
LE MERCIEN



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LA VOIX

DES MERCIER D'AMÉRIQUE

AMAN Honours

HONORÉ MERCIER PREMIER OF QUÉBEC (1887 to 1891)

on the centenary of his death
in Montréal
on October 30, 1894

THE MERCIERS AND THEIR RELATIVES THROUGHOUT NORTH
AMERICA REMEMBER THE MOTTO OF THAT UNTIRING PROMOTER OF A
SOCIETY BASED ON FAMILY, RELIGION, AND THE PEOPLE :

«LET US STOP KILLING EACH OTHER AND UNITE!»

Commemoration of the death of Honoré Mercier
Québec, Saturday October the first, 1994

The Management

AMAN Honours Honoré Mercier (1840-1894)

Premier of the Province of Québec (1887-1891)

on the Centenary of his Death in Montréal, Québec, Canada on October 30, 1884

In accordance with the wishes of AMAN members expressed at the general assembly held in Sherbrooke, Québec, on September 25, 1993, the next annual meeting of Merciers will take place in Québec City in fall 1994.

You are probably wondering why managers chose the first Saturday in October instead of a Saturday in August or even September, as in 1993. The answer is simple: AMAN wants to put on a special commemoration **of the death** of Honoré Mercier on October 30, 1894 in Montréal. Besides that, the former Premier of Québec was born on October 15, 1840 in St. Athanase (Rouville) Québec, Canada.

AMAN managers would like to express their appreciation to organizations sponsoring this secular event.

As President of AMAN and chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Québec City meeting in October 1994, I would like to extend an invitation to all Merciers, their relatives, and friends to take part in this celebration honouring this illustrious Premier who did so much for his **province, his country, and the democracy** in North America.

I look forward to seeing you there.

Jean Mercier
President



Honoré Mercier



Jean Mercier



Gouvernement
du Québec

Le ministre délégué aux
Services gouvernementaux,
vice-président du Conseil du trésor
et responsable de la région de Québec

Honoré Mercier est l'un de nos premiers ministres dont la pensée et l'engagement ont marqué en profondeur l'évolution de la politique du Québec. Avec son gouvernement national qui dirigea la province pendant cinq ans, de 1887 à 1891, Mercier a soulevé de grands débats dont l'écho atteint encore les fondements de notre actualité: l'économie, la dette publique, l'éducation, le développement régional, la constitution. Ce fut une époque de réformes et de progrès, c'est pourquoi certains parlent de ces années comme de la révolution tranquille du XIX^e siècle.

Pour Québec et sa région, Mercier évoque un moment de relance économique avec le développement ferroviaire et portuaire, la décision de construire le pont de Québec, l'annexion à Québec de Saint-Sauveur, ce grand quartier ouvrier, qui devint aussi à cette époque une circonscription électorale distincte à l'Assemblée nationale.

Un siècle après sa mort, le souvenir d'Honoré Mercier demeure source de motivation et de confiance en notre avenir. Pour le Parti libéral dont il a dirigé les destinées, il évoque aussi l'enthousiasme et l'élan des grandes réformes. Le centenaire de sa disparition est donc une occasion de saluer la mémoire de cet illustre représentant des Mercier d'Amérique qui fut l'un de nos premiers chefs d'État.

Le ministre,

Jean Leclerc



Je tiens tout d'abord à saluer tous les Mercier de l'Association des Mercier d'Amérique du Nord (AMAN). Le journal LE MERCIEN est une excellente initiative qui permet de rejoindre toute cette belle et grande famille des Mercier.

Je suis très heureux de m'associer en tant que président de la Communauté urbaine de Québec et maire de Charlesbourg à votre projet de souligner le 100^e anniversaire du décès de l'honorable Honoré Mercier qui fut premier ministre du Québec de 1887 à 1891.

Je souhaite aux dirigeants de AMAN qu'il y ait de plus en plus de Mercier au sein de l'Association et la meilleure des chances dans tous leurs projets.

Le président de la Communauté urbaine
de Québec et maire de Charlesbourg,

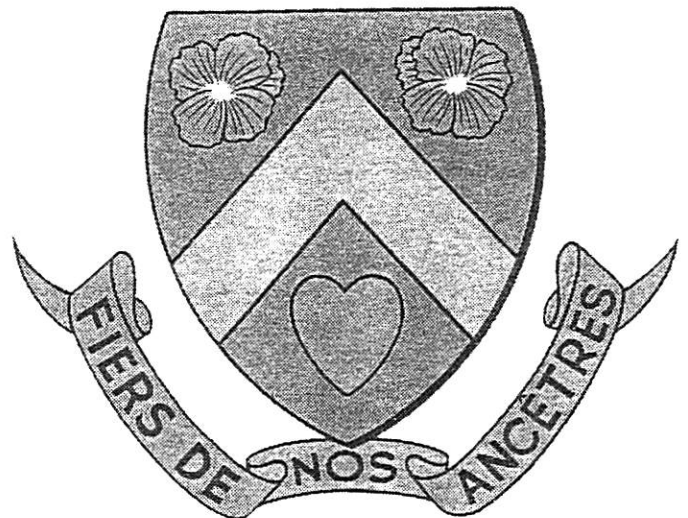


Ralph Mercier

AMAN CREST



AMAN COAT OF ARMS



*H*ydro-Québec

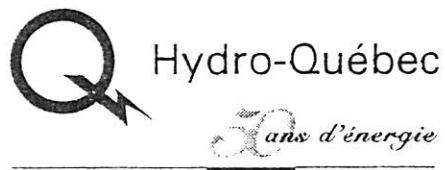
est heureuse

de saluer tous

les Mercier

d'Amérique

du Nord.



COMMÉMORATION DE LA MORT DE HONORÉ MERCIER À QUÉBEC Overview

AMAN has already paid homage to Honoré Mercier, the most harried provincial Premier since Canadian confederation in 1867. Our family association is renewing its original gesture by devoting this special issue of its newsletter, *Le Mercien*, to commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of his death.

The executive of our association asked Gilles Gallichan, librarian at the Québec's provincial legislature to give us a sampling of what we can expect to read in his soon-to-be-released book on this historic figure, who led the province from 1887 to 1891.

Benoit Mercier
Secretary-Treasurer AMAN

HONORÉ MERCIER: BETWEEN THE SHADOW AND THE LIGHT

Although his glory has somewhat faded from memory today, Honoré Mercier is still a powerful name, tied to a very rich period in Québec's history in the last century. Mercier still conjures up images of burgeoning power in Québec, a power that remains fragile albeit rooted in the two and a half centuries of struggle that characterizes the history of Francophones in North America. Mercier's legacy is his basic commitment to Québec and its citizens.

He was a highly intelligent man, one born to lead by the accounts of those who witnessed his rise to power. He was also a commanding speaker, able to reach out to his audience. Mercier ranked among statesmen who drew people's attention and stirred their emotions. Today, he would be called charismatic.

After leaving the farmland of the Richelieu areas, Mercier grew up with a love of knowledge and country, convictions that were strengthened by his days at the Collège Sainte-Marie in Montréal. It was around that time that Mercier developed his interest in libraries and began buying books, reflecting the passion for learning that would last throughout his life.

From Laprairie, Mercier moved on to St. Hyacinthe, where he studied law with a well-known firm of lawyers. The move also marked his initiation to the political arena,

writing for the *Courrier de Saint-Hyacinthe* newspaper and serving as its editor-in-chief at the age of 22. *Le Courrier* was the newspaper of Maskoutan Conservatives; Mercier defended the policies of Sir George-Étienne Cartier, who dominated the Québec political scene in the years around 1860.

Although young and ambitious, Mercier could think for himself and upheld his principles. As the movement towards confederation took shape, Mercier remained firmly convinced that the alliances forged under this project would long keep French Canadians in a socially and economically inferior position, with little political power. Despite the bright future that lay before him, Mercier turned his back on the Conservatives, quit his job at *Le Courrier*, and before long joined the Liberals.

Even then, however, Mercier felt uneasy with party wars; he dreamt of an alliance between the Liberals and Conservatives, which would be the only way to save Lower Canada as a whole. Despite fierce Liberal opposition, confederation became a reality. The debate was intense; many influential Conservatives would never forgive Mercier for shifting his allegiance.

In 1872, when he was barely 32, Mercier became a Liberal Member of Parliament as the result of a by-election in the riding of Rouville. He immediately drew attention to

himself with a speech on the New Brunswick educational system, which denied Acadians the right to access to public schools. In addition to being articulate, Mercier prepared meticulously before tackling an issue. His outspokenness soon worked against him however; Ottawa Liberals passed him over for a more manageable candidate for the 1874 election.

Four years later, Mercier ran again, this time in the St. Hyacinthe riding. He ran afoul of Sir John A. Macdonald's Conservatives, losing the election by a mere six votes. Following this defeat, Mercier reoriented his career on the provincial scene.

At that time, Québec was led by a tenuous Liberal government. The high number of tie votes meant that the Premier, Henri-Gustave Joly of Lotbinière, had to have the support of the House Leader to maintain power. In 1879, the death of Pierre Bachand, the provincial member for St. Hyacinthe and a main Cabinet figure, rocked the government. This led Joly to ask Mercier to run in Bachand's former riding. Although Mercier won the election and served as a minister, the Liberal government was brought down by the Conservatives several months later.

Once again, Mercier found himself on the Opposition benches, facing a new Premier, the well-known, well-liked, and influential Adolphe Chapleau. The 1881 elections saw the Conservatives with a renewed mandate. Soon after, Joly left politics, leaving Honoré Mercier as the head of the Liberal Party and Leader of the Opposition.

The statu quo could have gone on ad infinitum, except for the Riel Affair. The 1885 hanging of Louis Riel, the ill-fated leader of the western Métis, stirred a wave of outrage throughout Québec. Many Conservatives left the ranks of the party of "Macdonald and the hangmen." Mercier seized the opportunity to bring to reality his 15-year-old dream of a national alliance. His motto was "the country before the party" and, as the head of this coalition, he forced the Conservatives from power in 1887.

Mercier came to power with a progressive program. Over the course of the five years that his government lasted, Mercier initiated a number of reforms that more often than not were stymied by conservative opposition and outlooks. Even though Mercier had the support of some of the clergy, he was a cause of concern for ultramontane priests and bishops who were strong proponents of conservative doctrine. Furthermore, his social and economic policies were not welcomed by the financial sector, which viewed him with concern. He also ran into conflict with the federal government, still dominated by Sir John A. Macdonald, who refused to initiate a constitutional review, despite the fact that several premiers supported review.

The participants at the first interprovincial conference, called by Mercier in Québec City in 1887, affirmed the principle of provincial autonomy and reminded the federal government of the true definition of a confederation.

Over the course of the next few years, Mercier's government resolved a number of issues, including the thorny question of Jesuit assets. Past governments had sat on the issue for decades, passing it from one to the other without ever taking a stand. Mercier requested Pope Leon XIII to mediate a settlement to avoid a war between clergymen.

Although Mercier failed to bring about school reform, he succeeded in setting up adult literacy schools (the "famous" night schools). They were enormously successful; thousands of workers, farmers, and labourers attended these free schools, where they learned reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Mercier's government also did much to promote Québec literature by purchasing Québec books and distributing them as prizes in schools and giving them to institutions. At the same time, he encouraged the creation of the first free

lending libraries. No premier since Chauveau had lent so much support to a cultural policy based on public education and reading.

