



Le Mercien

The Voice of the Merciers of North America

On August 19, 2018, we will be gathering at Isle-aux-Coudres



Source : Site de Ludovic Gervais - <http://www.ludovic-arts.com>

Schooner – Reproduction of a painting by Ludovic Gervais. He was born in Montreal in 1983. Very early on, he showed his interest in the arts. When he saw a pastel painting done by his teacher, he was so impressed, that he decided to work mainly with this medium, while still working with watercolour as well as acrylic. In May 2002, he became a resident of Isle-aux-Coudres with his parents.

HONOUR ROLL – GOVERNORS OF THE MERCIER ASSOCIATION

Name	Member No.	Occupation	Residence	Admission
Ernest Mercier *	32	Founding President of the (A.M.A.N. 1985)	Québec, QC	1997
Pierre-Paul Mercier *	19	Administration	St-Lambert, QC	2000
Louis Mercier	52	Actuary	St-Bruno-de-Montarville, QC	2000
Pierre Mercier	73	Engineering	St-Bruno-de-Montarville, QC	2000
Suzanne Mercier	74	Commerce	Montréal, QC	2000
Christine Mercier	75	Teaching	Québec, QC	2000
Charles Mercier	76	Engineering	Québec, QC	2000
Alain Mercier *	77	Communications	Québec, QC	2000
Lucienne Mercier-Croteau *	988	Teaching	Bonnyville, AB	2001
Ralph Mercier	1151	Administration	Québec (Charlesbourg), QC	2012

(*) deceased

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MEMBERSHIP FEES 2017-2018

Annual fees are due before May 31st of each year

Annually :	\$35/1 year \$65/2 years
Annually + spouse(s) :	\$40/1year \$75/2 years
Governor	1 000 \$

Those amounts are in U.S. currency for U.S. residents and in euros for European residents.

This newsletter is named after the Kingdom of Mercia which existed from the 7th to the 10th centuries. It was one of the seven original Kingdoms constituting England. The inhabitants of that territory must have been called Mercien. We are proud to perpetuate that name today.

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Opinions expressed in the published articles belong exclusively to their authors. The fact that they are published in this newsletter does not mean that the Association agrees with or supports them.

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L'Association des Mercier de l'Amérique du Nord is a member of the Fédération Histoire Québec

A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings to all,

I am happy to confirm in this new issue of Le Mercien that our revised and updated website is now on line as of June 19, 2018, and still at the same address: <https://www.famillesmercier.org>.

An official presentation of the website will be made at our upcoming annual gathering on August 19th. Our main goal is to reach a wider clientele. We are hoping that our site will be of interest to Merciers around the world. We still want to "teach as well as inform" people about the history of the Merciers.

There is still time for you to register to join us at our annual gathering in Isle-aux-Coudres, for which you will find the details



in the Spring 2018 issue of Le Mercien. I also invite Merciers from everywhere to send articles and pictures for publication in a future issue of Le Mercien.

Please do not hesitate to send to the Association, Mercier names to be added to our genealogical data bank. You will find the necessary forms on our website. The board is expecting to see you in large numbers this coming August. We will be very pleased to welcome you all there.

Jacques Mercier, no. 341, President

GATHERING OF THE MERCIERS: SUNDAY AUGUST 19, 2018 AT ISLE-AUX-COUDRES

The upcoming 2018 annual gathering, including the Annual General Meeting of the Mercier Association, will take place on Sunday August 19, 2018 at Isle-aux-Coudres. All Merciers, including their parents and their friends, are invited to this meeting. The package includes: a 2-hour guided tour by bus, cider tastings (4) and a friendship cocktail, a Sunday draw and lunch, as well as taxes and gratuities. For further information and registration: contact Jacques Mercier, President at (418) 228-5426, or write to studiocimai@gmail.com, or visit our website at www.famillesmercier.org for more details.

Looking forward to seeing you all there!

