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Grave Sites of Canadian Prime Ministers

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# National Program for the Grave Sites of Canadian Prime Ministers

Canada has been blessed by able and dynamic prime ministers who have developed a vision for our nation and its place in the world. Their public careers have had a profound impact on our history and evolution as a country. In recognition of this contribution, our deceased prime ministers have been designated as persons of national historic significance. In addition, to acknowledge their important role, in 1999 the Government of Canada announced a program designed to protect and honour the grave sites of our Canadian prime ministers.

The objective of the National Program for the Grave Sites of Canadian Prime Ministers is to ensure that the grave sites are conserved and recognized in a respectful and dignified manner. Another important objective of the program is to provide Canadians with information on the lives and accomplishments of each former prime minister, as well as the locations of their final resting places.

The following elements are part of the program:

- the preparation, in association with the family and the cemetery, of comprehensive conservation plans for each grave site to ensure that the sites are conserved for the future;
- the installation of a Canadian flag at each grave site, as well as an information panel on the life and accomplishments of the prime minister, subject to the approval of the family and cemetery authorities;
- the organization of a ceremony at each grave site to commemorate our deceased prime ministers;
- the preparation of this brochure to highlight the contributions of our prime ministers and to increase the awareness of their grave sites;
- the establishment of a website with links to National Historic Sites of Canada that commemorate prime ministers, as well as to other prime ministers' web sites.





# The Office of Prime Minister in Canada

The office of prime minister is not mentioned in Canada's founding constitution, the British North America Act of 1867. Yet the prime minister has always stood at the heart of Canadian government.

In our parliamentary democracy, Canada's governor general acts, with very few exceptions, on the advice given by ministers who hold the support of the people's elected representatives in the House of Commons. The key to that system has always been the prime minister. In theory, the prime minister may be an anonymous adviser. In fact, he or she is the public face of power in Canada.

The prime minister leads the team of ministers, called the cabinet, which runs the government of Canada on a day-to-day basis. The government's survival depends upon support from Parliament, so a prime minister will also lead one of the political parties represented in the House of Commons in Ottawa.

Prime ministers are not always chosen by general elections. If the party in office changes leaders, the new party leader becomes prime minister automatically. In the end, however, general elections decide which party will dominate the House of Commons, so a successful prime minister must also be a strong party leader. Many prime ministers have been dynamic public campaigners, able to rally support among Canadian voters.

Some prime ministers have held office for years, others for just weeks. All have faced the challenge of trying to administer the government, control business in Parliament, and lead the nation.

Sir John A. Macdonald said, "Canada is a hard country to govern." A century later, another prime minister, Lester Pearson, recalled those words and added, "I am perhaps more aware of that than I used to be."

Before 1968, prime ministers of Canada were customarily invited to join the Privy Council of Great Britain, a position which carried with it the lifetime title of "Right Honourable." Prime ministers who were members only of the Canadian Privy Council were titled "Honourable." Today, all prime ministers are designated "Right Honourable" for life from the moment they assume office.



# Terms of Office

The Right Honourable  
**Sir John Alexander Macdonald,**  
1 July 1867 - 5 November 1873,  
17 October 1878 - 6 June 1891

The Honourable  
**Alexander Mackenzie,**  
7 November 1873 - 8 October 1878

The Honourable  
**Sir John Joseph Caldwell Abbott,**  
16 June 1891 - 24 November 1892

The Right Honourable  
**Sir John Sparrow David Thompson,**  
5 December 1892 - 12 December 1894

The Honourable  
**Sir Mackenzie Bowell,**  
21 December 1894 - 27 April 1896

The Right Honourable  
**Sir Charles Tupper,**  
1 May 1896 - 8 July 1896

The Right Honourable  
**Sir Wilfrid Laurier,**  
11 July 1896 - 6 October 1911

The Right Honourable  
**Sir Robert Laird Borden,**  
10 October 1911 - 10 July 1920

The Right Honourable  
**Arthur Meighen,**  
10 July 1920 - 29 December 1921,  
29 June 1926 - 25 September 1926

The Right Honourable  
**William Lyon Mackenzie King,**  
29 December 1921 - 28 June 1926,  
25 September 1926 - 7 August 1930,  
23 October 1935 - 15 November 1948

The Right Honourable  
**Richard Bedford Bennett,**  
(later Viscount),  
7 August 1930 - 23 October 1935

The Right Honourable  
**Louis Stephen St. Laurent,**  
15 November 1948 - 21 June 1957

The Right Honourable  
**John George Diefenbaker,**  
21 June 1957 - 22 April 1963

The Right Honourable  
**Lester Bowles Pearson,**  
22 April 1963 - 20 April 1968

The Right Honourable  
**Pierre Elliott Trudeau,**  
20 April 1968 - 21 May 1979  
3 March 1980 - 30 June 1984



The Right Honourable  
Sir John A. Macdonald  
(1815-1891)



The Honourable  
Alexander Mackenzie  
(1822-1892)



The Honourable  
Sir John Joseph  
Caldwell Abbott  
(1821-1893)



The Right Honourable  
Sir John Sparrow  
David Thompson  
(1845-1894)



The Honourable  
Sir Mackenzie Bowell  
(1823-1917)



The Right Honourable  
Sir Charles Tupper  
(1821-1915)



The Right Honourable  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
(1841-1919)



The Right Honourable  
Sir Robert Laird Borden  
(1854-1937)



The Right Honourable  
Arthur Meighen  
(1874-1960)



The Right Honourable  
William Lyon  
Mackenzie King  
(1874-1950)



The Right Honourable  
Richard Bedford Bennett  
(1870-1947)



The Right Honourable  
Louis Stephen St. Laurent  
(1882-1973)



The Right Honourable  
John George Diefenbaker  
(1895-1979)



The Right Honourable  
Lester Bowles Pearson  
(1897-1972)



The Right Honourable  
Pierre Elliott Trudeau  
(1919-2000)



## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD



Born on January 11, 1815, Glasgow, Scotland  
Died on June 6, 1891, Ottawa, Ontario  
Buried at Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Ontario

Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, has always been ranked among the country's great political leaders.