As a measure against the exodus from Québec to the United States, Mercier launched a colonization program that continued well after he left the scene. He also created the *Ordre du Mérite agricole* to reward Québec farmers for excellence. Mercier also tried to develop a rail system to draw the various parts of the province together. This dynamic policy swept the *Parti National* back to power in the June 1890 elections.

Mercier was at the pinnacle of his career, leading a hectic lifestyle. He let the power of his position go to his head somewhat, which later left him bitter memories. His dealings with newspapers of the day were brusque and authoritarian. The press was still in its infancy; papers were mainly tied to parties and Mercier didn't take well to dissident viewpoints. He boycotted opposition papers and won over others through economic benefits or even threats, when necessary. This attitude earned him many enemies among newspapers and journalists.

The last significant act of Mercier's government was undoubtedly his European trip in spring 1891 in hopes of getting a loan from French bankers. The economic and political context there, however, was far from its best. In addition, Charles Tupper, London representative of the Federal Government, ensured that the major banking institutions turned their backs on him. Hoping to get a loan of \$10 million. Mercier came back with only \$4 million.

Although this trip fell short of the mark in financial terms, it proved a success politically. Mercier's sense of history led him to make his European trip a kind of pilgrimage to New France's roots. He travelled to Chartres, Saint Malo, and Tourouvre, his ancestral village in the Perche, where he donated a stained-glass window proclaiming "We have forgotten

neither God nor France!" The success of and interest in his visits to Paris, Rome, and Brussels rekindled feelings of pride in Quebeckers and Francophones across Canada and the United States.

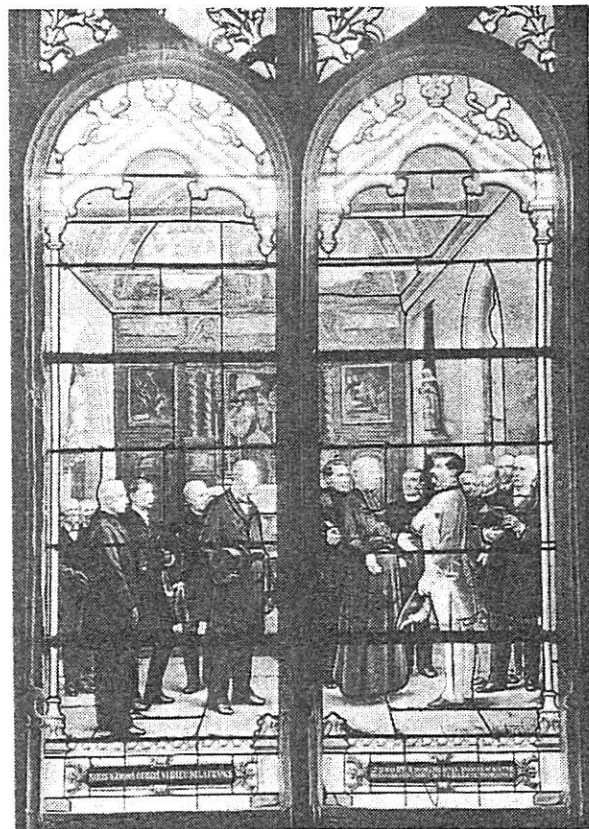
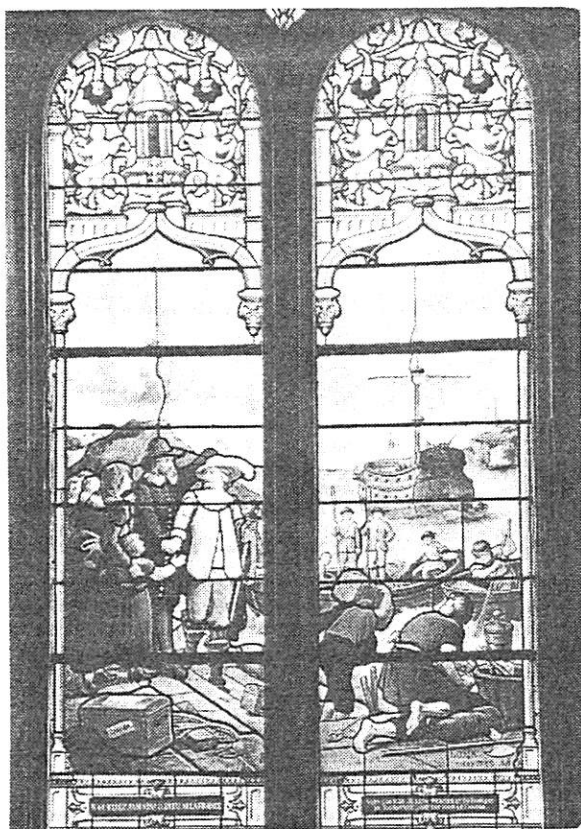
With his triumphal return to Québec and election win in 1890, Mercier must have believed his future was assured. In fact, it was only a reprieve. A scandal broke in summer 1891 that was christened the Baie-des-Chaleurs railway affair, in which a businessman named Armstrong claimed to have paid \$100,000 in kickbacks to Ernest Pacaud, money man for the Parti National, for contract work on the Gaspesian rail line.

The incident was serious. All the adversaries and enemies of Mercier and his government jumped on the occasion to attack him and demand his resignation. Lieutenant-Governor Angers, an ardent Conservative, lent his support to this movement and ordered an investigation. The investigation condemned Pacaud and his dealings, but failed to implicate the Premier directly in the scandal. Nevertheless, the Lieutenant-Governor dismissed the Mercier government, which had gotten embroiled in this devastating situation in December 1891. Elections the following March saw the Conservatives back in power.

Once again, Mercier was in the opposition...but not yet beaten. His opponents dogged him relentlessly, with revelation upon revelation and scandal upon scandal. As a result of an incident related to a stationery contract with the J.-A. Langlais bookstore in Québec City, Pacaud and Mercier were accused of misappropriation of public funds. Following his acquittal in fall 1892, Mercier's popularity went back up. The continued harassment by his opponents only increased his standing with the public.

Nevertheless, he didn't resume leadership of the party or the government. Mercier was ruined by all the court cases and had to declare bankruptcy. In spring 1893, he gave a speech in Montréal in which he advocated Canadian sovereignty and a breaking of

Objets commémoratifs du passage de Honoré Mercier en France en 1891



The two stained windows of the Tourouvre church showing the departure of Percheron settlers — of whom Jullien Mercier in 1647 — and the coming back of Honoré Mercier (1891) to the home town of his paternal ancestor.

Commemorative plaque



Honoré Mercier honoured (in 1891) the fourth centenary of Jacques Cartier's birth at St-Malo in 1491

imperial ties with Great Britain. Despite the heated response from English Canada, it was evident that Mercier's time was nearly its end.

Mercier's passing in October 1894 was characterized by a sincere outpouring of emotion from his fellow citizens. Some 25,000 people paid their last respects to him in his house on Saint Catherine Street. Huge numbers took part in the funeral procession to Côte-des-Neiges cemetery.

While Honoré Mercier's life ended on a tragic, painful note, he left his family and the Liberal Party a significant legacy. After returning to power in 1897, the Liberal Party maintained power in Québec for nearly forty years. The sons, son-in-law, and grandsons of Honoré Mercier had brilliant political careers. To name just a few of his successors: Honoré Junior, minister in the Gouin and Taschereau cabinets; Lomer Gouin, husband of Elisa Mercier, Honoré's daughter, became premier in 1905; Paul Gouin, son of Lomer and Elisa and Honoré's grandson, founded the Action Libérale Nationale in 1934; and Gaspard Fauteux, Honoré's grandson, became Lieutenant-Governor of Québec in 1950.

It's striking how many of the political problems that Mercier tackled still face us today: the constitutional question, educational reform, regional development, economic crises, and the public debt. This contemporary aspect of Mercier keep his ideas fresh and meaningful for us today. Despite his many errors along the way, his political shortcomings, and irritating vanity, Honoré Mercier remains a major historical figure with a real, engaging genuineness.

Gilles Gallichan
Librarian
Assemblée nationale du Québec (Québec
Provincial Legislature)

THANKS

The Merciers, their relatives and friends, assembled in this hall, thank you sincerely for having agreed to come and give them a summary of your book titled *Honoré Mercier : «la politique et la culture»*.

You have revealed to them two interesting aspects of that political leader and Québec Premier about whom most of your listeners did not know all details. You have depicted Honoré Mercier as a statesman who decided to put the Quebecers to work in the canadian political system of which he very well knew the strong and weak viewpoints.

As promoter of provincial autonomy, Mercier did not like more than necessary the Prime Minister of Canada, John A. MacDonald, to whom he had reproached his biased attitude during the trial of Louis Riel, in 1885. Honoré Mercier has ardenly promoted the instruction and training of the underpriviledged citizens. Québec owes him a lot.

For the immense effort you have put in your endeavours to rehabilitate, by written documents, the reputation of that statesman victim of the peevishness of his political opponents, the Merciers, their relatives and friends express their gratitude to and congratulate you. On AMAN's behalf, I repeat : Thank you.

Ernest Mercier,
Founder and life president

Biographical Note

1. BIRTH, EDUCATION, CAREER, AND DEATH

- 1.1 **Birth:** October 15, 1840, in Saint-Athanase (Iberville), Québec, Canada.
- 1.2 **General education:** In the parish school and at the college of Sainte-Marie-des-Jésuites in Montréal (1854-1862).
- 1.3 **Legal training:** Studies in law with Laframboise and Papineau, barristers at law, in Saint-Hyacinthe, and Joseph-Adolphe Chapleau in Montréal (1862-1864).
- 1.4 **Bar admission:** Called to the Bar of Lower Canada at the age of 24 (1864) and made Queen's Counsel at the age of 38 (1878).
- 1.5 **Marriages:** Is married for the first time on May 29, 1866, in the Saint-Hyacinthe cathedral, to Léopoldine Boivin, daughter of Narcisse (merchant) and élisabeth Maillette; and for the second time on May 9, 1871, again in the Saint-Hyacinthe cathedral, to Virginie Saint-Denis, daughter of Jean-Baptiste (merchant) and Hermine Boivin.
- 1.6 **Journalism:** Becomes **editor in chief of the Saint-Hyacinthe Courier** on July 11, 1862, from which position he resigns on May 4, 1864; returns temporarily to the Courier on February 27, 1866, then departs for good on May 23, 1866, to found Le Temps in Montréal in 1883.
- 1.7 **Legal practice:** Practises law in Saint-Hyacinthe from 1865 to 1881; moves to Montréal at the age of 41.
- 1.8 **Federal politics:** Cuts all ties with the Conservative Party, whose proposal for a Canadian federation he

repudiates, on May 23, 1866; founds the Montréal section of the National Party, of which he is secretary, in 1872; **is elected Liberal Member** of the House of Commons for the riding of Rouville in the elections of 1872, but does not run again in that riding in 1874; is defeated in Saint-Hyacinthe in the federal elections of 1878.