NOTICE OF RENEWAL OF ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES 2018-2019

Members whose dues expired on May 31, 2018, are invited to renew before August 1st, 2018. Simply fill out the form on page 15 of the previous edition of Le Mercien Vol.34 n°1 or the form on our website: www.famillesmercier.org and return it to the address indicated on the form.

We thank you for your support!



Association des Mercier de l'Amérique du Nord

Sainte-Madeleine, June 30, 2018

Notice of Meeting

Recipients: Members of the Association des Mercier de l'Amérique du Nord

Subject: Notice of the Annual General Meeting

Dear Members,

You are hereby invited to the 33rd Annual General Meeting of the **Association des Mercier de l'Amérique du Nord**. The meeting will take place on August 19, 2018 at 9:45am at Hôtel Cap-aux-Pierres, located at 444, Chemin de la Baleine at Isle-aux-Coudres.

During the meeting, members will be asked to approve the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018 as well as the 2018-2019 budget. They will also be asked to elect members of the board of the Association. For more information on the various items to be dealt with at the meeting, please refer to the proposed agenda that follows.

Please remember that only members in good standing will have the right to vote. However, anyone accompanying a member may take part in the meeting.

Hoping to see you in large numbers this coming August 19th - please accept my best regards.

Aurèle Mercier,
Secretary



Association des Mercier de l'Amérique du Nord

33rd Annual General Meeting of the Association des Mercier de l'Amérique du Nord

Sunday August 19, 2018 at 9:45am

At Hôtel Cap-aux-Pierres

Located at 444, Chemin de la Baleine, Isle-aux- Coudres

AGENDA

- 33.1** Opening of the meeting;
- 33.2** Appointment of the secretary for the meeting and of one presiding officer;
- 33.3** Notice of meeting and checking attendance;
- 33.4** Reading and adoption of the agenda;
- 33.5** Reading and adoption of the minutes of the annual general meeting held on September 10, 2017;
- 33.6** Report from the President;
- 33.7** Presentation of the financial statements for 2017-2018 and adoption of the 2018-2019 budget;
- 33.8** Selection of an auditor;
- 33.9** Presentation of the new internet site of the *Association des Mercier*;
- 33.10** Question period;
- 33.11** Election of members of the Board: 3 positions;
- 33.12** Meeting in recess;
- 33.13** Meeting resumed;
- 33.14** Presentation of the members of the Board of the Association for the year 2018-2019;
- 33.15** A word from the newly elected President;
- 33.16** Meeting adjourned.

Aurèle Mercier, Secretary

HISTORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ISLE-AUX-COUDRES

On his second voyage to Canada, Jacques Cartier discovered Isle-aux-Coudres on September 6, 1535. He called it "Isle es Coudres" (modern spelling "Isle-aux-Coudres"). The name comes from a bush called "coudrier" or hazel tree in English, that the navigator had discovered on the island and that produced a variety of hazelnuts of a better quality than those found in France.

Isle-aux-Coudres is almost 30 square kilometres in area. The municipality located in the National Capital Administrative Region has some 1400 residents called Coudriolois. It is part of the regional county municipality (MRC) of Charlevoix.

Before the first settlers arrived, the place served as a stopover for navigators wanting to bury the members of their crew who had died during their long journeys. The first families to settle on the island arrived in 1720. The settlers made a living thanks to farming and fishing, and they had to find everything they needed to survive. That is the reason they learned to sail year-round on the Saint Lawrence River.

The prosperity of Isle-Aux-Coudres residents depended for a long time on the rich resources provided by the Saint Lawrence River. First there was porpoise hunting and then coastal trade. Generations of sailors engaged in that trade. The island was also a place where numerous schooners were built - the traditional type as well the motor-powered type.

The island is a unique place in Quebec and even in Canada, as one can find here both a water powered mill (1825) as well as a windmill (1836). These mills are still being used today to make wheat and buckwheat flour.



