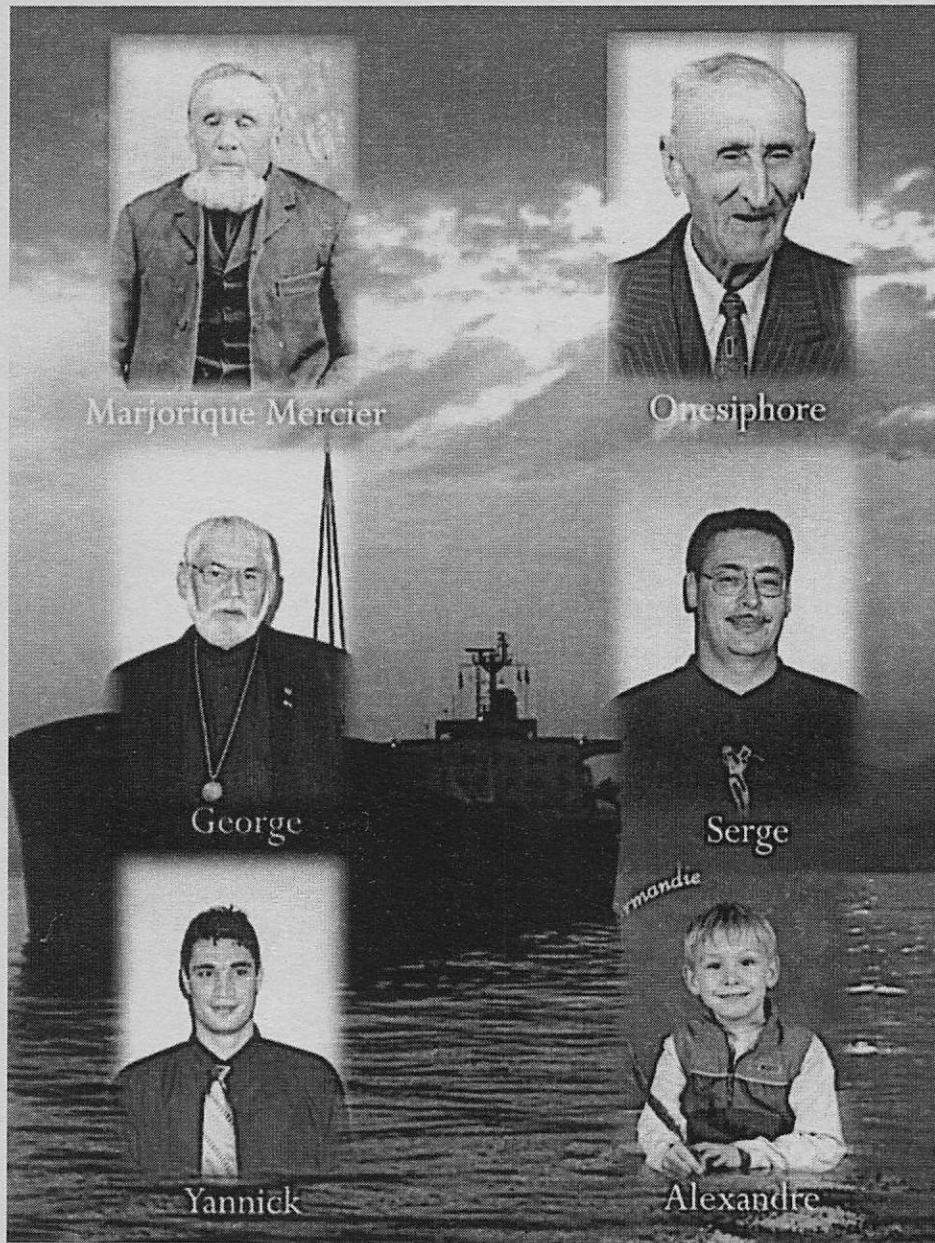




# *Le Mercien*

*The voice of the Merciers of North America*



See  
Page 8

**Info-AMAN**

**Board of Directors  
and services of AMAN**

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**Le Mercien—Deadline**

No.	Season	Date
1	Spring	February 1st
2	Summer	May 1st
3	Fall	August 1st
4	Winter	November 1st

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**HONOUR ROLL  
COMMANDERS OF AMAN**



Coat of arms of the Merciers of North America registered by Mgr Jean-Paul Gelinas in 1986



Coat of arms of the Merciers of England in the 15th century published in the Burke Armorial of London



Coat of arms of Ernest Mercier registered by the Drouin Genealogical Institute in 1954

Name	Occupation	Residence	Admission
Ernest Mercier			1999
Pierre-Paul Mercier	Management	Saint-Lambert, Que.	2000
Alain Mercier	Communication	Sillery, Que.	2000
Charles Mercier	Engineering	Québec, Que.	2000
Christine Mercier	Education	Québec, Que.	2000
Louis Mercier	Actuary	Saint-Bruno, Que.	2000
Pierre Mercier	Engineering	Saint-Bruno, Que.	2000
Suzanne Mercier	Commerce	Montréal, Que.	2000
Lucienne M-Croteau	Enseignement	Bonnyville, Alta.	2001

**The newsletter committee**

Pierre-Paul Mercier, Saint-Lambert (450) 671-1455  
 Claudine Mercier, Sainte-Foy (418) 527-3384  
 Isabelle Mercier, Sainte-Foy (Events) (450) 651-3839



This newsletter is named after the kingdom of Mercia which existed from the 7th to the 10th century. It was one of the seven original kingdoms constituting England. The inhabitants of that territory must have been called Mercians (or Mercien in French). We are proud to perpetuate that name today

**Membership dues**

Annually: \$25.  
 Life membership, 65 years and older: \$250.  
 Life membership, less than 65 years of age : \$400.  
 Commander: \$1,000.  
 Those amounts are in U.S. currency for U.S. residents

**AMAN,**  
 P.O. Box 6700, Sillery Branch,  
 Sainte-Foy, Québec, Canada, G1T 2W2

**Association des Mercier d'Amérique du Nord**  
 Internet: « [genealogie.org/famille/mercier](http://genealogie.org/famille/mercier) »  
 Email: « [aman@videotron.ca](mailto:aman@videotron.ca) »

## Editor's Page

The front page of the current issue presents a photograph presentation of six generations of a great Mercier family the history of which is presented to you today.

