



# Le Mercien

*The Voice of the Merciers of North America*

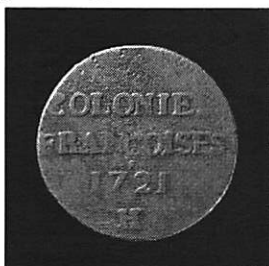


## Ancient currencies

illustrations supplied  
by Benoit Mercier of Mississauga



9 Cent  
coin  
(1721)  
front  
back



See our  
feature article  
on page 4



20 pound  
Coin  
(1720)  
front  
back

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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

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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 »  
 Email: « aman@videotron.ca »

## Editor's Page

The current issue is the first of volume 21, marking the twentieth year of publication of Le Mercien. Twenty years already!

The last twenty years have seen the birth of our association and its evolution through a period of growth which has not always been easy. However, thanks to the faith, the courage and the dedication of its founders, AMAN has become today a lively family association ready to face the challenge of the next twenty years. However, it must count on the unfailing support of its members. On page 15 of the current issue, there is an expression of what the association expects from its members and suggestions on how to assist AMAN in its endeavours.

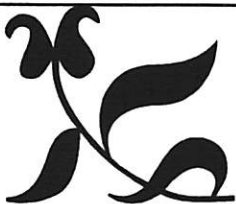
The next annual general meeting of the members will be the occasion to honour those men and women who have supported the association in various ways throughout that twenty year period. So, be with us on August 27 2005, at Loew's Le Concorde Hotel in Quebec City.

The twenty year anniversary is also the occasion to stimulate the sale of the book written (in French only) in 1987 by Ernest Mercier, our founding president. The price has been reduced to \$20. (Plus \$5. for postage and handling) Take this opportunity to give a copy to your family and friends who might not yet have their own copy.

Our annual sugar party will take place on April 2, at Sainte-Rosalie, near Montreal. The attendance is usually around 80 and is our largest gathering of the year. Details are on page 14. So plan to be with us.

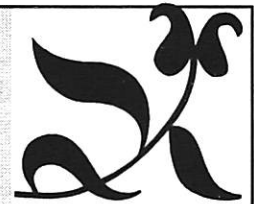
At the last meeting of the board of directors, Eric R. Mercier Member of the national assembly for Charlesbourg, has been elected honorary live member of AMAN, in order to acknowledge his interest and support towards our mission. He will receive his certificate during the annual meeting in August. Thank you and congratulations.

Pierre-Paul Mercier

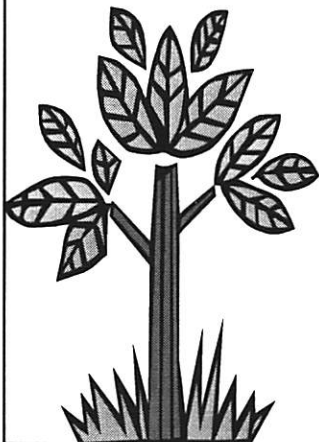


Welcome to a new member

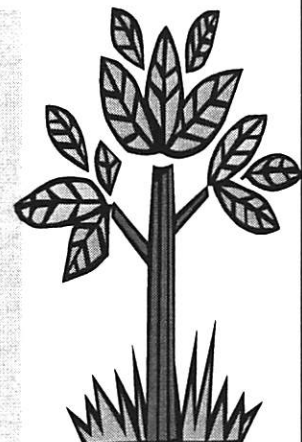
1473 Mrs Hjelenne Bourke, Maple Ridge, B.C.



## Development Fund



The **Development Fund** was created three years ago and we are proud of its success. It will help us achieve projects which would otherwise be impossible. It is a tribute to our ancestors and a legacy to future generations. Please, contribute generously!



## Money in New-France (Continued)

Benoît Mercier, Mississauga, Ont.

### Scarcity of currency in the colonies and playing card money

The article titled « Money in New France », which was published in the previous newsletter, introduced the LSD monetary system, hinted at the issue of monetary scarcity and discussed barter as an everyday method for transacting goods and services. The present article will cover the causes of the scarcity of currency and of the creation of playing card money to overcome this problem.

According to historians, the lack of currency in the colonies was caused by a surplus in the balance of payments between the motherland and the colonies. This means that the exports from the colonies to the motherland were essentially not paid for by the motherland. On several occasions, coins were struck specifically for the use of the colonies. These coins were recognizable by the inscription « colonies françaises » (French Colonies) or by a mark such as an X or a dot on the coins. These colonies-only coins had a limited degree of success, because of technical problems encountered during coin production, due to the sinking of some of the ships bringing the coins to the colonies and due to the reluctant acceptance of the coins by the inhabitants of the colonies. The coins of the colonies were even overvalued by decree in 1672 in the hope of keeping them circulating in New France and in the French Caribbean islands, but even that did not work and the scarcity of currency persisted. The inhabitants of New France sometimes used Spanish-American coins from Mexico and South America, in spite of a prohibition by the French government.