Born in Scotland and raised near Kingston, Ontario, Macdonald was already a political veteran in 1864, when he played a key role in the making of the Canadian Confederation. He was the undisputed choice to be the first prime minister. "Sir John A." held the office from July 1, 1867 until 1873, and again from 1878 until his death in 1891.

A visionary statesman and a determined Conservative partisan, Macdonald was a brilliant parliamentary tactician and a much-loved campaign leader. He said he intended to see the gristle of a nation harden into bone, and he believed a strong central government was essential to Canada. His National Policy of tariff protection, westward expansion, and a railway to the Pacific helped lay the basis for a transcontinental nation.

Sir John A. Macdonald died in Ottawa in 1891 and was buried in Kingston.







## THE HONOURABLE ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

**Born on January 28, 1822, near Dunkeld, Scotland**  
**Died on April 17, 1892, Toronto, Ontario**  
**Buried at Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia, Ontario**

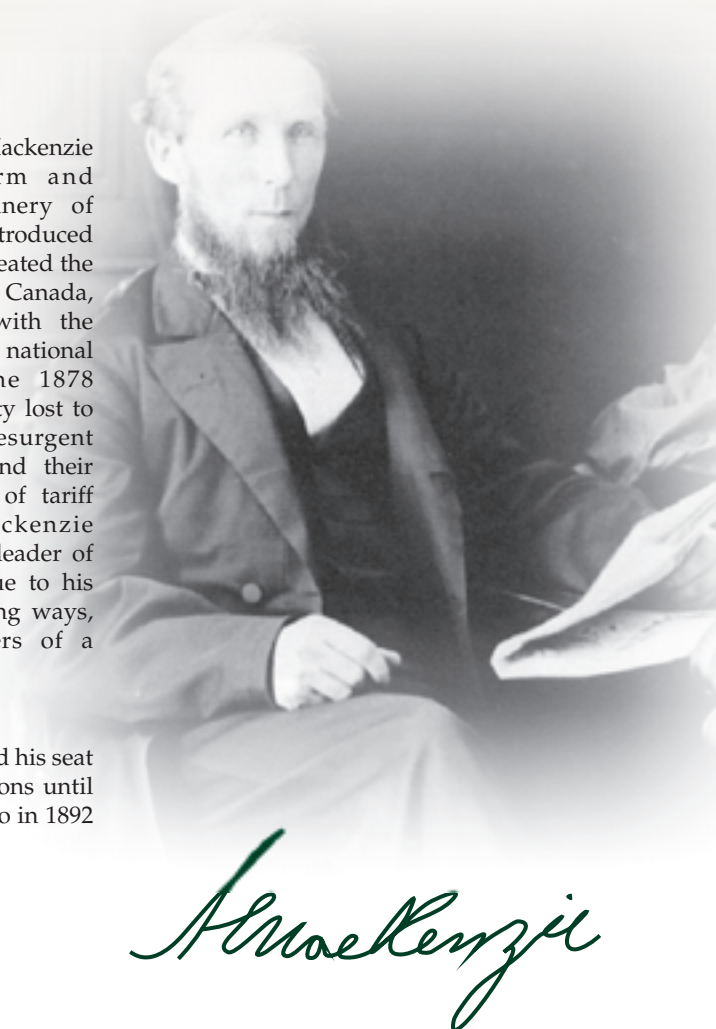
An immigrant from Scotland who left school at thirteen, Alexander Mackenzie prospered as a stonemason and contractor in Sarnia, Ontario. A lifelong reformer, he believed thrift, hard work, and plain speaking were the keys to success, in politics and in life.

When the Pacific Scandal brought down John A. Macdonald's Conservative government in 1873, Mackenzie formed Canada's first Liberal cabinet. His party won the general election that followed and he held the office of prime minister until 1878.



A tireless worker, Mackenzie strove to reform and simplify the machinery of government. He introduced the secret ballot, created the Supreme Court of Canada, and struggled with the challenges of the national railway. In the 1878 election, his party lost to Macdonald's resurgent Conservatives and their National Policy of tariff protection. Mackenzie soon resigned as leader of the opposition. True to his humble, hard-working ways, he declined all offers of a knighthood.

Alexander Mackenzie held his seat in the House of Commons until his death. He died in Toronto in 1892 and was buried in Sarnia.



*Alexander Mackenzie*



# THE HONOURABLE SIR JOHN JOSEPH CALDWELL ABBOTT



**Born on March 12, 1821, Saint-André-Est, Quebec**  
**Died on October 30, 1893, Montréal, Quebec**  
**Buried at Mount Royal Cemetery, Montréal, Quebec**

In 1891 John Abbott declared, "I hate politics." Yet that year he became prime minister of Canada, after more than thirty years of political activity.

Abbott was a successful lawyer, a pillar of Montréal's English business community, and mayor of Montréal. After long service in the House of Commons, he was appointed to the Senate of Canada in 1887 and joined Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet that year. Valued for his legal and administrative skills, he soon became one of its leading members.

When Macdonald died in office, Senator Abbott reluctantly accepted the plea of the divided Conservative Party that he should lead the government. In his eighteen months in office, he revitalized the government and the party. When his health failed in 1892, he retired to private life and died less than a year later.

Sir John Abbott, the first Canadian-born prime minister, is buried in Montréal.

