

**‘Eastbourne’**  
**1048 Queen Street East**  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

By-Law: 83-266  
Date: October 24, 1983  
G.I.S. record: X: 706,077.719  
Y: 5,153,719.507

Constructed by William Howard Hearst, ca. 1903. and his residence from 1904 to 1911



HON. W. H. HEARST, M.P.P.  
Premier of Ontario

Later Sir William Hearst KMG.

\*This is an edited copy of the original document  
Originals included in the Municipal Heritage Committee Binder – Titled: “Eastbourne”

## **HISTORY**

In November 1901 William Howard Hearst purchased lot 3, Simpson Subdivision for \$150.00 from John Wesley Moffly the Younger and Charles Engle Chipley. Four months later, in March 1902, he purchased the adjoining lots 1 and 2 from the same two people. Sometime between the latter date and February 1904 Hearst built "Eastbourne", his residence on Queen Street. The name referred to its location on the east end of town.<sup>(1)</sup>

William H. Hearst was born on February 15, 1864 on a farm in Bruce County. Upon graduating from high school he became articled to a solicitor in Owen Sound and studied law. He completed his exams at Osgoode Hall and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1888. That same year he came to Sault Ste. Marie and established a law practice in partnership with John McKay, a fellow student from Owen Sound.

Hearst's civic involvement was extensive. In 1891 he was one of the members present at a meeting called to form a volunteer fire brigade, the previous brigade having resigned. His leadership qualities were recognized when he was chosen Fire Chief, a position he held until December 1892.<sup>(2)</sup>

A member of the Keystone No. 412 Free Masons Lodge, he was elected its Worshipful Master in 1891 and Treasurer in December 1902.<sup>(3)</sup> Hearst was also a member of the Methodist Church and served as the Secretary of the Building Committee for a new church in 1903 and as the Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School in 1904.<sup>(4)</sup>

His interest in politics prompted an unsuccessful bid for election in 1894 when he ran as a Conservative candidate against Charles Farwell. Successfully elected to the Legislature in 1908, Hearst continued with his law practice and residency in Sault Ste. Marie until 1911 when he was appointed Minister of Lands and Mines and moved to Toronto.

On the death of Sir James Whitney in 1914 Hearst succeeded to the premiership, becoming the first premier from Northern Ontario. He served in that capacity until the Conservative defeat in 1919. He then retired from politics and returned to his law practice in Toronto. W.H. Hearst's contributions to the Province of Ontario were recognized in 1917 when he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

With his move to Toronto, Hearst sold his residence at 1048 Queen Street to George Mead, a manufacturer from Dayton, Ohio; who in turn sold it to the Lake Superior Paper Company in 1913 for one dollar. The Lake Superior Paper Co. used the house as a residence for its executives, notably two of its Vice-Presidents, Percy Wilson and George Gray. When Gray became the Director of the company in 1928 he moved to Summit Ave. For the next nine years Abitibi Power and Paper Company, the successor for of the Lake Superior Paper Co., rented 1048 Queen to various tenants.

In 1938 the Honourable Colin A. Campbell, Ontario's Minister of Public Works, purchased the house. Previously a resident of Sydenham, Ontario, Campbell had represented Frontenac-Addington in the House of Commons. He resigned the federal seat in 1937 to

unsuccessfully contest the Provincial seat of Addington in the general election of October 1937. W.J. McMeeken, M.L.A for Sault Ste. Marie and former Mayor of the city then resigned his seat to make way for Mr. Campbell in a Sault Ste. Marie by-election held in November 1937, which Mr. Campbell won by acclamation.

Campbell sold the house to J. Grant Hyland Broadcasting in 1944. In 1957 Katherine S. MacArthur, the present owner, purchased Sir William Hearst's "Eastbourne".

## **CONCLUSION**

Sir William Howard Hearst was a leading citizen of Sault Ste. Marie and a prominent Ontario politician. His residence at 1048 Queen Street is of historical value both to the city of Sault Ste. Marie and to the Province of Ontario.

## **FOOTNOTES:**

- (1) Sault Star, February 18, 1904 reported that W.H. Hearst entertained friends at his residence on Queen Street, Sault Star, February 18, 1904, "Social and Personal" column, p.1.  
  
Meaning of "Eastbourne" in Sault Star, December 28, 1905, p.2.
- (2) Aileen Collins Hinsperger, Stories of the Past. n.p., 1967, p.41.
- (3) Sault Star, date unknown. Copy of the article in Scrapbook no. 12, "Clubs and Organizations", Sault Ste. Marie Public Library, Local History Scrapbooks.
- (4) Sault Star, February 19, 1903, p.8 and Sault Star, January 28, 1904, p.8.
- (5) List of Owners and Principal Residents - 1048 Queen Street, accumulated from Deeds of Land, Registry Office, Sault Ste. Marie City Directories, Sault Ste. Marie Public Library, respectively