A document authored by Father Antoine Mercier, of the Holy Spirit Community, in Montreal, reminisces on his youth and recalls some of the lessons he learned from his father, Onesiphore. In the next issue, we will present testimonies from two of Onesiphore's grandchildren.

We continue our odyssey of the first Mercier settlers, with the second portion of an article on Pierre Mercier alias Caudebec. His land was the site of a skirmish between U.S. and Canadian troops in 1776. Two commemora-

tive plaques were erected on that farm. One was placed in 1989 by AMAN and the other by The National Battlefields Commission of Canada, in 1992.

We also present the second instalment on the 400 year history of Acadia.

Under the feature series of "How can I help AMAN, on page 15, Sister Marie of Sherbrooke proposes some stimulating thoughts on assisting our association. There is a brief report on the last meeting of the members and the official report presented by the president to the members. The financial statements to June 30, 2004, then follow.

Pierre-Paul, Mercier

## The Development Fund

Our Development Fund has evolved in a very satisfactory manner. During our last annual meeting, we received a significant donation from the friends of Father Antoine Mercier, of the Holy Spirit Community in Montreal. We also have received a donation from Therese Bouffard, wife of Robert Mercier of Valleyfield. In his annual report, on page 13, the president reminds our readers of the objectives of the Development Fund.

We are grateful to all those generous donors and encourage all our members to imitate them.

Le Mercien

## Proof of the vitality of AMAN

### Welcome to our new members

1470 Michel Mercier, Joliette, Que.  
1471 Paul Mercier, Sainte-Foy, Que.

Thank you for joining our thriving association devoted to stimulating pride in the noble name of Mercier throughout America.

The President

### New life members

1347 Lucie Mercier, Montréal, Que.  
1406 Jules Mercier, Beauport, Que.  
1459 Claude Mercier, Montréal, Que.

We are grateful to our generous supporters for their life long commitment to our association.

The President



## Pierre Mercier alias Caudebec (Continued)

### Return to Quebec

Pierre Mercier lived first in Restigouche, in the Baie des Chaleurs, and finally at the confines of the Bellechasse and Rivière-du-Sud seigniories, joining the Morin kin on the Côte-du-Sud between 1696 and 1700, depending on the author.

Pierre's land is the second one East of the dividing line between the Bellechasse-Berthier and Rivière-du-Sud seigniories. It corresponds to lots 47 and 48 of the first land concessions in 1709. « On November 23, 1716, Pierre transferred to his son Alexandre, by contract in front of Abel Michon, a notary in Montmagny, part of the lands they cleared together, but they did not yet belong to him. The territory was part of a disputed zone claimed as their own by both the Bellechasse and Rivière-du-Sud seigniories. It is only in 1734, after fifty years of discussions and disputes, that the Sovereign Council of Quebec determined its legal boundaries.<sup>7</sup> It appears that Alexandre obtained the land concession retroactively on May 17, 1718, from the Lord of Espinay, in front the notary Abel Michon. » It corresponds to lot 47 of the cadas-

tral survey of Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud. In homage to the family of pioneers, the AMAN installed a commemorative plaque on August 20, 1989 on the property which at the time was owned by one René Blais.

### A Battle Was Fought in Saint-Pierre-du-Sud

This land will go down in history for many reasons, including the skirmish of 1776 between pro-Congress Americans and Canadian Royalists.

The heading of this section is also the title of L.P. Bonneau's 128-page book published in 1987 by the Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud Conservation Society which provided much of the story found here. We invite our readers to consult it for further information<sup>8</sup>.

« On October 30, 1775, General Benedict Arnold came out of the woods of Sartigan and, on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, he joined his army with Montgomery's in Neuville. It was a signal that recruiting efforts were increasing on the part of Congress agents. In truth, both Arnold's and Montgomery's troops had considerably diminished since their leaving Boston. » «

Each stronghold gained required a certain number of soldiers to ensure American presence. Montreal required a good number of men, not to mention other posts, which is why, in early December, both armies had about 1000 men. »

Since reinforcements were not coming from the American side, it became clear that recruiting locally for men sympathetic to the American cause was necessary. Parish



priests, meanwhile, preached loyalty to the English royal government and urged the population to ignore the Americans. Many parishes and families were cruelly divided between partisans of the American rebellion and those who favoured loyalty to the British crown.

On December 9, American cannons on the Plains of Abraham and in the Faubourg Saint-Roch started to bombard Quebec City. Meanwhile, preparations were made to set up a battery in Pointe-Lévy in the hope of pounding the city as the English had done with great success in 1759. However, since the 148 English cannons set up inside Quebec's walls were of a bigger calibre and could project their cannonballs further than that of the Americans', the battery, ill-protected at first, had little effect.

