

# 218 ROSLYN ROAD

# WALTER P. MOSS HOUSE
# (MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR HOUSE)

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
October 2017

This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law*, 55/2014 (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) One of Winnipeg's more opulent pre-1920 residential structures and part of a small group of remaining Roslyn Road mansions that located on both sides of this street in the early decades of the 20th century;

(b) It is associated with Walter P. Moss, bookkeeper and his family until the 1920s, Colonel Harold G. Aikins, lawyer, and family in the 1930s and 1940s and then Max C. Kantor and his wife, Mireille Grandpierre-Kantor, who operated a ballet studio in the home;

(c) It is one of the City's finest examples of the Georgian Revival Style and was designed by local noted architect Raymond Carey;

(d) It is built of dark brick with stone and terra cotta accenting on a concrete foundation, all typical of the era;

(e) It is a conspicuous building within its mostly residential neighbourhood; and

(f) The building's exterior has suffered little alteration.

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**

In the 1840s, the area now known as Fort Rouge was sparsely settled, the main occupants were Métis families engaged in some combination of farming, freighting, the buffalo hunt, and/or other labour.[1] The Métis would continue to live in the area up to and beyond the creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870.[2]

After 1870, the area, known as St. Boniface West, slowly began to attract non-Métis interest from developers, businessmen and well-to-do families who sought its 'ruralness.' Within the decade many of the original Métis land owners had moved on, further west along the Assiniboine River. Development was slow at first but by the late 1870s there were a number of homes in the area and large tracts had been surveyed into city lots. This development was intensified by the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) in the early 1880s and the resulting rise in population and by the construction of two bridges over the Assiniboine River in 1880-81 (crossing at the foot of Main Street) and 1881-81 (at Osborne Street). It was the beginning of the modern urbanization of Fort Rouge.[3]

Properties close to the Assiniboine River attracted wealthy businessmen and public figures who liked the area's proximity to the downtown combined with its quasi-rural character. Numerous mansions, situated on extensive, well-manicured grounds, were built during the pre-World War I era, especially along what quickly developed as one of the area's premiere thoroughfares – Roslyn Road.

In 1901, on the south side of Roslyn just west of Osborne Street, Jerry Robinson, well-known dry goods dealer operating out of his long-standing shop located near the northwest corner of Portage

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1 D.M. Lyon, "History of the Osborne Village Development Area: Part A," report for the Historical Buildings Committee, November 2003, pp. 9-11.

2 W.L. Morton, Manitoba: A History, Second Edition (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967), p. 145. A census of the new province's described the population as: 11,963 total residents, 82 per cent of whom were mixed-blood Métis or 'country-born' (i.e., Anglophones of aboriginal-European descent).

3 D.M. Lyon, op. cit., pp. 223-226.

and Main, built a fine new home. He turned the property over to his daughter Lottie and her new husband (and Mr. Robinson's bookkeeper) Walter P. Moss as a wedding present.[4] Available evidence now suggests, however, that after two sizable alterations, the home was demolished and replaced by the present structure in 1917.[5]

**STYLE**

The Moss House is possibly Winnipeg's finest examples of a Georgian Revival Style residential design. The style has been described as the most popular revival style of the 20th century in Canada, used mainly in residential architecture and still popular today.[6] Influential New York City architects McKim, Mead and White, who utilized elements of the style to design residences for their most affluent clients, promoted the style in the early 1900s.[7] The style is based on English and Dutch colonial architecture from the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Distinguishing characteristics of the style include a symmetrical façade with a centrally located entrance as its focal point. Classical elements and detailing such as pediments, cornice-like eaves, Palladian windows, columns and porticos are common. Roofs could be hipped or gambrel-shaped and exterior cladding ranged from wood to brick and stone to stucco.[8]

**CONSTRUCTION**

Because of a lack of documentation, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly how the present structure came into being. What is known is that a 2½-storey brick veneer house measuring 12.2 x 14.0 metres by

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4 S. Grover, "218 Roslyn Road – Walter P. Moss House (Kantor House)," report for the Historical Buildings Committee, 1979, p. 1.

5 One contradictory piece of information comes from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal, September 1928, pp. 338-339 which shows exterior and interior pictures of the Walter Moss House with the captions "Built 1913" and "Raymond Carey, Architect".

6 L. Maitland et al, A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 1992), pp. 152-153.

7 Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), pp. 26-27.

8 Ibid., p. 26.

9.2 metres high was constructed in 1901 on a stone foundation at a cost of $7,500.[9] It is unclear from this information which portion of the present structure this was, although the use of the term "peaked" to describe the roof in the original City of Winnipeg Building Permit and the original measurements suggests that this was the centre portion of the present structure. In 1909, a large addition was made to the home; again the available documentation does not describe where the addition was made to the original structure. Cost of addition was $9,000.[10] In 1913, another addition, this time costing $3,500, was made to the home.

