, Gaetana would prepare a big picnic and the family would meet their cousins at the park. They would spend much of the day visiting.⁶⁰

As time passed Lorenzo and Gaetana wanted to be more Canadian and they did not want their children facing the discrimination against Italians that they had faced. Lorenzo and Gaetana decided to only speak English at home, this meant that their younger children only learned English.⁶¹This is ironic because this period, after World War II, is when Italian immigration to Canada experienced a boom.⁶² More Italians were becoming more common and thus discrimination was lessening.

Lorenzo liked to spend time with his kids and to joke with them. One joke he was fond of was telling his daughter, Rosemarie, that tomorrow he would give her 25 cents. She would wait for the next day to arrive and would ask for the 25 cents. He would tell her that he had said, he would give her the money tomorrow, not today, and thus tomorrow would never come. He of course, would give his children money to buy candy, when he was not joking with them.⁶³

Lorenzo grew dependent on his lawyer for managing his finances. He trusted his lawyer and did not question anything, until he knew that he was missing a lot of funds. He took the matter to court and it took years to resolve. Meanwhile, his health was suffering, which his family was unaware of. The

⁵⁹ Rosemarie Nardella, Email to author, November 14, 2017.

⁶⁰ Rosemarie Nardella, Email to author, November 11, 2017.

⁶¹ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

⁶² Franca Iacovetta, "Ordering in Bulk: Canada's Postwar Immigration Policy and the Recruitment of Contract Workers from Italy," *Journal of American Ethnic History* 11, no. 1 (Fall91 1991): 50, *MasterFILE Premier*, EBSCOhost (accessed November 6, 2017).

⁶³ Nardella, Email, Nov. 11.

added stress of the court case took its toll on him and he died in the midst of it. Lorenzo had a massive heart attack, in his home in Burlington, at the age of 63. He died on the way to the hospital in Hamilton, in 1971. The court case concluded about a year later. The lawyer was disbarred and the Law Society paid his wife, Gaetana, a small amount of what had been taken.⁶⁴

Leota Ruth Patton (1924-2009) was born in Elnora, Alberta in 1924 to **Flora Mae Wilcox (1901-1991)** and **Louis Wayne Patton (1895-1974)**. She had an older brother, **Brock Patton (unk-unk)** and would come to know a younger brother, **Joseph Patton (unk-unk)**.

Leota grew up in Elnora. She was raised in a small farm house that was wood heated. Extensions had to be added as more children were born. One-time hail ruined the crops. This disheartening situation soon became a celebration with Flora's optimism and ice cream for the family.⁶⁵

When Leota grew up she attended the Alberta Bible College in Calgary. This is where she met **Thomas Gay Rash (1921-2012)**, who went by Tom. They were both interested in missionary work, having been inspired by "grandma" Rothemal, who was a missionary in India. She was called grandma Rothemal, but was not related to either Leota or Tom. Leota and Tom soon married.

Soon after they married the couple moved to India to be missionaries. They spent the first two years studying Hindi in Landour, Uttarakhand. They later joined Frank and Marie Remple, also from the Alberta Bible College, in Kulpahar, Uttar Pradesh. Leah and Dolly, who ran the orphanage, and Edna, who was a nurse, also lived in the small compound. This compound was owned by the mission and there was a church on it, which Tom ran. Leota made figures to tell Christian stories to the women in the town. The figures, made of flannel, would stick to the board as a visual aid to her story telling. This was the mission that grandma Rothemal had started.⁶⁶

⁶⁴ Nardella, Email, Nov. 11.

⁶⁵ Rash, Email, Nov. 7.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

Tom and Leota had four kids in India. From eldest to youngest, they were: **Steven Rash (1947-)**, **Sheryl Rash (1949-)**, **Karen Rash (1952-)**, and **Rodney Rash (1954-)**. The kids initially grew up at the compound in Kulpahar. Leota would go to the hospital in Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh to give birth. She would make the journey there when it was close to the expected birth time. Leota did this because there was a missionary hospital in Chhatarpur, with people whose medical expertise and practices she trusted, more than the local hospital in Kulpahar.⁶⁷

After several years, Leota's family moved to Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Tom was working with the India Bible Society, teaching Bible studies through correspondence. All the kids were going to Woodstock School, near Landour, Uttarakhand. They boarded at the school. When it got hot on the plains in Kanpur, roughly from May to August, Leota would come up to live in Landour and set up a home on the hillside station. The children would come out of boarding, while continuing school at Woodstock, and live with their mother for a few months. Sometimes Tom would also come up for a while.⁶⁸

Tom and Leota took a year of furlough about every 6 years. The purpose for this year of leave was to raise awareness of the mission in India. Specifically, to keep the contributions from churches in the United States and Canada coming, for the work they were doing in India. The family travelled across the United States speaking in churches, showing slides of the mission work and of their lives.⁶⁹

After a year in Seattle, Washington, United States, in 1996, Tom and Leota decided to stay in North America. Tom got a job teaching missionaries at the Alberta Bible College in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and the family moved there.⁷⁰ After Tom retired, he and Leota became Real Estate Agents, selling houses in Calgary. Their children had all moved out and started families of their own by this point.

⁶⁷ Rod Rash, Phone conversation with author, November 9, 2017

⁶⁸ Rash, Email, Nov. 7.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

Leota and Tom's youngest son Rodney, lived the closest to them, as he was still in Alberta. Rodney had children of his own now and his family would often come to Calgary for Christmas. Leota Rash would always wait until her grandchildren came to decorate the tree, it was something that they loved to do together. Of course, when the grandkids were younger they could not reach the upper parts of the tree and would direct the adults in where to place the decorations.

Leota and Tom moved themselves into a senior's home in Calgary, when they were older. They made this decision themselves, without any input from their children. This way they did not have to take care of a large house or cook all of their meals and there were people close by if they needed help. There was a nice cafeteria where they could take meals and a common room where Leota would play card games with other residents. Leota would always win card games with her family and friends.⁷¹ Leota died in a hospital in Calgary in 2009.