« Only a few days later did the news of an important Bostonian defeat on the night of December 31 reached Beauce, Côte-du-Sud, Côte-de-Beaupré and Ile d'Orléans. In the minds of many, this development acquired great importance. It confirmed rumours that were circulating but that few believed, that the invaders were small in number, badly armed and that many of them were ill<sup>8</sup>. »

« The prevailing rumour circulating in Côte-du-Sud was that the American side in Lévis was not well defended by its soldiers, ill and few in numbers.» This is why on March 15, 1776, Governor Carleton ordered Mr. Louis Lienard de Beaujeu to gather his troops, attack and neutralize the American camp in Lévis. De Beaujeu was sixty years old, but had begun his military career at the age of sixteen. He had served in many places in New France, both in Acadia and in the West. He had retired in Ile aux Grues.

« Once the decision made, a great commotion began: militia captains began recruiting; emissaries were sent to neighbouring parishes to say that Mr. De Beaujeu had been ordered to recruit and march on Pointe-Lévy; the royal banner was unfurled on public build-

ings. »

« The first platoon left Sainte-Anne early on March 23, but as the weather was very bad, some reached Saint-Thomas but others only made it to Saint-Jean-Port-Joli or l'Islet. By the night of March 24, they had all reached the second headquarters at Saint-Thomas. »

The forward guard was to reach the land of Michel Blais, then considered a co-Lord. His land corresponded to lot no. 47 of Saint-Pierre-du-Sud.

« This is where the advance party was on the night of March 25, when, from the surrounding hills, shots rang out and many Canadians as well as 80 Americans made their presence known. »

« Forty-eight militiamen, shielded by Blais' house, against 234 Americans and Canadians. As the advance guard was reaching his house, Michel Blais unfurled the English flag that floated on his house. »

« We possess no documents describing the confrontation but we can assume that because of the topographical disadvantage of Beaujeu's men, of their small number compared to the Americans, being outnumbered 3 to 1 and of the advantage a cannon could offer in a situation where the militiamen were inside the stone house, the combat did not last very long. A few minutes and it was over! Three militiamen lay, dead. Ten others were wounded and twenty-two more were made prisoners. They were taken to Pointe-Lévy, and eventually, to Berthier-en-Haut, and they were only liberated in the course of the summer, when the last of the Bostonian troops left. »

« Blais' residence was located near the South river, at some two hundred feet, on the North shore. History buffs who would like to visit the place where the battle occurred should remember that the road, in 1776, ran along the South river. Sections of that road are still visible today. Michel Blais' house was very



close to the road, just North of it. « Hills of 100 feet lay West and North of the house, forming some kind of basin at the bottom of which the detachment was caught in a mousetrap. »

The Canadian National Battlefields Corporation unveiled, in 1992, a historical monument on the current lot 47 of the cadastral survey of the municipality of Saint-Pierre-du-Sud. This land had been cleared by Pierre Mercier dit Caudebec and his son Alexandre and the AMAN has erected, on August 20, 1989, a commemorative plaque on lot 47, with Roland Mercier in attendance, a descendant of Pierre Mercier dit Caudebec.

The land was at the time the property of René Blais.

Pierre Mercier's progeny was not abundant,

for only Alexandre perpetuated the Mercier lineage.

About 1% of Mercier families living on Quebec soil can be attributed to him.

For other scenes of Barneville-sur-Seine, and information on the place of origin of other Merciers in France, you can obtain a videocassette recording on the arrival of the Merciers in America (available in French only under the title: L'Arrivée des Mercier en Amérique), soon to be distributed by the AMAN.

Pierre-Paul Mercier,

Translation by Marie-Claude Mercier

2- Mercier, Roland,  
Généalogie de Roland Mercier,  
Filiation parternelle;

8- Bonneau, L.P.,  
On s'est battu à Saint-Pierre-du-Sud, publication  
no. 12, Société de Conservation du Patrimoine  
de Saint-François de la Rivière-du-Sud,  
Saint-François, Cté de Montmagny, Qué., 1987;

Gouvernement du Canada / Government of Canada  
Commission des champs de bataille nationaux / The National Battlefields Commission

**LES AMÉRICAINS À QUÉBEC**  
Les Américains étaient à Québec depuis l'automne 1775 en vue d'essayer d'intégrer le territoire canadien à leur projet d'indépendance. Après leur tentative avortée de prendre la ville le 31 décembre, ils établirent des camps militaires, dont celui de la Pointe-Lévy.  
Le 25 mars 1776, autour de la maison Michel Blais, située près du chemin longeant la Rivière-du-Sud, au sud de cet endroit-ci, 48 militaires recrutés dans les paroisses avoisinantes et commandés par le seigneur Couillard de la Rivière-du-Sud, rencontrèrent 80 soldats américains et 154 Canadiens alliés.  
À l'issue de la bataille, trois militaires avaient été tués, dix blessés et 22 faits prisonniers. Les prisonniers furent libérés dans le cours de l'été à Québecville, lors de la débâcle des Américains.

**THE AMERICANS IN QUEBEC**  
The Americans had been at Québec since the autumn of 1775, trying to bring Canada into their plans for independence. After their attempt failed to take the town on December 31, they set up encampments, including one at Pointe Lévy.  
On March 25, 1776, just south of this town, in the area around Michel Blais' house near the road bordering Rivière du Sud, 48 militiamen recruited from neighbouring parishes and commanded by Seigneur Couillard of Rivière-du-Sud encountered 80 American soldiers and 154 of their Canadian allies.  
At the end of the skirmish, three militiamen had been killed, 12 wounded and 22 taken prisoner. The prisoners were released the following summer at Québecville, during the American retreat.