*John A. Macdonald*







## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN SPARROW DAVID THOMPSON

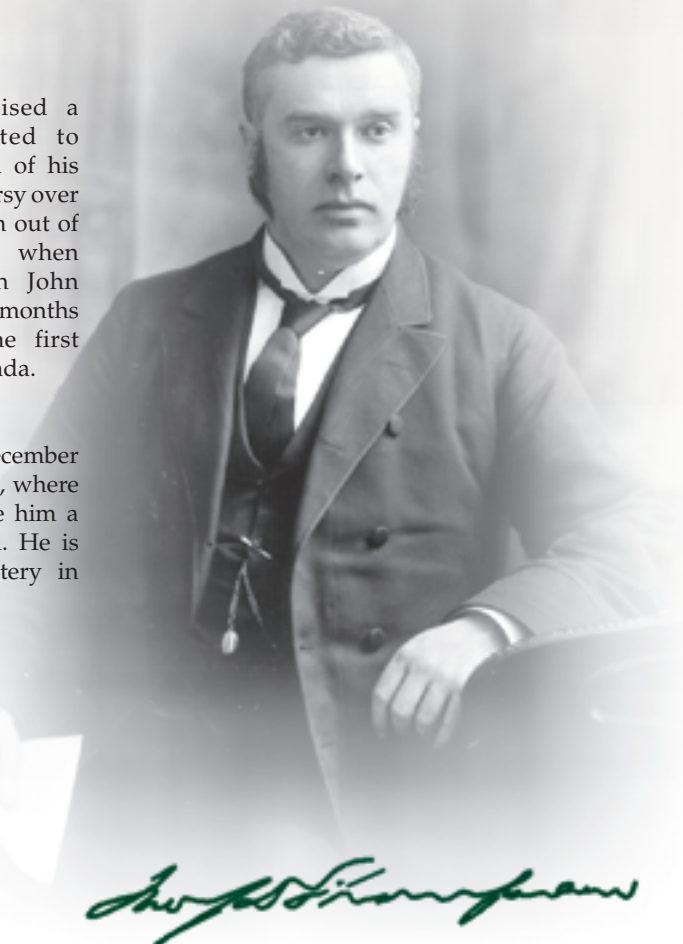
**Born on November 10, 1845, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
Died on December 12, 1894, Windsor Castle, England  
Buried at Holy Cross Cemetery, Halifax, Nova Scotia**

John Thompson was a new prime minister with a record of achievement and a promising future when he died suddenly in 1894. He was just forty-nine years old.

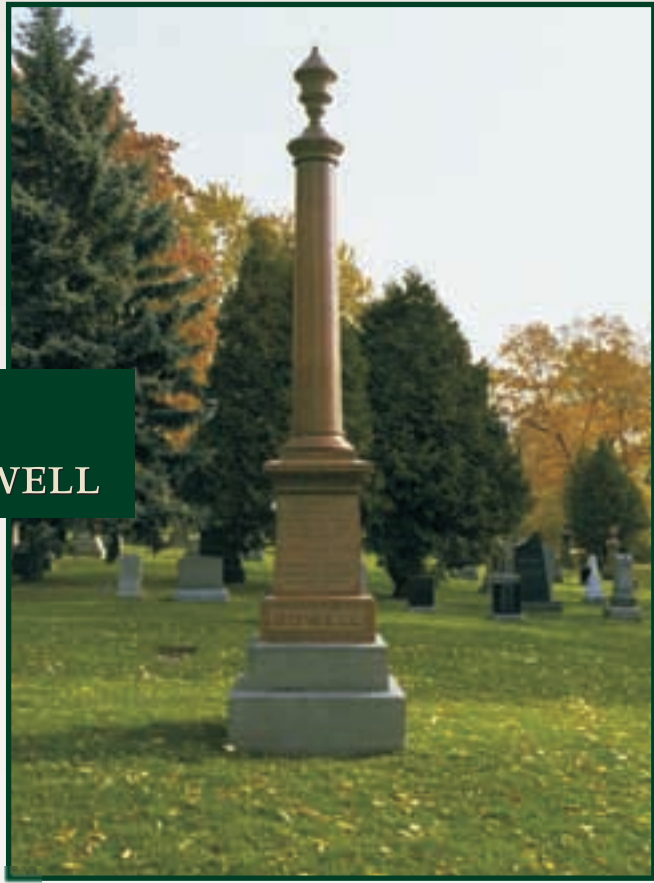
Thompson had served briefly as premier of Nova Scotia before being appointed to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. When John A. Macdonald recruited him to Ottawa in 1885, he quickly became a leading member of the Conservative government. His achievements included the first Criminal Code of Canada.

Thompson had been raised a Methodist but converted to Roman Catholicism, the faith of his wife, Annie, in 1871. Controversy over his conversion kept Thompson out of the prime minister's office when Macdonald died but, upon John Abbott's retirement eighteen months later, Thompson became the first Catholic prime minister in Canada.

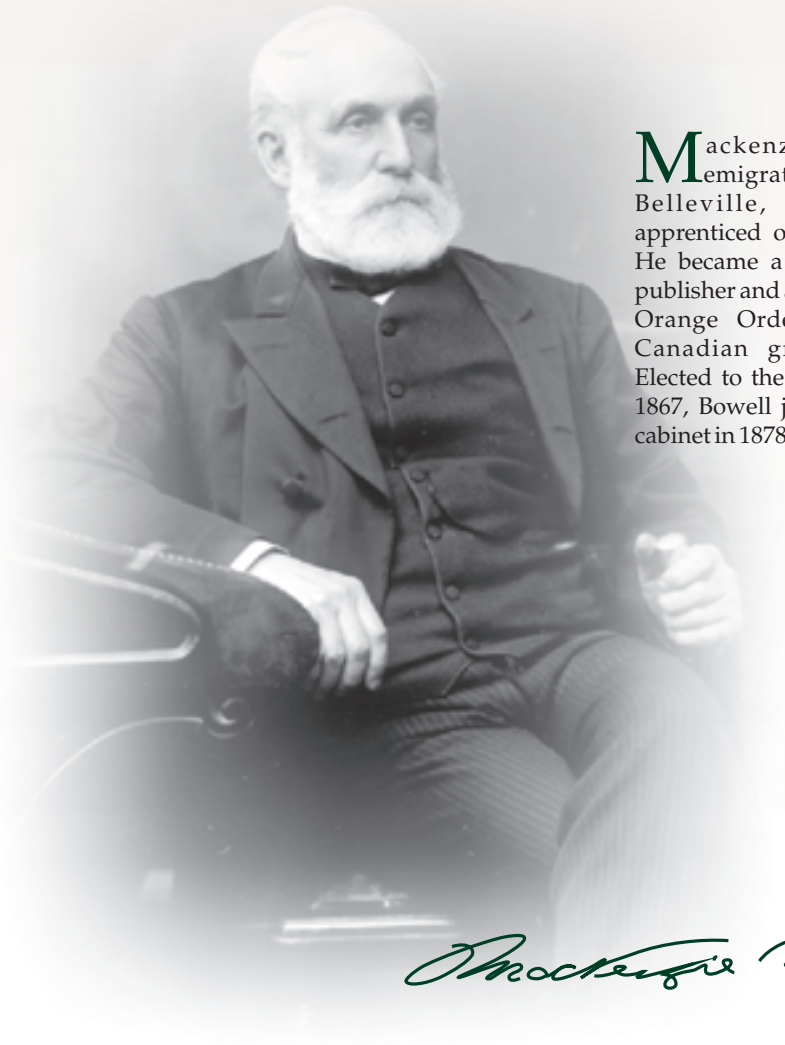
Sir John Thompson died December 12, 1894, at Windsor Castle, where Queen Victoria had just made him a member of her Privy Council. He is buried at Holy Cross Cemetery in Halifax.