Aerial View of Isle-aux-Coudres

All the residents of the island are called islanders, but they have also been officially assigned the name of Coudriens since 1986, although the older name Coudriolois still exists. Visiting the artisanal cidery and the ecomuseums, as well as cycling around the island to see the numerous wayside crosses, are so many reasons to come to the island.

Today, between the ferry landing and the Prairie Point, there is a bay that was called the French Mooring at times, and at other times the English Mooring.

Due to the lack of space on the island and to the fragmentation of the land plots, farming has become less important over the years, as farmland has become more and more scarce.

On the other hand, there is weaving, furniture making and sculpture making using traditional techniques transmitted from generation to generation, and these products are very popular with the tourists. Nowadays, most of the island's economy relies on the tourist industry.

The road that snakes around the island is about 23 kilometres long. In order to discover the island, it is suggested you bicycle on that road counterclockwise. Vélo-Coudres offers a shuttle service and bike rental. As a matter of fact, it is possible to get an "autoguide" from various places in Isle-aux-Coudres, so you can discover at your own pace and according to your tastes and interests all the beautiful things the island has to offer.

Starting from the hill above the ferry landing, one can find texts about natural and cultural aspects of the island posted all along the road at various points of interest, including a monument commemorating the arrival of Jacques Cartier.

You will also see along the road two small 19th century "processional chapels" (tiny churches built along a road for prayer purposes). The Saint-Louis de l'Isle-aux-Coudres Church deserves a visit and so does the Saint-Bernard Church on the North side of the island, where one can admire a huge painting illustrating the first mass celebrated in Canada, right here at Isle-aux-Coudres.

Continuing along the road towards Labranche Cape, you can admire the majestic mountains of Charlevoix.

Curious people as well as science buffs will certainly want to explore and understand the Charlevoix crater in which Isle-aux-Coudres is located. The 56 kilometre-wide crater of Charlevoix was created 350 million years ago by the impact of a 2 kilometre-wide meteorite.

In July and August, starting from Baie-Saint-Paul, it is possible to take part in one of the daily guided tours organized by a non-profit science organization. These tours allow you to discover the geology of the region, the origin of the crater, human developments made possible by the crater, as well as the diverse flora of the region, also due to the presence of the crater. At other times of the year, tours can be organized on request.



The passing of Mr. YVON MERCIER no. 23 in Montmagny, on August 9, 2017, at the age of 84, husband of Olga Giroux-Mercier, father of two sons, Paul married to Louise Pearl, and Charles married to Jessica Roy-Beaudoin.

TRIBUTE TO YVON MERCIER

1933-2017

By the Honourable Lucie Rondeau, Chief Justice of the Quebec Court
The funeral service took place on Saturday August 19, 2017 at the
Church of St-Thomas de Montmagny.

It is an honour for me to pay tribute to the memory of our late colleague, His Honour Judge Yvon Mercier, who played an important role in the Quebec judicial system for three decades.

On July 26, 1972, Mr. Mercier was appointed a provincial court judge, and became coordinator for the Quebec Division on February 25, 1981. He showed a keen interest in the conditions regulating the functions of a judge by getting involved with the *Conférence des juges du Québec*, which he chaired in 1986.

We were able to witness the quality of Judge Mercier's thinking when he contributed to the reorganisation of the Quebec tribunals. He worked on the Brazeau Committee, whose task was to present the Justice Ministry with recommendations on how to improve the organisation of the Judiciary.

In its report tabled in 1987, the Committee proposed the merger of the Provincial Court, the Justice of the the Peace Courts and the Youth Tribunal.

The goal was to improve the efficiency of the justice system, to promote better accessibility to tribunals and to revamp the image of the judiciary in Quebec. One can see here the values that Judge Mercier had always held.

The Justice Ministry accepted the recommendations and that brought about the creation of the Quebec Court on August 31, 1988. Judge Mercier was thus one of many creators of that major judicial institution in which he became Associate Chief Justice for the eastern Quebec regional division.