**Canada**



## Acadia - 400 years of history (Continued)

### The Great Upheaval

The attitude of the English hardened. Lawrence decided to settle once and for all the whole issue of the oath and, at the same time, the fate of the Acadians. He confiscated their arms and ships. Delegates of the Acadians came to meet the Council to present a petition on the subject. Lawrence insisted that the delegates take the oath. The Acadians refused; they were imprisoned.

The English Council decided unanimously to deport the Acadians to the various American colonies. Lawrence's plan was to expel the Acadians and to replace them with more cooperative settlers from New England. The English forces were deployed (2,000 colonials and 250 British soldiers): Colonel Robert Monckton at the Chignectou Isthmus, Colonel John Winslow in the Mines District, Captain Alexander Murray at Piguiguit and Major John Handfield at Annapolis. Lawrence ordered the men to be captured and held until the departure of the ships. In order to prevent the people from fleeing, boats were confiscated, cattle and grain were seized, and the roads were patrolled. The French forces were not powerful enough to prevent the tragedy. At Beaubassin, Monckton assembled the 400 men; they were told they were considered to be "rebels", their lands were confiscated and they were taken prisoner. Several families managed to flee because the buildings were scattered. The soldiers imprisoned the people they captured and burned everything they came across. Captain Frye encountered the French forces; he took the women and children with him and destroyed more than 200 structures.

Boarding started on September 10, 1755. On October 13<sup>th</sup>, ten ships sailed towards South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Georgia. In the Mines District, Winslow and Murray shared the task. The church and the presby-

tery at Grand-Pré were requisitioned for use as headquarters. Four hundred and eighteen men were imprisoned in the Church and 183 at Fort Edward. There were more prisoners than there were soldiers. On October 8<sup>th</sup>, they were put on board the newly arrived ships. On November 1<sup>st</sup>, more than 1,500 Acadians crowded on those ships were deported to Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. There was less control at Annapolis Royal. The rounding up was done only after the arrival of the ships, and that gave quite a few people an opportunity to flee. In December, more than 1,600 Acadians were deported to Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, as well as North and South Carolina. A lot of people died on those ships. The absence of proper nutrition, overcrowding and disease, including an outbreak of smallpox, took numerous lives.

The second massive deportation took place in 1758, after the fall of Louisbourg. The residents of Île St-Jean were not spared the tragedy. While the main settlements were emptied, some 600 people managed to flee towards the Miramichi area and to Canada. However, the English captured 3,500 Acadians that they sent to England and France. During the voyage, two of the nine ships of the convoy sank, drowning 700 people. The governors of the colonies were informed of the arrival of the deportees by a letter Lawrence had entrusted to the ships' captains. They were not too pleased with this influx of people who would be living at the expense of the state. Many families were separated; children were sometimes removed from their families to be placed with wealthy parishioners. Lawrence sent a common letter to the governors, asking them to prevent the deportees from returning to Nova Scotia. About fifty of them did manage to reach the St. John river.

(Continued on page 8)



# Six generations

## From Majorique to Alexandre

The front page contains a photo presentation of six generations of Merciers, from Majorique to Alexandre. Four of the members of this nice family still live today. Georges, the oldest of them, was born on April 22, 1915 and lives in Sept-Îles, Que. He will soon be ninety years old.

We offer you in this issue an article written by Father Antoine, a Father in the Community of the Holy Spirit, brother of Georges, in which he delivers memories of their father, Onesiphore and he talks about the beneficial influence that their father had on people who came in contact with him.

Father Antoine's story goes as follows:

### THE MERCIER FAMILY TREE

The name **Mercier** makes me think about a lively plant; a hardwood tree that could re-plant itself by passing from one continent to the other, without becoming weak and losing its nourishing sap. Coming from Tourouvre in Perche; department of Orne in France, **Julien Mercier** arrived in Quebec on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1647. After working as agricultural manoeuvre during four years, he obtained from the Compagnie de Beaupré on October 15<sup>th</sup> 1651, a granting of land of four acres abreast by 4-1/2 km depth on the St-Laurent River.

(Continued on page 9)



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(Continued from page 7)

After peace was restored in 1763, a wave of migration from the American colonies took place. Some managed to return to Nova Scotia, others went to Louisiana (still a French colony at the time). The peace of 1763 put an end to the deportations. Over a period of eight years, 10,000 Acadians had been deported or about 75% of the Acadian population. Their lands were from then on occupied by some 8,000 new settlers from New England. The Acadians who escaped the deportation did not have a more enviable fate. Hidden in the woods, the refugees lived miserably. A lot of them died from a combination of hunger, exposure, disease and exhaustion.

After the capitulation of Quebec in 1759, a number of Acadians surrendered to the authorities and were imprisoned in English forts.

Today

In spite of the numerous hardships experienced by the Acadians, they remained a strong self-reliant people who managed to keep their French identity. They can be found in several regions of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New England, Louisiana as well as in the west and centre of France. Most of them have settled in the Maritime provinces. Of New Brunswickers, 32.5% are francophone; a great majority of these are Acadian. In Nova Scotia, Acadians represent 3.8% of the total population. In Prince Edward Island, they represent 4.1%.

Original text written by  
Claudine Mercier of Sainte-Foy, Que.

Translation and adaptation by  
Lucie Mercier and Ian Campbell of Ottawa,  
Ont.





# Mister Mercier of Rouyn

Onésiphore (1870-1962), son of Majorique

A name that draws my attention. Because I have it from my father Onésiphore, a name that inspires me when I look at a picture (taken in 1906) of that proud worker who is not afraid to earn his living (for himself and his family): "If we have to build ourselves a house, let's do it!"