Thomas Gay Rash (1921-2012) was born in Taber, Alberta, in 1921 to **Esther U'Ren (1890-1972)** and **Robert Linvil Rash (1886-1970)**. He had four older siblings, a sister, **Ruth V Rash (1913-unk)** and three brothers, **William T Rash (1915-unk)**, **Howard Rash (unk-unk)**, and **Harold Rash (unk-unk)**. Thomas, who went by Tom, grew up outside of Taber, Alberta, on a remote farm. He often had to wear hand me downs, sometimes from his sister. Tom was the class valedictorian of his high school.

Tom grew up a member of the local church his parents went to. When he was older he continued to rely on the support of the church. At the age of nineteen he was ordained to pastor a church in Hanna, Alberta for 4 years. He was in school in Calgary, Alberta at the time, working toward his Theology degree through the Alberta Bible College. This meant that he had to take the train between Hanna and Calgary frequently. The weekends in Hanna would be full of youth activities, women's groups, and church services. Late on Sunday night he would return to Calgary, on the train, tired and on

⁷¹ Personal knowledge of the author, Janessa Rash.

time for Monday classes. Tom devoted time and effort to the community of Hanna, while still pursuing his own goals of schooling. This was not always easy but it was important to Tom. This story closely connects with Claude Fischer's theme of groups⁷² because it shows how the support of the church was important to Tom and allowed him to further his own ambitions. Tom continued to be involved in and rely on the church throughout his life, especially during his time as a missionary in India.

While studying at the Alberta Bible College, Tom met **Leota Ruth Patton (1924-2009)**. They had both been inspired by "grandma" Rothemal, who was a missionary in India, but not related to either of them.⁷³ They both wanted to follow her example and do missionary work in India.

Tom and Leota got married and soon left to do missionary work in India. Their first two years were spent studying Hindi in Landour, Uttarakhand. They later moved to Kulpahar, Uttar Pradesh where there was a missionary compound, founded by "grandma" Rothemal. Also at this compound was Frank and Marie Remple, who were from the Alberta Bible College; Leah and Dolly; and Edna. Leah and Dolly ran the orphanage, Edna was the nurse, Frank ran the older boys' dorms and Tom ran the church. Tom and Leota had four kids in India. From eldest to youngest, they were: **Steven Rash (1947-)**, **Sheryl Rash (1949-)**, **Karen Rash (1952-)**, and **Rodney Rash (1954-)**. The children initially grew up at the compound in Kulpahar.⁷⁴

After several years Tom, moved the family to Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Frank and Marie Remple had also moved here with their children. Tom and Frank were working with the India Bible Society offering correspondence courses to young men who wished to join the ministry. They felt this allowed them to have a greater influence over the growth of Christianity in India, and reach more people, than working at the Kulpahar mission did.⁷⁵

⁷² Fischer, *Made in America*, 95-160.

⁷³ Rash, Email, Nov. 7.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

Tom and Leota's kids were boarding at Woodstock School, near Landour, Uttarakhand. The day when the kids went to the school involved piling the Remple kids and the Rash kids into a car and taking them to the railway station. Frank and/or Tom usually volunteered to chaperone them on the trip to Landour, with a stop in Delhi to change trains. Other mission kids got on the same train for the trip to Woodstock school. They all slept on the train in their large duffle bags that held their bedding. The kids were dropped off at the boarding school and the parents returned to their respective mission fields.⁷⁶ The family took a short vacation in July, when school was out for a week. They went to Kulu valley, Himachal Pradesh, camping one year; to the Kashmir region in India and lived in a houseboat another year. A different time, they went to Agra, Uttar Pradesh, to see the Taj Mahal.

Tom and Leota took a year of furlough about every 6 years. The purpose for this year of leave was to raise awareness of the mission in India. Especially, to keep the contributions from churches in the United States and Canada coming, for the work Tom and Leota were doing in India. The family travelled across the United States speaking in churches, showing slides of the mission work, their lives, and items from India.⁷⁷

After a year in Seattle, Washington, United States, in 1966, Tom and Leota decided to stay in North America. Tom got a job teaching missionaries at the Alberta Bible College in Calgary and the family moved there. Tom also got his Masters in Theology with a major in counselling during this time. Then Tom went on to work as a family therapist at William Roper Hull Home, a residential treatment center for youth, in Calgary. He eventually became the head of the family therapy department. Tom also began a private practice counselling. After Tom retired, he and Leota became Real Estate Agents, selling houses in Calgary.⁷⁸ Tom also helped organize AIDS Calgary and spent the next several years volunteering full time.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

Leota and Tom moved themselves into a senior's home in Calgary, when they were older. They made this decision themselves, without any input from their children. This made it easier for them as they no longer needed to take care of a large house or cook all of their meals and people were close by if they needed help. Leota died in Calgary in 2009.

Tom's son Rodney then moved Tom into a senior's home in Edmonton, closer to where Rodney lived. Tom had a dog who he would walk to Tim Hortons. Tom would leave the dog with a homeless man outside while he went inside to get coffee. Tom would also get something for the homeless man as a thank you for watching his dog.⁷⁹ Tom passed away in a hospital in Edmonton in 2012.

⁷⁹ Personal knowledge of the author, Janessa Rash.

GENERATION FOUR

A1a1a. Maria Dominica Scime (1893-1986)

A1a1b. Alfonso Guisepe Guagliano (1879-1926)

A1a2a. Luisa Matassa (1885-unk)

A1a2b. Giovanni Nardella (unk-unk)

A1b1a. Flora Mae Wilcox (1901-1991)

A1b1b. Louis Wayne Patton (1895-1974)

A1b2a. Esther Ivey U'Ren (1890-1972)

A1b2b. Robert Linvil Rash (1886-1970)

Maria Dominica Scime (1893-1986) was born in Racalmuto, Sicily, Italy on 05 Feb 1893 to **Gaetana Sciarrotta (1862-1936)** and **Salvatore Scime (unk-unk)**.⁸⁰ She had at least one older brother, **Calogero Scime (1883-unk)**⁸¹ and an older sister, **Carmela Scime (1888-unk)**.⁸² Maria would also come to have at least one younger brother, **Salvatore Scime (1899-unk)**.⁸³

Maria's family was from Racalmuto, Sicily, and this is where she grew up. There is a family story about her and a local boy when she was a teenager.⁸⁴ Maria fell in love with a local boy in Racalmuto and she wanted to marry him when she was older. Her parents and his did not approve of this match.