In 1917, a large permit was taken out for the property. The City of Winnipeg Building Permit refers to a "new" dwelling measuring 52 by 90 feet built of red tapestry brick[11] on a concrete foundation with a construction cost of $40,500. The architect given was Raymond Carey and the builder was William McCowlin and Sons.[12] Given the use of the word "new", the high cost of construction and the fact that the measurements are consistent with the present structure, it is assumed that the Moss House was torn down and rebuilt in 1917. Another possible clue to this reconstruction is the fact that ten years later, when an article was published about the home, it was written by "Raymond Carey, architect" suggesting that the work of 1917 was much more than a renovation.[13]

Structurally problems have appeared from time to time and concrete piles were added in 1936 and 1940.[14] Other Permits taken out against the property are of a more cosmetic variety (see Appendix I for list of permits).

**DESIGN**

The front (north) façade exhibits the balanced and symmetrical design associated with the architectural style, the slightly recessed central section flanked on both sides by ornamentally

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9 City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #349/1901.

10 BP #299/1909.

11 Canadian Homes and Gardens, October 1927, p. 32.

12 BP #703/1909.

13 Canadian Homes and Gardens, October 1927, pp. 32-33.

14 BP #2914/1936 and #3716/1940.

subdued wings (Plate 1). In this middle area is placed the main entrance – its ornate setting including unfluted columns with plain rounded bases, Corinthian Order heads with characteristic acanthus leaves supporting a complete entablature finished with a slender deck and balustrade (Plate 2). The lines of the cornice and the top of the balustrade are carried across the rest of the front façade. The door is topped by fanlight with leaded glass (Plate 3). Also in this central section are four attached squared columns with plain bases, unfluted shafts and stylized volutes (Plate 4). Above these columns are floral panels similar to those found above the columns framing the front door. Windows openings in the central section are also richly embellished, the ground floor openings on either side of the entrance are circular, with delicate terra cotta floral garlands draped over top of the openings and finished with a stylized ribbon (Plate 5).

The east and west wings project slightly from the central section, thin windows are located on both the ground and second floors where these two sections meet, although one of the openings to the west of the main entrance has been bricked in and two have been filled with glass blocks (Plate 6). The remainder of the two wings is completed by large urns set in rounded recessed areas (Plates 7 and 8). The roofline is embellished with a complete entablature including dentils; the raised roof of the middle section is of hipped gable design while the wings have flat roofs with large brick chimneys (Plate 9).

An article published in a Canadian magazine in 1927 shows the main façade has not been drastically altered since that time (Plate 10).

The rear (south) façade includes a continuation of many of the design features of the front, including the belt courses at the level of front cornice and the top of the balustrade and the richly embellished roofline. A one-storey round projection is also found on this façade. An open wooden fire escape has been added (Plates 11 and 12).

The west end of the building includes a rounded two-storey bay window with terra cotta panels and a round-headed second storey window (Plates 13 and 14). The east end includes two large arched

openings with sunburst pediments framing a plain entrance door (Plate 15). The southern opening contains two doors and a window (Plate 16); the northern door gives access to the garage (Plate 17).

**INTERIOR**

As completed in 1917, the interior of the Moss House was as magnificently appointed as the exterior. Two pages of photographs published in the October 1927 edition of the Canadian Homes and Gardens magazine gave readers a glimpse of the ground floor of the Moss House shortly before the family sold the property. Illustrated is the entrance hall with its large pillars, black and white marbled flooring (Plate 18), the living room with its oriental rugs and carved arched ceiling, which became the dance studio (Plate 19) and the sunny, south-facing morning room, which became known as the library (Plate 20). Lush draperies, subdued colours, dark mahogany and walnut furniture and ornate lamps are found in all the rooms.

There also exists a set of photographs from the early 1970s when the Province of Manitoba visited and recorded the building's exterior and interior elements. We can see major changes to the decorative treatments of many of the homes interior spaces, especially the living room which was converted into the dance studio (Plates 21 and 22). And when we see these spaces in colour, we discover that the subdued, muted tones and furnishings of the original home were replaced by bright colours and an amazing array of curios and knick-knacks collected by the owners and placed throughout the home over time. The entrance foyer is clad in marble (Plate 23) and leads, up a short flight of stairs to the grand entrance hall with its high ceiling, columns and wide staircase (Plates 24 and 25). This staircase, located at the north end of the entrance hall (Plates 26 and 27), curves around its west side and leads to the second floor.

Also in the west end of the building is the library (the "morning room" of the 1920s – Plate 28), located directly south of the entrance hall, a family room and dining room to the east (Plate 29) and the magnificent dance studio, once the formal living room, to the west (Plate 30). East of the family room along the south side of the building is a small prep kitchen with its original sink and cabinetry (Plate 31), the main kitchen (Plate 32) and a connected storeroom (Plate 33).

The east end of the building is partially separated from the rest of the floor and includes a small bathroom off the entrance foyer, a more austere staircase to the second floor (Plate 34) and the garage (Plate 35).