Now I understand why the important women from Rouyn told me, speaking of my father, "Mr. Mercier". It's true; he had a stately bearing and plenty of guts. Mr. Mercier is my father and I'm proud of him. When I talked about engaging myself in a priestly missionary life, he talked to me as a woodcutter, sure of himself, who leads a youth to hold firmly the tree that is being cut: "Hold it well, hold it hard, if you let go you'll die." This means not to give up by caprice what we undertake.

## The work seeker

Onésiphore starts his life as a farmer in his father's farm at St-Henri de Lévis. As a young man, he goes to the United States to work as a woodcutter in Maine.

The hard work in the wood industry firms up his body, specially his arms and hands. As young children, we learned to respect him when he put his hand on our shoulders. His role as an instructor, he played it at first by teaching his sons to hold well an axe, a saw or a hayfork. His principle was: "If you want to do your work correctly, you have to lead your tool and don't let it lead you": We must aim and take good measures. The girls also had to be strong.

## Onésiphore Mercier

Faithful husband and loving towards his companion: our father never left the house to go and have fun alone in the country side or

in the city. After 13 pregnancies, Adéla Dus-sault loses strength and needs care: the girls had to take over and replace her little by little in the kitchen and the education of the children and grand-children.

The education of the girls is based on forming a "family". Yes, the family is an important element for the couple Onésiphore-Adéla. The older daughters, Yvonne and Ida become rapidly good cooks and also good mothers. When we were little, we had to rely in everything to our big sisters, so that mom wouldn't get tired.

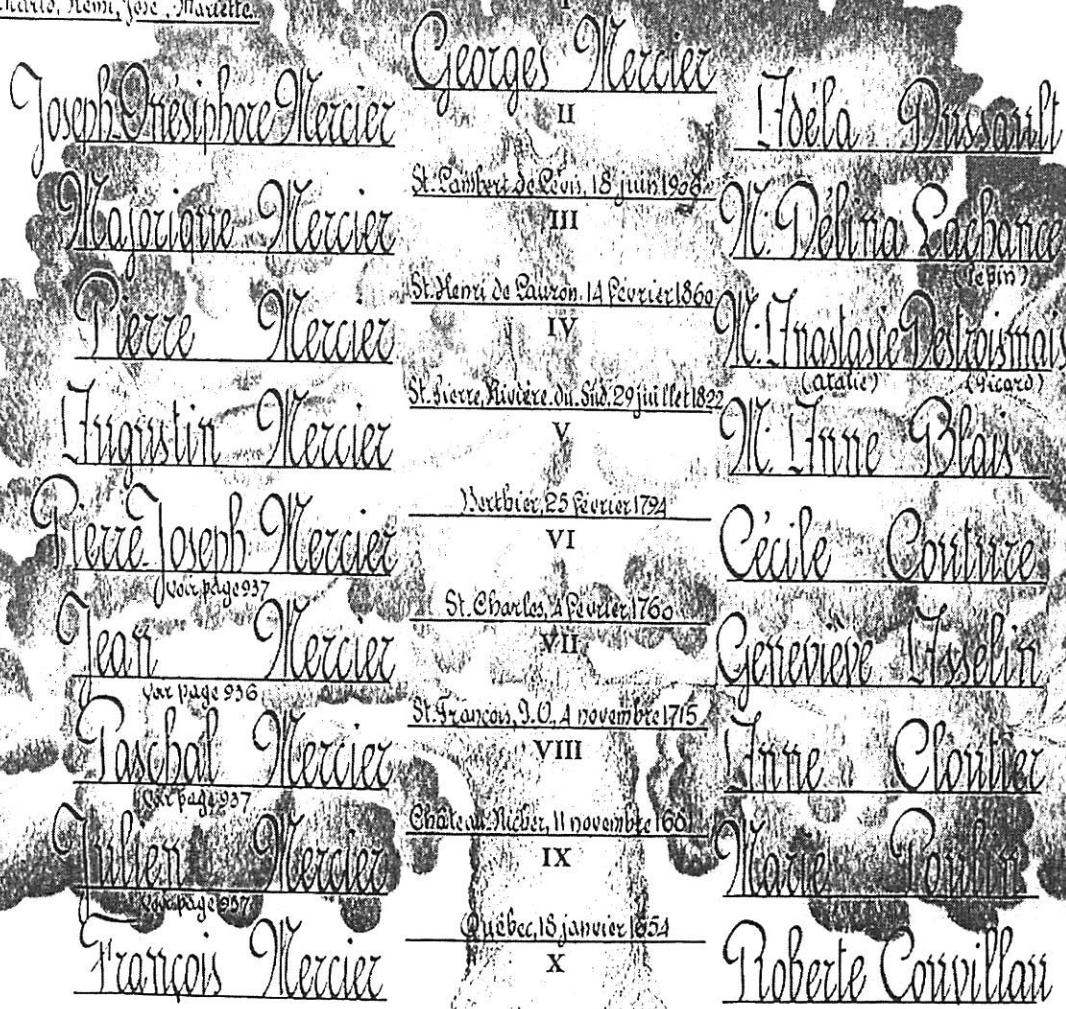
The family! Onésiphore and Adéla were aware of the necessity to strengthen the family ties: we had the visit of parents from Lévis, Québec, etc. But the most important thing was to form ourselves a united and alive family, in a good sense. The education of the girls aimed at making them good mothers. Cooking well, taking care of the house and the children, not making eccentricities in words, actions, kitchen, clothes, etc. Calm must rule in the house. The girls learned to cook well and to take care of the house; this leads them to good work opportunities: at the presbytery, the hospital or in restaurants. There was an accepted liberty: the choosing of a husband, a vocation, etc.