Maria and her family moved to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in the early 1900s. The boy Maria loved was

⁸⁰ "Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KS8J-B7>: 10 April 2015), Alfonso Giuseppe Gualiano and Maria Domenica Scime, 22 Apr 1911; citing registration , Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1,888,254.

⁸¹ "Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KS8Z-9Z8>: 10 April 2015), Gaetana Sciarrotta in entry for Calogero Scini and Guiseppina Odele, 27 Jan 1912; citing registration , Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1,906,640.

⁸² "Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KSZY-J9Q>: 10 April 2015), Gaetana Sciarrotta in entry for Carmelo Agro and Carmela Scime, 11 Jun 1910; citing registration , Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1,887,243.

⁸³ "Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QKMR-SMV>: 13 April 2015), Gaetana Sciarrotta in entry for Salvatore Scime and Alfonsina Re, 19 Sep 1925; citing registration , Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 2,413,335.

⁸⁴ Rosemarie Nardella, Email to author, October 26, 2017.

supposed to come to Canada after, once he had money for the trip, and then they would be together. Maria sent him letters once she got to Canada, but he never got the letters, because his parents kept them. He was also sending Maria letters, which she never got, because her parents kept them. Maria thought that he no longer loved her, as she never got any letters from him. Eventually he did come to Canada, looking for Maria, but she was already married to some else.

Maria had met **Alfonso Guiseppe Guagliano (1879-1926)**, a laborer and an Italian immigrant. Alfonso owned a fruit and vegetable store. They got married in Hamilton on 22 Apr 1911.⁸⁵ Maria and her husband Alfonso lived in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1912. Toronto was a nearby large urban center. *The Toronto Sunday World* reported news from the province, the country, and around the world. There is a possibility someone may have read or translated this paper and the specific page of this issue, to Maria or her husband Alfonso. They may have noted the story on the industrial toll, workmen's loss of life, and the Department of Labour.⁸⁶ Accidents and loss of life were an issue of the time and residents of Hamilton may have been wondering what the government was doing or what the actual statics were.

Maria and Alfonso had seven children, but only five that survived to adulthood. The ones that survived were: **Grace Guagliano (unk-unk)**, **Gaetana Guagliano (1914- 2008)**, **Samuel Guagliano (unk-unk)**, **Charlie Guagliano (unk-unk)**, and **Antonio Guagliano (unk-unk)**.⁸⁷ The other two, **Guiatano Guagliano (1913-1913)**⁸⁸ and **Guiseppe Guagliano (1923-1923)**⁸⁹ died when they were still babies.

⁸⁵ "Ontario Marriages," Maria Scime.

⁸⁶ *The Toronto Sunday World*. (Toronto, On), 16 Dec 1912. *Google News*.
<https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=k_IJM867U9cC&dat=19121216&printsec=frontpage&hl=en>
[Accessed 25 Oct 2017]

⁸⁷ Nardella, Email, Nov. 2.

⁸⁸ "Ontario Deaths," Guiatano Gugliano.

⁸⁹ "Ontario Deaths," Guiseppe Guagliano.

Maria never learned to speak English since she became deaf. She had an ear infection and went to the doctor. She misunderstood the number of drops she was to use and used too many. This caused her to become deaf.⁹⁰

Alfonso was in a horse and buggy accident and died from his injuries in 1926.⁹¹ Maria was left in a foreign country, not able to speak the language or hear, with five children to support. Maria and her eldest daughter, Grace, went to work in a factory. Her other daughter, Gaetana stayed home from school to take care of the three younger boys.⁹²

Once her children had grown up and started families of their own, Maria moved into her daughter Gaetana's old house, that had been converted to apartments. This was in an Italian district of Hamilton, so she did not need to speak English to shop and live there. Maria would sometimes stay with her daughter, Gaetana and her family for a few days. She would make bread for the family, making several loaves at a time. Maria would put the bread on a bed with many blankets over it, to help it rise. It would be there for hours and her grandchildren would not know when she had done this. By mistake, one of her grandchildren would sit on the bed, with the bread underneath. Maria would be so upset and would say "bada boy" to whoever she thought did it, even if it was a girl. Those were the only English words she knew. She would fix the problem with the bread and the family appreciated the finished product.⁹³

Maria eventually found the stairs to her apartment too much for her. She eventually moved into a nursing home. Maria passed away in 1986, in Hamilton.

⁹⁰ Nardella, Email, Oct. 26.

⁹¹ "Ontario Deaths," Alphonso Guagliano.

⁹² Nardella, Email, Nov. 2.

⁹³ Nardella, Email, Nov. 14.

Alfonso Guisepe Guagliano (1879-1926) was born in Racalmuto, Agrigento, Sicily, Italy in 1879 to **Crocefissa Combo (unk-unk)** and **Salvatore Guagliano (unk-unk)**.⁹⁴ He had no known siblings.

Little is known about Alfonso's childhood in Italy. Alfonso came to North America in 1907 by a ship called Lusitania, originally arriving in New York, New York, United States. His final destination was Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.⁹⁵ Once in Hamilton, Alfonso sold fruit and vegetables for a living.

Hamilton was incorporated in 1846, with roads to many Ontario communities as well as steamboats to Toronto and Niagara. In 2001 the new city of Hamilton was formed, an amalgamation of Hamilton and five nearby municipalities. In 1929 the city got its first high rise building.⁹⁶

The city of Hamilton was already established when Alfonso got there in 1907. It was still a developing city though, which may have meant that there was a lot of work there. The ease of transportation to the city would have made the journey of immigration to Hamilton easier. It would have also facilitated trips to the United States through Niagara. Alfonso did later make such a trip to the United States, to visit Uncle Giuseppe Guagliano in 1913, with his new wife.⁹⁷

Alfonso married **Maria Domenica Scime (1893-1986)** on 22 Apr 1911 in Hamilton.⁹⁸ They had seven children:⁹⁹ **Grace Guagliano (unk-unk)**, **Guiatano Guagliano (1913-1913)**, **Gaetana Guagliano (1914- 2008)**, **Samuel Guagliano (unk-unk)**, **Charlie Guagliano (unk-unk)**, **Antonio Guagliano (unk-unk)**, and **Guisepe Guagliano (1923-1923)**. Unfortunately, two of these children, Guiatano¹⁰⁰ and

⁹⁴ "Ontario Marriages," Alfonso Gualiano.