The home's second floor has remained in fairly original condition; especially the west portion where the layout and finishes are unchanged. Bedrooms boast attached bathrooms and fireplaces (Plate 36), the hallway is lit with a skylight and the end bedroom has a small round dressing room connected to it (Plate 37). Because of the conversion of the building into a multi-tenant structure, a wall now separates the east wing of the second floor from the rest of the floor (Plate 38).

The east end of the second floor includes a large self-contained suite with an arched doorway (Plate 39) and large, comfortable rooms (Plates 40-42). The third floor suite is more modest and includes a large sun room (Plate 43).

The basement, like the rest of the interior is large and includes a glass and wood interior partition wall and concrete walls (Plate 44).

Taken as a whole and despite the alterations to the east end, the interior of this house remains one of the most magnificent in the city.

**INTEGRITY**

The building stands on its original site. Piles added in the 1930s and 1940s suggest structural problems with the home and cracks both on the interior and exterior continue to illustrate this problem. Aging and lack of repair has left some of the original materials and ornamentation in poor condition, although photographs from the early 1970s suggest that actual alteration to the exterior design have been minimal (Plates 45-47). Its conversion into a five-suite facility has also negatively affected the interior layout in some areas of the home.

**STREETSCAPE**

The neighbourhood surrounding the Moss House has changed significantly over the years. By World War I, much of Roslyn Road had filled with massive mansions set on manicured lawns – these grounds sometimes including stables and related out-buildings. The occupants of these fine homes read like a "Who's Who" of Winnipeg's elite – including politicians, businessmen, bankers and lawyers. Table One, Appendix II lists all the homes located on Roslyn Road from Osborne Street west to the Assiniboine River in 1913. Of the 25 homes listed, only four remain (see Plate 48).

Since that time, however, the original owners and their families have moved to other areas of the city and many of the large mansions, because of the cost of maintenance and operation, have either been demolished, parts of the property sold and built on, or were converted into multi-tenant properties. Newer high-rise apartment blocks have also been built on Roslyn Road, giving the streetscape a considerably different look (Plate 49).

**ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**

Four different architects have been associated with this property. The original 1901 home was designed by James H. Cadham (1850-1907), a well-known local architect. Herbert B. Rugh (1879-?) was responsible for the design of the 1909 wing and George Northwood (1876-1959) is listed as the architect of the 1913 wing.

Raymond M. Carey (Plate 50) designed the extensive renovations in 1917 that brought the residence to its present form and therefore is generally credited with its design. Born and trained in Britain, Carey came to North America and is known to have worked in the affluent Detroit, Michigan subdivision of Grosse Point (see Appendix III for biographical information). Carey came to Winnipeg and worked in partnership and solo (Plate 51). This is the first Carey structure to be evaluated by the Historical Buildings Committee, although his work with John Woodman has been given 20 points.

**PERSON/INSTITUTION**

The original owner of the property was Walter P. Moss, who came to Winnipeg in 1898 at the age of 32.[15] He became the bookkeeper of Jerry Robinson Limited, a large dry goods store that operated for many years from a store at the northwest corner of Portage and Main. It appears that Robinson had the home on Roslyn Road built and then gave it to Moss and his new wife and Robinson's daughter Charlotte "Lottie" as a wedding present. By 1905, he was secretary-treasurer of the company, vice-president in 1909 and later became general manager as well.[16] According to Canada Census data, Walter Moss remarried sometime between 1906 and 1911, the latter giving Muriel May Moss (born April 1880) as his wife with no mention of Charlotte.[17] The Moss family grew to include five children and remained for many years on Roslyn Road. Moss retired to the West coast in the 1920s.

In 1928, the house was sold to Harold D. Gooderham who lived in it until 1931. The house was then bought by Colonel Harold G. Aikins, grandson of Manitoba Lieutenant-Governor (1882-1888) Hon. James Cox Aikins (1823-1904) and son of Sir James A.M. Aikins (1851-1929), Manitoba Lieutenant-Governor from 1916-1926. H.G. Aikins trained in law like his father and had been made a K.C. in 1925. He had served as a major and later colonel with Canadian troops in France during World War I and had been decorated. He was a senior partner in the firm of Aikins, Loftus, Aikins, Williams and MacCauley and in 1942 he followed his father's footsteps to become president of the Canadian Bar Association. Aikins was very active in business dealings and director to such companies as the Imperial Bank of Canada, Great West Life Assurance Company, Canada Permanent Trust Company and Canada Cement Company. When he died in 1954, his estate was valued at $1,200,000 and he willed the house on Roslyn Road to the Winnipeg Art Gallery.[18]

Harold Aikins had long been involved with the Winnipeg Art Gallery, having been on its board and a major contributor. Despite the fact that the gallery had existed as a collection since 1912, they had

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15 Winnipeg Tribune, August 19, 1946.