In 1685, the lack of currency was so serious that the steward, Jacques de Meulles, created promissory notes in order to pay his soldiers. These promissory notes were written on the back of playing cards, which were cut in different sizes based on the value assigned to

each note. It was the first French paper money. These notes were reimbursed the following year, with the arrival of coins shipped from France. The experience with playing card money was very good overall and new series of playing cards were produced until 1717. In July 1717, a royal edict from Louis XV decreed that playing card money is no longer legal tender in Canada, that its value is reduced to half the face value written on the card, that the local colonial currency is abolished and established French currency as the only legal

### The ship « Le Chameau » sinks with the largest cargo of coins ever sent to New-France.

*Sending coins to the New World was a perilous enterprise. In the summer of 1725, "Le Chameau" (The Camel) left France for the New World with 216 people on board. Six weeks later, in the morning of August 26, it sank in high seas after hitting a reef during a storm. All on board perished, and a shipment of gold and silver coins worth more than 80,000 pounds was lost at sea. In 1965, the wreck of the ship was found off the coast of Cape Breton Island, along with its precious cargo.*

Source: Currency Museum, Bank of Canada

tender.

As a result of these measures, money became scarce again in New France, and Louis XV was forced to authorize a new issue of card money in March 1729, worth 400,000 pounds, destined specifically for Canada. Other card money issues were produced until the conquest of New France in 1760. The 1729-1760 issues were produced on white cardboard, and the size of the card varied according to its face value. Payment orders and letters of payment were also created during that period.

After the conquest, card money and payment letters would not be reimbursed to their full



face values by the British administration. This left a bad taste in with the French colonists and created an aversion to paper money (and the British administration) which lasted many years. People then started to hoard coins, neither spending nor investing them, sometimes keeping them in woolen socks at home (leading to the famous "bas de laine" (French expression)).

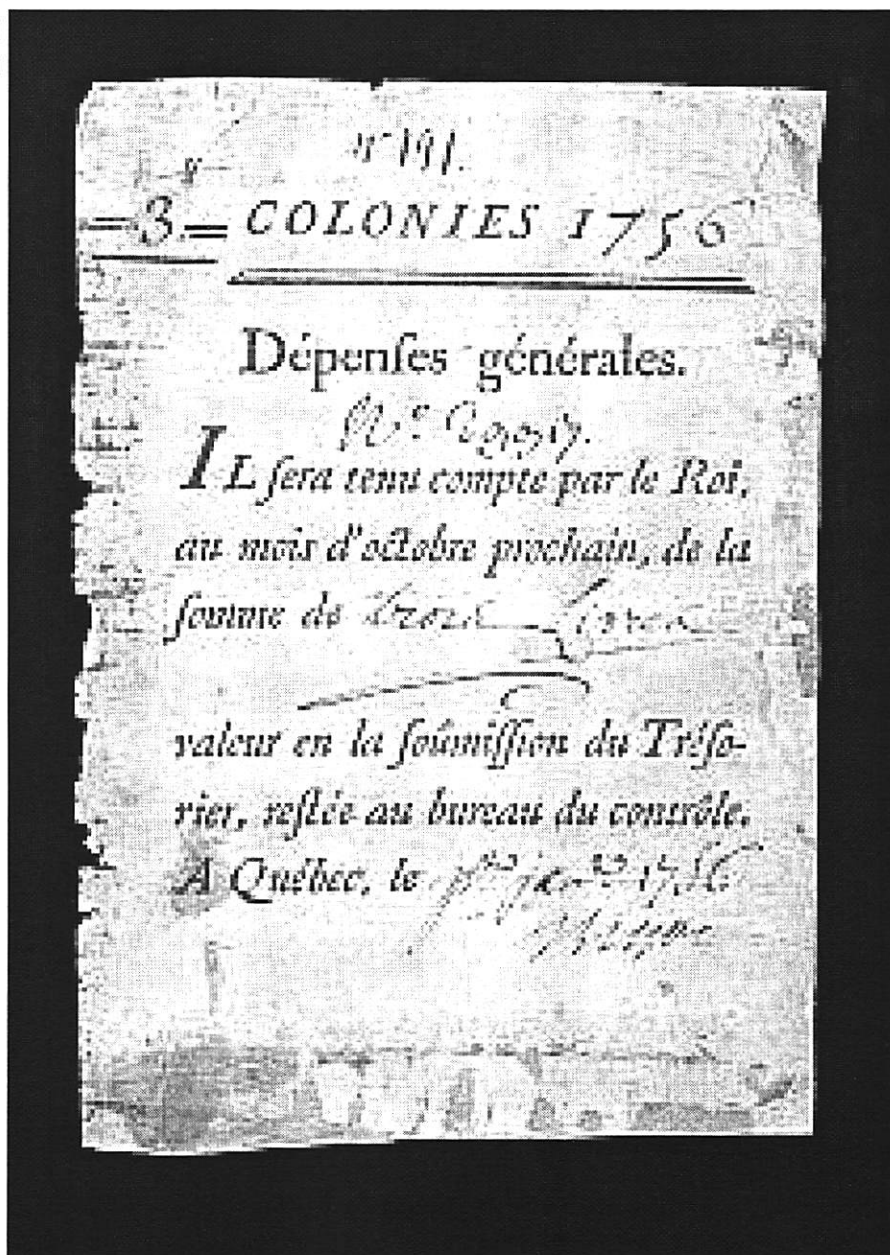
After the fall of Canada to England, as confirmed in the treaty of Versailles in 1763, the end of card money was decreed in France by Louis XV in 1768, with an edict canceling all card money and letters of payment which were not presented for redemption within specified

time limits. The initial decision to cancel all paper money was first ordered in 1764, but the edict only came into effect in 1768 after many delays.