To accept a future son-in-law, there was an important question: "Does he have plenty of guts?" "Is he capable of supporting you?" "Does he want a family?" No matter what his language and his origin are. If you choose celibacy, religious life, remember the fundamental principle of the working race: "Hold it well, hold it hard, if you let go you'll die." When we undertake something, we have to go to the top: don't let go by caprices.

(Continued on page 11)



Georgianne, Jean, Noël, Serge, Anita, Reine,  
Desirée, Mario, Remi, José, Mariette.



St. Jean Baptiste  
voir page 121  
dit Anne Mercier

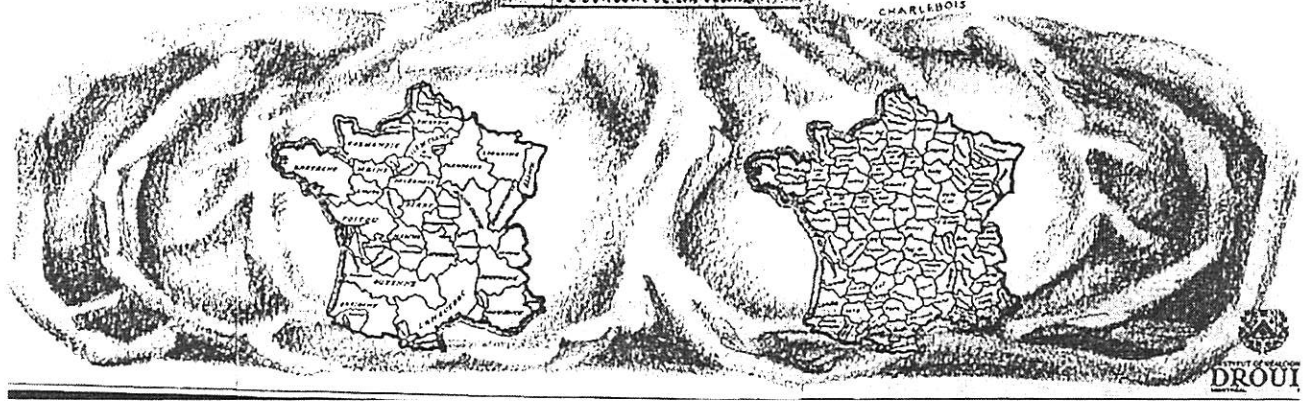
St. Jean Baptiste  
voir page 321  
dit Anne Mercier

St. Jean Baptiste  
voir page 21  
dit Anne Mercier

St. Jean Baptiste  
voir page 221  
dit Anne Mercier

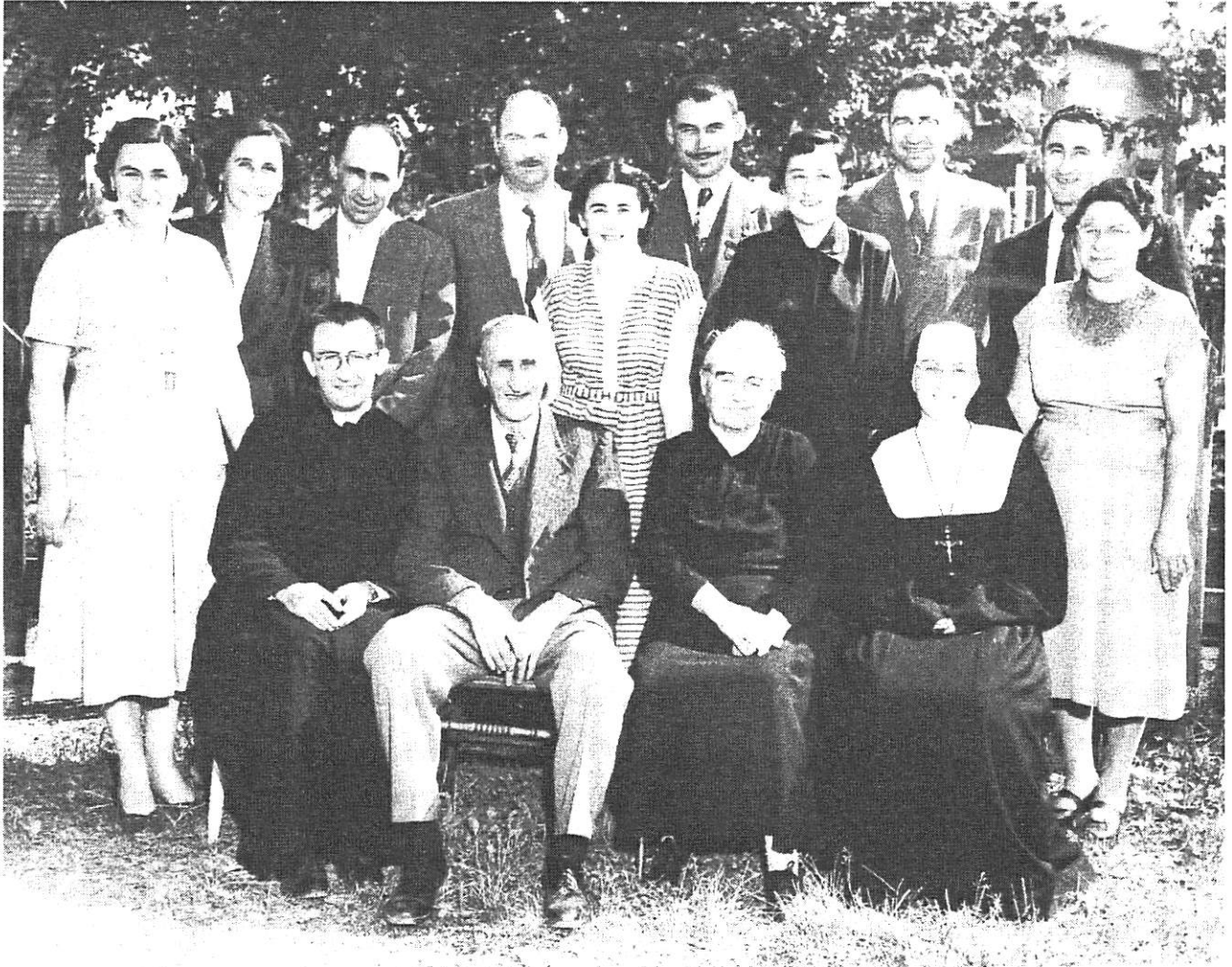
St. Jean Baptiste  
voir page 193  
dit Anne Mercier