16 Henderson's Directories, 1900-1915.

17 Canada Census, 1906 and 1911.

18 Winnipeg Free Press, October 7, 1954.

never had a building of their own. Starting in 1933, the gallery had been located in the corridor of the third floor of the Civic Auditorium, a place it had to share with the provincial museum. Although the group found itself the owner of the old Moss House, it was found unsuitable of exhibitions and was sold in 1956.[19]

The new owners were Max C. Kantor and his wife, Mireille Grandpierre-Kantor, who had married in Paris in 1946 (Plate 52).[20] Max Kantor (1918-2007) was born in Winnipeg and in 1938 was the Canadian 100-yard dash champion (Plate 53), for which he was inducted into the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame in 2004. He served in the army in World War II where he met his wife. Upon their return to Winnipeg, he began a long and successful insurance business.[21] The pair had one son, Ronald (1946-1997).

Mireille Grandpierre-Kantor (1926-2008 – Plate 54) was born in Paris, France and her first ballet performance was at the age of 5. Recognized as a prodigy at the age of 8, she joined the Paris Opera at the age of 11 and by 15 was dancing with the Russian Ballet with partner and mentor Serge Lifar, one of 20th century French ballet's stars.[22] Later in her career she was Paris Opera Ballet's principal dancer. Mireille continued to perform once the couple settled in Winnipeg and she started her Ballet Conservatory at 218 Roslyn Road in 1956 where she was known as Madame Grandpierre. Her French and Russian style of dancing did not mesh well with that of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet who refused her offer to dance with them. Relations between the two were described as "strained" for the rest of her life.[23]

Because there were no relatives in Winnipeg, the house on Roslyn Road was taken over by the Public Trustee of Manitoba when cancer forced Madame Grandpierre into palliative care in April 2008. The building was purchased and much of the interior has been restored.

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19 Winnipeg Tribune, April 6, 1965.

20 Winnipeg Free Press, June 11, 2008.

21 Winnipeg Free Press, January 31, 2007.

22 Winnipeg Free Press, June 11, 2008, and June 14, 2008, p. C 12.

23 Winnipeg Free Press, June 14, 2008, p. C 12.

**EVENT**

There is no known event connected with this building.

**CONTEXT**

Regardless of the exact date of the construction of the home, the Moss/Kantor House is illustrative of the type of opulence that Winnipeg's social and commercial enjoyed in their private homes prior to 1930. It is one of the finest older mansions in Winnipeg.

**LANDMARK**

This home, although in a secluded area, is conspicuous in the neighbourhood because of its scale, the uniqueness of its design and the wealth of exterior ornamentation. Its public use as a dance studio for half a century also adds to the conspicuousness of the structure.

# APPENDIX I

***CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report***
**Assessment Record**

Building Address: 218 Roslyn Road

Building Name: W.P. Moss (M. Kantor) House

Original Use: residence (single family)

Current Use: multi-tenant residence

Roll No. (Old): 12032585300 (325853-12-1)

RSN: 143179

Legal Description: 42 St. Boniface, Plan 27379, Lot 6 and Plan 647, Lot 3 (Original: 42 St. Boniface, Plan 647, Lots 3, 4 & East 32 ft. of Lot 5 [excluding south 16 ft.])

