

## **Gunner David Morton Gerrie©**

**Regimental Number: 304451**

**53rd Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, 13th Brigade Artillery, 5th Canadian Division**

**born: 15 September 1895–died: 13 March 1918**

Morton, as he was known by his family, was an adventurer with a zest for life, which ended so



tragically early. He always carried with him his trusty camera and his family was blessed with his legacy of photographs as well as several of his letters and his war diaries. <sup>1</sup>

David Morton Gerrie was born on the family farm in West Zorra Township, Oxford County, Ontario, on 15 September 1895 to David John and Maggie Ann (née Blair) Gerrie.<sup>2</sup> David John Gerrie had been born on the family farm on the other side of the road in North Oxford on 25 September 1858 to William and Margaret Gerrie.<sup>3</sup> Maggie had been born on 8 May 1865 in Embro, Oxford County, to John and Ellen (nee Smith) Blair.<sup>4</sup>

**Morton Gerrie, 14, postcard taken November 1909**

Source: Family

Oxford County:

David and Maggie married on 21 February 1893<sup>5</sup> and had seven children, all born in

- William John, known as Bill, born on 5 August 1894<sup>6</sup>
- David Morton, known as Morton, our soldier, born on 15 September 1895
- James Howard, known as Howard, born on 23 May 1897<sup>7</sup>
- Margaret Helen, known as Helen, born on 25 March 1899<sup>8</sup>
- George Blair, born on 11 October 1900<sup>9</sup>
- Mary Beatrice, known as Beatrice, born on 29 October 1903<sup>10</sup>
- John David (known as David), born on 30 March 1908.<sup>11</sup>

Sadly, just six weeks before David John was born, on 15 February 1908, his father died of blood poisoning at the age of 49.<sup>12</sup> This left Maggie about to give birth and with six children aged 13 and younger to raise. Maggie continued to farm the land and kept her family together. She was a teacher as well as a farmer and ensured the family had strong, supportive ties. The family feels sure that Maggie continued to live on the 50-acre parcel until her death in 1923, while David's sisters occupied (and owned as far as the family knows) the 100-acre parcel on the south side of the road. They lived into the mid 1930s.

Although called Morton, in the 1901 and 1911 federal censuses our soldier was identified as David M. By 1911, Margaret had enlisted the assistance of her sister Mary Ellen Blair and a farm labourer to work with her on the farm.<sup>13</sup> Mary Ellen Blair was doubtless named after her mother Ellen Smyth. She was born in Embro, West Zorra Township, on 19 July 1860;<sup>14</sup> she died in Vancouver on 14 May 1932<sup>15</sup> but was buried with her parents in Embro.<sup>16</sup>

Although he was identified in 1911 as living at the family farm, by November 1909 Morton, at the age of 14, was working for the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in New Liskeard, where his uncle William Blair was then a mining engineer, surveyor and mayor of the town. For the next several years, Morton visited or worked in several locations in northern Ontario, including Cochrane and North Bay. During this time, he met and built a friendship with fellow clerk/telegrapher George Taylor Kemp. By 1915, the war had broken out and Morton took a picture of a troop train leaving from North Bay on 13 June 1915.



**Troop train leaving North Bay, Ontario, 13 June 1915**

Source: Family

By September 1915, Morton and George had moved to Toronto. Morton worked as a clerk. The members of his army unit were primarily enlisted through the Balmy Beach Swim Club but it is not known that he was a member. Morton and George both enlisted in Toronto with the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 30 November 1915 as gunners.

Morton was then 20 years old and described as 5' 9.5" tall, of dark complexion, blue eyes and black hair, weighing 137 pounds.<sup>17</sup> The men were both initially placed with the 34th Battery, 9th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. Apparently, Morton and George believed that the artillery was a fairly safe position.