With hindsight, we can see that the creation of playing card money was not only an ingenious Canadian solution to a severe financial problem, but it was also a key turning point in the history of currency and opened the door to the introduction of paper money in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which has become the standard the world over.

Benoît Mercier,  
Mississauga, Ont.

**Specimen  
of a  
payment order  
in the amount  
of 3 pounds  
written  
In 1756**





**1634:** In January, the Compagnie des Cent-Associés grants the Beauport seigniory to Robert Giffard. He recruits his first settlers, receives the support of Pierre Le Bouyer de Saint-Gervais, the civil and criminal Lieutenant-Governor of Perche. In March, Robert Giffard, his wife, their children and some thirty settlers leave for New France. Among them, Jean Guyon, master mason, Zacharie Cloutier, master carpenter and Robert Drouin, tile-maker, originally from Pin-la-Garenne. In June, the ship reaches Quebec City.

**1635:** Champlain dies in Quebec City; the colony is 132 settlers strong, 35 of which come from Perche. In Mortagne, new emigrants depart, among them Gaspard Boucher, his wife and children, including Pierre, born in Mortagne in 1622, then 13 years old. The first colonization of New France has begun. Most departures from Perche occur over the period 1634-1662, although there has also been mention of emigrants at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**1641:** Arrival in Quebec City of Guillaume Pelletier (from Bresolettes). The colony is home to 300 persons.

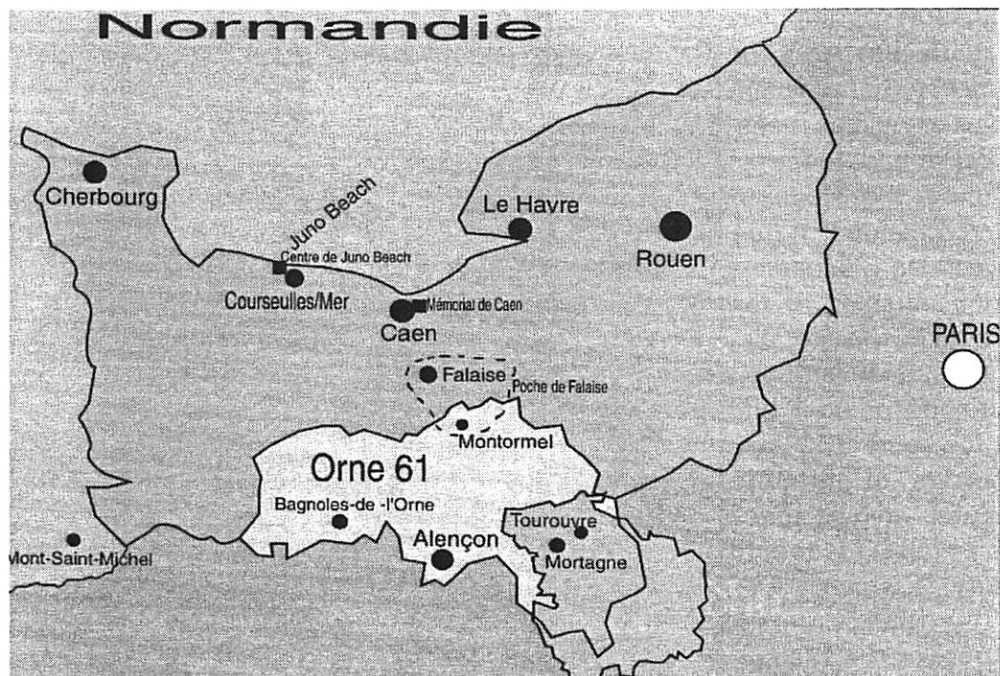
**1647:** Arrival in Quebec City of 17 young people from Perche and surrounding area. (Including Julien Mercier)

**1653:** Pierre Boucher defends Trois-Rivières against the Mohawk Indians.

**1662:** Pierre Boucher returns to France to solicit the support of Louis XVI and Colbert to save the colony attacked by the Mohawks. He returns to New France with many new settlers.