Location: South side between Nassau Street North and Roslyn Crescent

Date of Construction: 1917

Storeys: 2½ and basement

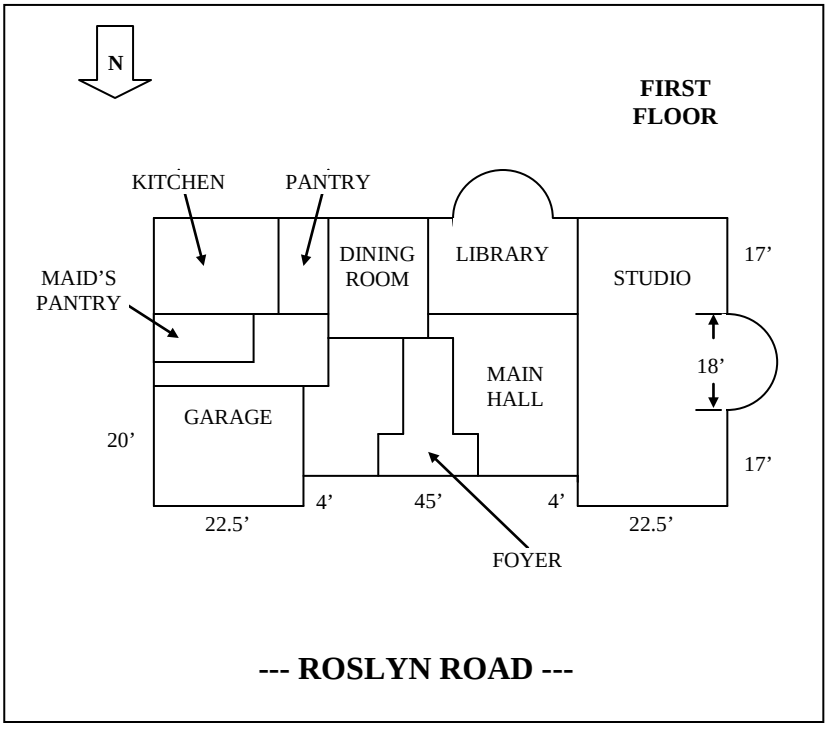
Heritage Status: **INVENTORY**

Construction Type: Brick and stone

Building Permits (Plans available: **[A]** Archives; **[M]** Microfilm; **[4th]** 4th floor, 65 Garry Street):
- 349/1901 $7,500 (original); 299/1909 $9,000 (addition); 1010/1913 $3,500 (addition); 703/1917 $40,500 (new?); /1927 $ (); 2914/1936 $1,700 (concrete piles); 3716/1940 $450 (concrete piles); 99/1957 $800 (add kitchen to 2nd floor); 3949/1958 $400 (fire escape); 4385/1989 $1,050 (repair fire escape);

Information:

- 90 x 48 x 34½ + = 158,784 cu. ft.




**ARCHITECT: RAYMOND CAREY**

**CONTRACTOR: WILLIAM COWLIN & SON (CANADA) LTD.**

## TABLE ONE – RESIDENTS OF THE WEST END OF ROSLYN ROAD, 1913[24]

| HOUSE NO. | RESIDENT | HOME EXTANT |
|---|---|---|
| North Side | | |
| 139 | Harold C.H. Sprague, vice-president and assistant manager of Sprague Lumber Co. | **NO** |
| 195 | Frederick W. Heuback, senior partner in Heuback, Finkelstine and Heuback, real estate and financial agents, which firm controlled and partially owned Norwood and Tuxedo; and Mayor of Tuxedo from its incorporation in 1913 until his death in 1914. | **NO** |
| 197 | Hon. Robert G. Rogers, of Reginald Lawson and Co., general insurance and real estate agents; M.L.A. 1900-1911; and M.P. 1911-1918 (Minister of Public Works, 1912-1918). | **NO** |
| 221 | John Galt, vice-president of Blue Ribbon Ltd.; and had established G.F. & J. Galt, very successful wholesale firm, in 1882. | **NO** |
| 223 | W. Harvey Smith, physician | **NO** |
| 229 | Augustus Meredith Nanton of Hammond and Nanton; one of Winnipeg's wealthiest bankers. Nanton's Home, called Kilmorie, was one of the most opulent of its time, the gates and the converted gatehouse are all that remain. | **NO** |
| 229-1 | Charles W. Wright, employee of Miller-Morse Co. This is the gatehouse of Kilmorie, the Nanton House. | **YES** |
| South Side | | |
| 138 | Thomas R. Billett, financial and insurance agent | **NO** |
| 140 | William A. Machaffie, manager of the local branch of the Home Bank of Canada | **NO** |
| 144 | Vacant | **NO** |
| 156 | Edmund M. Wood, secretary of the Manitoba Provincial Board of Health | **NO** |
| 166 | Robert M. Dennistoun (K.C.), of Machray, Sharpe, Dennistoun, Locke and Crawley, barristers | **YES** |
| 176 | Archibald Heber, employment not listed | **YES** |
| 182 | Frederick James Sharpe (K.C.), of Machray, Sharpe, Dennistoun, Locke and Crawley, barristers | **NO** |
| 188 | George Munro, Merchants Bank of Canada superintendent of Western branches | **NO** |
| 214 | William F. Ireland, of Ryan Agencies Ltd. | **NO** |

[24] List generated from Henderson's Directories, 1913. Biographical information from: Henderson's Directories, 1913; J.M. Bumsted, Dictionary of Manitoba Biography (Winnipeg, MB: University of Manitoba Press, 1999); Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Library Association, 1971); Pioneers and Prominent People of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Canadian Publicity Company, 1925); and Manitoba Historical Society website (www.mhs.mb.ca).

| HOUSE NO. | RESIDENT | HOME EXTANT |
|---|---|---|
| South Side cont'd. | | |
| 218 | Walter P. Moss, vice-president of Robinson & Co., Ltd. | **YES** |
| 232 | Colonel Samuel Benfield Steele, one of the leading military men of his times, participated in the North-West Rebellion (received a metal); from 1878 to 1885 he was first inspector and then superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway construction through the Rocky Mountains; commanded "D" division of the North-West Mounted Police during the gold rush to the Klondike in 1898; served with distinction in the Boer War, 1900; from 1901 to 1906 he had charge of eight magisterial districts and reorganized the entire South African Constabulary; returned to Canada to continue military career | **NO** |
| 238 | Edward M. Robinson of Robinson & Black, financial and insurance agents | **NO** |
| 246 | Henry C. Gibbs, manager of Gibbs Commission Co. | **NO** |
| 252 | Mrs. A.L. Nares, no employment listed | **NO** |
| 260 | Colin H. Campbell (K.C.) of Campbell, Pitblado and Co.; and M.L.A., 1900-1913, Provincial Attorney-General (1900-1911), Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner (1911), Minister of Public Works (1911-1913). | **NO** |
| 264 | Captain William Robinson, president of William Robinson Co., wholesale and retail lumber; began building steamboats in 1878 and was the first man to operate a steamer on Lake Winnipeg; and engaged in commercial fishing business on Lake Winnipeg. | **NO** |
| 270 | Mrs. H.E. Crawford, no employment given | **NO** |
| 280 | John S. Hough (K.C.), of Hough, Campbell and Ferguson, barristers | **NO** |