As was permitted, Morton had \$20 of his monthly salary paid to his mother.<sup>18</sup> Permission was granted to soldiers to assign a portion of their pay to their relatives, that portion not exceeding four-fifths of the monthly amount to a maximum of \$25.<sup>19</sup>

By early 1916, Morton and George were transferred to the 53rd Battery, 13th Brigade, and the men began training in Canada as gunners. From Morton's diaries, we know that the friends were first sent to Kingston for training on guns.

Morton was furloughed home from 24 April to 27 May 1916. Then he and George were sent to Petawawa for additional training in all aspects of war. The men lived in tents, managed the horses and guns, and participated in endless drills. On 15 September, Morton's 21st birthday, he wrote a letter to his brother Howard from Petawawa saying he was about to ship out to England. He mentioned that one of the batteries had a black bear for a mascot, the legendary "Winnie the Pooh" brought to England by Lieutenant Harry Colebourn as mascot for the Fort Garry Horse.<sup>20</sup> That day his diary noted that they spent the day packing and preparing to leave camp early in the evening. The trip took them through Pembroke, Almonte, Arnprior, Renfrew, Carleton Place and Smiths Falls. He spent a very enjoyable day noting, "I wish I could always be as happy as I am today."<sup>21</sup>

The 53rd Battery left Canada from Halifax on 19 September 1916 aboard the RMS *Olympic*.<sup>22</sup> Morton described the voyage as calm and enjoyable, with the gunners taking a little target practice with various guns. Several of Morton's photos show scenes from the voyage, including one showing Morton and George looking very dapper with their life belts.



**Morton Gerrie and George Kemp aboard the RMS Olympic, September 1916**

gunner. In late July, Morton noted an inspection by the King and even took a photo of the Royal party.

They arrived in England on 25 September. On 28 September, Morton wrote to his Aunt Jessie saying they were stationed in a splendid camp, in little huts, 32 men in each and a nice table for reading and writing. He noted that they were given pillows "which is a luxury never before enjoyed. They are made of canvas and stuffed with straw. We presented a rather odd-looking parade today marching into the village with our mattresses and pillows and returning with them stuffed with straw." He was immediately given a six-day leave, of which he took great advantage, and he wanted his aunt to send him the names and addresses of cousins in Scotland so he could visit them when permitted. George had been born in England, so he was able to visit his family as well.

It was almost a full year before the battery was sent to France, in August 1917.<sup>23</sup> Throughout that year, Morton's diary tells of the weather (lots of rain), training, travelling, and socializing. He took up boxing and wrestling, attended the theater and church services. Morton spoke about his improvement as a

On 20 August 1917, Morton was roused at 2:00 a.m. He attended to the horses and helped with loading, then they set sail at 6:00 p.m. for Havre, France. Life quickly became much harder. They finally arrived at the harbour at noon the next day and the men were "used like a bunch of mules" to

unload the ship. They had to walk four miles to camp before finally getting supper at 9:00 p.m. that evening.

The men quickly entered the fighting. Morton's diary begins to speak of the horrors he was experiencing. He went through his first gas attack on 26 August, and the rain and resulting mud seemed almost constant. Morton was doing manual labour or working as an orderly, occasionally acting as a gas guard at night. On 18 September, Morton was slightly wounded by a small splinter of shrapnel. By 20 September he had experienced the first casualty of one of his unit, shell fire, aircraft buzzing, and gassing, suggesting, "They can send me back any time soon."

On 7 October he wrote a letter to his sister Helen commenting about the prohibited subjects not to be discussed in correspondence, but using a very optimistic tone. He noted that the artillery had good places to live, as they were in the better-built old German dugouts. Morton made an interesting comment about gas masks:

I see a lot in the papers about the gas masks used over here and have just read a very misleading statement in 'Lloyds Weekly'. The trouble is they always refer to a respirator as a gas mask while they are entirely different. The gas mask is not full protection against mustard gas. It is not fitted and as a rule not tested. It is carried only as an auxiliary and used only when the respirator is out of order. I have never had mine on yet. The respirator which every man carries is protection against any gas used. Fritz seems (to) have lots of the mustard shells and hardly a night passes but more or less of them falls around our position. So we are quite used to it now and don't mind it at all. The way so many get gassed is being caught without their respirators or by not being warned by the guards at night.