**1665:** Arrival in Quebec City of the Carignan-Salières regiment.

**1668:** In Beauport, Robert Giffard dies. The colony has 3000 inhabitants.



## Le Mercier (Mercier), François Marc-Antoine (Continued)

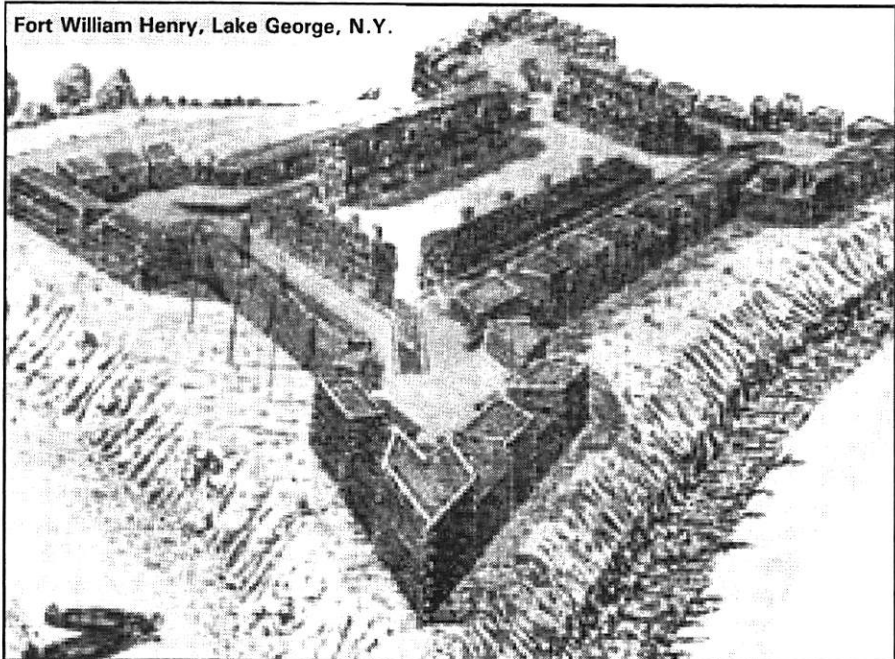
During February and March 1757 Le Mercier participated in the expedition led by François-Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil against Fort William Henry (also called Fort George; now Lake George, N.Y.). The attack was called off, but after setting fire to the area around the fort, Rigaud sent Le Mercier to call upon the British commander to surrender. This demand was rejected, however, and the siege was lifted. In May Le Mercier was at Quebec and was busy assembling men and supplies for Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga, N.Y.), where he went at the end of June. In August he took part in the siege of Fort William Henry. After spending the winter in the colony, he returned to Fort Carillon in the summer of 1758. On 8 July he commanded the artillery and also distributed ammunition and fresh provisions during James Abercromby's attack, which turned into a signal victory for Montcalm. He spent the rest of the year in Montreal and Quebec. His long winter evenings were often passed in the company of Bigot and other members of the Grande Société, with whom he indulged in gambling.

In late March 1759 Le Mercier went to Les Cèdres, upstream from Montreal, to ensure the transport of supplies to Fort Niagara. In April he was in Quebec, where he apparently reported on the measures taken for the defence of the city. During the siege of Quebec he commanded the artillery and was also responsible for distributing supplies to the army which, like the population, was rationed. In addition he had to provide powder and ammunition for some 300 cannon and mortars of different calibres ranged in batteries over ten miles and to see to their security, which was threatened by bombardment and fire. Moreover, Le Mercier

constantly had to cope with the confusion of authority, making the best of the orders and counter-orders of Montcalm and Governor Vaudreuil [RIGAUD], of their changes of mood, and above all of their jealousy. On a number of occasions he bore the flag of truce between the governor and Vice-Admiral Charles SAUNDERS. Using well-directed artillery fire on 23 July he prevented several British ships from forcing their way upstream of the city. This action delayed by five weeks the exploit that assured the British of victory. On 9 August, having heard of the fall of Fort Niagara, Vaudreuil sent Le Mercier, with Lévis and La Pause [Plantavit\*], to complete construction of Fort Lévis (east of Prescott, Ont.). Fiacre-François Potot de Montbeillard replaced Le Mercier as commander of the artillery.

After the fall of Quebec, Le Mercier went to Montreal, where he looked after provisioning the army. Fearing that Fort de l'Île aux Noix, on the Richelieu River, might be attacked, he went there in October, returning to Montreal after the danger had passed. When he sailed for France on 25 Nov. 1759 on the *Machault*, he was charged with informing the court of the situation and needs of the col-

Fort William Henry, Lake George, N.Y.





ony, a mission he performed competently. He found himself, however, among the accused when a commission was set up to deal with the embezzlement that had occurred in the colony before the conquest. Le Mercier was arrested and incarcerated in the Bastille but was cleared of all accusations and released when the decision in the *affaire du Canada* was finally rendered in December 1763. Subsequently he seems to have taken up residence at Lisieux, in Normandy, where he was still living in 1798, well off but completely forgotten.

François-Marc-Antoine Le Mercier did not play a leading role in the drama of the loss of New France. He never held the rank or the power that would have enabled him to effect major changes in either the civil or the military organization and administration of the colony. He certainly profited from the system to make his fortune – Montcalm said in 1759: “This officer, who came out twenty years ago as a simple soldier, will soon be worth about 6 or 700,000 *livres*, perhaps a million, if these things continue.” The general did not conceal his dislike of Le Mercier, and he left many unfair statements about him, accusing him of being preoccupied with his finances and neglecting his military obligations. “M. Mercier, who is never anywhere because he is everywhere,” he wrote, “. . . perhaps neglects only that which concerns his profession.” In reality Le Mercier always tried to carry out to the best of his ability all the responsibilities entrusted to him, but those responsibilities, which were sometimes too numerous, prevented him from devoting himself entirely to his profession as an artillery officer.