de Fourouare au Secchi



Line of ancestry chart drawn-up by the Drouin Institute at the request of George, to be dedicated to his children: Georgianne, Jean, Noël, Serge, Anita, Reine, Desirée, Mario, Remi, Josee and Mariette, on the occasion of his eighteen years of marriage with Anita Boisvert on August 29, 1945, in Taschereau, Que.





**Photo dated circa 1956**

Standing, last row: Yvonne, Lucien, Georges, Louis-Philippe, Roland,

Standing, middle row: Adelina, Gerard, Marie-Anne, Marguerite, Ida,

Seated: Antoine, Onesiphore, Adela, Jeanne d'Arc

(Picture supplied by Father Antoine Mercier)

(Continued from page 9)

Family sense that doesn't stop at the children with their parents. Papa and mama received often uncles and cousins. We, the younger ones, had pleasure with the fat uncles and fat aunts (even if we had to be 3 or 4 sleeping

on the same bed). Papa encouraged us to smile a little on the defects quite obvious of the visitors.

Antoine Mercier,  
Father of the Holy Spirit



## Brief report

### On the annual meeting of the members

Our congratulations and gratitude to Raynald Mercier of Sainte-Marie and his committee for the success of our meeting. Thanks to his undertaking, our meeting went very well, the hotel accommodations were most adequate and the luncheon buffet was as expected.

Early on, Johanne of Quebec took charge of the reception function and handed out the elegant name tags which she had printed with AMAN's coat of arms in colour. Therese of Montmagny assisted her while Jean-Louis and Jean-Guy looked after our promotional material. The success of the day was the result of a nice family effort and AMAN is grateful to all of them.

Therese Bouffard, wife of Robert Mercier of Valleyfield, donated a nice work of art of her own making which was raffled at lunch time as a door prize. The lucky winner was Allen Lagasse, husband of Monique Mercier, of Becancour. She is also an artist well known to AMAN. Thank you to Therese and congratula-

tions to Allen.

The afternoon train ride was very pleasant and convenient. We only had to cross the street to board the train, and we disembarked at the same place.

At the end of the day, we were hosted by the City of Sainte-Marie, where Mr Rosaire Simoneau, on behalf of the mayor, welcomed us and invited all those present to sign the book of honour.

Back at our hotel, the day ended with a private dinner during which everyone agreed to meet again in Quebec City, on August 21 and 22, 2005, for the twenty year celebration of AMAN.

We were favoured by the presence of members from outside Quebec, such as : Olga Majewski and her husband, Casimir, of Milford, CT., Lucie Mercier and her husband, Ian Campbell, of Ottawa, Elise Mercier Reese of Brampton, Ont. and Germaine Mercier Cartier of Vancouver, B.C. The Quebec territory is large enough to mention some faraway members, such as Georges Mercier of Sept-Iles, soon to be ninety years old, accompanied by his son Jean of Sainte-Anne-de-Baupre.

Thank you to all the faithful supporters who believe in AMAN and continue to attend our activities. A special thanks to all the volunteers who work behind the scene in order to make everything happen on time.

Le Mercien



## President's Report

Our association is in its twentieth year of existence and we will take the opportunity, in the coming year, to look back on its past, in order to celebrate this anniversary and look at how far we've come.

While keeping in mind our past, your Board of Directors has focused its efforts on planning for the future and pave the way for the next twenty years.

Our main accomplishment has been the creation of a Development Fund that has begun to bear fruit and will contribute to maintain future AMAN endeavors in the years to come.

This fund has collected \$2,545. as of June 30 of this year, an amount we may never have received had it not been for the implementation of the fund. Certain donations are intended for specific projects, such as our website or the setting up of a commemorative plaque at the birthplace of Julien Mercier in Tourouvre. Other contributions will serve various projects, as will be decided by the Board of Directors. To date, we have identified the following projects:

- a video presentation on the arrival of Merciers in North America,
- the publication of a genealogical dictionary of Mercier families,
- the publication of a consolidated index for the Mercien,
- a retrospective of the first twenty years of AMAN,
- the setting up of a commemorative plaque at the birthplace of Julien Mercier in Tourouvre.

In the same spirit of ensuring the future of our association, Le Mercien has undertaken a series of articles under a new column: «*How I can help the AMAN build its future* ». Our last edition which featured an article on estate planning, invited members to think of the AMAN while preparing their will. It is a generous gesture that does not deprive other heirs in any significant way, and any donation is of great importance to the AMAN. No amount is too modest.