- 1.9 **Provincial politics:** Is sworn in as **Solicitor General in the cabinet of Joly de Lotbinière** on April 30, 1879; is elected to the Legislative Assembly of Québec in a by-election held on June 3, 1879, in the riding of Saint-Hyacinthe; remains **Solicitor General** until October 31, 1879; is re-elected unopposed in the same riding in 1881; serves as Liberal Leader of the Opposition in Québec City from 1883 to 1887.
- 1.10 **Residence:** Having resided in Saint-Hyacinthe from 1865 onward, he moves to Montréal in 1881 and establishes himself there permanently until 1894.
- 1.11 **Political innovations:** In disagreement with the federal government's resolution of the Louis Riel matter on November 16, 1885, Mercier founds the **New National Party**, which unites Liberals and Conservatives dissatisfied with the federal politics of the era; resigns upon forming the Mercier cabinet on January 29, 1887; is again re-elected in the riding of Saint-Hyacinthe in the by-election held on February 12, 1887.
- 1.12 **Mercier cabinet:** Premier of Québec from January 29, 1887, to December 21, 1891, Honoré Mercier steadfastly defends provincial autonomy in the spirit of the British North America Act. While Conservative Prime Minister MacDonald seeks a strong central government across Canada, Liberal



Honoré Mercier and his family

In the usual order :

Back row : Elisa, the only child of his first marriage with **Léopoldine Boivin**, was wedded to Lomer Gouin in 1888.

Front row: Honoré Jr, (Jeanne Fréchette), **Honoré Sr**, Héva (Homère Fauteux), **Virginie Saint-Denis** (Second marriage) and Paul Emile (Marie Louise Taché).

Photo taken towards 1882

Premier Mercier insists no less adamantly on a powerful provincial government in Québec.

1.13 Political misadventures: After being elected Member for the provincial riding of Bonaventure in the Gaspésie in the election held on June 17, 1890, Premier Mercier is disavowed and removed from office on December 16, 1891, by Auguste-Réal Angers, Lieutenant Governor of Québec, following the alleged scandal in Baie-des-Chaleurs.

1.14 Vindication: Accused of accepting bribes, Honoré is prosecuted but wins his case and is acquitted. He runs again in Bonaventure, is re-elected on March 8, 1892, and keeps his seat until his death (see items 1.18 and 1.19).

1.15 Multiple portfolios: In addition to being Premier of Québec, Mercier holds not only the position of chairman of the Executive Council but also those of Attorney General (from January 29, 1887, to May 8, 1888) and Commissioner for Agriculture and Colonization (from May 8, 1888, to December 7, 1888, and again from June 30, 1890, to December 21, 1891).

1.16 Premature death: Ruined financially by political life, suffering from progressive blindness, and held in contempt by many rancorous Conservatives, Honoré Mercier dies prematurely at the age of 54 on October 30, 1894, in Montréal. Impressive private funeral ceremonies are attended by nearly 75,000 persons; he is laid to rest on November 2, 1894, in the Notre-Dame-des-Neiges cemetery.

1.17 Political intransigence: Stubbornly partisan, the Legislative Assembly of Québec is so arrogant that:

- it does not fly the flag on the Legislative Assembly building at half mast;

- it holds no official funeral for the late Premier Mercier;

- the Assembly meets for a normal sitting on November 2, 1894, (the day of Mercier's obsequies) in Québec City.

1.18 Explanation: Gestures such as these towards Premier Mercier, which appear intransigent today, may be explained by the fact that before 1960 no clear distinction existed between federal and provincial politics. Those leaving one party for another, called “turncoats” — regardless of whether at the federal or the provincial level — had to drink to the dregs the bitter brew of partisan politics in the era that gave birth to the Canadian Confederation (1867).

1.19 Judgment of history: According to the Larousse dictionary of Canadian proper names, by Michel Veyron: “a scandal brought to an end the Liberal government of Honoré Mercier [in 1891]. The contractor responsible for building the Baie des Chaleurs railway in the Gaspésie had returned to the Liberal Party treasurer a part of the grants received for this purpose, and this sum was used to pay certain ministers’ debts.”

1.20 Financing of political parties: By proceedings in this way, Premier Mercier was doing little more than providing unofficial provincial financing to political parties. Such practices still exist today, albeit in indirect and unofficial form, in countries and provinces where the financing of political parties is not strictly regulated, as it has been in Québec for a number of years.

2. POLITICAL CAREER, DOMICILE, AND RESIDENCE

At the time of his election to the leadership of the Liberal opposition at the Legislative Assembly of the province of Québec in 1883, Honoré Mercier had been domiciled in Montréal since 1881. His family lived in that city throughout the period in which he was Liberal Member for the federal riding of Rouville in the House of Commons (1872-1874) and Liberal Member for the provincial ridings of Saint-Hyacinthe (1879-1890) and Bonaventure (1890-1894) in the Legislative Assembly of Québec.

2.1 Political practices of the time

Canadian readers may be reminded that from 1867 on — the year in which the Canadian Confederation was born — there were only two federal political parties: **the Conservatives** and **the Liberals**.

The **Conservative** — that is to say, traditionalist — **Party** was often characterized as the “good guys” and associated with the colour of Heaven, **blue**. The **Liberal Party** — more **progressive** in orientation — was always thought of as the “bad guys” and was associated with change and the colour of Hell, **red**. This exaggerated partisanship encouraged certain leaders with a particular enthusiasm for **religion, the family, and the economy**, persons whose opinions were often sought and who wished to influence the outcome of a given vote, to assert without qualms:

“Heaven is blue, Hell is red.”

It might be added that there was no clear distinction between the federal and the provincial wings of the two major national political parties. Most political leaders promoted the dictum: “**Blue in the federal government and blue in the provincial government**”; or: “**Red in Ottawa, red in Québec City.**”

Only towards the middle of the present century did the leaders of the **Liberal Party of Québec** decide to become independent financially and politically from the federal body of this almost century-old party.

2.1.1 The daring of Honoré Mercier

Honoré Mercier was the first provincial political leader to attack the partisan spirit. He broke off relations once and for all with the Conservative Party on May 23, 1866, leaving this centralist party to join the Liberal Party with its less centralist tendency. In 1885 he brought together under the banner of the Québec National Party Liberal and Conservative Members from Québec who had been displeased by the execution of Louis Riel. It was this break in partisan affiliation, subsequently emulated by other provincial and federal political leaders, for which the Conservatives reproached Premier Mercier, and it brought about his political repudiation, his prosecution in the courts, his snubbing by Conservatives, and the neglect shown him by the Legislative Assembly of Québec on November 2, 1894, the day of his funeral.

2.2 Domicile in Montréal

The home of former Premier Mercier in Montréal was located at the corner of Saint-Denis and Sainte-Catherine streets. The commemorative plaque appearing on the outer wall of the north east corner of Royal Bank branch, located at 360 East, Sainte Catherine bears the following inscription:

«Honoré MERCIER, Premier of Québec, eminent speaker, lived in that house. His son Honoré became Minister of Lands and his son-in-law, Sire Lomer Gouin, Premier and then Lieutenant-Governor of Québec.»
Commission des monuments historiques du Québec

The newspaper La Presse published an article by Yvonne Mercier Bernard, granddaughter of Honoré and Virginie (couple Paul-Emile and Marie Louise Taché), in which the author describes the section of Saint-Denis street where the house occupied by Honoré Mercier's family is to be found.

2.2.1 Residence in Québec City

Honoré Mercier had an official residence in the city of Québec. When the National Assembly was in session and during those periods when his responsibilities necessitated his presence in the capital, he stayed at first in a residence in which he received room and board. He later became owner of a building located at 7 Brébeuf street within the walls of Old Québec.

2.2.2 Country home

The country home of Honoré Mercier's family was located in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade, a municipality located about ten kilometers east of Trois-Rivières. In the 1880s Mercier acquired an agricultural property that had previously belonged to Madeleine de Verchères. In the Premier's time this residence was known as the "Manoir Tourouvre." There he kept horses of Belgian breed, cultivated the land, and received friends from the National Party throughout the year.

The **Manoir Tourouvre** — named in 1890 for the birthplace of Jullien Mercier, his ancestor of French origin who had come to Québec in 1647 — distinguished itself, among other things, through the reception that former Premier Mercier gave upon his return from Rome in 1891 in honour of some 400 Canadian pontifical Zouaves who had enlisted from 1860 onward to participate in the war in Italy between the **religious society (the Church)** and the **civil society (the State)** (1860-1867).

The previous owner had added a wing onto the **old house of Madeleine de Verchères**. Honoré Mercier used it to entertain the

Québec followers of the day. Both the **Manoir Tourouvre** and Mercier's personal library were sold by the sheriff at a reduced price to pay the high costs incurred as a result of the suits brought against Mercier by his Conservative political adversaries.

2.2.3 Restoration

Under pressure from the residents of Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade, among them the ex-Curé Charles-Henri Lapointe, Madame Thérèse Baril, the **municipality of La Pérade**, and the **Québec Ministry of Cultural Affairs** have undertaken a timid restoration of the Manoir Tourouvre. Congratulations and good luck to promoters!

In summary, Honoré Mercier had only two family residences in the province of Québec. **The first** was in Saint-Hyacinthe, where he articulated in law (1862-1865), married in 1866 and again in 1871, and practised as a lawyer until 1881, when the family moved to Montréal. The former Premier's **second family home** was located at what is now at 338 East Sainte-Catherine Street, at the corner of St. Denis street in Montréal. A commemorative plaque identifies the Mercier family home. Further research is required to identify the locations at which Honoré Mercier resided in Ottawa and in Québec City before becoming the owner of a temporary residences in Québec City.

Who is related to Honoré Mercier?

The answer to that question will be found in future issues of *Le Mercien*.

3. MONUMENT TO HONORÉ MERCIER

3.1 Location

The Mercier monument stands in front of the Québec Legislative building on that part of the grounds that lies along Grande-Allée. The statue is the work of the French sculptor Paul Chevré. G. E. Marquis has described this monument in a text that is worth quoting here:

“Atop a granite column stands the bronze statue of Mercier. He is depicted in the pose of a tribune, clothed in a long “Prince Albert,” his feet apart and firmly planted, his left arm folded while with his right arm he reaches towards an unseen multitude whom he seems to be addressing. This was apparently one of the favourite poses of the great tribune, who captivated audiences for many years.”

3.2 Inscriptions on the pedestal

Several inscriptions are to be found on the bronze plaques that adorn the four faces of the pedestal.

3.2.1 Front face: The front of the pedestal bears the great patriot’s favourite plea:

**LET US CEASE OUR FRATRICIDAL STRUGGLES
LET US UNITE!**

3.2.2 Rear face: Inscribed on the commemorative plaque at the rear, beneath the figure of a woman who symbolizes Patriotism, is to be read the following:

**ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
THE HONOURABLE HONORÉ
MERCIER,
Premier of the Province of Québec.
PAUL CHEVRÉ, SCULPTOR.**

3.2.3 South face: On the southern side of the pedestal, under the figures of the harvesters, is inscribed the following quotation: “From the very moment in which the people have comprehended their freedom, the only means by which to govern them is to instruct them. This free

people whom we must enlighten and instruct is the true people, the toiling people; it is the extended family par excellence, that of the labourers and the workers, the people of industry and of commerce. Let us open wide to them the **temple gate, the school gate**. May its beneficent light shine throughout all the world, and let us be certain that its rays penetrate **to the very hearth of even the humblest cottage.**”

(Excerpt from a speech on patriotism delivered by Mercier.)