Unfortunately, there is no personal diary for 1918, but in February 1918 Morton wrote a letter to his brother Howard, who had not yet been conscripted. Morton was happy to hear that Howard had not yet been called up, but suggested that if it happened, and if Howard had a choice, he should join one of the higher branches and then listed the services of "good" jobs, suggesting that his idea of the best job was as a motorcycle dispatch rider. Morton described his days, saying that he spent one week looking after the gun and keeping it in shape and then the next week back in the wagon lines, doing guard duty, working in the kitchen, traffic cop, etc.

From early days before Canada was constituted, gunners have been integral to the development of our nation. The first Commanding Officer of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery became the first Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police. During both world wars, more Canadians served as gunners than in any other branch or regiment of the army; in the First World War, there were more gunners than personnel in the Air Force and Navy combined.<sup>24</sup>

Artillery dominated the First World War battlefields and inflicted most of the casualties. Gunners used field and siege guns. Field guns were smaller calibre, lighter and easier to transport. Siege guns fired high explosive and shrapnel shells and later in the war also fired smoke, incendiary and gas shells. Shrapnel shells were timed to explode over enemy lines, showering down hundreds of tiny metal balls. Explosive shells would leave large craters, killing or maiming anyone within their reach. As Allied gunners embraced scientific principles to account for weather, they were better able to locate, target and destroy enemy gun batteries.<sup>25</sup>

Although it was quiet with no major battles occurring in the area, Morton was admitted to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station on 13 March 1918 at the age of 22 suffering from shrapnel wounds to his right buttock and knee and to his abdomen; he died the same day.<sup>26</sup>

Unfortunately, his family was given several mixed messages and it was several days before they knew that Morton had died. George, who had been with Morton at the time but down in the dugout, had sent a letter saying that Morton had been wounded, but that he was being tended to and was fully conscious, suggesting that Morton would be in hospital, perhaps for months, but that he did not think Morton's injuries serious. On 23 March the local paper, the *Sentinel-Review*, printed a story suggesting that Morton had been shot in the back. Maggie must have spoken to her brother, W. J. Blair, then also a member of parliament, for clarification, and he demanded that George explain the circumstances of Morton's death. On 7 May George wrote that Morton had been on orderly duty at the guns on 13 March. He had left Morton standing on top of their dugout and went into the gun pit. He heard a sudden crash and found Morton standing there with wounds from shell splinters to his abdomen, thigh, leg and knee. The men dressed his wounds and George guided the ambulance to a crossroads, never seeing Morton again. Morton had been concerned about his friends' safety, but he had been the only man injured. Before he was taken away, Morton pressed George's hand and said "If anything should happen tell the folks I am ready."

Just days after Morton died, No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station was evacuated and moved further behind the lines.<sup>27</sup> Perhaps Morton was killed by an advance guard of the enemy before the "First Battles of the Somme."<sup>28</sup>



**Grave marker of Gunner Morton Gerrie**  
Source: Family

Morton was buried on 14 March 1918 at the Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, Barlin, France, at Plot II, Row E, Grave 27.<sup>29</sup> His gravestone<sup>30</sup> bears the additional quote, selected by his mother:<sup>31</sup>

#### FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

The Barlin extension was commenced by French troops in October 1914, but was taken over by Commonwealth forces in March 1916. In November 1917, Barlin began to be shelled and its hospital was moved back to Ruitz, but the extension was used again in March and April 1918 during the German advance on this front. The extension contains 1,095 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.<sup>32</sup>

Morton is also remembered on his parents' gravestone and on the West Zorra Township War Memorial for World War I.