## THE HONOURABLE SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL



**Born** on December 27, 1823, Rickingham, Suffolk, England  
**Died** on December 10, 1917, Belleville, Ontario  
**Buried** at Belleville Cemetery, Belleville, Ontario



Mackenzie Bowell's family emigrated from England to Belleville, Ontario, where he apprenticed on the local newspaper. He became a successful printer and publisher and a prominent figure in the Orange Order, which made him Canadian grandmaster in 1870. Elected to the House of Commons in 1867, Bowell joined the Conservative cabinet in 1878.

A competent, hardworking administrator, Bowell remained in cabinet when he became a senator in 1892. His visit to Australia in 1893 led to the first conference of British colonies and territories, held in Ottawa in 1894. As the government's most senior minister, Bowell became prime minister when Sir John Thompson died suddenly in December 1894. In office, Bowell struggled with dissent in his party. When seven cabinet ministers deserted him early in 1896, Bowell denounced them as "a nest of traitors." They soon returned but, with elections looming, Bowell agreed to retire.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was ninety-three and still a senator when he died in 1917 in Belleville, where he is buried.

*Mackenzie Bowell*





## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES TUPPER

**Born on July 2, 1821, Amherst, Nova Scotia**  
**Died on October 30, 1915, Bexleyheath, England**  
**Buried at St. John's Cemetery, Halifax, Nova Scotia**

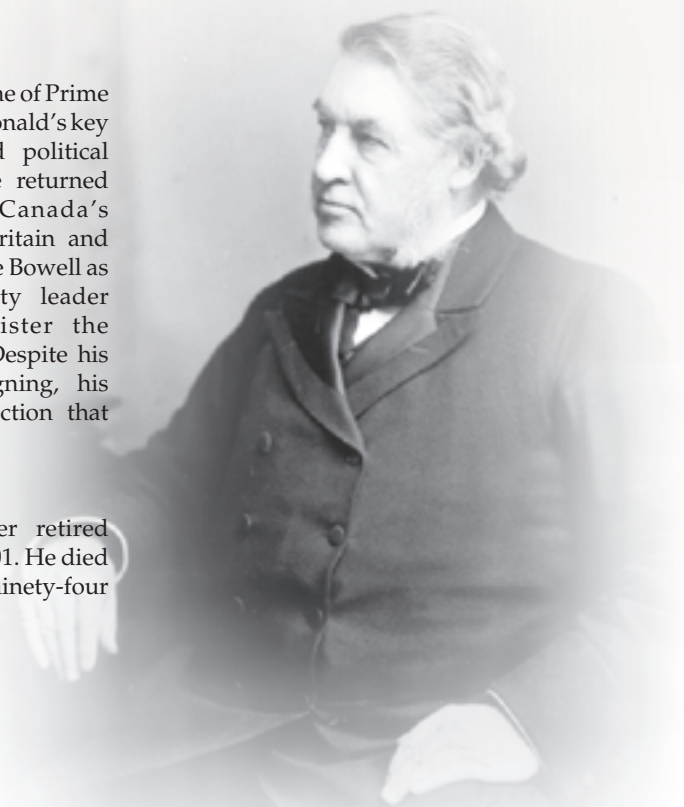
**S**ir Charles Tupper's public career was long and successful, though he served as prime minister in 1896 for just sixty-nine days – the shortest term ever. A Father of Confederation, he spent more than thirty years in national politics.

**N**ova Scotian by birth, Tupper studied medicine in Scotland and practised as a doctor most of his life. He entered Nova Scotian politics in 1855 and became premier in 1864. As a delegate to the Charlottetown, Québec, and London conferences, Tupper guided his province into Confederation despite powerful anti-confederate opposition.



**T**upper later served as one of Prime Minister John A. Macdonald's key cabinet colleagues and political partners. In 1895, he returned from service as Canada's representative in Britain and replaced Mackenzie Bowell as Conservative Party leader and prime minister the following May. Despite his vigorous campaigning, his party lost the election that soon followed.

**S**ir Charles Tupper retired from politics in 1901. He died in Britain at the age of ninety-four and was buried in Halifax.



*Charles Tupper*





## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER



Born on November 20, 1841, Saint-Lin, Quebec  
Died on February 17, 1919, Ottawa, Ontario  
Buried at Notre Dame Cemetery, Ottawa, Ontario

One of Canada's great leaders and the first francophone prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier believed passionately in Canada as an English-French partnership. "I have had before me as a pillar of fire," he said, "a policy of true Canadianism, of moderation, of reconciliation."

Always distinguished by his debonair charm and intellect, Laurier was first elected to the House of Commons in 1874. There, Laurier gradually built up the strength of the Liberal Party and his personal following in Quebec and elsewhere in Canada. He led the Liberals to victory in the 1896 election, and served as prime minister until 1911.