He served for a seven-year term and he was known for his protective and benevolent attitude towards judges and the staff of the Court. He also contributed to the status of the Court at the national level by becoming President of the Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges.

Under Chief Justice Albert Gobeil, he helped judges to feel that they really belonged to the Quebec Court, because that sense of belonging was necessary to achieve properly the mission assigned to that new judicial institution.

Judge Mercier was prompt to acknowledge the involvement of others and he never claimed alone credit for his own accomplishments, notably the creation of permanent researcher positions to support judges in their endeavour to make the Court strong and competent.

Judge Mercier became "Bench Judge" in 1995, at the end of his term as Associate Chief Justice. I have never pleaded before Judge Mercier, but the talk at the Courthouse was that his way of listening was to keep in mind the task at hand and the schedule to be adhered to! He demanded rigour and efficiency.

When Judge Mercier retired, he did not leave the judicial world completely and even after leaving the Court he maintained important and warm relationships with former colleagues and other court employees.

He never missed an opportunity to promote the project for a new Courthouse for Montmagny.

He never ceased to care for other people's welfare and so he was involved with community organizations like "Entraide au Masculin", a group that paid a well-deserved tribute to him recently.

In one way or another, Judge Mercier was a privileged witness to the evolution of the Quebec Court, to which he actively contributed with all the enthusiasm, energy and dedication he was known for.

I make the wish today, that the pride Judge Mercier felt for the Quebec Court, which was in a way his second family, becomes a source of inspiration for each judge who is a part of it, helping them to face all the challenges they will encounter.

Madam Olga, Paul, Charles, I speak on behalf of all the past and present judges of the Quebec Court to thank you for allowing our colleague Yvon to have a second family, some of whom are present here today, to express our gratitude towards him and the sympathy we feel for your loss.

Dear Yvon, thank you for everything.

Lucie Rondeau
Chief Justice

“I REMEMBER”

In 2017, the celebrations for the Canadian Confederation’s 150th anniversary were the source of a misunderstanding. Politicians, journalists, ill-informed or ill-intentioned people talked about Canada’s 150th birthday. Let us remember that Canada is much older than that.

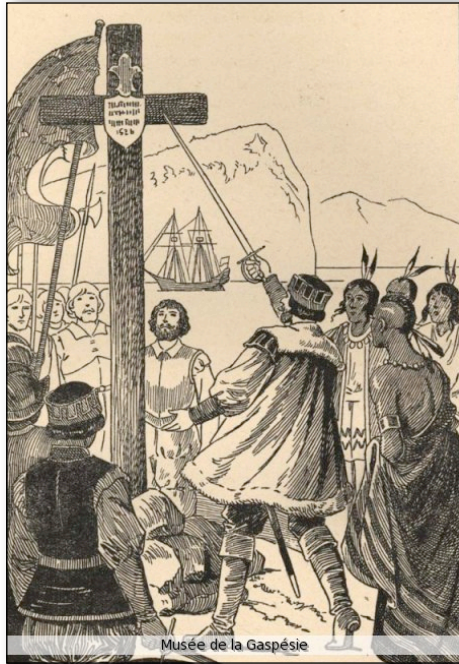


Figure 1: Jacques Cartier raising a cross at Gaspé in 1534

Jacques Cartier planted a cross at Gaspé in 1534 under the watchful eye of Donnacona, the Iroquois Chief, who saw that their territory was being taken over. The French explorer took advantage of the presence of the North American Indians to obtain more knowledge about the geography of the country. He learned that these new friends came to fish at **Gespeg**, which means “the end of the lands” in the Micmac language, and that they live to the West, by a great river in a region they called Kanata, meaning the village or small town. They may have been talking about Stadaconé, located where the city of Quebec presently sits.