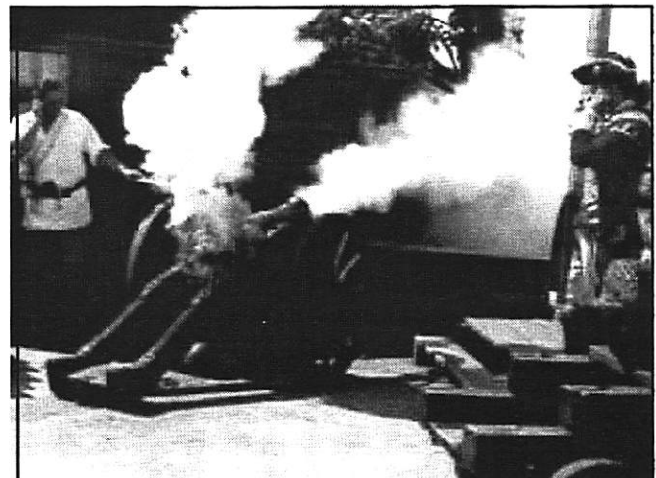
JEAN PARISEAU

*AN, Col., E*, 276 (dossier Le Mercier). Bibliothèque de l’Arsenal, 5769 (papiers du comte d’Argenson), pp.298, 327, 330, 339 (PAC transcripts); Archives de la Bastille, 12128; 12142–48; 12501, ff.74, 78, 96, 115, 130, 138, 169, 174; 12502, ff.4, 18, 23, 29–30, 69, 72, 77, 88, 117bis, 198, 201, 212, 232; 12503, ff.224–25, 227, 231, 237, 242–43, 253, 262; 12504, ff.8, 9, 71, 124, 139, 164, 170, 180, 209, 227, 259; 12506,

ff.23, 30, 31, 37, 42, 56, 81, 90. *Coll. des manuscrits de Lévis (Casgrain). Doc. relatifs à la monnaie sous le Régime français (Shortt)*, II, 894, 896, 898. “Journal du siège de Québec” (Æ. Fauteux), *ANQ Rapport*, 1920–21. Knox, *Hist. journal* (Doughty). [A.-J.-H. de Maurès de Malartic, comte de Malartic], *Journal des campagnes au Canada de 1755 à 1760 . . .*, Gabriel de Maurès de Malartic et Paul Gaffarel, édit. (Dijon, France, 1890). *Mémoires sur le Canada, depuis 1749 jusqu’à 1760*. [Pierre] Pouchot, *Memoir upon the late war in North America, between the French and the English, 1755–60 . . .*, ed. and trans. F. B. Hough (2v., Roxbury, Mass., 1866), I, 23–25, 27–28, 31, 35–36, 46, 65–66, 69, 224.

Æ. Fauteux, *Les chevaliers de Saint-Louis*, 164–65. Le Jeune, *Dictionnaire*. J.-E. Roy, *Rapport sur les archives de France*, 870, 873, 875. Tanguay, *Dictionnaire*. Thomas Chapais, *Le marquis de Montcalm (1712–1759) (Québec, 1911)*, 113, 116, 120, 122–24, 139. Frégault, *François Bigot*, II; *La guerre de la Conquête*. P.-G. Roy, *Les petites choses de notre histoire (7 sér., Lévis, Qué., 1919–44)*, 1<sup>re</sup> sér., 213–16; 3<sup>e</sup> sér., 273; 7<sup>e</sup> sér., 135, 193; *La ville de Québec sous le Régime français (2v., Québec, 1930)*, II, 289, 385–86. Stanley, *New France*. Tessier, *Les forges Saint-Maurice*. Henri Têtu, “M. Jean-Félix Récher, curé de Québec, et son journal, 1757–1760,” *BRH*, IX (1903), 141, 332, 344, 354.

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# Quebec and France (Continued)

## Perche-Canada and the House of Emigration

The realization of the House of French Emigration in Canada is the end product of relations between the country of origin of the first settlers and the land where they chose to lay down their roots. Honoré Mercier's visit of Tourouvre in 1891 marks the beginning of a reunion. With advances in navigation, and the coming of age of aviation, travels between North America and Europe will facilitate the flow of information. During the XX<sup>th</sup> century, patient genealogical and historic research is carried out to accommodate the requests of Canadian visitors seeking documents, the village of origin, or even the house of their ancestor from the XVII<sup>th</sup> century. In parallel, for more than forty years, numerous Canadian personalities, often the Ambassador or his representatives, traveled to Perche on different occasions.

**1891:** Honoré Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec, Minister of Agriculture, visits Tourouvre. Two stained-glass windows commemorate this great event.

**1905:** The Minister of Water and Forests of Quebec, Abélard Turgeon, visits Mortagne and Perche.

**1914-1918:** Canada sends a strong contingent to France in order to fight alongside Allied troops. Thousands of young soldiers die in the Somme region, notably in Vimy.

**1927:** Inauguration at the Notre-Dame de Mortagne church, of a stained glass window dedicated to the memory of Pierre Boucher. A delegate from the Canadian Government, Pierre Dupuy, is present at the unveiling.

**1944:** Participation of Canadian troops in the liberation of France.

**1956:** The Canadian Ambassador to France, Mr. Desy, and his wife Corinne Boucher, visit Tourouvre and inaugurate the Mortagne fair.