3.2.4 North face: Finally, on the north face of the pedestal is to be found the following declaration: “We of the province of Québec are determined in the conduct of our public affairs to have **no guide other than justice**. We believe in [justice] in all things and despite all things; for it we will assume both the heaviest of burdens and the gravest of consequences, not only those of the present and of the future but equally those of the past; and when we see that in very fact, the precepts of **this justice have been misconstrued, its interests neglected, its rights betrayed**, we believe we must retrace our steps and **turn back**, in order that we may **right any wrongs and pay any such debts as may be owing.**”

(Excerpt from a speech delivered by Mercier at a meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.)

3.3 Bas reliefs

Two bas reliefs adorn the monument’s pedestal. The first represents Eloquence and symbolizes Mercier’s genius in publicizing the fact that the true fortune of a land resides in **the produce of its farms**, in revealing their abundance to its **cultivators, and in encouraging them in their labours**. The second shows the figure of a woman holding a flag to her breast, thereby expressing the ideal of Patriotism. At her feet is to be seen the **coat of arms of the Province of Québec**.

“The masonry for this monument was made in the workshop of Joseph Gosselin of Lévis.”

3.4 Unveiling

The monument was unveiled on June 25, 1912, during the first congress of the French language, an event that attracted a host of important figures from every walk of life. Philippe Roy has compiled the speeches and accounts of the inauguration of the monument. (5 and 7)

4. MERCIER MUSEUM

4.1 Birthplace

The house in which Honoré Mercier was born was owned by 11 different people during the period from 1860 to 1940. In 1946 Rodolphe Fournier, the notary of Iberville, set up a committee whose task was to collect funds for the purchase of this house. On May 18, 1947, Robert Rumilly, upon invitation by the Fournier committee, gave a lecture on Honoré Mercier in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu.

On October 12, 1961, the Historical Society of the Vallée du Richelieu asked the **Société des sites et monuments historiques du Québec** (Québec society for historical sites and monuments) to place a historical plaque on the home in which the former Premier was born. On April 29, 1964, the **Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste** (Saint John the Baptist society), which had previously acquired the house, sold it to the above-mentioned committee. The museum was opened in 1966 and temporarily closed from 1971 to 1974 for lack of funds. It is now open during the summer.(1)

4.2 Mercier in geographical names

The list of official geographical names employing the identification **Mercier**, prepared by the Commission de toponymie du Québec, shows that as of August 13, 1987, 112 places bore the name Mercier. The following is a list non exhaustive of

these names with the number in each category:

Place	Number
Boulevards	3
Streets	22
Lakes	21
Roads	17
Streams	15
Agricultural waterways	6
Coves	4
Islands	4
Bays	3
Points	2
Rivers	2
Bridges	2
Localities	2
Dams	1
Straits	1
Passes	1
Canton Mercier	1
Canton Le Mercier	1
Ridings	1
Cities	1
Avenues	1
<hr/> Post offices	<hr/> 1
Total:	112

A monument to Honoré Mercier also stands before the Parliament building in Québec City(7) and a monument to Jullien Mercier(5) is to be found in Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré (Québec).

This study was conducted by Ernest Mercier, founder (1985) and first president of AMAN.

(1) Lieux et monuments historiques du sud de Montréal par Rodolphe Fournier,

Can members of AMAN identify a site named Mercier?



East side (front)



West side (back)

Monument to Honoré Mercier at Québec

1 8 4 0

HONORÉ MERCIER

Maison natale, monument et plaque sur route No 133
à un mille au nord de Sabrevois

Sur la plaque:

Dans cette maison est né le 15 octobre 1840, Honoré Mercier, premier ministre de la province de Québec du 29 janvier 1887 au 16 décembre 1891.

C.M.H.Q.



Sur le monument:

Sur cette ferme le grand patriote Honoré Mercier ancien premier ministre de la province de Québec est né le 15 octobre 1840. Emparons-nous du sol. 1920. Présenté par J. Brunet Limitée, Montréal.

J.P.

Museum to Honoré Mercier in Sabrevois (Québec)

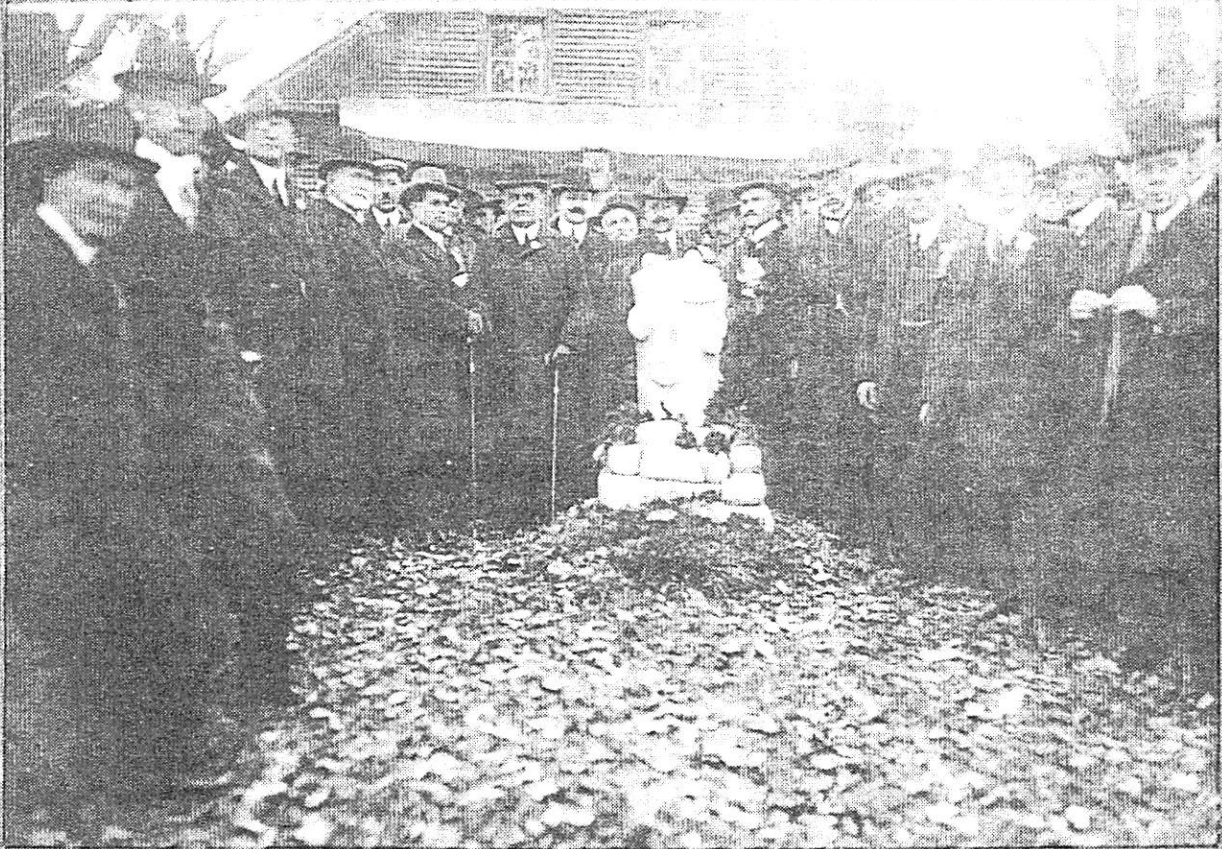


Photo taken toward 1920, when the small monument — the stump — was unveiled in front of the birthplace of Honoré Mercier in Sabrevois (Québec).

One can identify, from left to right, behind the monument the two sons (holding the walking stick) and the son-in-law of Honoré Mercier :

- Paul Émile Mercier, ing., author of the monument
- Honoré Mercier Jr, Barrister-at-law, Minister of Lands
- Lomer Gouin, Barrister-at-law, Premier of Québec
- Alexandre Taschereau, Barrister-at-law, future Premier of Québec

AMAN's management sincerely thanks all descendants of Honoré Mercier who have contributed to the realization of the present special number of *Le Mercien* in which AMAN underlines the centenary of the death of that unforgettable Premier of Québec. *Le Mercien* thanks sincerely Jeanne Mercier Depocas who has provided the photos reproduced on page 2, 9 and 19 and Jacques Mercier de Saint-Michel-de-Napierville (Tél. 454-6519) who has given to AMAN your address and telephone number.

5. HOPES, UNDERTAKINGS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HONORÉ MERCIER

Of solid build and intelligent bearing, the Premier was, behind his calm exterior and gentle, smiling countenance, a man of great intellectual energy and force of character who possessed an extraordinary will. (5)

5.1 Hopes and undertakings

A supremely gifted lawyer, a patriot of conviction who was both sincere and generous, Honoré Mercier wanted to bring those of his fellow citizens who had already emigrated to the United States, or those who wished to do so, to love Canada and Québec and to live in their country. He wanted the best for his **country** and his **province**.

The activities of this organization man — whether at the provincial Legislative Assembly or on the public scene in North America — show how brilliantly Honoré Mercier grasped things and was able to explain them to others, regardless of the amount of theoretical or practical education they had.

Having become Premier of Québec on December 29, 1887, he proceeded to prove himself in all areas of government activity related to the three main powers exercised by democratic peoples: the **legislative**, the **executive**, and the **judiciary**. He exercised with assurance the powers devolving on the provincial governments by virtue of the Canadian Constitution of 1867, in which he believed these powers were well defined.

- . **Lands** (colonization and agriculture) were a shared jurisdiction (municipal, seigneurial, provincial, and federal);
- . **Theoretical and practical education** were exclusively under **family, ecclesiastical, and civil** jurisdiction;

- . **The health and the welfare** of individual citizens were exclusively under **family, municipal, and provincial** jurisdiction.

5.2 Achievements

As familiar as he was with the **British North America Act**, Honoré Mercier did not hesitate to intervene in all of the various fields permitted by the Canadian Constitution.

Thanks to his initiatives, important measures were taken in the principal fields, that is to say the **social, economic, and religious** fields. Among them were the following:

- . the creation of the magistrates' court in Montréal;
- . the protection of labourers and farmers against the seizure of property for sale under law;
- . judicial reform to simplify and reduce the cost and the length of trials;
- . the establishment of night schools;
- . the creation of a school of applied arts and crafts in Québec City;
- . the creation of the **Agricultural Merit** award (1889) as well as the organization of **farm competitions** and agricultural associations;
- . the distribution of high-quality seed grains;
- . the granting of 100 acres of land (about 45 hectares) to families (fathers and mothers) with 12 surviving children (1890);
- . the repair of roads and the building of iron bridges over the rivers of Québec;
- . the organization of provincial conferences in Canada;

the participation of Québec in the Paris International Exhibition in 1888;

the restitution to the Jesuits of their property.

5.3 Honorary Titles

Premier Mercier received a number of honorary titles during his career. He was:

made a Roman count by Pope Leo XIII, who bestowed upon him in 1888 the great cross of the Order of Saint Gregory the Great;

made commander of the Legion of Honour by the President of France, who received him in 1890;

raised in the same year to the rank of Commander of the Order of Leopold by the King of the Belgians;

granted honorary doctorates in law by three universities: **Laval in Québec**, Canada; **Fordham** and **Georgetown** in the United States.

The reader interested in this chapter of Honoré Mercier's career will find it useful to read two works by Rumilly (4) and Charbonneau (1) books.