⁹⁵ "Canada Passenger Lists, 1881-1922," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/2QSF-1VZ>: 27 December 2014), Alfonso Guagliano, Sep 1907; citing Immigration, New York, New York, United States, T-519, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

⁹⁶ "Hamilton, Ontario," Wikipedia, last edited October 28, 2017, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamilton,_Ontario.

⁹⁷ "United States Border Crossings from Canada to United States, 1895-1956," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XGQS-BTL>: 27 November 2014), Alfonso Guagliano, 31 Aug 1913; from "Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1954," database and images, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 2010); citing Ship , arrival port Niagara Falls, New York, , line , NARA microfilm publication M1480, Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, RG 85, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 44.

⁹⁸ "Ontario Marriages," Alfonso Gualiano.

⁹⁹ Nardella, Email, Nov. 2.

¹⁰⁰ "Ontario Deaths," Guiatano Gugliano.

Guisepppe,¹⁰¹ died while still infants. Alfonso died in a horse and buggy accident 02 May 1926 in Hamilton.¹⁰²

Luisa Matassa (1885-unk) was born in Apricena, Foggia, Italy in 1884¹⁰³ to **Cesira Berma (unk-unk)** and **Constanzo Matassa (unk-unk)**.¹⁰⁴ She did not have any known siblings. Little is known about Luisa's childhood in Italy. She married **Giovanni Nardella (unk-unk)** and had at least three children with him: **Lorenzo Emilio Nardella (1908-1971)**, **Cesira Nardella (1909-unk)**, and **Michaele Nardella (unk-unk)**.

Luisa and her three children came to North America, though they may have come at different times. Luisa came in 1932 on board the ship Melita, originally arriving in New York, United States with the final destination of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.¹⁰⁵ Her son Lorenzo¹⁰⁶ and her daughter Cesira¹⁰⁷ also came to live in Hamilton. Michaele lived in the United States and Luisa would visit him there.¹⁰⁸

At some point before 1933, Luisa's husband, Giovanni, died. Luisa remarried to **Carmelo Del Grande (1882-unk)** 22 Apr 1933 in Toronto, Ontario.¹⁰⁹ Carmelo was a laborer. They did not have any children together. The details of Luisa's death are unknown, she may have died around 1950, but more research needs to be done to confirm or deny this.

Giovanni Nardella (unk-unk) was born in Apricena, Foggia, Italy at an unknown date to unknown parents. It is not known if he had any siblings. Little is known about Giovanni as he stayed in

¹⁰¹ "Ontario Deaths," Guisepppe Guagliano.

¹⁰² "Ontario Deaths," Alphonso Guagliano.

¹⁰³ "Northern Arrival Manifests," Luisa Nardella.

¹⁰⁴ Luisa Matassa, Marriage form.

¹⁰⁵ "Northern Arrival Manifests," Luisa Nardella.

¹⁰⁶ "Northern Arrival Manifests," Lorenzo Nardella.

¹⁰⁷ "Ontario Marriages," Cesira Nardella.

¹⁰⁸ "United States Border Crossings," Louisa Nardella.

¹⁰⁹ Luisa Matassa, Marriage form.

Italy and never came to North America. Giovanni was a carpenter. He would often build things, especially coffins, for people he knew could not afford to pay him.¹¹⁰

He married **Luisa Matassa (1885-unk)** in Italy. They had at least three kids in Apricena. Two sons, **Lorenzo Emilio Nardella (1908-1971)** and **Michaele Nardella (unk-unk)** as well as one daughter, **Cesira Nardella (1909-unk)**. Once these children were older they came to Norther America, Lorenzo¹¹¹ and Cesira¹¹² to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Michaele lived in the United States.¹¹³ Luisa also came to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada;¹¹⁴ while her husband, Giovanni, stayed in Italy. Giovanni died sometime before 1933, in Italy.¹¹⁵

Flora Mae Wilcox (1901-1991) was born in the United States in 1901 to unknown parents. She married **Louis Wayne Patton (1895-1974)**. Flora and Louis move to Alberta, Canada, at some point. They had three children in Elnora, Alberta, Canada: **Brock Patton (unk-unk)**, **Leota Patton (1924-2009)**, and **Joseph Patton (unk-unk)**.¹¹⁶ Flora died in 1991 and was buried at Red Deer Cemetery, in Alberta. ¹¹⁷

Louis Wayne Patton (1895-1974) was born in the United States, in 1895 to unknown parents. He married **Flora Mae Wilcox (1901-1991)**. Louis and Flora moved to Alberta, Canada. In Elnora, Alberta,

¹¹⁰ Nardella, Email, Oct. 9.

¹¹¹ "Northern Arrival Manifests," Lorenzo Nardella.

¹¹² "Ontario Marriages," Cesira Nardella.

¹¹³ "United States Border Crossings," Louisa Nardella.

¹¹⁴ "Northern Arrival Manifests," Luisa Nardella.

¹¹⁵ Luisa Matassa, Marriage form.

¹¹⁶ Rod Rash, Phone conversation with author, November 2, 2017.

¹¹⁷ Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>; accessed 16 November 2017), memorial page for Flora Mae Patton (1901-1991), Find a Grave Memorial no. 132311795, citing Red Deer Cemetery, Red Deer, Red Deer Census Division, Alberta, Canada; Maintained by Deb (contributor 48155269).