Other articles written by our members will echo this call, in order to encourage our members to support the AMAN financially and by other means. The association needs financial resources, and human resources as well: members to sit on the Board of Directors, to help in organizing various activities, to write articles of interest for Mercien readers, to inform us of anniversaries, family reunions and the accomplishments of Merciers in various fields.

The AMAN is your association and it is counting on you.

This is the spirit with which the members of the Board of Directors has executed its mandate.

I thank them for their support in the exercise of my functions.

I have greatly enjoyed serving the association during the past year and thank you for the trust you have placed in us all.

Your President,  
Pierre-Paul Mercier





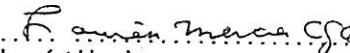
AMAN, C.P. 6700, Sillery, (Québec), Canada, G1T 2W2

Association des Mercier d'Amérique du Nord Inc. (AMAN)		
Financial Statements	30-juin	30-juin
INCOME	2004	2003
Membership fees	4 153 \$	3 796 \$
Grants and gifts	44	93
Exchange on foreign currency	218	214
Lotomatic (Loto-Québec)	311	390
Advertising	50	100
Genealogical income		140
Annual meeting	265	-
Bank interest	79	124
Profit from the sale of souvenirs	471	82
<b>Total of incomes</b>	<b>5 591 \$</b>	<b>4 939 \$</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Liability insurance	410 \$	72 \$
Convention and meetings	105	
F.F.S.Q. - Services fees	359	362
Genealogical service	61	
Internet	45	35
Le Mercien	3 244	3 020
Advertising - promotion	574	330
Rent	127	120
Office expenses	605	681
<b>Total of expenses</b>	<b>5 529 \$</b>	<b>4 620 \$</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) for the period</b>	<b>62 \$</b>	<b>319 \$</b>
	June 30	June 30
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>	2 004	2 003
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash on hand	1 470 \$	2 519 \$
Inventory of souvenirs (at cost)	468	668
Term deposit	12 142	8 142
Furniture	404	404
<b>Total of assets</b>	<b>14 484 \$</b>	<b>11 733 \$</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Payables	130 \$	211 \$
Reserve - Expanding funds	2 545	
Advance by the directors	2 019	2 019
<b>Total of liabilities</b>	<b>4 694 \$</b>	<b>2 230 \$</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>		
At the beginning	(5 797) \$	(5 726) \$
Surplus (deficit) for the period	62	(71)
<b>At the end of the period</b>	<b>(5 735) \$</b>	<b>(5 797) \$</b>
Reserve- Life membership	7 725 \$	7 500 \$
Reserve- Commandor membership	7 800	7 800
<b>Surplus (deficit) at the end</b>	<b>9 790 \$</b>	<b>9 503 \$</b>
<b>Total liabilities and accumulated func</b>	<b>14 484 \$</b>	<b>11 733 \$</b>

For the Board of directors

 president
 
  
 Pierre-Paul Mercier Jean Mercier

I have examined the statements of revenues and expenses as well as the balance sheet as at June 30th 2004. In my opinion these statements represent accurately the financial position of AMAN according to accounting procedures generally recognized and applied in the same ways as they were in the previous years.


  
 Lauréat Mercier c.o.a.



**How can I  
help AMAN ...**

**secure its future**



**To all Mercier family members**

**C**ertain things exist, such as the sun, the moon, the stars, the clouds, that no human has invented nor created, and yet that serve us all.

There are other things, not as indispensable as the sun and yet useful for the joy and service of human beings. I will name only one that fosters good relations and may multiply their number: journal and magazine articles. In order to prosper, a journal needs writers. This is the case with the MERCIEN.

Must we wait to be asked in order to supply the family newsletter with information and articles? It may be stimulating, but one only

needs to have a family spirit that loves to know and share the joys, activities, concerns, duties and desires of family members, as well as to share one's own life.

The President of the Mercier Association would no doubt be pleased through the Mercien to make known the desires, pleasures, accomplishments, sorrows, hopes and other activities of Merciers. So why not put yourself to the task? I invite you to do just that.

Sister Marie Mercier, Sherbrooke

Translation and adaptation by Marie-Claude Mercier of Montreal

**Sincères condoléances aux familles éprouvées**

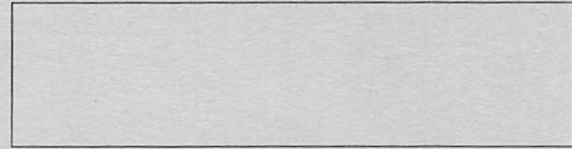
Carmen Mercier Tremblay	20 mai 2004	Beaupré
Louissette Baudoin Mercier	27 mai 2004	Charlesbourg
Cécile Paquet Mercier	5 juin 2004	Québec
Denis Mercier	20 juin 2004	Rimouski
Mike Gleeton, fils de Marie Mercier	27 juin 2004	Cloridorme
Rita Mercier Le Bel	22 juillet 2004	Beauport
Germaine Langlois Mercier	27 juillet 2004	Montmagny
Annette Mercier Himbault	27 juillet 2004	Lasalle
Benoît Mercier, F.I.C.	3 août 2004	La Prairie
Denis Mercier	5 août 2004	Ste-Agathe de Lotbinière
Thérèse Mercier	10 août 2004	Lévis
Anna Mercier Bédard	15 août 2004	Sainte-Foy
Georges Mercier	17 août 2004	Québec
Germaine Bernier Mercier	18 août 2004	Charlesbourg
Marguerite Daigle Mercier	29 août 2004	Montréal

Thank you to Isabelle Mercier Dufour of Quebec City for her research on obituaries.



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