Morton was posthumously awarded both the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918) and the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre).<sup>33</sup>

As noted above, Morton's father David John died on 15 February 1908 at the age of 49 of blood poisoning. Sadly, Maggie died on 12 January 1923 at the age of just 57 of cardiac failure.<sup>34</sup> She was still living on the family farm with several of her children.

William was a plumber, and around 1921 he emigrated from Canada to Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.<sup>35</sup> He married Alice Mary Jackson on 1 April 1926 in Ingersoll, Oxford County,<sup>36</sup> and they had one daughter, Margaret.<sup>37</sup> In 1942 at the age of 48, William completed a U.S. draft registration for World War II,<sup>38</sup> but his granddaughter confirmed that he never fought in the war. William died in 1960 and was buried with his wife, who died in 1977, at the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery in Ingersoll, Oxford County.<sup>39</sup>

Howard migrated to Alberta, passing through Michigan in April 1915.<sup>40</sup> In the 1916 western Canada census, Howard was living with his uncle William John Blair and family on a farm in Rosenheim, Battle River, Alberta, and he was a bookkeeper.<sup>41</sup> In November 1917, Howard was drafted under the *Military Service Act, 1917*, regimental number 3211134. He was then living in Provost, Alberta, single and a farmer like his father. His mother was named as his next of kin. He was a private with the 1st Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment.

Howard had a history of tuberculosis, with the result that his left hip was 3/8th inch short and he was unable to do any heavy work. Bone tuberculosis, which had caused the hip irregularity, occurs when the disease spreads outside the lungs, but is relatively rare and difficult to treat.<sup>42</sup> Arthritis was already setting into his hip and Howard was demobilized on 16 September 1918.<sup>43</sup> He and his wife, Fanny Vea (nee Moxley) settled in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, after the war and Howard had a long career at the University of Saskatchewan as Field Superintendent of the university's experimental plots. He died in Saskatoon on 13 June 1969 and is buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in Saskatoon with his wife.<sup>44</sup>

Margaret Helen was still single and living with her mother and several of her siblings in 1921.<sup>45</sup> She acquired a B.A. in Math and Physics at Queen's University. She taught high school mathematics at Durham High School for many years, passing away in 1961. She is buried with other family members at the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery in Ingersoll.<sup>46</sup> She had never married.

In 1921 George was farming on the family land with his mother.<sup>47</sup> George died on 4 August 1965 and is buried with his wife, Helen Reta (nee Smith), who died 6 January 2007, and their infant son George Wayne at the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery.<sup>48</sup>

Mary Beatrice too was living on the family farm in 1921.<sup>49</sup> On 22 August 1931 she married Albert Sydney Smith, a farmer, in Beachville, Oxford, Ontario.<sup>50</sup> On Ancestry.ca there is a photo taken about 1940 of Mary and Albert with their grown children Albert, Lawrence and Doris and likely a granddaughter, Eleanor Smith.<sup>51</sup> It appears that Mary died in 1959 and is buried at the North Embro Cemetery in Embro.<sup>52</sup>

John David (known as David), who never knew his father, was a thermodynamics electrical engineer, educated at the University of Toronto,<sup>53</sup> and he finished his career at Ontario Hydro. On 20 August 1938, David, then a teacher, married Lucy May (nee Harding), a stenographer born in Leicester, England.<sup>54</sup> Sadly, Lucy passed away on 13 May 1944.<sup>55</sup> David married again to Helen Jean (nee McKie) and had three children. David died in 1980 at London, Ontario.<sup>56</sup> David and his son Kyle were instrumental in maintaining and preserving Morton's war diaries, photos and letters.