Canada, Louis and Flora had three children: **Brock Patton (unk-unk)**, **Leota Patton (1924-2009)**, and **Joseph Patton (unk-unk)**.¹¹⁸ Louis died in 1974¹¹⁹ and was buried at Red Deer Cemetery, in Alberta.¹²⁰

Esther Ivey U'Ren (1890-1972) was born in Prineville, Oregon, United States, on 27 Mar 1890 to **Mary Virginia Slayton (1867-unk)** and **Thomas Andrew U'Ren (1863-1902)**. She would come to have two siblings, **William Slayton U'Ren (1891-unk)** and **Muriel Elizabeth U'Ren (1899-unk)**.¹²¹

Esther's father, Thomas, was a merchant and had a general store in Prineville. Once when Thomas was taking care of Esther, she went to his store with him and then to the barber. Her dad had a haircut and Esther watched in fascination. Once Esther was left alone she took the scissors, got onto the chair and cut her own hair. When her mother returned, she was horrified and Esther was in disgrace.¹²²

The family moved to Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1895. Thomas opened a wholesale and general store there.¹²³ The family had to leave with the start of the Boer War. They went to Durban Natal, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, for six months as they did not expect the war to last long. Thomas returned to his store in Johannesburg in 1902 and died there.¹²⁴ In the early 1900s the rest of the family

¹¹⁸ Rash, Phone, Nov. 2.

¹¹⁹ "United States Social Security Death Index," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/V3N6-ZTG>: 19 May 2014), Louis Patton, Jan 1974; citing U.S. Social Security Administration, *Death Master File*, database (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing).

¹²⁰ Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 16 November 2017), memorial page for Louis Wayne Patton (1895-1974), Find a Grave Memorial no. 132311796, citing Red Deer Cemetery, Red Deer, Red Deer Census Division, Alberta, Canada; Maintained by Deb (contributor 48155269).

¹²¹ United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MLYT-323>: accessed 19 November 2017), Esther I Uren in household of Jennie S Uren, Eugene Ward 4, Lane, Oregon, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 164, sheet 14B, family 377, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 1283; FHL microfilm 1,375,296. Esther Rash, Personal note, Private collection of Karen Rash. 5

¹²² Esther Rash, Personal note, 5.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ "South Africa, Transvaal, Probate Records from the Master of the Supreme Court, 1869-1958," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QLQ7-5VKJ>: 12 June 2017), Thomas Andrew U'Ren, 1902 Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa; citing Master of the High Court, Pretoria; FHL microfilm 1,367,260.

returned to Oregon, United States. This was an adjustment for Esther as all of her previous schooling had been British.¹²⁵

Esther lived in Eugene, Oregon, in the early 1900s. *The Corvallis Times* newspaper reported news from the area. There is the possibility that someone from the family may have read this paper and this specific issue/page.¹²⁶ That family member may have noted the discussion of the difficulties of bringing in water to a town like Eugene and the recent Typhoid deaths, due to water contamination. Residents of Eugene would likely have been aware of the recent Typhoid deaths and may have been looking for more information about it.

Esther was still living with her mother in Eugene, Oregon, United States, in 1910.¹²⁷ By 1916 she was married to **Robert Linvil Rash (1886-1970)** and living in Taber, Alberta, Canada.¹²⁸ Esther immigrated to Canada in 1912, as Robert was already living there.¹²⁹ Taber was originally a railway water fill up stop known as Tank no. 77. It likely started to become populated in the early 1900s. Taber was originally incorporated in 1905 as a village then in 1907 as a town. The town got a post office in 1907. It became a successful coal mining town but agriculture was an important part of its economy.¹³⁰

When Esther U'Ren and Robert Rash came to Taber it would have been a relatively new area, and not highly populated. This may have meant that they had more space to establish themselves, but it also may have meant that the first few years could be tough, getting the land ready and adjusting to the

¹²⁵ Esther Rash, Personal note, 6.

¹²⁶ *The Corvallis Times*. (Corvallis, Or.), 30 March 1906. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn2002060538/1906-03-30/ed-1/seq-2/>> [Accessed 18 September 2017]

¹²⁷ "United States Census, 1910," Esther Uren.

¹²⁸ "Canada Census, 1916," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KM5K-98V>: 3 April 2016), Esther Rash in household of Robert L Rash, Alberta, Canada; citing p. 10, line 28; Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; FHL microfilm 2,434,966.

¹²⁹ "Canada Census, 1916," Esther Rash.

¹³⁰ "Taber, Alberta," Wikipedia, last edited October 26, 2017, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taber,_Alberta.

new life. There was a post office in Taber when they lived there, so at least they could communicate with their families elsewhere.

Esther and Robert had one daughter and four boys. Their children were:¹³¹ **Ruth V. Rash (1913-unk)**, **William T. Rash (1915-unk)**, **Howard Rash (unk-unk)**, **Harold Rash (unk-unk)**, and **Thomas Rash (1921-2012)**. Robert died in 1970 and Esther followed in 1972. Esther was buried with Robert at Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery.¹³²

Robert Linvil Rash (1886-1970) was born in Prineville, Oregon, United States, on 3 Dec 1886 to **Thomas Levi Rash (1861-1946)** and **Ida M. Montgomery (1865-1950)**.¹³³ He would come to have at least two brothers, **Lloyd Thomas Rash (1892-unk)**¹³⁴ and **Carl M Rash (1895-unk)**,¹³⁵ and one sister **Edna Marguerite Rash (1889-1992)**.¹³⁶ Little is known about Robert's childhood.

The 1900 United States Census provides useful information about Robert. This census used mechanical tabulation methods for population returns, as a new machine had recently been invented by

¹³¹ "Canada Census, 1916," Esther Rash. Esther Rash, Personal note, 11.

¹³² Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 16 November 2017), memorial page for Robert Linvil Rash (1886-1970), Find a Grave Memorial no. 97082177, citing Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery, Taber, Lethbridge Census Division, Alberta, Canada; Maintained by Bear Hugs (contributor 47810210).

¹³³ "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSDX-H9J>: accessed 15 November 2017), Linoil Rash in household of Thomas L Rash, Richardson, Elmira, Cheshier, and Walton Precincts, Lane, Oregon, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 106, sheet 1B, family 13, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,348.

¹³⁴ "Oregon Deaths, 1877-1952," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FZ5R-DRK>: 9 November 2016), Ida Montgomery in entry for Lloyd Thomas Rash, 06 Aug 1892; citing Birth, McMinnville, Yamhill, Oregon, United States, Multiple archives; FHL microfilm 2,229,815.