The word Canada ended up being used to designate the whole of New France: from Hudson’s Bay in the North to the Gulf of Mexico in the South, and from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence in the East to the Rocky Mountains in the West. When **Julien Mercier**, the ancestor of the majority of the Merciers of North America, arrived in the New World in 1647, 371 years ago, the population of the colony totalled a mere 1500 residents. Soon however, the arrival of the *Filles du roi* (girls sent to be married) and the pro-birth policies promoted by Intendant* Jean Talon resulted in a rapid increase in the population (* a high-ranking administrative official).

The large number of children born in New France (Canada), in a physical environment that was quite different from France, learned to live and to survive in contact with the North American Indians in this sometimes-hostile country. The settlers became more and more different from the French from the mainland. When Grenadier **Charles Mercier also known as Lajoie** arrived with his regiment, in 1757, to take part in the Conquest War, the distinction between the French and the Canadians was quite clear.

Following the Royal Proclamation of 1763, Canada was partitioned by the British Conquerors and our ancestors were confined to the Saint Lawrence Valley, which was called from then on the “Province of Quebec”. The original identity of the “Canadiens” would continue to exist until the Quiet Revolution. My father, **Georges Mercier**, owned a general store in the 1950s. In that store, retirees from the parish met to chat and they called themselves *Canadiens*, that is to say, French speaking catholics living in Canada. The others were “the English”. When talking about relatives who had left to settle in Ontario or elsewhere in Canada, the *Canadiens* would say that the relatives had gone into exile, to indicate that they were now in a foreign land...



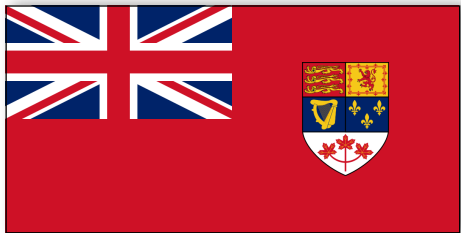
Figure 2: New France in 1700

At one time sharing their identity with Canadians from different origins, Francophones in Quebec have come to identify themselves more and more as “Québécois”, relinquishing at the same time the symbols they shared with the “Rest of Canada”.

Just before the Patriots’ Revolt, in 1834, the sugar maple leaf was officially chosen as the national symbol for “*Canadiens*” by the *Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste* - “The maple tree is the king of our forests”. Following the failure of the rebellion, the British Crown imposed the Act of Union of Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec). English speaking Canadians then started adopting the maple leaf as their identity symbol.



Around the end of the 19th century, at Saint-Jean-Baptiste gatherings, French Canadians from Quebec, other provinces and the United States proudly displayed “the fleur de lys” as a sign of their origins. In 1948, the province of Quebec chose it for its flag. The white lily is also a symbol of the French monarchy, but it is not an indigenous plant to Quebec, so the Province of Quebec instead chose the *iris versicolor* as the flower symbolizing the province.



A few years later, under pressure from Francophones in the rest of the country and to counter the rising Quebec nationalism, the federal government adopted a new flag to replace the “Red Ensign”. On February 15, 1965, the maple leaf flag was raised above the Canadian Parliament. Our ancestors would undoubtedly be surprised at the ambiguity caused by using their symbol to represent a nation very largely anglophone.



A short time before the 1980 referendum on Quebec sovereignty, Canada abandoned “God Save the Queen” as a national anthem to replace it with “O Canada”, which was written one hundred years earlier by Adolphe-Basile Routhier and put to music by Calixa Lavallée, for a concert on the Plains of Abraham on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day. Can we foresee a day when “O Canada” might be replaced by an anthem specific to Quebec?

Sources:

1-Blanchet, Patrick et Hébert, Martin, *Les Canadiens et la feuille d’érable à sucre: portrait d’un symbole. Histoires forestières du Québec*, Vol.2 #No.2, printemps-été 2010. Société d’histoire forestière du Québec.

2-St-Arnaud, Paul, *Histoire de nos symboles identitaires*. Au fil des ans, vol.26 – No. 3 – Été 2014. 3- Bulletin de la Société historique de Bellechasse.