6. ANCESTORS OF HONORÉ MERCIER

Honoré Mercier was steeped in the cult of the family, as his research into the place of origin of his ancestors in France proves. On May 31, 1891, he unveiled in the church of Tourouvre (Orne, Perche), France, a window in two volets illustrating the departure of the colonists from Perche for New France and the return of the Premier of Québec to the land of his ancestor, Jullien Mercier (page 9).

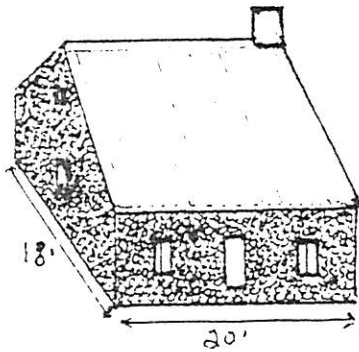
6.1 Ancestors in France and in New France

Honoré Mercier is a direct seventh-generation North American descendent of the ancestral couple Jullien Mercier (first generation) and Marie Poulain, at whose wedding the Jesuit missionary Paul Ragueneau officiated on January 18, 1654, in the house of Robert Giguier (Giguère) in Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré (Québec, Canada). See *Mercier depuis des siècles*, 1987, pages 92-97).

6.1.2 Line of Jean: Honoré is descended from the line (branch) of Jean, the fifth son of the ancestral couple mentioned above, one of the oldest families in the region. Jean (second generation) married Barbe Monmagnier (Monmanier) in Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré. The young couple settled in Saint-Joachim on a piece of land on which stand today the **Beaupré paper mill** and the **Mont-Sainte-Anne ski centre**. They had four children: two sons and two daughters were born in the latter location. Upon their death, the parents (Jean and Barbe) were buried in Saint-Joachim-de-Beaupré, but the children soon moved to the seigneurie of Berthier-Bellechasse on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence (Côte-du-Sud) and to other parts of New France. Dorothee married Pierre Chabot from Kaskaskia in Illinois, U.S.A.

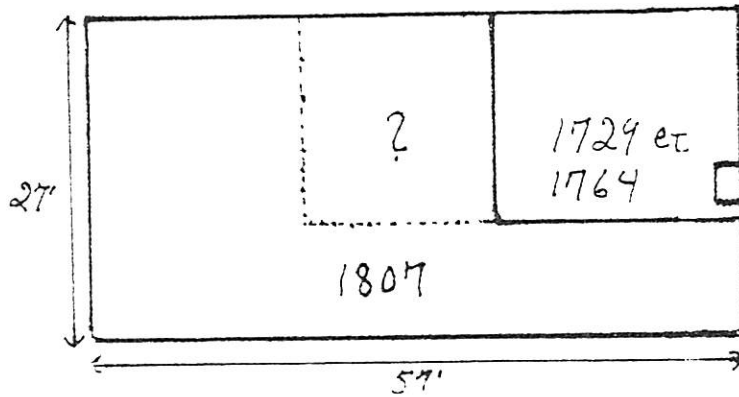
6.1.3 Farmers: Jean junior and Jullien Mercier (third generation), the two sons of Jean senior and Barbe, received from Alexandre Berthier's widow two adjacent land concessions located in what is now the municipality of Saint-François-du-Sud, which in that era belonged to the parish of Berthier-en-Grève (Berthier-en-Bas, Berthier-sur-Mer).

The census taken of Seigneur de Rigauville's landholders on August 8, 1724, shows that Julien Mercier (third generation) and his wife, Agnès Meunier, worked lots 36 and 37 in the current cadastre of the parish of Saint-François-du-Sud



Inventaire de Jacob - 1729
 a) Maison en pierre de
 20' (pieds) de longueur par
 18' (pieds) de largeur avec
 couverture de planche

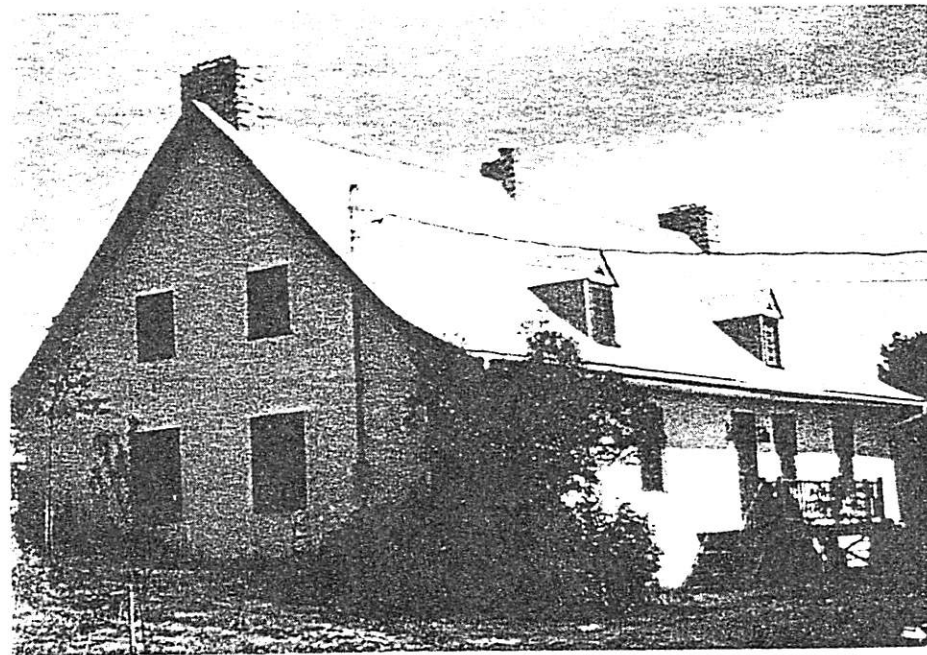
Même maison en 1764 (Crespin)



Inventaire de Martineau - 1807

Maison en pierre de 57' de long
 sur 27' de large

b) Croquis de l'actuel plancher
 du sous-sol de la maison Mercier



c) Maison ancestrale Mercier
 sise sur le lot 32 du cadastre de Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré

Illustration 18. Croquis de la première maison en pierre a) et du sous-sol b) de l'actuelle maison ancestrale Mercier c) au 413 de la Côte-Sainte-Anne à Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré. — Source: Inventaires après décès. L66, Gariépy et photo Jacky Morrow, septembre 1986.

(Montmagny). Today these lands are the property of Paul Émile Campagna and Michel Lamonde, respectively. They are located approximately halfway between the parish church and the road linking Saint-François with Berthier-sur-Mer (Montmagny). See *Mercier depuis des siècles*, 1987, pages 97-108).

6.1.4 Departure of Jean junior for the West

The same census reveals that **Jean junior** (third generation) and his wife, Marie Baret (Barette), were not domiciled in Saint-François-du-Sud in 1724 but were established in Kaskaskia, near Prairie-du-Rocher in the Illinois country (today Missouri in the United States of America. See the sketch of the Côte Saint-Blaise on page 39 of the present *Le Mercien* number).

The four daughters of Jullien Mercier and Agnès Meunier (fourth generation), **Agnès**, **Angélique**, **Geneviève**, and **Marie**, married residents of Côte-du-Sud; the two sons, **Julien junior** and **François**, did likewise.

6.1.5 Consanguinity: Honoré's paternal great-grandfather, **François Mercier** (fourth generation), married his first cousin, **Françoise Mercier**, the fourth generation daughter of **Joseph** (Paschal's line) and **Élisabeth Carrier dit Lebrun**. Given the consequences that inbreeding can have for the concentration of genetic material (genes) and the predominance of character traits, both desirable and undesirable, it is hardly surprising that certain characteristics stood out with extraordinary vigour in former Premier Honoré Mercier.

6.1.6 Honoré's grandfather: Jean-François Mercier (fifth generation), Honoré's grandfather, was born in Saint-François-du-Sud and was married there in 1782, but he raised his family in the parish of Montmagny. From 1783 to 1799 the couple **Jean-François** and **Thérèse Bonneau dit Labécasse** had their ten children — eight sons and two daughters — baptized in Saint-Thomas (Montmagny).

6.1.7 Migration of the Merciers: Two of the seven adult sons of **Jean-François Mercier** and **Thérèse Bonneau**, **Pierre** and **Jean-Baptiste** (sixth generation), reached the Montréal region and married there early in the nineteenth century.

Jean-Baptiste Mercier, Honoré's father, was born in Montmagny on February 20, 1799. On June 25, 1822, he was married for the first time, to Josette Lussier in Laprairie (Québec). He was remarried in the same place on February 2, 1824, to Catherine Kemener (Quimineur) dit Laflamme. Thus, he had left Montmagny for Laprairie some time before 1822.

Pierre (sixth generation), the brother of Jean-Baptiste, was baptized in Saint-Thomas (Montmagny) on October 13, 1797, and married Rosalie Scott on March 11, 1837, in Saint-Athanase (Iberville).

6.1.8 Honoré's uncles: Four paternal uncles (sixth generation) of Honoré Mercier were married on the Côte-du-Sud. They were **Laurent**, **Joseph**, **Jacques**, and **Bernard**. The place and date of marriage, if applicable, of Jean Mercier, born on February 6, 1785, remain to be determined.

6.1.9 Honoré Mercier's brothers and sisters: The couple Jean-Baptiste Mercier (sixth generation) and Catherine Kemener had eight children: seven sons (**Jean-Baptiste junior**, **Thomas**, **Édouard**, **Honoré**, **François-Xavier**, **Jacques**, et **Joseph**), and one daughter, **Pélagie**, who entered a religious community.

The abridged and detailed charts of the paternal ancestry of Honoré Mercier are to be found on pages 28 to 37 of the current issue of *Le Mercien*.

Le patronyme Kemener (Kimener, Quiminer, Quimineur) varie d'un document à l'autre. Les Laflamme issus de cette souche utilisent parfois la lettre K devant le nom de famille Laflamme.

6.2 Descendants

With respect to his patrilineal descendants, Honoré Mercier had one daughter, Éliisa, by his first wife, Léopoldine Boivin, and five children — four sons and one daughter — by his second wife, Virginie Saint-Denis. Two of the four sons (Iberville and Raoul) died in childhood. Honoré junior (eighth generation), born in St. Hyacinthe on May 18, 1875, married Jeanne Fréchette on April 21, 1903, in Montréal. Paul Emile, born in St. Hyacinthe on March 15, 1887, married Marie Louise Taché on June 20, 1901, in White Horse (Yukon). Eliza, the only daughter of his first wedding married Lomer Gouin on May, first, 1888. Héva, the only daughter of his second wedding, married Homère Fauteux on May 10, 1895 in Montréal.

7. SOUVENIRS OF THE 1987 ASSEMBLY

AMAN paid homage to former Québec Premier Honoré Mercier at its 1987 assembly. It took place on August 16 of that year around the monument Mercier described on preceding pages. In his introduction of Gaston Deschênes, the speaker of the day, the founder and president, Ernest Mercier, mentioned the eminent rôle played by Honoré Mercier.

"**First**, he defended, and rightly so, the three great societies that have fashioned the exciting history of mankind: the **family**, **civil society**, and **religious society**.

"**Second**, the ninth Premier of Québec inaugurated the means by which harmony might be maintained in the Canadian federation by organizing, in 1887, the first national conference of provincial Premiers.

"**Third**, Honoré Mercier was the first provincial Premier to recognize the powers of the Canadian provinces in international relations:

- (a) through Québec's participation in the international agricultural fair in Paris;
- (b) through his decision to borrow capital in Europe for resource development in Québec;

- (c) by his enlightened decision to resolve through direct negotiations with Rome the difficult matter of the restitution of the Jesuit properties confiscated previously by the Canadian Government.