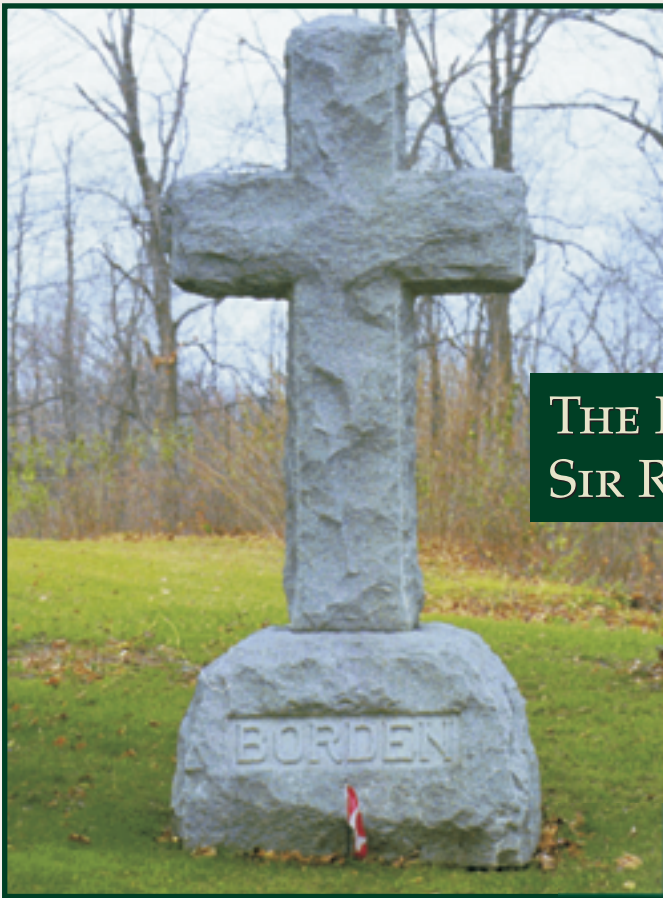
Laurier led Canada in a period of rapid growth, industrialization, and immigration. His government established the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905. Throughout his career, he faced repeated challenges to his vision of Canada, but he said he preferred "sunny ways" over stormy conflicts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier died, still leader of the opposition, in 1919 and was buried in Ottawa.



*Wilfrid Laurier*





## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

**Born on June 26, 1854, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia**

**Died on June 10, 1937, Ottawa, Ontario**

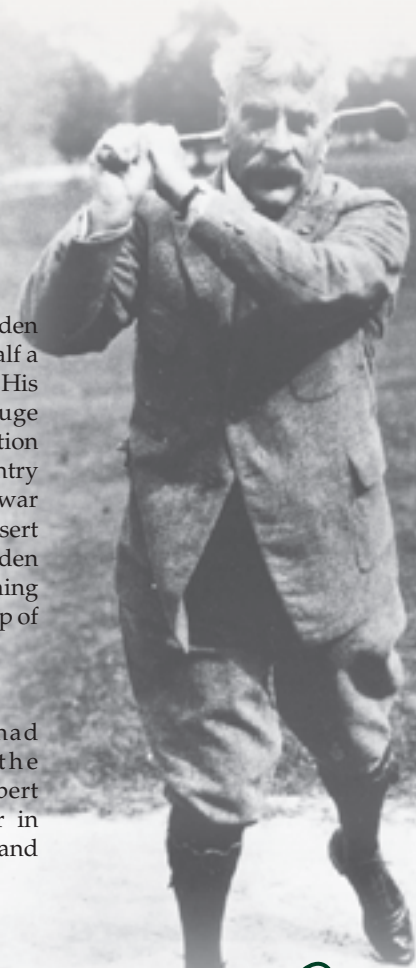
**Buried at Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa, Ontario**

A successful Halifax lawyer from humble origins, Robert Borden led the Conservative Party back to power and guided Canada through the grim years of the First World War.

Borden became leader of the opposition in 1901 and slowly rebuilt his party. In the 1911 election, Borden swept to power, campaigning against Laurier's plan for free trade with the United States.

In the First World War, Borden committed Canada to provide half a million soldiers for the war effort. His determination to meet that huge commitment led to the conscription crisis in 1917, which split the country on linguistic lines. However, the war effort also enabled Canada to assert itself in world affairs, and Borden played a crucial role in transforming the British Empire into a partnership of equal states.

Convinced that Canada had become a nation on the battlefields of Europe, Sir Robert Borden retired as prime minister in 1920. He died in Ottawa in 1937 and was buried there.



*Robt Borden*





## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN



**Born on June 16, 1874, Anderson, Ontario**  
**Died on August 5, 1960, Toronto, Ontario**  
**Buried at St. Marys Cemetery, St. Marys, Ontario**

**A**rthur Meighen, Canada's ninth prime minister, was gifted with a strong intellect and sharp debating skills. He served two short periods as prime minister, first in 1920-21, and then in 1926.

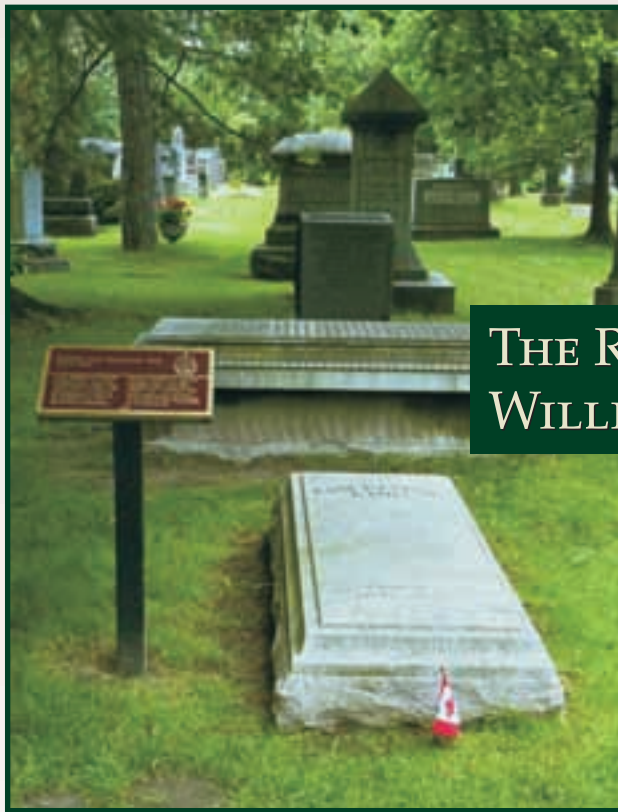
**R**aised in Ontario, Meighen prospered in legal practice in Manitoba. He was elected to Parliament in 1908 and joined Sir Robert Borden's cabinet in 1913. Meighen quickly became invaluable to the Conservative government. He developed complex wartime policies and was relentless in debate with the government's critics. In 1920, he succeeded Borden as prime minister, but his party lost the general election of 1921.