4-Sources for the pictures:

Figure 1: Archives du musée de Gaspé, Figure 2: Jacques Leclerc, Figures 4-5-6: Wikipédia.

N.B. The opinions expressed in this article are exclusively those of the author. Gilmond Mercier #28.

SISTER YVONNE MERCIER, PRISONER OF THE GERMANS

PART TWO

A German soldier hidden under the train, suddenly knocked on our window and told us that we were in Besançon and that we would remain there in a camp. Then he hid once again, so that he would not be seen by the other German soldiers. He came back later to show us his rosary. He made us understand that he had a sister who was a missionary in Japan. We were reassured by what he told us and we were happy to be in France.

We sang the Magnificat and we prayed until morning. The train was still stopped. The soldiers came to get us only at 11:00 that morning. They loaded us like cattlefeed bags and took us to the concentration camp. Other surprises were awaiting us: dirty soldiers' barracks, with wet floors. There was a pile of straw in the corner. This was to be our new residence! That was where we all ended up, Canadian nuns as well as others from Poitiers, Nantes, and Saint-Nazaire. There were 15 of us Canadians from our community. What a joy it was to find ourselves together! In such a place...

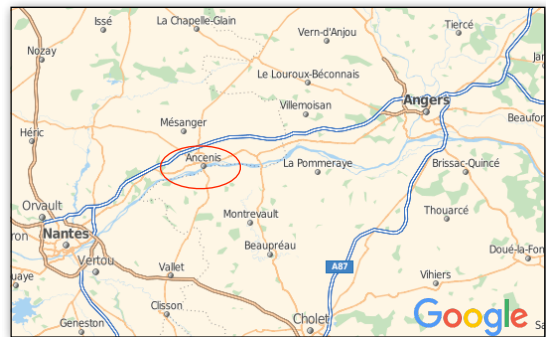
We were anxious to get something to eat, because we were starting to get hungry. On the menu?... A large dish of potatoes and some broth; our utensils? Our hands. Quite appetizing, wasn't it? Our morning coffee was boiled quackgrass served with black bread from Germany. That was to be our fare until the beginning of February, when Red Cross parcels began to reach us. It was like manna to us: we were able to make Jello, we had some margarine, powdered milk and even postum. What a feast!

We slept on the pile of straw that was infested with bedbugs and it was impossible for us to do any laundry... We had to climb five flights of stairs to get some water and some firewood for heating. Our little stove smoked, so smoke-filled air and dirt were our lot. A pail placed in the corner of the large room served as a latrine. It was in fact communal life, but quite unlike life in our religious communities!...

There we were, some 50 nuns from several communities, housed in a room that would normally accommodate a mere 20 people. In such an environment, it was rather difficult to stay fit and healthy, so in early March, I found myself suffering from a serious bout of flu, with an acute ear infection on both sides. A high fever added to my discomfort. Constant shooting pain in my ears kept me awake at night as well as being eaten alive by the bedbugs!... Providence intervened as my companions worked on eliminating the bugs, but it seemed that the more of them they killed, the more of them there were, and I felt that I simply could not stand them any more.

Magnificat

*My soul doth magnify the Lord,
And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour!
For he hath regarded the lowliness of his handmaiden;
For behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.
For he that is mighty hath magnified me;
And holy is his Name!
His mercy is on them that fear him throughout all generations.
He hath showed strength with his arm,
He hath scattered the proud.
He hath put down the mighty from their seat and hath exalted the humble and meek.
He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away.
He hath received his servant Israel, being mindful of his mercy,
He remembered the promise he made to our fathers, to Abraham and his children for ever.*



So I was taken to another building with a nun from the Sisters of Charity of St. Louis who was suffering like me. We both lay there on our cots feeling quite ill. We had nothing to eat, so a French prisoner, who was a father, took some food from the Germans to come to our aid. We got some plums and some milk. It was a start and it gave us back a taste for life. We lived that way until the end of May, always under the watchful eyes of a German guard posted at our building's door.