"AMAN pays homage to this valorous Mercier, who respectfully served **family**, **state**, and **church** within the legal boundaries fixed by the Act of Confederation of 1867."

Ernest Mercier, August 16, 1987

In the January number (1990) of its liaison bulletin, *Le Mercien*, AMAN has published the contribution of Premier Mercier who created «L'Ordre du Mérite agricole» in 1890.

8. LÉVESQUE AND MERCIER

"Upon the death of René Lévesque, public opinion was unanimous: the people of Québec had never had so charismatic a leader with whom the ordinary citizen so spontaneously identified. Your columnist Pierre Cayouette repeated this affirmation when the television series on René Lévesque was first broadcast. People even sang before Lévesque's coffin: never had such proof of affection been accorded to a Québec head of state.

Next October 30 marks the centennial of the death of Honoré Mercier, Premier of the Belle Province from 1886 to 1891. When I learned of the death of René Lévesque, I saw a parallel between these two events. Out of curiosity I began delving into press reports from 1894 in order to compare what had been said about Mercier at that time with what was written about René Lévesque in similar circumstances.

"Here are a few clues. Both had left the Liberal Party of Québec and, like a powerful nationalist wave, united around them nationalists of all political stripes under a new banner. Both sought, albeit by quite

new banner. Both sought, albeit by quite different means, the political and economic emancipation of their fellow citizens. Both endured a difficult culmination to their careers in public life; as Lise Payette said of Lévesque, they were "on [their] knees" (à genoux). And both continued to enjoy immense prestige even after leaving political life.

"Their deaths gave rise to the same emotions. The words used to describe them are even curiously similar. In 1894 many people also filed by Mercier's coffin. And if Quebeckers did not sing before Mercier's tomb in 1894, it proves only that affection, respect, and affliction in the face of the death of a cherished leader expressed themselves differently in those days. Poets wrote about both men, although only Nérée Beauchemin, more generous than Félix Leclerc, created an elegy to Mercier. Lastly, for many long years supporters placed flowers on Mercier's tomb upon the anniversary of his death. How long will René Lévesque continue to receive the same homage?"

"I shall stop there. However, I must once again deplore the weakness in historical

knowledge of a people whose motto is nonetheless: "Je me souviens" (I remember)."

Mireille Barrière

Sainte-Foy, February 25, 1994

(Le Devoir, Tuesday, March 15, 1994, A6)

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Mark of esteem from one Mercier's contemporary

In the political and literary review *Le Réveil* — printed on satin-paper — , under the pseudonym **Duroc**, one will find an eulogistic article on Premier Mercier. It appeared in Volume I, number 9, 1894 of that review under the heading : «L'HONORABLE HONORÉ MERCIER».

In that article, Duroc deploras the immense loss of French Canada following the death of Premier Mercier. Duroc qualifies the latter as :

- the chief of patriots,
- the apostle of independence,

- the brilliant public speaker,
- the able leader who subjugated to his views all groups and most diversified organizations.»

He states that Honoré Mercier was :

- a sincere liberal without any political partisanery,
- a connaisseur of his era and people,
- a true plebeian and democrat looking for liberalism.

According to Duroc, the Premier's decorations, his luxury, his horses, his

carriages were only tools by which Mercier kneaded that idiot, talkative, envious electoral dough which held the balance of power in Québec. «He had taken the French [Canadian] people as it was; he intended to mold it as he wanted it».

«Nobody should believe that Mercier was a dupe of that comedy and his views were restricted to some lifting hats from the crowd... Merrcier was born people, and remained people...

«His true liberal instincts, his democratic and liberal temper were boiling when the tyranny against castes and classes was surfacing.

«Mercier has never been the slave of Jesuits, as some have said. Mercier believed; practiced and never was a clerical. He knew too well the mecanism of that religious power, on which civil courts judgements of that era were built upon without feeling the tyrannical peril for the distress society.

«But he had conceived this gigantic idea to ruin the ecclesiastic power by its own excesses since the reason alone was not sufficient against its invasion.

«To the triumphant Jesuits, he wanted to oppose the unhappy and jealous secular clergy. To the unknown higher clergy, he was dreaming to show the lower clergy gorged at low remuneration price for its electoral services.

«That was his tactics about which the true liberals have strangely been mistaken themselves, mistake which they must recognize today when autocracy and spiritual autoritarism show themselves in full daylight under the protection of her most Honourable Magesty the Queen.

«The final settling of the jesuit property affair was the most heavy blow that clericalism has received in Canada and it has not been under stood.

«Peace to those who failed to recognize all the bearing of that distinguished action of which Mercier had weighed the circumstances and details (the pros and cons) but for goodness sake let us not be mistaken on the great idea of that stroke of genius.

«The circumstances, the exiguity of the framework in which that great thinker and profound liberal tactician was manoeuvring have made several of his combinations fail, have hindered the restatement of many of his views, but they cannot alterate their original base which was always and in all the idea of liberty.

«We would add nothing to what has been told everywhere in saying that Mercier was a patriot and that he was aiming high to make his race greater; nothing seemed too beautiful and too high for the ideal of his province that he loved and made to be respected.

«He was French and very French, and never on that point did he bethink himself of fondling the conqueror. The English were afraid of and detested him; they were right because he was returning them the same.

«Mercier dead, who will replace him? It is what may anxiously ask themselves the true friends of French Canadians and the impartial minds.

«Sincerly independant of parties we may say that the only two men in sight in our province, the only two who have chief marrow in their bones, Laurier and Chapleau, are not able to wear his shoes.

«None of the two is in position to give to a French Canadian chief the panache he must have.

«One is too british, the other is too woman.

«We have no more man, here is the pain-cry upon which was closed friday the tomb of the one who summarized all the qualities and also all the underprivileged of his race.»

Duroc

Appeal to all descendants of Honoré Mercier

AMAN Management launches an emotional appeal to all descendants in direct and indirect line from the ancient premier Honoré Mercoer. Your help is immensely needed to fill all the blank spaces in the following pages — 31 to 37 — of the present number of *Le Mercien*.

The GÉNAMAN BANK builders do need the lowcost services of the benevolent adult and senior north american citizens — related to the Mercier roots in the world. No one other than a family member can better fill the blank spaces — pages 147-156 — to be found in *Mercier depuis des siècles* (1987). It is your responsibility. Wake up and get busy.

Date included in the GÉNAMAN BANK are confidential and used only to prepare patrilineal Mercier ancestry titles for AMAN members who want to know about their roots in America and Europe.

Please do not be selfish! The actual cost to obtain a **birth, marriage and death** certificate for any individual from the Québec Government Citizenship Service amounts to some 50 \$ for any member of any family association. Please help AMAN to save money and tell to your posterity the truth about your ancestors.

E.M. 1994-09-21

MERCIER'S PATRILINEAL ANCESTRY TITLES

First notice to readers

In North America, Mercier **patrilineal ancestry titles** establish, by means of written documents, the true filiation between a Mercier person and the masculine member of a Mercier ancestral couple that settled and left descendants in New France after the year 1600.

1. Kinds of ancestry titles

The *BANQUE GÉNAMAN* (la Banque de données généalogiques de l'Association des Mercier d'Amérique du Nord — AMAN) prepares for its clients two kinds of ancestry titles : the **abbreviated one** and the **extended one**.

1.1 Abbreviated ancestry title

The **abbreviated ancestry title** enumerates, from one generation to the other, the Mercier couples who relate a man or woman, through his or her forbears, to the ancestral couple that person is directly issued of.

1.2 Extended ancestry title

The **extended ancestry title** gives, for each generation, the name of sisters and brothers of the Mercier man or woman who directly traces back to the ancestral couple.

1.3 Lines or branches

Boys born of a given Mercier ancestral couple form a line (a branch) when they get married and leave descendants who perpetuate their family name or patronym.

In case of the ancestral couple Jullien Mercier and Marie Poulain, there are five lines; those of **Paschal, Charles, Louis, Jean** and **Pierre**.

Honoré Mercier belongs to Jean and Barbe Montmagnier's line, who lived on a small farm where one can find nowadays the skying center **Mont Sainte-Anne** and the **Beaupré paper Mill** in Montmorency County (Québec) Canada.

1.4 Sources of data

In New France, events in human families : **births, marriages and deaths** of individuals were recorded in two similar parish registers kept by priests. One of these two similar books was sent annually to the county or regional district offices. In Québec, that practice was replaced on January the first, 1994, (the 1994-01-01) by the population Government Office responsible for the keeping of these basic data.

Most of the former marriage repertories have been compiled from the low-cost available population parish registers to be found in rectories.

In a few cases parish dates of marriages have been replaced by notary records (marriage contracts) when the population registry books were destroyed by fire or not submitted for some reasons to the Quebec regional offices.

DATING PATRILINEAL ANCESTRY TITLES

Second notice to readers

The Merciers answerable for the BANQUE GÉNAMAN (Banque de données GÉNéalogiques de l'Association des Mercier d'Amérique du Nord — AMAN) use two different ways of dating the patrilineal ancestry titles : the International one for the abbreviated title and the French way for parts of the extended title. Why did AMAN managers choose to use these two ways of dating documents in use in Québec since the 1970 decade?

2.1 Countries of origin of AMAN's members

AMAN counts most of its francophone and anglophone members in Québec, Canada and USA but some live in other countries of South and North Americas, as well as Western Europe.

Most of the Merciers living in North America — some 8 000 families — are descendants of the five (5) Mercier ancestors who landed in Québec and settled in New France before the year 1800.

2.2 Language of communication

The AMAN'S clientele uses French or English as written language of communication and the family association publishes its liaison bulletin, *Le Mercien*, in French and English, the two official languages of Canada.

2.3 Necessity to avoid confusion

As the way of dating documents in French — **the day, the month and the year** — differs from the English way — **the month, the day and the year** —, the most logical way to be chosen was to adopt the **International one : the year, the month and the day**, and to write these variables in numbers rather than in letters.

That decision enabled the GÉNAMAN BANK to prepare a bilingual abbreviated ancestry title which is understandable in the two official languages and permits to save time and money.

2.4 Family genealogy records

With respect to the family genealogy records, they are entered according to the french way of dating in order to comply with the only computerising system adopted by most Quebec family associations and recommended by the Québec Genealogy Societies Federation. However, in case of extended ancestry titles, events (**marriages, births and deaths**) are dated according to the International way in the family tables prepared for AMAN'S clientele.

AMAN's decision reflects the International way of dating document.