**A**fter the election of 1925, no party held a clear majority, and Prime Minister King's government fell in mid-1926. Meighen and his party formed a government, but they were swept from power in the election that soon followed. Meighen resigned as Conservative Party leader. He later served in the Senate and made a brief return to elective politics in 1942.

**A**rthur Meighen died in Toronto in 1960 and was buried in St. Marys, near his southern Ontario birthplace.







## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

**Born on December 17, 1874, Kitchener (formerly Berlin), Ontario**  
**Died on July 22, 1950, Kingsmere, Quebec**  
**Buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, Ontario**

Canada's longest-serving prime minister and perhaps its shrewdest political tactician, William Lyon Mackenzie King held the prime ministership for more than twenty-one years.

King was born in Kitchener (then called Berlin), Ontario, and studied at Toronto, Chicago, and Harvard universities. He was chosen Liberal Party leader at Canada's first-ever party leadership convention in 1919 and took power in the election of 1921. The general election of 1925 gave no party a clear majority, and King's Liberals were briefly replaced by Arthur Meighen's Conservatives in 1926. Three months later, the Conservatives were defeated in the Commons, and King swept back to power in the general election that followed. Defeated by R.B. Bennett in the general election of 1930, King returned to office in 1935 and remained prime minister until his retirement in 1948.

Though he cherished the memory of his rebel grandfather, King was a cautious politician who tailored his policies to prevailing opinions. "Parliament will decide," he liked to say when pressed to act. King guided Canada through the Second World War, and he introduced social programs such as unemployment insurance and family allowances. King's government also passed the Canadian Citizenship Act, and in January 1947 William Lyon Mackenzie King received the first-ever certificate of Canadian citizenship.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, who had never married, died in 1950 at his beloved home, Kingsmere, near Ottawa. He was buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto.




*William Lyon Mackenzie King*

## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT



Born on July 3, 1870, Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick  
Died on June 26, 1947, Mickleham, Surrey, England  
Buried at the village churchyard, Mickleham, Surrey, England



**R**.B. Bennett became prime minister of Canada in 1930. The worst depression of the century was hitting the country, and economic conditions would blunt his prospects as prime minister.

**A** bachelor lawyer from New Brunswick who had prospered in Alberta, Bennett was elected to the House of Commons in 1911 and became Conservative leader in 1927. After winning the federal election of 1930, Bennett tried to fight the depression by expanding trade within the British Empire. His success was limited, however, and Canadians began to link Bennett himself with the hard times.

**I**n 1935, Bennett changed tactics, introducing his “New Deal” of public spending and federal intervention in the economy. Nevertheless, his Conservative Party was swept away in that year’s election. Bennett retired to Britain and later sat in Britain’s House of Lords as Viscount Bennett.

**R**ichard Bedford Bennett died at Mickleham, England, in 1947 and was buried in the village churchyard there. He is the only Canadian prime minister not buried in Canada.







## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT

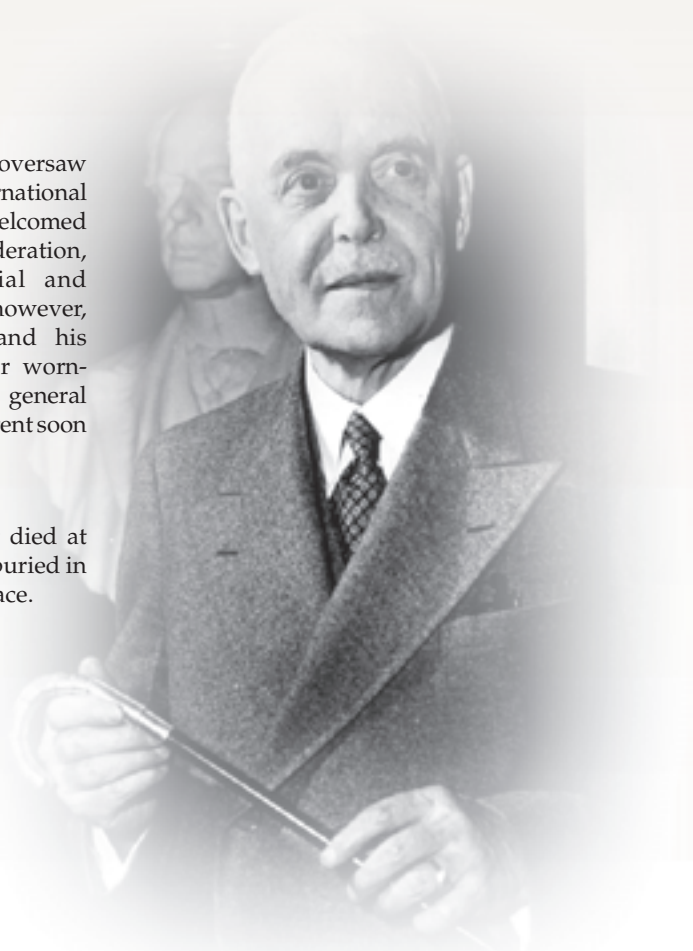
**Born on February 1, 1882, Compton, Quebec**  
**Died on July 25, 1973, Québec, Quebec**  
**Buried at Saint Thomas d'Aquin Cemetery, Compton, Quebec**

**R**ecruited into politics during the crisis of the Second World War, Louis St. Laurent seemed almost above party politics as he administered Canada in the prosperous 1950s.