¹³⁵ "Oregon Deaths, 1877-1952," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FZ5T-8KQ>: 9 November 2016), Ida Montgomery in entry for Carl Montgomery Rash, 14 Sep 1895; citing Birth, Portland, Multnomah, Oregon, United States, Multiple archives; FHL microfilm 2,259,234.

¹³⁶ "Oregon Deaths, 1877-1952," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FZ5J-3MY>: 9 November 2016), Ida Montgomery in entry for Edna Marguerite Rash, 17 Apr 1889; citing Birth, Monmouth, Polk, Oregon, United States, Multiple archives; FHL microfilm 2,229,591. "California Death Index, 1940-1997," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/VPVX-K1B>: 26 November 2014), Montgomery in entry for Edna Maguerite Pennington, 01 Aug 1992; Department of Public Health Services, Sacramento.

Hollerith. There was a law that allowed for positions with the census based on the statistical background of applicants. However, this census was still staffed based on patronage. This gave them favor in the goal for a permanent Census office, which was eventually achieved.¹³⁷

Robert was living with his parents in 1900, but immigrated to Taber, Alberta, Canada in 1909.¹³⁸ Robert continued to live in Taber in 1912. Lethbridge was the nearest more populated area. *The Lethbridge Daily Herald* reported news from the area, the country, and around the world. There was a focus on Britain in international news.¹³⁹ There is a possibility that Robert and/or his wife Ethel may have read this paper and the specific page of this issue. They may have noted the story on the rail line being built into Lethbridge from Calgary, by the Grand Trunk Pacific. A new rail line would be exciting for nearby resident and would offer possibilities for distribution of goods.

Robert married **Esther Ivey U'Ren (1890-1972)** around 1912, when she immigrated to Taber, Alberta, Canada from the United States.¹⁴⁰ Esther and Robert had one daughter and four boys. Their children were: **Ruth V. Rash (1913-unk)**, **William T. Rash (1915-unk)**, **Howard Rash (unk-unk)**, **Harold Rash (unk-unk)**, and **Thomas Rash (1921-2012)**.¹⁴¹ Robert died in 1970 in Taber. He is buried at Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery.¹⁴²

¹³⁷ Margo J. Anderson. *The American Census: A Social History*, Second Ed, (New Haven, USA: Yale University Press, 2015), 104-105.

¹³⁸ "Canada Census, 1916," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KM5K-98J>; 3 April 2016), Robert L Rash, Alberta, Canada; citing p. 10, line 27; Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; FHL microfilm 2,434,966.

¹³⁹ *The Lethbridge Daily Herald*. (Lethbridge, AB), 1 March 1912. *Our Future Our Past*. The Alberta Heritage Digitization Project. <http://www.ourfutureourpast.ca/newspapr/np_page2.asp?code=n6fp0566.jpg> [Accessed 25 Oct 2017]

¹⁴⁰ "Canada Census, 1916," Esther Rash.

¹⁴¹ "Canada Census, 1916," Robert Rash. Esther Rash, Personal note, 11.

¹⁴² Find a Grave, Robert Rash.

GENERATION FIVE

A1a1a1. Gaetana Sciarrotta (1862-1936)

A1a1a2. Salvatore Scime (unk-unk)

A1a1b1. Crocefissa Combo (unk-unk)

A1a1b2. Salvatore Guagliano (unk-unk)

A1a2a1. unk

A1a2a2. unk

A1a2b1. unk

A1a2b2. unk

A1b1a1. unk

A1b1a2. unk

A1b1b1. unk

A1b1b2. unk

A1b2a1. Mary Virginia Slayton (1867-unk)

A1b2a2. Thomas Andrew U'Ren (1863-1902)

A1b2b1. Ida M. Montgomery (1865-1950)

A1b2b2. Thomas Levi Rash (1861-1946)

Gaetana Sciarrotta (1862-1936) was born in Racalmuto, Agrigento, Sicily, Italy on 14 Apr 1862 to **Joseph Sciarrotta (unk-unk)** and **Domenica _____ (unk-unk)**.¹⁴³ Domenica's maiden name is unknown. Gaetana had no known siblings. When she was older Gaetana married **Salvatore Scime (unk-unk)**. They had at least four children, **Calogero Scime (1883-unk)**,¹⁴⁴ **Carmela Scime (1888-unk)**,¹⁴⁵ **Maria Dominica**

¹⁴³ "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JKJV-BJ3>: 11 December 2014), Gaetana Scime, 21 Sep 1936; citing Hamilton, Ontario, 038927, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 2,426,621.

¹⁴⁴ "Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KS8Z-9Z8>: 10 April 2015), Gaetana Sciarrotta in entry for Calogero Scini and Guiseppina Odele, 27 Jan 1912; citing registration, Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1,906,640.

¹⁴⁵ "Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KSZY-J9Q>: 10 April 2015), Gaetana Sciarrotta in entry for Carmelo Agro and Carmela Scime, 11 Jun 1910; citing registration, Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1,887,243.

Scime (1893-1986),¹⁴⁶ and **Salvatore Scime (1899-unk)**.¹⁴⁷ Gaetana came to Canada about 1911, her children also came to Hamilton, Alberta, Canada. Before her death Gaetana resided at 227 Park St. N. in Hamilton. Gaetana died 21 Sep 1936 at the address of 227 Barton St. W. in Hamilton. She was buried at Holy Sepulchre cemetery in Hamilton.¹⁴⁸

Salvatore Scime (unk-unk) was born in Racalmuto, Agrigento, Sicily, Italy on an unknown date, to unknown parents. It is not known if he had any siblings. He married **Gaetana Sciarrotta (1862-1936)** and they had at least four children: **Calogero Scime (1883-unk)**,¹⁴⁹ **Carmela Scime (1888-unk)**,¹⁵⁰ **Maria Dominica Scime (1893-1986)**, and **Salvatore Scime (1899-unk)**.¹⁵¹ It is believed that Salvatore came to Canada with his family, but further research would need to be done to confirm this. It is not known where or when Salvatore died.

Crocefissa Combo (unk-unk) was born in Italy at an unknown date to unknown parents. It is not known if she had any sibling. Crocefissa had at least one child with **Salvatore Guagliano (unk-unk)**. Their child was **Alfonso Guiseppe Guagliano (1879-1926)**.¹⁵² No other details about Crocefissa's life or death are known.