**1957:** Creation of Perche-Canada, by Edouard Leboucher, President and Founder, by the canon Jean Aubry, Secretary, and by Fernand Fortin. Goal of the association: to be a meeting place for descendants of Perche 17<sup>th</sup> century migrants and to further genealogical and historical knowledge. This long-term endeavor will be undertaken by, amongst others, Mrs. Françoise Montagne and her husband Pierre. Each year since its creation, Perche-Canada installs commemorative plaques in churches where were baptized Perche pioneers who left for New France.

**March 1976:** the Perche-Canada congress takes place in Mortagne in the presence of Gérard Pelletier, Canadian Ambassador to France.

**April 1977:** the Perche-Canada congress is held in Bresolettes with Gérard Pelletier, the Canadian Ambassador to France, in attendance.

**April 1978:** In Igé, the Ambassador of Canada to France, Gérard Pelletier, and his wife born Leduc, attend the Perche Canada congress.

**June 1978:** Reception at Mortagne City Hall for Camille Laurin, Quebec Minister for Cultural Development.

**April 1979:** In Saint-Langis, the Perche-Canada congress takes place in the presence of Gérard Pelletier, Canadian Ambassador to France.

**April 1983:** Under the presidency of Michel Dupuy, Canadian Ambassador to France, the city of Manou (Eure-et-Loir) hosts the Perche-Canada congress.

**September 1983:** Visit from Jean Pelletier, Mayor of Quebec City, and of Gilles Duguay, an attaché with the Canadian Embassy.

**April 1984:** In Tourouvre is celebrated the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Perche emigration in presence of Michel Dupuy, Ambassador of Canada to France.

**April 1985:** Michel Dupuy, Canadian Ambassador to France, visits the city of Mortagne during the Perche-Canada congress.

**June 1987:** Inauguration in Tourouvre of the museum of Perche emigration by Lucien Bouchard, Ambassador of Canada to France.

**April 1989:** the Perche-Canada congress is held in La Ventrouze in the presence of Cardinal Gagnon.

**June 1990:** Claude Charland, Canadian Ambassador to France, visits Mortagne and Tourouvre.

**February 1996:** In Saint-Cosme-en-Vairais, Benoît Bouchard, Canadian Ambassador to France, inaugurates the elementary school named after his own ancestor, Claude-Bouchard.

**May 1996:** Visit of Mortagne by Benoît Bouchard, Canadian Ambassador to France.

**April 1997:** the Perche-Canada congress takes place in Randonnai in the presence of Jacques Roy, Ambassador of Canada to France.

**1998:** Serious thought is given to the future of the museum of emigration. Under the guidance of the Corporation of Communes of Haut-Perche, presided over by Guy Monhée, the idea of a House of French Emigration to Canada is launched. The project, on the advice of René Rivard, head of the Cultura office of Montreal, at first a regional undertaking, becomes with the support of the Canadian government a two-nation endeavor.

**July 1999:** In Mortagne and Moulins-la-Marche, the Perche-Canada congress is held in the presence of Jacques Roy, Ambassador of Canada to France.

**2000:** A visit by Jean Chrétien, Prime Minister of Canada, is perceived in Perche, Tourouvre and Mortagne, as a deciding factor in favor of the realization of the great project of the House of Emigration.

(Extracted from the "perche-canada.com" website)



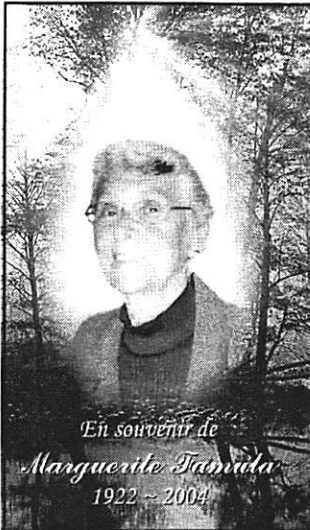
**Sites de généalogie**  
**Look for a family name via GOOGLE at**