**B**orn in Quebec's eastern townships, Louis St. Laurent practised law in the city of Québec and became one of the country's most respected counsels. Needing strong ministers from Quebec, Prime Minister King recruited St. Laurent to his cabinet in 1941, then supported his selection as the new Liberal leader and prime minister in 1948. St. Laurent led his party to victory in the general elections of 1949 and 1953.

**S**t. Laurent's cabinet team oversaw Canada's expanding international role in the postwar world, welcomed Newfoundland into Confederation, and established new social and industrial policies. By 1957, however, both the prime minister and his government began to appear worn-out. The Liberals lost the general election that year, and St. Laurent soon retired.

**L**ouis Stephen St. Laurent died at Québec in 1973 and was buried in Compton, Quebec, his birthplace.



*Louis St. Laurent*





## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN GEORGE DIEFENBAKER



Born on September 18, 1895, Neustadt, Ontario  
Died on August 16, 1979, Ottawa, Ontario  
Buried beside the Diefenbaker Canada Centre,  
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**J**ohn Diefenbaker, a prairie populist and a spellbinding speaker, was determined that all Canadians would be “unhyphenated Canadians.” In 1958, he won the greatest electoral victory in the history of Canada’s House of Commons.

**B**orn in Ontario, John Diefenbaker moved to Saskatchewan as a child. After military service in the First World War, he became a successful defence lawyer. In politics, he endured years of frustration before winning the leadership of the Conservative Party in 1956. He unseated the Liberals in 1957 and won his great majority in 1958.

**P**rim Minister Diefenbaker introduced the Bill of Rights, promoted northern development, and developed new export markets for prairie wheat. Even after the defeat of his government in 1963, Diefenbaker’s personal charisma made him loved by many Canadians, and he never lost his House of Commons seat.

**J**ohn Diefenbaker died in Ottawa in 1979. Thousands saluted the train that brought his body home to be buried in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.





## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LESTER BOWLES PEARSON

**Born on April 23, 1897, Newton Brook, Ontario**  
**Died on December 27, 1972, Ottawa, Ontario**  
**Buried at MacLaren Cemetery, Wakefield, Quebec**

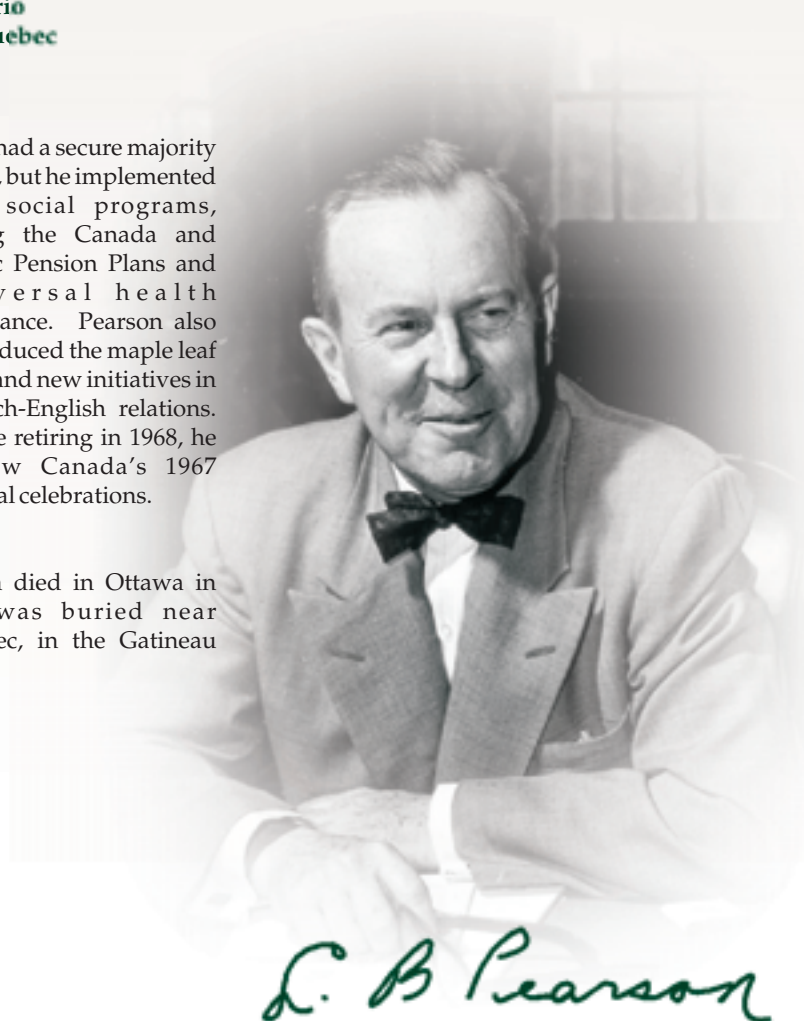
A career diplomat who had become a politician, "Mike" Pearson received the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize for helping to resolve the Suez Crisis. The United Nations Emergency Force he had proposed became the first of many worldwide peacekeeping assignments in which Canadian troops would serve. Soon after, Pearson became leader of the Liberal Party.



Pearson never had a secure majority in Parliament, but he implemented important social programs, including the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans and universal health insurance. Pearson also introduced the maple leaf flag and new initiatives in French-English relations. Before retiring in 1968, he oversaw Canada's 1967 centennial celebrations.

Born near Toronto, Pearson served in the First World War and taught history at the University of Toronto before launching the diplomatic career that led him into politics. Soon after he assumed the leadership of the Liberals in 1958, the party suffered one of its greatest electoral defeats. Pearson stayed on as opposition leader and led his party back to power in 1963.