One afternoon, I was examined by a German doctor, and three weeks later, I was told that I would be released. Around June 20th, I left Besançon with other sick prisoners; nobody was to be permitted to witness our departure, so it was a good thing that my companions had been allowed to visit me before. We were subjected to a full search and then I was on my way toward Angers. The train left for Dijon around 9:00 in the morning and then there was a long stop before heading for Paris, where we arrived at 2:00am. Once there, everybody else went towards their own destinations. I remained alone with an English nun whose community was in Paris. I had to wait for the morning to enquire about the way to Angers. Imagine my situation: alone at night and under the watch of German soldiers. German aircraft were flying over the railway station and Paris. It was very bleak. I was pacing while reciting my rosary, confident that the Lord, to whom I had dedicated my life, would not abandon me.

In Angers, back in my community, I needed to rest for a few weeks, but one day the Americans started to land from all directions. It was really war. We witnessed another kind of show: non-stop bombings, refugees arriving on the roads, columns of people fleeing, Germans retreating but still killing people on their way out, and the bombing of the columns of refugees and... our turn came. Angers was bombed by the Americans. Thanks to the railway nearby, we were really getting it. Our convent was split in three sections by the bombs, which took the lives of 5 victims. It was truly a hellish night

BOMBING OF ANGERS IN 1944

We spent a week afraid of bombs, fire, planes, etc... and then, calm seemed to return gradually. Some fighting continued in the streets for several days. We could see the bodies of German soldiers in several places.

At last, Angers was liberated; we were surrounded by American soldiers. The city had been partly destroyed, which was quite sad; all one could see was rubble and demolished houses. The only thing left of the Saint-Laud Church, which was our parish, was the façade. Blancheraie Street, which

was where we had lived, was left in ruins. A total of 500 people died in our neighbourhood, including 5 of our boarders. For three quarters of an hour, American aircraft dropped firebombs on us, so it is easy to imagine that not much was left standing around us.



*The Saint-Laud Railway Station in Angers,
after the May 29, 1944 Bombings*

Source: <http://archives.angers.fr/chroniques-historiques>

THE CITY OF ANGERS LIBERATED BY THE AMERICANS

Source: <http://archives.angers.fr/chroniques-historiques>



Around 5pm, the Germans were retreating in confusion while only the one heavy machine gun defending the access to the Basse-Chaine bridge continued to fire for another hour. A great silence then spread over the city. The Americans coming from the Doure crossed the Basse-Chaine bridge. Others arrived via the railway station and from the South. Around 7:00pm, flags started to appear at the windows. Angers was liberated. At the same time, Michel Debré showed up at the prefecture and assumed power as Commissioner of the Republic.

August 10, 1944, Angers residents welcoming the American Army, on Foch Boulevard. Angers was liberated from the German occupants by General Patton's American Army.

After a few months, life in the city returned almost to normal. We held our religious services in a temporary chapel and we resumed our charity work in a house made available to us on Contades Avenue. After two years of hard work, we had come back to life after the war. Then one day I was asked by my Superiors to have my papers and passport put in order so I could return to Canada.

February 7, 1946 was the big day. My companions and I boarded a ship in Marseille. We were still very much afraid of mines in shallow waters. It was a risk we had to take... but once again the Lord was there for us and so were the prayers of our whole community. Our trip went rather well; 2 days and 2 nights on the Mediterranean Sea, then on through the Strait of Gibraltar and to the Atlantic Ocean. Our ship was quite old. After the war, it had been used regularly to transport soldiers. Our trip lasted 13 days and we experienced storms at sea. We finally arrived in New York City at 8:00pm. Our trip home was not yet finished, as we still had to travel one night on the train before arriving at our final destination on February 21st, in Montreal in the middle of a Canadian snow storm... Joy filled each one of us, joy at seeing snow and winter in Canada.