<http://www.google.com/>

Fédération des familles-souches québécois.	<a href="http://www.fffq.qc.ca/">http://www.fffq.qc.ca/</a>
Portail de généalogie francophone	<a href="http://www.genealogie.com/">http://www.genealogie.com/</a>
Fédération québécois des Soc. de Généalogie	<a href="http://www.federationgenealogie.qc.ca/index.html">http://www.federationgenealogie.qc.ca/index.html</a>
Fédération française de Généalogie	<a href="http://www.genefede.org/">http://www.genefede.org/</a>
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Roots Web	<a href="http://www.rootsweb.com/">http://www.rootsweb.com/</a>
Lutheran Roots Genealogy Exchange	<a href="http://www.aal.org/LutheransOnline/Gene_Ex/">http://www.aal.org/LutheransOnline/Gene_Ex/</a>
American Family Imm History Center	<a href="http://www.ellislandrecords.org/">http://www.ellislandrecords.org/</a>
US Federal Land Patent Records site	<a href="http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/search.asp">http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/search.asp</a>
Généalogistes associés	<a href="http://epf.planete.qc.ca/">http://epf.planete.qc.ca/</a>
PRDH	<a href="http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/fr/main.htm">http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/fr/main.htm</a>
Ogdensburg	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/roots301/Pg3Ogdenburg.html">http://www.geocities.com/roots301/Pg3Ogdenburg.html</a>
Notre famille.Com	<a href="http://www1.norefamille.com/welcome/default.asp">http://www1.norefamille.com/welcome/default.asp</a>
Église de J.C. des Saints des Derniers Jours	<a href="http://www.lds.org/">http://www.lds.org/</a>
Genealogy Ressources	<a href="http://www-personal.umich.edu/cgaunt/gen_int1.html">http://www-personal.umich.edu/cgaunt/gen_int1.html</a>
Annuaire Généalogique Internet	<a href="http://www.chez.com/agi/recherc.htm">http://www.chez.com/agi/recherc.htm</a>
Geneanet	<a href="http://www.geneanet.org/">http://www.geneanet.org/</a>
Gendex	<a href="http://www.gendex.com:8080/">http://www.gendex.com:8080/</a>
Genea Guide (Karolus)	<a href="http://www.geneaguide.com/index.mgi">http://www.geneaguide.com/index.mgi</a>
Gene 2000	<a href="http://www.gene2000.com/">http://www.gene2000.com/</a>
GeneaBank	<a href="http://www.geneabank.org/">http://www.geneabank.org/</a>
France GenWeb	<a href="http://www.caids.net/entraide/">http://www.caids.net/entraide/</a>
Bibliothèque Généalogique	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/eureka/1568/">http://www.geocities.com/eureka/1568/</a>
Geonome (Belgique)	<a href="http://geonome.mataphor.be/cgi-bin/geonome.pl">http://geonome.mataphor.be/cgi-bin/geonome.pl</a>
Wallonia (Belgique-Français)	<a href="http://www.ufsia.ac.be/genealogy/wallonia/wallonia.htm">http://www.ufsia.ac.be/genealogy/wallonia/wallonia.htm</a>
Acadie (Moncton Université)	<a href="http://www.umoncton.ca/etudeacadiennes/centre/genea.html">http://www.umoncton.ca/etudeacadiennes/centre/genea.html</a>
Gendex	<a href="http://www.gendex.com/gendex/">http://www.gendex.com/gendex/</a>
Nouvelle France (La)	<a href="http://www.culture.fr/culture/nllefce/fr/index.htm">http://www.culture.fr/culture/nllefce/fr/index.htm</a>
Legacy.Com	<a href="http://legacy.com/DefaultFlask.html">http://legacy.com/DefaultFlask.html</a>
Northwest Resistance	<a href="http://library.usask.ca/northwest/contents.html">http://library.usask.ca/northwest/contents.html</a>
Longueuil, Club de Généalogie	<a href="http://www.club-genealogie-longueuil.qc.ca/">http://www.club-genealogie-longueuil.qc.ca/</a>
422 sites américains d'histoire et généalogie	<a href="http://cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/mark.html">http://cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/mark.html</a>
Braniff Center	<a href="http://members.tripod.com/braniffcentre/index.html">http://members.tripod.com/braniffcentre/index.html</a>
Sites mondiaux	<a href="http://www.rand.org/contact/personal/Genea/other.html">http://www.rand.org/contact/personal/Genea/other.html</a>
Guide pratique de généalogie en France	<a href="http://www.genealogy.tm.fr/">http://www.genealogy.tm.fr/</a>
Rootsweb	<a href="http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/">http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/</a>

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**Share the results of your research with us, and we will talk about it in Le Mercien**  
**Happy browsing!**





**M**rs Marguerite Mercier Famula passed away on November 29 2004. She was the daughter of Onesiphore Mercier (See our family story in Le Mercien, vol. 20, no. 3.)

A funeral celebration was held in Ottawa November 29 and a formal funeral was held in Hamilton Ont. On December 4.

Her brothers, Georges of Sept-Iles, Que. And Father Antoine of Montreal, are both keen supporters of AMAN. Georges will soon celebrate his 90th anniversary.

**May her soul rest in peace with those of other deceased faithfuls. Amen.**

*Empreintes sur le coeur*

*Il y a des gens qui apparaissent dans notre vie puis s'en vont rapidement. Il y en a d'autres qui font vibrer notre âme. Leur sagesse comme un murmure éphémère et elle en nous une nouvelle compréhension des choses.*

*Il y a des gens qui nous font voir un ciel plus beau. Ils restent un moment dans notre vie, laissent des empreintes sur notre coeur, puis nous ne sommes jamais plus les mêmes.*



## Sincere condolences to their families

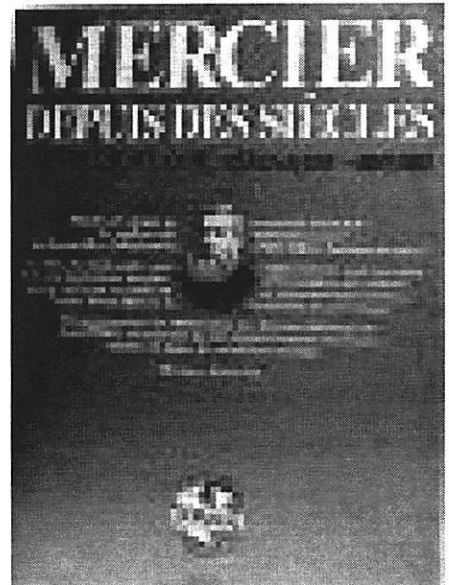
Ginette Mercier	December 8, 2004	Montreal, Que.
Françoise Gagnon Mercier	December 9, 2004	Montmagny, Que.
Aline Mercier Duranceau	December 16, 2004	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu
Marie Gélinas Mercier	December 18, 2004	Trois-Rivieres, Que.,
Robert Mercier	December 23, 2004	Beauport, Que.
Jacqueline Beaupré Mercier	January 9, 2005	Sillery, Que.
Marie-Reine Mercier	January 11, 2005	Saint-Isidore, Que.
Therese Mercier	February 6, 2005	Montmagny, Que.
Lucienne Mercier Marroni	February 19, 2005	Montreal, Que.