## OWNERS AND PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS

<u>Date of Purchase</u>	<u>Owner of Residence</u>	<u>Resident</u>
Prior to 1900	Wemyss MacKenzie Simpson	Empty lot
November 1900	Donald McGregor Bank Manager	Empty lot
February 1901	J.W. Moffly the Younger & C.E. Chipley	Empty lot
November 1901  March 1902	William Howard Hearst	Hearst purchases lot 1, 2, and 3 and builds Eastbourne. The original deeds for the three lots of land carried a restriction that no house costing less than \$1500.00 may be built on the lots. Exact cost of the residence is not available.
May 1912	George H Mead (manufacturer from Dayton, Ohio.)	George H. Mead
November 1913	Lake Superior Paper Co.	1913 - Carl Jentz, Superintendent of Lake Superior Power Co. Sulphite Mill. 1914 - Percy Wilson, Director of Lake Superior Paper Co., became vice-president in 1917. 1920 - George R. Grey, Manager of operation at Lake Superior Paper Co., became vice president in 1927.
April 1928	Abitibi Power and Paper Company purchased holdings from Lake Superior Paper Co. for \$1.00	1928 - Vacant 1929 - Rev. George K. Bamford Pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church. 1933 - W. Roy Maxwell, Director of Ontario Provincial Air Service. 1939 - Wilfred E. Magee, superintendent of Prudential Insurance Co. of America. 1936 - vacant 1937 - Flora Gray, widow of George Gray.
August 1938	Hon. Colin Alexander Campbell	Hon. C.A Campbell 1914 - Charles B. Young, Manager of Royal Bank of Canada. Colin Campbell in the armed forces
April 1944	J. Grant Hyland - trading under the firm name of Hyland Broadcasting	1945 - not known 1947 - J. Grant Hyland
May 1957	Katherine Shirley MacArthur	1957 - present, Katherine S. MacArthur.

## **BUILDING DESCRIPTION:**

### **Site and Massing**

A substantial and solidly built Edwardian structure well sited on a large treed lot at the intersection of Queen Street East and Upton Road. The plan is 'Tee' shaped with the legs of the same width and equal projection. The South projecting leg forms the main façade (to Queen Street). The roof is triple gabled and slightly bellcast.

There are two tall chimneys with corbelled caps at the intersection of the tees and a third lower one on the rear (north) face.

Two storeys with basement and attic floor and a substantial entrance porch at the south east corner.

At the rear on the north side facing Upton Road and set well back, is a single storey garage or carriage house, contemporary with the main building but now joined to it with a link of later date. This structure has hipped gables.

### **Construction**

Foundation and basement walls are of random red sandstone to the main house but dressed, rock faced and coursed to the pilasters supporting the porch.

First and second floors are constructed of soft red face brick with rock faced stone sills to both floors and flat arched lintels over ground floor openings. The brick is not tapered but laid in a skewed fashion in a long and short pattern. Upper floor lintels are concealed by the frieze or bed mould of the overhanging roof cornice.

To the south façade, window treatment is asymmetrical. On the west side, a five-bay bow window extends through both floors and on the east side there is a four-bay bow window to the second floor above the porch. The windows are triple sash with single pane double-hung sash below a fixed upper sash glazed with lozenge shaped leaded glass lights. The spandrels between upper and lower windows are faced with wood shingles painted white.

Windows in the other walls are regular double hung sash with a single-pane to each sash. There is a small rose window on the west side above the staircase landing.

### **Special Features**

The attic floor and the porch together are the most distinctive features of the house. The attic gables are clad with white painted wood shingles. The east and west gables each have four arched double hung windows linked with a painted wood hooded and shouldered arched trim. The south gable is penetrated by a recessed dropped arch (not a semi-circle) and this in turn houses three small square headed double hung windows with splayed exterior jambs and sill.

The entire projecting roof, gables and eaves is supported by a deep cornice and bed mould and decorated with boldy modelled modillions or brackets in a horizontal console pattern installed in pairs at intervals. Their function would appear to be decorative rather than structural.

The porch is a delightful adjunct to the main house. On the south side, the well-proportioned broken pediment (perhaps re-entrant is a better description for the cornice returns horizontally) is an unusual feature in this City. Balance of the single pitched porch roof surmounts a simple entablature comprising a cornice and frieze, the cornice soffit being embellished with pairs of brackets similar to the main roof. The tympanum of the pediment is surfaced with painted wood shingles as used elsewhere in the building. This appears to be later work and more appropriate than the earlier Vertical boarding.

The porch roof is supported at external and internal corners with triple clusters of truncated Doric columns and at the junction with the brickwork by square pilasters of similar detail in the normal classical revival fashion.

### **CONCLUSION:**

This is a very handsome structure with a unique historical link to Ontario political history. It is relatively unchanged from its original form. The façade and roof line are strongly and confidently modelled and the finely detailed porch compensates for the asymmetry of the main façade.

The building has been lovingly maintained and all aspects of the east, west, and south elevations should be retained in their present condition. It would merit the installation of a historical plaque.

**Photos Taken: July 2003/2004**





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