Salvatore Guagliano (unk-unk) was born was born in Italy on an unknown date to unknown parents. It is not known if he had any siblings. Salvatore had at least one child, a son, with **Crocefissa**

¹⁴⁶ "Ontario Marriages," Maria Scime.

¹⁴⁷ "Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QKMR-SMVV>; 13 April 2015), Gaetana Sciarrotta in entry for Salvatore Scime and Alfonsina Re, 19 Sep 1925; citing registration, Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 2,413,335.

¹⁴⁸ "Ontario Deaths," Gaetana Scime.

¹⁴⁹ "Ontario Marriages," Calogero Scini.

¹⁵⁰ "Ontario Marriages," Carmela Scime.

¹⁵¹ "Ontario Marriages," Salvatore Scime.

¹⁵² "Ontario Marriages," Alfonso Gualiano.

Combo (unk-unk). Their son was **Alfonso Guiseppa Guagliano (1879-1926)**.¹⁵³ There are no other known details about Salvatore's life or death.

Mary Virginia Slayton (1867-unk) was born in Oregon, United States in 1867 to **Elisa J _____ (1841-unk)** and **Samuel R Slayton (1830-unk)**.¹⁵⁴ Elisa's maiden name is unknown. Mary's parents may have immigrated from Britain,¹⁵⁵ but further research would need to be done to confirm this. Mary, who went by Jennie, had at least three older siblings: **Adeline C (1859-unk)**, **Edgar T Slayton (1863-unk)**, and **George W Slayton (1865-unk)**. Mary would also come to have two younger siblings: **R L Slayton (1870-unk)** and **Mabel Slayton (1874-unk)**.¹⁵⁶

The 1870 census provided valuable information about Mary. This census was conducted during the reconstruction era of US history amid issues of apportionment and questions about the new freedmen, former slave, population. The census field enumerators were still Marshalls at this time, so the Superintendent of the decennial census had no control over them. This census showed innovation in statistics and cartography under Superintendent Walker. However, it also saw failure in poor field procedures, had some bad questions, and was full of undercounts - especially with regard to the southern black population. There were also local demands for recounts and poor responses to questions.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ "United States Census, 1870," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MF81-L6X>: 12 April 2016), Mary V Slayton in household of Samuel R Slayton, Oregon, United States; citing p. 11, family 96, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 552,787.

¹⁵⁵ Esther Rash, Personal note, 8.

¹⁵⁶ "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MNC5-KQS>: 16 July 2017), Jennie Slayton in household of S R Slayton, Prineville, Wasco, Oregon, United States; citing enumeration district ED 125, sheet 298D, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 1084; FHL microfilm 1,255,084.

¹⁵⁷ Anderson. *The American Census*, 82.

When Mary grew up, she married **Thomas Andrew U'Ren (1863-1902)** and they had three children. Thomas, was a merchant and had a general store in Prineville, Oregon. Their children were **Esther Ivey U'Ren (1890-1972)**, **William Slayton U'Ren (1891-unk)**, and **Muriel Elizabeth U'Ren (1899-unk)**.¹⁵⁸ The family moved to Johannesburg and Thomas opened a general store there. Thomas's business was successful until the start of the Boer War. The family went to Durban Natal, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, for six months. Thomas returned to his store in 1900 and died there.¹⁵⁹ Mary was left with three young children, in South Africa, during the Boer War. Mary received a permit from the Boer government to return, on compassionate grounds. The permit to take her children did not come until the last minute.¹⁶⁰

Mary returned to Oregon, United States, with her children in the early 1900s. She lived with her father in Eugene, in the house they built.¹⁶¹ Mary may have died in 1956 in the state hospital in Salem, Oregon.¹⁶² More research is needed to confirm this.

Thomas Andrew U'Ren (1863-1902) was born in Michigan, United States, in 1863 to **William R U'Ren (1834-unk)** and **Francis J U'Ren (1837-unk)**.¹⁶³ He had at least three siblings, **Selena A U'Ren**

¹⁵⁸ "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MLYT-32S>; accessed 17 November 2017), Jennie S Uren, Eugene Ward 4, Lane, Oregon, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 164, sheet 14B, family 377, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 1283; FHL microfilm 1,375,296. Esther Rash, Personal note, 5.

¹⁵⁹ "South Africa, Probate Records," Thomas U'Ren.

¹⁶⁰ Esther Rash, Personal note, 6.

¹⁶¹ "United States Census, 1910," Jennie Uren. Esther Rash, Personal note, 9.

¹⁶² Esther Rash, Personal note, 6.

¹⁶³ "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MFDX-ZX6>; 29 July 2017), Thomas A Uren in household of William R Uren, Georgetown, Clear Creek, Colorado, United States; citing enumeration district ED 112, sheet 98B, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0089; FHL microfilm 1,254,089.

(1861-unk), Charles U'Ren (1869-unk), and Mary Francis U'Ren (1873-unk). Thomas' parents had immigrated from England before he was born.¹⁶⁴

The 1880 Census provides useful information about Thomas. For this census the staff were picked based on qualifications and familiarity with statistics over patronage, despite pressure to the contrary. This resulted in an uneasy relationship with congress and the resignation of the Superintendent.¹⁶⁵

Thomas grew up and became a merchant with a general store in Prineville, Oregon. He married **Mary Virginia Slayton (1867-unk)** and they had three children: **Esther Ivey U'Ren (1890-1972), William Slayton U'Ren (1891-unk), and Muriel Elizabeth U'Ren (1899-unk).**¹⁶⁶ The family moved to Johannesburg, South Africa. Thomas had a wholesale and general store there, partly sponsored by Peabody and Company, Chicago.¹⁶⁷ His business was successful until the Boer War broke out. The family went to stay in Durban Natal, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Thomas had left someone in charge of the store while he was gone, but he soon needed help. Thomas returned in 1900 and died there on 02 Jul 1900.¹⁶⁸ He had Quincy ulcers, which burst and flooded his lungs.¹⁶⁹

Ida M. Montgomery (1865-1950) was born in Oregon, United States, in 1865 to **R. M. Montgomery (1837-unk)** and **Margret _____ (1847-unk)**. Margret's maiden name is unknown. Ida would come to have two younger brothers: **Owen Montgomery (1867-unk)** and **Frank Montgomery (1871-unk).**¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁴ "United States Census, 1880," Thomas A Uren.