## APPENDIX III

RAYMOND M. CAREY

Little is known about R.M. Carey, a British-born and trained architect whose name does not appear in City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books until 1911, as the junior partner to John Woodman. According to several accounts, Carey practiced for a time in the United States, designed at least one large home in the affluent Detroit, Michigan suburb of Grosse Point.[25] Interestingly, this massive home, completed in 1909, was designed in the Georgian Revival Style, the same used for the Moss House on Roslyn Road.[26]

The Woodman and Carey partnership lasted until ca.1917[27] and produced some of Winnipeg's finest structures, including:

- Sidney E. Lang House, 967 Grosvenor Avenue, ca.1911
- Hudson's Bay Company Wholesale Building, Retail Store & Garage, 77-93 Main Street, 1911 (demolished)
- Lorne Cameron House, 265 Dromore Avenue, 1912
- G.H. Miller House, 638 McMillan Avenue, 1912
- Lindsay Building, 228 Notre Dame Ave., 1911 & 3-storey addition in 1912 (Grade II)
- C.P.R. Station (addition), 181 Higgins Avenue, 1911 (demolished)
- Winnipeg Free Press Building, 300 Carlton Street, 1911-1913 (Grade II)
- Goldin & Co. (Blackwood's Ltd.) Building, 415 Mulvey Ave. East, 1912 (demolished)
- J.B. Carter (Blackwood's Ltd.) Building, 421 Mulvey Ave. East, 1912 (demolished)
- Clark Brothers Warehouse, 50 Charlotte Street, 1912 (demolished)
- Union Stock Yards, Administration Building and Powerhouse, 780 Marion Street, 1912-1913
- Smart Woods Company Warehouse, 145 Pacific Avenue, 1913
- Dominion Express Company Stable, Alexander Avenue, 1913
- R.A. Rodgers (Heubach) House, 64 Nassau Street, 1913 (demolished)
- J.R. Watkins Company Warehouse, 90 Annabella Street, 1914
- St. Luke's Anglican Church Schoolhouse, Stradbrook Avenue, 1914
- R. Carey House, 121 Park Boulevard, 1915
- Paris Building, 257 Portage Avenue, 1915-1917 (Grade II)
- Stovel Printing Company Building, 365 Bannatyne Avenue, 1916 (Grade III)

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25 History and Walking Tour of Tuxedo (Winnipeg: Manitoba Historical Society, 1991); and Madeleine Socia and Suzy Berschback, Grosse Pointe 1880-1930 (Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2001).

26 John M. Dwyer House, 372 Lakeland Avenue, ibid., p. 106.

27 City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Book, 1899-1926. The first permit to include Carey's name was for a large warehouse for the Hudson's Bay Company at the south end of Main Street.

After ending his association with Woodman, Carey worked alone in 1917 and 1918, and besides the major work on the Moss House, 218 Roslyn Road, he designed a branch for the Union Bank on Selkirk Avenue, the C.C. Heubach House, 43 Roslyn Road, a six-storey addition to the Paris Building, 259 Portage Avenue in 1917, and the Children's Hospital Nurses' Home on Aberdeen Avenue in 1918.[28]

In 1919, Carey joined with George W. Northwood, another well-established local architect, to form Northwood and Carey. Lasting until ca.1922, this partnership was responsible for several large contracts, mostly altering existing structures, including:

- Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company Warehouse, Notre Dame Ave. E, 1919 (alterations)
- Hudson's Bay Company Building, 208 Main Street, 1919 (alterations)
- B.M. Armstrong House, 212 Kingsway, 1920
- Union Tower Annex, 500 Main Street, 1921 (Grade II)
- Toronto General Trust Building, 363 Main Street, 1922 (alterations)
- R.A. Rodgers House, 64 Nassau Street, 1922 (alterations – demolished)

After 1922, Carey continued to practice in the city, although only two buildings are known to have been his designs: J.H. McDonald house, Tuxedo Park (1926) and the G. Harold Aikins House (ca. 1939).[29] He is also listed as an active article in a trade journal in 1939[30] and plans for the alteration and addition to a farmhouse in East Sussex, England drawn by Carey and dated ca.1939 are held by the United Kingdom National Archives.[31]

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28 Ibid.

29 J. Wade, Manitoba Architecture to 1940 (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1978); and City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1926.

30 "Western Winter: Winnipeg has Spacious Homes" in Canadian Homes and Garden, XVI, May 1939, pp. 34-7.