A few days later, my mother came to visit me with Lucienne and Valère. What joy it was for us to meet again... We spent the day together and we had so many things to talk about... My father also came to see me a few days after that, with Lucien and Roch. I finally realized that I was really back in my peaceful country and near my family. After 12 years away and living under the conditions I have described, the emotions I felt could not be easily expressed. My happiness was too profound. **THE END**

Sister Yvonne Mercier was a guest of honour at the great Mercier Gathering in 1987. She had a wonderful career in the fields of administration, education and social sciences.

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP FEES - NEW MEMBERS AND DONATIONS [as of July 8, 2018]

Member N°	Name	City - Province/State	Fees	Donations	Expiry Date May 31
15	Alain Mercier	Lévis	35,00 \$		2019
23	Olga Giroux-Mercier (M. Yvon Mercier)	Montmagny	65,00 \$		2020
35	Claudine Mercier	Québec	0,00 \$	Tirage	2019
35	Claudine Mercier	Québec	35,00 \$		2020
93	Lionel Mercier & Aline Béland	Victoriaville	40,00 \$		2019
180	Guy Dubé	Saint-Pacôme	35,00 \$		2019
210	Denise Mercier	Saint-Lin-Laurentides	65,00 \$		2021
284	Louissette Mercier & Jacques Dumas	Québec	40,00 \$		2019
341	Jacques Mercier & Carole Morin	Saint-Georges	40,00 \$		2019
495	Léo Mercier & Pauline Rouleau	Sainte-Sabine	40,00 \$		2019
530	Jacinthe Mercier	Québec	35,00 \$		2019
605	Benoît Mercier & Jane Buskirk	Sainte-Sabine	40,00 \$		2019
625	Dary Mercier	Gaspé	35,00 \$	15,00 \$	2019
625	Bijouterie Dary Mercier	Gaspé	50,00 \$		2019
679	Gaétan Mercier	Ancienne-Lorette - QC	65,00 \$		2020
881	Gaétan Mercier	Sherbrooke	35,00 \$		2019
900	Lise Mercier-Soucy	Québec	35,00 \$		2019
900	Lise Mercier-Soucy	Québec	35,00 \$		2020
1306	Anne Mercier	Saint-Sauveur	35,00 \$		2020
1460	Gisèle Mercier	Montréal	35,00 \$		2019
1461	Sylvie Mercier	Saint-Damien	35,00 \$		2019
1465	Diane Mercier-Lécuyer	Anjou	0,00 \$	25,00 \$	2019
1480	Germain Nappert	Boisbriand	35,00 \$		2019
1498	Paul Joseph Mercier	New Hampshire, USA	65,00 \$		2020
1551	Claude Mercier	Disraeli	65,00 \$		2020
1553	Jocelyn Mercier	Longueuil	35,00 \$	40,00 \$	2019
1561	Alain Mercier (Julienne Mercier n°481)	Saint-Esprit	65,00 \$		2020
1563	Maurice Mercier	New Hampshire, USA	35,00 \$		2019
1580	Éric Mercier & Rachel Cavanagh	Mirabel	75,00 \$		2020
1588	Yolande Mercier-Audet	Windsor	35,00 \$		2019
1607	Sylvie Mercier	Saint-Basile-le-Grand	65,00 \$		2020
1608	Chantal Mercier	Chambly	65,00 \$		2020
1618	Laurette Bégin & Germain Dumont	Lévis	40,00 \$		2019
1630	Jean Mercier	New Richmond	35,00 \$		2019
1635	Diane Mercier	Granby	0,00 \$	Tirage	2019
1641	Paul Mercier	Connecticut, USA	35,00 \$		2020

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REMINDER

August 2018 - Gathering, August 19
At Isle-aux-Coudres

August 2018 - Annual General Meeting,
On August 19 at 9:45am
at Isle-aux-Coudres

November 2018 - Le Mercien Fall
Vol. 34 number 3

Until next time!



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for
your
Support!*

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