Français EQUIVALENTS English

Couple ancestral / Ancestral couple
Père, mère / Father, mother
Fils, fille / Son, daughter
Époux, conjoint(e) / Spouse, escort
Naissance, baptême / Birth, baptism
Décès, sépulture / Death, burial
Prénom / Christian, first name
Nom (de famille) / Surname (family name)

Abréviations/Abreviations

C : Comté/County
G : Génération/Generation I
Chiffres romains/Roman numbers
I, II, III, etc./I, II, III, etc.
J : Jean/John
Jos : Joseph/Joséphite, Josette
M : Marie/Mary
(1M) : Premier mariage/First marriage
(2M) : Deuxième mariage/Second marriage
Mtl : Montréal/Montreal
N.D : Notre-Dame/Notre.Dame
On : Ontario
Qc : Québec/Quebec
St./Ste : Saint/Sainte
USA : États-Unis/United States

Titre d'ascendance patrilinéaire de HONORÉ MERCIER

PUBLIÉ PAR LA BANQUE GÉNAMAN

(Banque de données généalogiques de l'Association des
Mercier d'Amérique du Nord — AMAN)

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Tableau des familles (générations)

dans le titre élargi d'ascendance

patrilinéaire d'Honoré Mercier (1840-1894)

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — PREMIÈRE GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : Jullien MERCIER
 fils de François, Roberbe CORNILLEAU
 (1) Tourouvre

MÈRE : Marie Poulain
 fille de Claude, Jeanne MERCIER
 (3) Rouen (France) 1639/

NAIS/BAPT : Tourouvre (France) 26-02-1621 - 27-02-1621

MARIAGE : Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, Québec 18-01-1654 (2)

DEC/SEPUL : Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 18-10-1676/19-10-1676

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Paschal	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 13-03-1656	Anne CLOUTIER Château-Richer 11-11-1681 (?) Jean, Marie MARTIN	Château-Richer 25-10-1695 29-10-1695
Charles	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 08-11-1658	Anne BERTHELOT Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 08-11-1691 (8) André, Marie GAGNÉ	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 03-12-1731
Louis (1M)	Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré 1661	Marguerite RABOUIN Québec 01-10-1685 (9) Jean, Marguerite ARDOUIN	Québec 21-02-1728 22-02-1728
Louis (2M)		Anne JACQUEREAU Québec 06-06-1689 (10) Jean, Catherine GUILLOT	
Louis (3M)		Louise SIMON Ste-Foy 30-04-1703 (11) Hubert, Marie VIE	
JEAN	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré -11-1667	Barbe MONTMAGNIER (MONMAINIER) Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 25-04-1681 (12) Charles, Marguerite AOULLEE	St-Joachim-de-Beaupré
Pierre	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 11-01-1671	Marie CHAMBERLAIN Ste-Famille, I.O. 05-04-1717 (13) Gabriel, Catherine ALLAIRE	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 16-12-1729
Madeleine (1M)	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 19-03-1674	André BERTHELOT Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 18-02-1692 (14) André Marie GAGNÉ	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 12-07-1716
(2M)		Étienne GIGUÈRE Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 21-06-1701 (15)	
Angélique	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 01-02-1677	Joseph GIGUÈRE Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 11-11-1698 (16)	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 20-04-1739
Julien	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 01-03-1664	Célibataire	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 28-12-1684
Jeanne	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 01-12-1666/02-12-1666	Décès en bas âge	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 1666

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL – DEUXIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : JEAN MERCIER MÈRE : Barbe MONTMAGNIER
 fils de JULLIEN, Marie POULAIN fille de Charles, Marguerite AOULLEE
 (2) Québec (0)
 NAIS/BAPT : Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré - 11-1667/
 MARIAGE : Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 25-02-1691 (12)
 DEC/SEPUL : St-Joachim-de-Beaupré 06-1699

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Marie-Anne		Jean ALLAIRE Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 1710 (2191)	
Dorothée		Pierre CHABOT Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 16-05-1718 (2192)	Kaskaskia IL, USA
Jean-Baptiste		Marie BARRETTE Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 16-05-1718 (32)	Kaskaskia, Illinois, USA Prairie-du-Roher, Illinois, USA
JULIEN		Agnès MEUNIER Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 30-05-1718 (33) François, Angélique JACOB	

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL – TROISIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : Julien MERCIER MÈRE : Agnès MEUNIER
 fils de Jean, Barbe MONTMAGNIER fille de François, Angélique JACOB
 (12) Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré (0) Ange-Gardien
 NAIS/BAPT :
 MARIAGE : Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré 30-05-1718 (33)
 DEC/SEPUL : St-François-du-Sud

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Agnès		Jean-Baptiste MORIN St-François-du-Sud 13-08-1738 (61) Pierre, Françoise BOULET	
Angélique		Michel RICHARD St-Pierre-du-Sud 21-11-1746 (62)	
Geneviève		Jacques MALBOEUF St-François-du-Sud 28-04-1750 (63)	
Julien		Marthe ROY Berthier-en-Grève 11-05-1755 (64) St-Vallier	
Marie		Jean-Vallier ROY Berthier-en-Grève 18-01-1757 (65)	
François		Françoise MERCIER Berthier-en-Grève 07-11-1757 Joseph, Élizabéth Carrier dit Lebrun	

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — QUATRIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : François MERCIER
 fils de Jullien, Agnès MEUNIER
 (33) Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré

MÈRE : Françoise MERCIER
 fille de Joseph, Élizabeth CARRIER dit Lebrun
 (34) St-Vallier

NAIS/BAPT :
 MARIAGE : Berthier 07-11-1757 (66)
 DEC/SEPUL :

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Marie-Françoise		Louis LAFLAMME St-François-du-Sud 09-11-1777 (76)	
Jean-François	23-09-1758 St-François-du-Sud	Thérèse BONNEAU St-François-du-Sud 29-11-1782 (77)	

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — CINQUIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : Jean-François MERCIER
 fils de François, Françoise MEUNIER
 (66) Berthier (0)

MÈRE : Thérèse BONNEAU
 fille de

NAIS/BAPT : St-François-du-Sud 23-09-1758
 MARIAGE : St-François-du-Sud 29-10-1782 (77)
 DEC/SEPUL :

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Reine		Antoine PICARD Montmagny 24-11-1806 (215)	
Laurent (1M)		Marie-Rose CÔTÉ Montmagny 10-07-1810 (216)	
Laurent (2M)		Marie LAURENDEAU Montmagny 31-07-1827 (217)	
Véronique		Isidore CÔTÉ Montmagny 12-11-1811 (218)	
Joseph		Sophie LEDROIT Québec 03-07-1815 (219) François, Angélique WEXLER	
Bernard		Françoise TALBOT St-François-du-Sud 04-09-1820 (220)	
Jacques		Geneviève TALBOT 03-11-1820 (221) Jean-Baptiste, Rose-Angélique CASALT	
Jean-Baptiste (1M)	<i>20-02-1799</i>	Josette LUSSIER Laprairie 02-02-1824 (223) <i>25-06-1822</i>	
Jean-Baptiste (2M)		M. Catherine QUIMINEUR dit Laflamme Laprairie 02-02-1824 (223)	
Pierre		Alexis, Rosalie SCOTT St-Athanase 11-03-1837 (2193) James, Anna MILLER	

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — SIXIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : Jean-Baptiste MERCIER MÈRE : Marie Catherine QUIMINEUR/LAFLAMME
 fils de Jean-François, Thérèse BONNEAU fille de Alexis
 (77) St-François-du-Sud (0)
 NAIS/BAPT :
 MARIAGE : Laprairie (St-Athanase) 02-02-1824 (223)
 DEC/SEPUL :

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Jean-Baptiste		Josephite (Josette) MÉNARD St-Jean 23-02-1846 (2195)	
Thomas		Flavie SARASIN/dit De Pelteau St-Athanase 29-02-1848 (2196)	
Édouard		Aurore ROY Henriville 16-02-1858 (2194)	
François-Xavier		Mathilde BLANCHETTE St-Valérien 01-08-1867 (2199)	
Honoré (1M)	Sabrevois 14-10-1840/15-10-1840	Léopoldine BOIVIN St-Hyacinthe 29-05-1866 (2197)	Montréal 30-10-1894
Honoré (2M)		Virginie ST-DENIS St-Hyacinthe 09-05-1871 (2198)	
Joseph A. Jacques Pélagie	04-07-1837	Jean-Baptiste, Hermine BOIVIN Religieuse	Longue Pointe 09-12-1860

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — SEPTIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : Honoré MERCIER (1M) MÈRE : Léopoldine BOIVIN
 fils de Jean-Baptiste, Marie LAFLAMME fille de Narcisse, Élisabeth MALLETTE
 (223) Laprairie (St-Athanase) (0)
 NAIS/BAPT : Sabrevois 14-10-1840/
 MARIAGE : St-Hyacinthe 29-05-1866 (2197)
 DEC/SEPUL : Montréal 30-10-1894

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Éliza		Lomer GOUIN 01-05-1888 (2774)	

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — SEPTIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : Honoré MERCIER (2M) MÈRE : Virginie ST-DENIS
 fils de Jean-Baptiste, Marie LAFLAMME fille de Jean-Baptiste, Hermine BOIVIN
 (223) Laprairie (St-Athanase) (0)
 NAIS/BAPT : Sabrevois 14-10-1840/15-10-1840
 MARIAGE : St-Hyacinthe 09-05-1871 (2198)
 DEC/SEPUL : Montréal 30-10-1894/02-11-1894

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Honoré, fils	St-Hyacinthe 20-03-1875	Jeanne FRÉCHETTE Montréal 21-04-1903 (2784) Louis, Emma BEAUDRY	Châteauguay 19-06-1937
Paul-Émile	St-Hyacinthe 15-03-1887	Marie-Louise TACHÉ White Horse 29-06-1901 (2785)	24-08-1924
Héva		Homère FAUTEUX 05-10-1896(2786)	
Iberville Raoul			Décédé en bas âge Décédé en bas âge

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — HUITIÈME GÉNÉRATION (FAMILLE 1)

PÈRE : Honoré MERCIER fils de Honoré, Virginie ST-DENIS (2198) (St-Hyacinthe) NAIS/BAPT : St-Hyacinthe 20-03-1875/ MARIAGE: Montréal 21-04-1903 (2784) DEC/SEPUL : Châteauguay 19-06-1937/	MÈRE : Jeanne FRÉCHETTE fille de Louis, Emme BEAUDRY (0)
---	--

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Honoré	17-11-1908	Héva FAUTEUX Montréal 10-04-1939 (2836)	
Louis	1914	Manon TOURANGEAU 10-02-1945 (2839)	1971
Jacques	1916		1943 à la guerre 1939-45
Madeleine	17-11-1920	Soeur missionnaire	
Emma		Herbert C. HAMILTON Châteauguay 01-06-1927 (2908)	
Jean-Paul		Céline BONHOMME Châteauguay 22-06-1935 (2837)	
Marie-Paule		Robert A. LANCTOT 08-1939 (2835)	
Louise		J. Georges BALCER Châteauguay 21-03-1942 (2838)	
Claude-Léon		Louise LACROIX Québec 04-10-1947 (2834)	
Jeanne		Sandor DE BRETAN 10-1957 (2840)	

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — HUITIÈME GÉNÉRATION (FAMILLE 2)

PÈRE : Paul-Émile MERCIER MÈRE : Marie-Louise TACHÉ
 fils de Honoré, Virginie St-Denis fille de
 (2198) St-Hyacinthe 7 (0)
 NAIS/BAPT : St-Hyacinthe 15-03-1887/ 14-10-1840/
 MARIAGE: White Horse 29-06-1901/
 DEC/SEPUL : 24-08-1924/

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Simone	Québec 28-06-1905		Montréal 12-08-1943
Pauline	Chicoutimi 10-08-1906		Chicoutimi 08-1906
Jeanne (1M)	Montréal 25-12-1907	Ernest DEPOCAS (2842)	
Jeanne ("M)		Pierre-Edwin HURTUBISE 14-05-1930 (2841)	
Yvonne	Montréal 11-03-1909	Édouard BERNARD (2843)	
Héva	Montréal 10-05-1910		Montréal 1975
Pauline	Montréal 17-02-1920	Jean PAQUIN (2845)	Montréal 13-11-1990
Paul (1M)	Montréal 20-10-1921	Louise ALLARD (2846)	Montréal 14-06-1981
Paul (2M)		Léa HAAG (2847)	
Héva		Alexandre DUGAS (2844)	