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<sup>1</sup> Personal information and photos received from Peg Perry, granddaughter of William John Gerrie

<sup>2</sup> "Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913." *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 6 January 2017), entry for David Morton Gerrie

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- <sup>3</sup> "1901 Census of Canada," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for David J Gerrie, Province: Ontario, District: Oxford (North/Nord), District number: 101, Sub-district: Zorra (West/Ouest), Sub-district number: 2
- <sup>4</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869–1948," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Margaret Ann Gerrie
- <sup>5</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801–1928, 1933–1934." *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 6 January 2017), entry for Maggie Ann Blair
- <sup>6</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869–1913," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for William John Gerrie
- <sup>7</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869–1913," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for James Howard Gerrie
- <sup>8</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869–1913," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for Margaret Helen Gerrie
- <sup>9</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869–1913," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for George Alan Gerrie
- <sup>10</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869–1913," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for Mary Beatrice Gerrie
- <sup>11</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869–1913," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for John David Gerrie. Within the family there is a story that the person registering the birth was either told incorrectly to register the birth as John David when it was Maggie's intention to register is as David John (source: David's son Kyle Gerrie).
- <sup>12</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869–1938, 1943–1944 and Deaths Overseas, 1939–1947," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for David John Gerrie
- <sup>13</sup> "1911 Census of Canada," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Margaret A. Gerrie, Province: Ontario, District: Oxford North, District number: 106, Sub-district: 29-Zorra West, Sub-district number: 29
- <sup>14</sup> "1861 Census of Canada," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 26 August 2021), entry for Mary E. Blair, District Number: 02, Page number: 26
- <sup>15</sup> "British Columbia, Canada, Death Index, 1872–1990," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 26 August 2021), entry for Mary Ellen Blair, Registration number: 1932-09-470306, BCA number: B13145, GSU number: 1951656
- <sup>16</sup> "Canada, Find a Grave Index, 1600s–Current," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 26 August 2021), entry for Mary Ellen Blair
- <sup>17</sup> "Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914–1918," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 6 January 2017), entry for Morton Gerrie
- <sup>18</sup> "Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914–1918," *Ancestry*, entry for Morton Gerrie
- <sup>19</sup> "Lest We Forget Information Package First World War," *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/lest-we-forget/Documents/First-World-War-Information-Package.pdf>: accessed 8 July 2021), Pay and Allowances, page 15
- <sup>20</sup> "The True Story of the Real-Life Winnie-the-Pooh," *History* (<https://www.history.com/news/the-true-story-of-the-real-life-winnie-the-pooh>: accessed 8 July 2021)
- <sup>21</sup> Direct quote from Morton Gerrie's diaries. All quotes cited are also from Morton's diaries or letters he wrote to family members as identified prior to the quote.
- <sup>22</sup> "Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914–1918," *Ancestry*, entry for Morton Gerrie
- <sup>23</sup> "Artillery," *Library and Archives Canada* (<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/Documents/artillery.pdf>: accessed 6 January 2016), page 89
- <sup>24</sup> "Artillery Heritage and History," *The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery* (<http://canadianartillery.ca/heritage/artillery-heritage-and-history/>: accessed 5 January 2017)
- <sup>25</sup> "Artillery and Mortars," *Canadian War Museum* (<http://www.warmuseum.ca/firstworldwar/history/battles-and-fighting/weapons-on-land/artillery-and-mortars/>: accessed 6 January 2017)