31 Reference AMS 5773/15/2 at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk.

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Plate 1 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, front (north) façade, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

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Plate 2 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of front (north) entrance, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 3 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of front (north) entrance, including fanlight, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 4 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of front façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 5 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of circular window opening and terra cotta accenting on front façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**





Plate 6 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of windows to the east of the entrance (left) and west (right), 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 7 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, decorative urn with ram's head embellishment, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 8 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of front (north) façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**





Plate 9 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, two views of the roof, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 10 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, as it appeared in the October 1927 issue of Canadian Homes and Gardens, p. 32.

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 11 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, rear (south) and west façades, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 12 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, east end of rear (south) façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 13 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, west façade, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 14 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of west façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 15 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, east façade, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 16 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, south entrance, east façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 17 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, east end of rear (south) façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 18 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, entrance hall, 1927. (Reproduced from Canadian Homes and Gardens, October 1927, p. 32.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**





Plate 19 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, two views of the living room, 1927. (Reproduced from Canadian Homes and Gardens, October 1927, p. 33.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 20 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, morning room, 1927. (Reproduced from Canadian Homes and Gardens, October 1927, p. 33.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**




Plate 21 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, interior views: 1- family room/dining room; 2- library; 3- entrance hall; and 4- part of the dance studio, 1972. (Archives of Manitoba, Architectural Survey, 218 Roslyn Road, 1972.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 22 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, dance studio,1972. (Archives of Manitoba, Architectural Survey, 218 Roslyn Road, 1972.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 23 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, entrance foyer, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 24 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, main hall looking north (left) and south (right), 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 25 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, detail of main hall, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 26 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, main staircase (west) to the second floor, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 27 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, main staircase (west) to the second floor, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 28 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, library, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 29 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, dining room, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 30 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, dance studio looking north, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**





Plate 31 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, prep kitchen built-in cabinetry and large sink, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 32 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, kitchen, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**