PREMIER COUPLE ANCESTRAL — NEUVIÈME GÉNÉRATION

PÈRE : Claude-Léon MERCIER MÈRE : Louise Lacroix
 fils de Honoré, Jeanne FRÉCHETTE fille de
 (2784) Montréal (0)
 NAIS/BAPT :
 MARIAGE: Québec 04-10-1947 (2834)
 DEC/SEPUL : Montréal

ENFANTS

Prénom	Naissance/baptême	Le(la) conjoint(e) et ses parents	Décès/sépulture
Paule	25-08-1950		
Claude G.	02-06-1952		
Monique	24-01-1957	Pierre DALPHOND 09-04-1983 (2895)	
Suzanne	14-04-1960	Benoit DUROCHER 18-05-1985 (2896)	

ASCENDANTS de *Honoré Mercier*

Parent(e)	Date et lieu de mariage en France	Conjoint(e)
<i>Jehan Mercier</i>	↑ 1557-06-20 — Perche, France	<i>Thienette Le Blond</i>
<i>Marin Mercier</i>	↑ 1571-12-?? — Tourouvre	<i>Jehanne Brisson</i>
<i>François Mercier</i>	↑ 1605-??-?? — Tourouvre	<i>Roberde Cornillau</i>

<u>en Amérique du Nord</u>		
<i>Jullien Mercier</i> 1654-01-18 —	I Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré,	<i>Marie Poulain</i> Québec, Canada
<i>Jean Mercier</i> 1691-02-05 —	II Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré	<i>Barbe Monmainier</i>
<i>Julien Mercier</i> 1718-05-30 —	III Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré	<i>Agnès Meunier</i>
<i>François Mercier</i> 1757-11-07 —	IV Berthier-en-Grève,	<i>Françoise Mercier</i> Montmagny
<i>Jean-François Mercier</i> 1782-10-29 —	V Saint-François-du-Sud	<i>Thérèse Bonneau</i>
<i>Jean-Baptiste Mercier</i> 1824-02-29 —	VI Laprairie, Iberville	<i>Marie Kemener dit Laflamme</i>
<i>Honoré Mercier</i>	VII	

Retracé par Ernest et Benoît Mercier
1994-04-25

Authentifié par _____ à Québec, le _____ 19__
pour l'AMAN., C.P. 6700, Sillery (Québec), G1T 2W2, Tél. : (418) 653-2137

P. Caron
 Ouers de Jean Alar
 G. Poulain
 J. Boucher
 L. Gagné
 Ouers de Noël Paré
 Ouers de Jean Poulain
 Mathurin Gagnon
 4 Ant. Buto
 Robert Dufour
 Ouers de J. Dodier
 3 Ouers de Jean Mercier
 Jaques Barbel
 F. Lacroix
 Ouers de P. Gagnon
 Ouers d'Éti. Nico
 Ouers de Pierre Gagnon
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 J. Lessart N. Lessart
 Et. Lessart
 P. Poulin M. Poulin
 G. Morel
 Ouers de Peltier

Carte 14. Section de la carte de Catalogne (carte 11) montrant les terres de la Côte-de-Beaupré qu'occupaient des descendants de Jullien Mercier et Marie Poulain en 1709.

Land of Jean Mercier, Barbe Monmainier and their children in 1709. Off-print of *Mercier depuis des siècles* (1987), page 97.

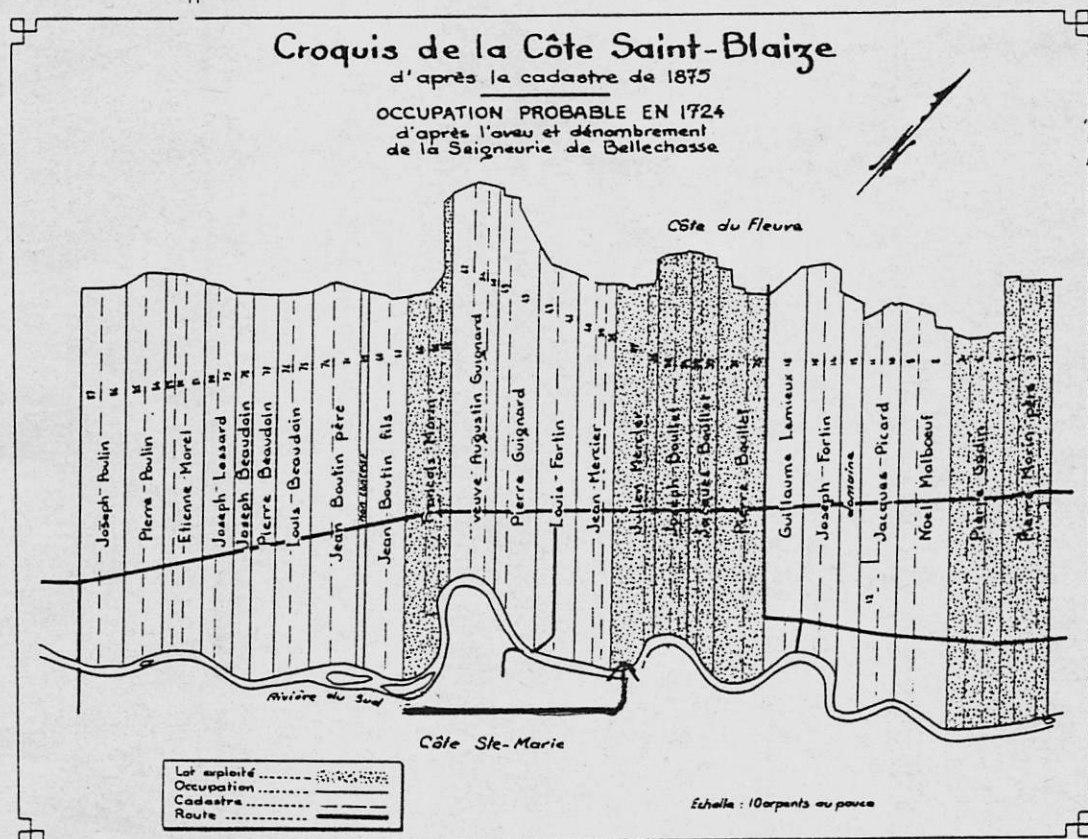
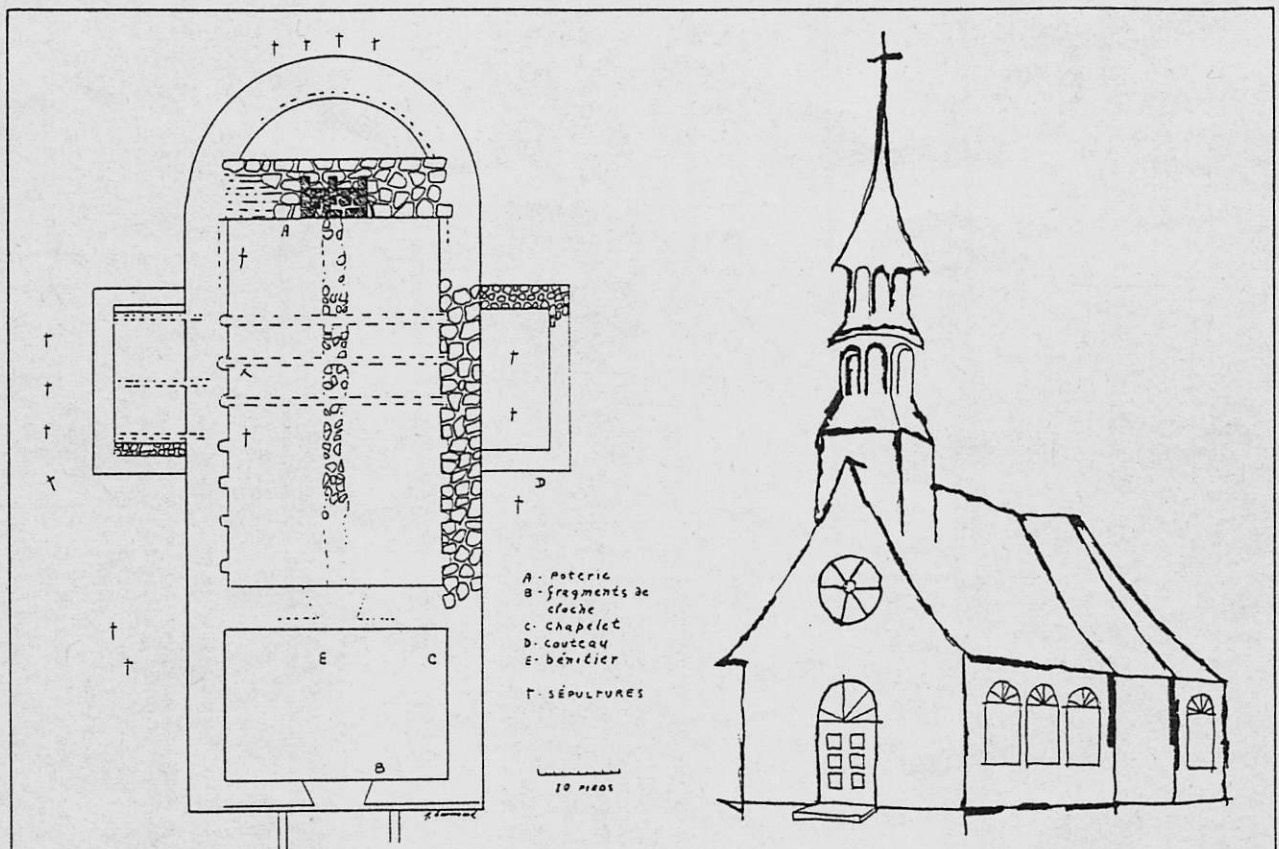


Illustration 22. Croquis des fondations de la première église et du cimetière de Saint-Joachim-de-Beaupré (a) et croquis de la Côte-Saint-Blaise, à Saint-François-du-Sud (b). — Source: RACINE ET PARÉ, L116: 15 et 16, a et BONNEAU et LAMONDE, L78: 33.

Croquis supérieur : Lieu de sépulture de Jean Mercier, 2e génération
 Croquis inférieur : Terre concédée à Julien Mercier, 3e génération
 Tiré de *Mercier depuis des siècles*, page 108

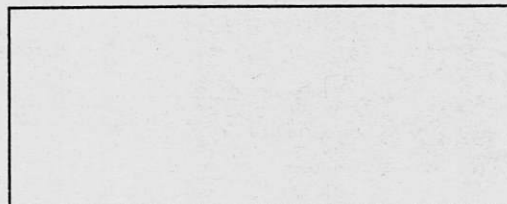
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COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF HONORÉ MERCIER IN QUÉBEC

At Sabrevois, Sunday, September the 4th, 1994

At Québec City, Saturday, October the 1st, 1994

At Montréal, Sunday, October the 30th, 1994

The sponsors of the Commemoration in Québec City

- The Québec Government
- The Québec Urban Community
- Hydro-Québec

Sincere thanks!

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