Lester Pearson died in Ottawa in 1972 and was buried near Wakefield, Quebec, in the Gatineau hills.

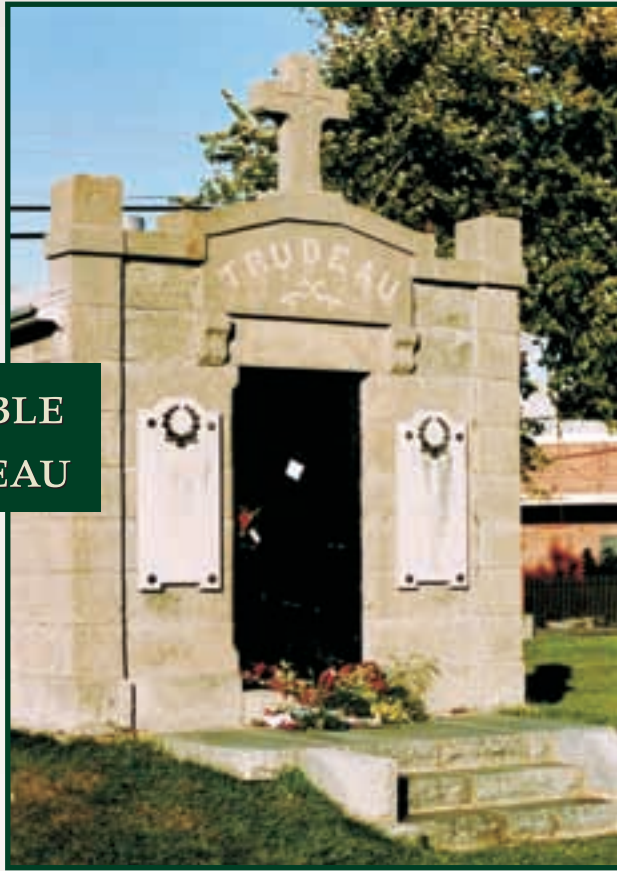


*L. B. Pearson*





## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU



**Born on October 18, 1919, Montréal, Quebec**  
**Died on September 28, 2000, Montréal, Quebec**  
**Buried at Saint-Rémi Cemetery, Saint-Rémi, Quebec**

**F**or more than three decades, Pierre Trudeau fascinated and challenged Canadians with his vigorous intellect and passion for public debate. His desire to paddle against the current made him no stranger to controversy, stimulating friend and foe alike and leaving few indifferent to his presence.

**T**rudeau was a widely-travelled intellectual when he entered politics in 1963. Five years later, public enthusiasm for his bilingual charm and unconventional style generated "Trudeaumania," which carried him to the leadership of the Liberal Party and the Prime Minister's Office. Never wavering from his vision of Canada as a strong united federation with equality among provinces and guaranteed rights for individuals, Trudeau was determined to secure a full and equal place for all Canadians in a bilingual, multicultural Canada. He fought a long contest against the ideas of the Parti Québécois, which formed Quebec's provincial government in 1976, and he won a decisive victory in the 1980 referendum in Quebec.

**R**educed to a minority in Parliament in 1972, the Liberals regained a majority in 1974. In 1979, battered by inflation and other economic troubles, they narrowly lost to Joe Clark's Conservatives. Trudeau briefly retired, but he returned to power in the 1980 election. He then attained a previously elusive goal, the repatriation of Canada's constitution and the entrenchment of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, before retiring in 1984.

**P**ierre Elliott Trudeau's declaration that "Canada must be a just society" influenced a generation, and his death inspired a huge outpouring of grief and tribute. He was interred at Saint-Rémi, Quebec.





## For Additional Information

If you would like additional information regarding the National Program for the Grave Sites of Canadian Prime Ministers, please contact:

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Fax: (819) 953-4909  
E-mail: [hsmbc\\_clmhc@pch.gc.ca](mailto:hsmbc_clmhc@pch.gc.ca)

**You may also wish to visit some homes of our former prime ministers:**

### **Bellevue House National Historic Site of Canada**

Commemorating Canada's  
First Prime Minister -  
Sir John A. Macdonald  
35 Centre Street  
Kingston, Ontario K7L 4E5  
Telephone: (613) 545-8666  
TDD/Voice: (613) 545-8668  
Fax: (613) 545-8721  
E-mail: [Bellevue\\_House@pch.gc.ca](mailto:Bellevue_House@pch.gc.ca)

### **Laurier House National Historic Site of Canada**

The Home of Prime Minister Laurier and  
Prime Minister King  
335 Laurier Avenue East  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6R4  
Telephone: (613) 992-8142  
Fax: (613) 947-4851  
E-mail:  
[Ontario\\_ParksCanada\\_Info@pch.gc.ca](mailto:Ontario_ParksCanada_Info@pch.gc.ca)

### **Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site of Canada**

Commemorating the Boyhood Home of  
Canada's Twelfth Prime Minister  
6 Principale Street South  
Compton, Quebec J0B 1L0  
Telephone: (819) 835-5448 or  
1-800-463-6769  
Fax: (819) 835-9101  
E-mail: [parcscanada-que@pch.gc.ca](mailto:parcscanada-que@pch.gc.ca)

### **Woodside National Historic Site of Canada**

The Boyhood Home of William Lyon Mackenzie  
King  
528 Wellington Street North  
Kitchener, Ontario N2H 5L5  
Telephone: (519) 571-5684  
Fax: (519) 571-5686  
E-mail: [ont\\_woodside@pch.gc.ca](mailto:ont_woodside@pch.gc.ca)

### **Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site of Canada**

Commemorating Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
P.O. Box 70  
205 12th Avenue  
Laurentides, Quebec J0R 1C0  
Telephone: (450) 439-3702  
Fax: (450) 439-5721  
E-mail: [parcscanada-que@pch.gc.ca](mailto:parcscanada-que@pch.gc.ca)



Bellevue House National Historic Site of Canada



Laurier House National Historic Site of Canada



Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site of Canada



Woodside National Historic Site of Canada



Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site of Canada