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- <sup>26</sup> “No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station,” *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* ([www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca): accessed 12 December 2016), entry for Gerrie, M.
- <sup>27</sup> “War Diaries of the First World War, 1st Canadian Casualty Clearing Station 1914/08/13-1919/03/31,” *Library and Archives Canada* ([http://data4.collectionscanada.gc.ca/netacgi/nph-brs?s1=casualty+clearing&s13=&s12=&l=20&s9=RG9&s7=9-52&Sect1=IMAGE&Sect2=THESOFF&Sect4=AND&Sect5=WARDPEN&Sect6=HITOFF&d=FINDD&p=1&u=http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/02015202\\_e.html&r=1&f=G](http://data4.collectionscanada.gc.ca/netacgi/nph-brs?s1=casualty+clearing&s13=&s12=&l=20&s9=RG9&s7=9-52&Sect1=IMAGE&Sect2=THESOFF&Sect4=AND&Sect5=WARDPEN&Sect6=HITOFF&d=FINDD&p=1&u=http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/02015202_e.html&r=1&f=G): accessed 13 December 2016)
- <sup>28</sup> “The First Battles of the Somme, 1918,” *The Long, Long Trail, The British Army in the Great War of 1914–1918* (<http://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/battles/battles-of-the-western-front-in-france-and-flanders/the-first-battles-of-the-somme-1918/>: accessed 17 December 2016)
- <sup>29</sup> *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* ([www.cwgc.org](http://www.cwgc.org): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Gerrie, Morton
- <sup>30</sup> *FindaGrave* (<https://www.findagrave.com/>: accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Gnr Morton Gerrie
- <sup>31</sup> *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*, entry for Gerrie, Morton
- <sup>32</sup> *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*, ([www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery](http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery) accessed 24 December 2016), entry for Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension
- <sup>33</sup> “Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914–1918,” *Ancestry*, entry for Morton Gerrie
- <sup>34</sup> “Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869–1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939–1947,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 6 January 2017), entry for Maggie Ann Gerrie
- <sup>35</sup> “1930 United States Federal Census,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for William John Gerrie
- <sup>36</sup> “Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801–1928, 1933–1934” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for William John Gerrie
- <sup>37</sup> “1930 United States Federal Census,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for William John Gerrie
- <sup>38</sup> U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for William John Gerrie
- <sup>39</sup> *FindaGrave* (<https://www.findagrave.com/>: accessed 8 July 2021), entry for William J. Gerrie
- <sup>40</sup> “Michigan Passenger and Crew Lists, 1903–1965,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for James Howard Gerrie
- <sup>41</sup> “1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Howard Gerrie, Sub-district description: Township 38, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, W. 4. M
- <sup>42</sup> “Bone Tuberculosis,” *Healthline* (<https://www.healthline.com/health/bone-tuberculosis>: accessed 8 July 2021)
- <sup>43</sup> “Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914–1918,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for James Howard Gerrie
- <sup>44</sup> “Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s–Current,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for James Howard Gerrie
- <sup>45</sup> “1921 Census of Canada,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for Margaret Helen Gerrie, Province or territory: Ontario, District: Oxford North, District number: 111, Sub-district: Zorra West (Township), Sub-district number: 30, City, town or village: West Zorra
- <sup>46</sup> *FindaGrave* (<https://www.findagrave.com/>: accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Margaret Helen Gerrie
- <sup>47</sup> “1921 Census of Canada,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for Margaret Helen Gerrie, Province or territory: Ontario, District: Oxford North, District number: 111, Sub-district: Zorra West (Township), Sub-district number: 30, City, town or village: West Zorra
- <sup>48</sup> *FindaGrave* (<https://www.findagrave.com/>: accessed 8 July 2021), entry for George Blair Gerrie
- <sup>49</sup> “1921 Census of Canada,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for Margaret Helen Gerrie, Province or territory: Ontario, District: Oxford North, District number: 111, Sub-district: Zorra West (Township), Sub-district number: 30, City, town or village: West Zorra
- <sup>50</sup> “Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869–1913,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Mary Beatrice Gerrie

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- <sup>51</sup> *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), originally shared by Blair Hogg on 4 June 2021
- <sup>52</sup> *FindaGrave* (<https://www.findagrave.com/>: accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Mary Beatrice Smith.
- <sup>53</sup> "Canada, Selected School Yearbooks, 1901–2010," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for David John Gerrie
- <sup>54</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801–1928," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for David John Gerrie
- <sup>55</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869–1948," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca): accessed 8 July 2021), entry for Lucy Gerrie
- <sup>56</sup> "Web, Canada, GenWeb Cemetery Index," *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 5 January 2017), entry for David J. Gerrie