← Thank you to Isabelle Mercier Dufour for collecting the information published here. →

## Mercier Depuis des Siècles

We still have a sizeable supply of this book published (in French only) by our founding president, Ernest Mercier, in 1987.

In an effort to downsize our inventory, we have reduced the price to \$20. in order to make it more appealing to those who would consider buying it for themselves, a parent or a friend. \$5. must be added for postage and handling. This 500 page major work will not be published again any time soon. So take this opportunity!



# The 2005 Mercier Sugar Partry

## Domaine de l'Érable de Sainte-Rosalie



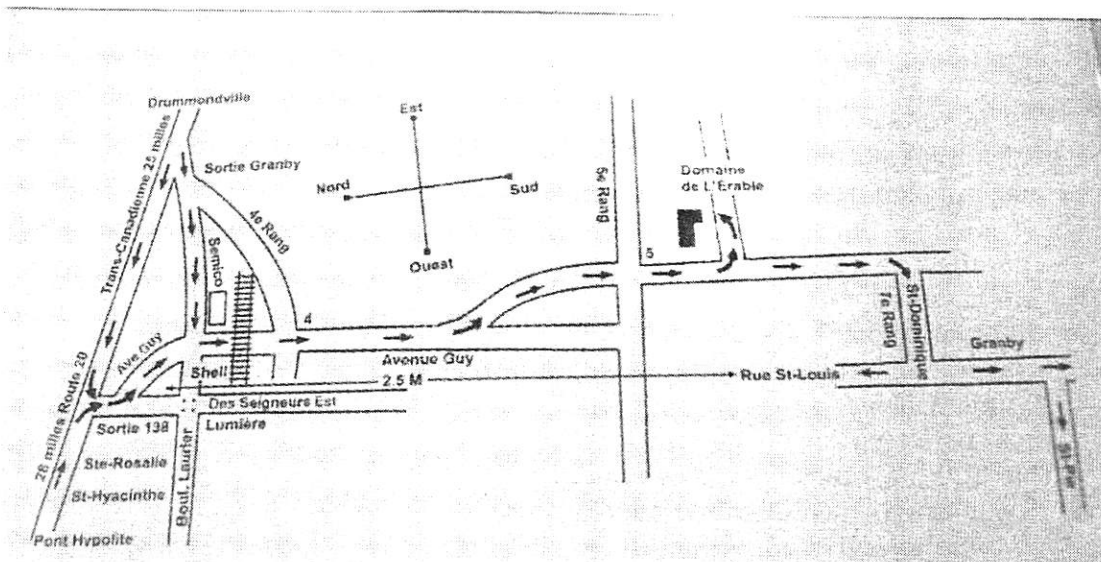
Our annual sugar party will take place on April 2, 2005, at Domaine de l'Érable de Saint-Hyacinthe, in Sainte Rosalie, close to Montreal. Just follow the directions indicated below. Everyone is welcome. Please let us know in advance, so that we can reserve the appropriate number of tables, through:

Quebec City: Jean-Guy: (418) 650-3874

Plessiville: Lucie: (819) 362-2856

Montreal: Pierre-Paul: (450) 671-9051

Admission: \$13. For adults,  
\$6. For children from 4 to 11,  
Children under 4 are admitted free



# AMAN Needs you

## Human resources for

Recruiting new members,  
Recruiting new sponsors,  
Making the association known in your community,  
Assisting with different activities:  
    the annual meeting,  
    the sugar party,  
    other activities,  
writing articles for Le Mercien,  
researching subjects of interest to the members,  
providing family histories,  
providing information on family reunions,  
pointing out Merciers who distinguished themselves

## Material resources:

Our financial position is good, but we must plan for the future. **The Development Fund** has been created for projects which cannot be funded out of current operating income.

The response has been very encouraging so far, but we must maintain the momentum through donations today and tomorrow.

## Spiritual Resources

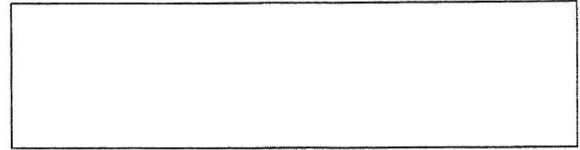
We understand that everyone cannot always contribute in the areas mentioned above; however prayers are always welcome, and AMAN need them too.

**Do not hesitate to contact us!**



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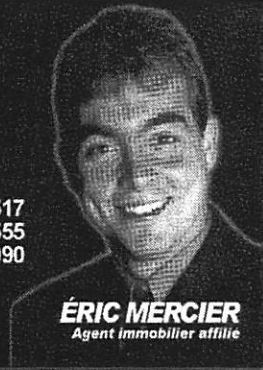
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