¹⁶⁵ Anderson. *The American Census*, 101.

¹⁶⁶ "United States Census, 1910," Esther Uren. Esther Rash, Personal note, 5.

¹⁶⁷ Esther Rash, Personal note, 5.

¹⁶⁸ "South Africa, Probate Records," Thomas U'Ren.

¹⁶⁹ Esther Rash, Personal note, 6.

¹⁷⁰ "United States Census, 1870," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MF81-VP2>; 12 April 2016), Ida Montgomery in household of R N Montgomery, Oregon, United States; citing p. 118, family 844, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 552,786. "United States Census, 1880,"

Ida married **Thomas Levi Rash (1861-1946)** on 07 Oct 1885 in Benton, Oregon, United States.¹⁷¹

They had four children together.¹⁷² They were: **Robert Linvil Rash (1886-1970)**, **Edna Marguerite Rash (1889-1992)**,¹⁷³ **Lloyd Thomas Rash (1892-unk)**¹⁷⁴ and **Carl Montgomery Rash (1895-unk)**.¹⁷⁵

Ida and her family, or at least her husband and her youngest son Carl, moved to Alberta, Canada in, or before, 1911.¹⁷⁶ Her son Robert had come to Taber, Alberta, Canada in 1909.¹⁷⁷ Ida's other son, Lloyd Thomas, was living with her in Alberta by 1916.¹⁷⁸ Thomas died in 1946 in Alberta and was buried at the Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery.¹⁷⁹ Ida died in 1950 in Alberta. She shared a plot with Thomas, at the Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery.¹⁸⁰

database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MNCP-ZR9>: 16 July 2017), Ida Montgomery in household of R M Montgomery, Buena Vista and Luckamute, Polk, Oregon, United States; citing enumeration district ED 107, sheet 506D, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 1083; FHL microfilm 1,255,083.

¹⁷¹ "Oregon, County Marriages, 1851-1975", database with images, *FamilySearch*

(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/V65F-P15>: 4 November 2017), Thomas L Rash and Ida Montgomery, 1885.

¹⁷² "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch*

(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSDX-H9N>: 17 November 2017), Ida M Rash in household of Thomas L Rash, Richardson, Elmira, Cheshier, and Walton Precincts, Lane, Oregon, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 106, sheet 1B, family 13, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,348..

¹⁷³ "Oregon Deaths," citing Birth, Edna Rash. "California Death Index," Edna Pennington.

¹⁷⁴ "Oregon Deaths," citing Birth, Lloyd Rash.

¹⁷⁵ "Oregon Deaths," citing Birth, Carl Rash.

¹⁷⁶ "Canada Census, 1911," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QV9P-2MV4>: 15 July 2016), Ida Rash in entry for Thomas L Rash, 1911; citing Census, Medicine Hat Sub-Districts 12-70, Alberta, Canada, Library and Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; FHL microfilm 2,417,654.

¹⁷⁷ "Canada Census, 1916," Robert Rash.

¹⁷⁸ "Canada Census, 1916," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KM5K-9NY>: 3 April 2016), Ida Rash in household of Thomas L Rash, Alberta, Canada; citing p. 2, line 4; Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; FHL microfilm 2,434,966.

¹⁷⁹ Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 16 November 2017), memorial page for Thomas L Rash (1861-1946), Find a Grave Memorial no. 97082059, citing Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery, Taber, Lethbridge Census Division, Alberta, Canada; Maintained by Bear Hugs (contributor 47810210).

¹⁸⁰ Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 16 November 2017), memorial page for Ida M Rash (1866-1950), Find a Grave Memorial no. 97082096, citing Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery, Taber, Lethbridge Census Division, Alberta, Canada; Maintained by Bear Hugs (contributor 47810210).

Thomas Levi Rash (1861-1946) was born in Oregon, United States, in 1861 to unknown parents.¹⁸¹ It is not known if Thomas had any siblings. Thomas married **Ida M. Montgomery (1865-1950)** in Benton, Oregon, United States, on 07 Oct 1885.¹⁸² They had four children:¹⁸³ **Robert Linvil Rash (1886-1970)**, **Edna Marguerite Rash (1889-1992)**,¹⁸⁴ **Lloyd Thomas Rash (1892-unk)**¹⁸⁵ and **Carl Montgomery Rash (1895-unk)**.¹⁸⁶

Thomas, Ida and their son Carl moved to Alberta, Canada in or before 1911.¹⁸⁷ Their son Robert was already living in Taber, Alberta, Canada. Their other son, Lloyd Thomas was living with them in Alberta by 1916.¹⁸⁸ Thomas died in 1946 in Alberta and was buried at the Taber Memorial Garden Cemetery.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸¹ "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSDX-H9F>; accessed 15 November 2017), Thomas L Rash, Richardson, Elmira, Cheshier, and Walton Precincts, Lane, Oregon, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 106, sheet 1B, family 13, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,348.

¹⁸² "Oregon, County Marriages," Thomas Rash.

¹⁸³ "United States Census, 1900," Thomas Rash.

¹⁸⁴ "Oregon Deaths, citing Birth, Edna Rash. "California Death Index," Edna Pennington.

¹⁸⁵ "Oregon Deaths," citing Birth, Lloyd Rash.

¹⁸⁶ "Oregon Deaths," citing Birth, Carl Rash.

¹⁸⁷ "Canada Census, 1911," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QV9P-2MVW>; 15 July 2016), Thomas L Rash, 1911; citing Census, Medicine Hat Sub-Districts 12-70, Alberta, Canada, Library and Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; FHL microfilm 2,417,654.

¹⁸⁸ "Canada Census, 1916," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KM5K-9NT>; 3 April 2016), Thomas L Rash, Alberta, Canada; citing p. 2, line 3; Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; FHL microfilm 2,434,966.

¹⁸⁹ Find a Grave, Thomas Rash.