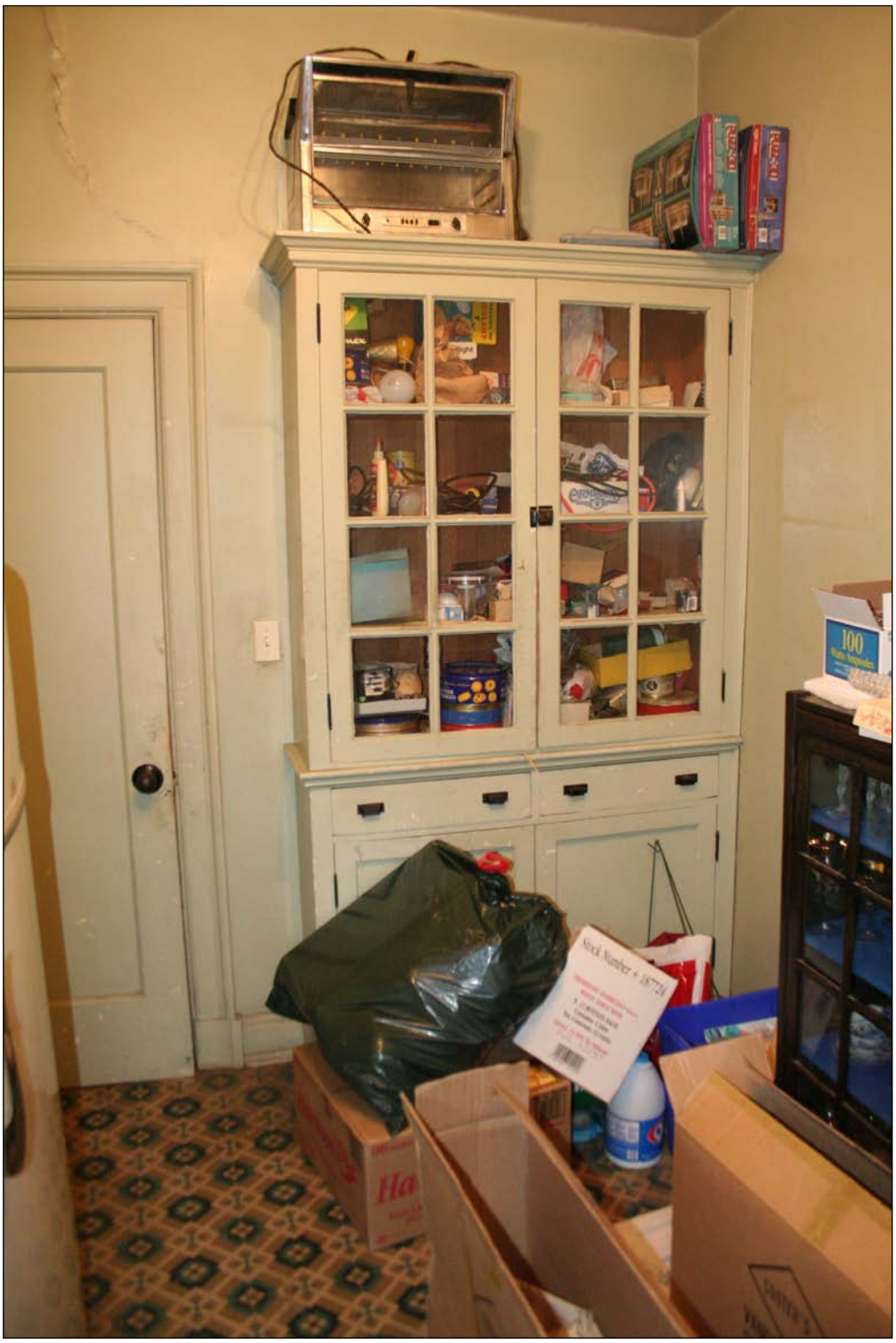

Plate 33 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, kitchen storeroom, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 34 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, east end staircase, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
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Plate 35 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, garage with the sliding metal fire door, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 36 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, second floor bedroom suite (east end of west side), 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 37 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, second floor bedroom suite (west end of west side) with round dressing room beyond the open door, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 38 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, second floor staircase landing with newer wall separating the second floor hallway, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 39 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, second floor east end suite arched doorway, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
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Plate 40 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, second floor east end suite dining room, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**

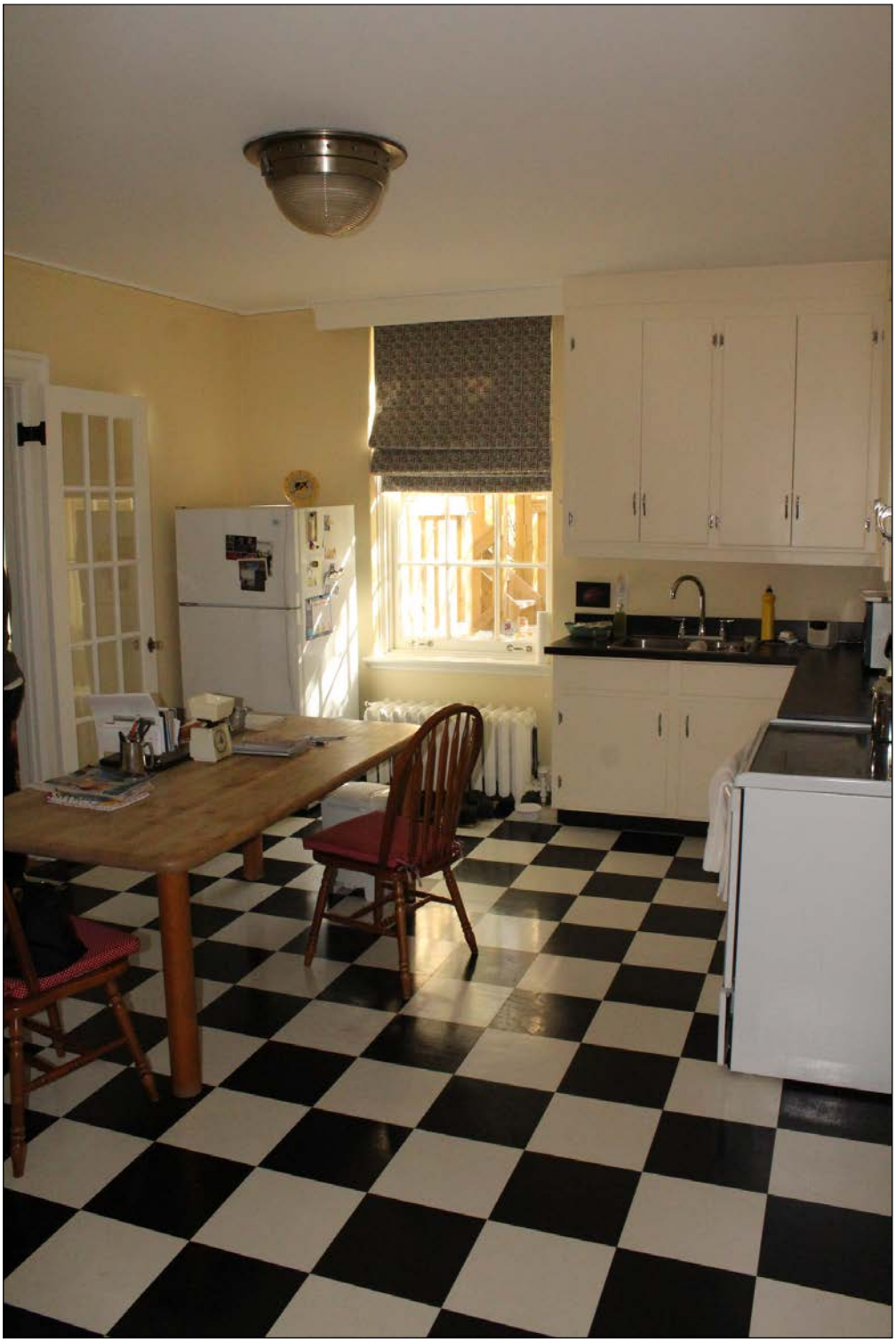

Plate 41 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, second floor east end suite kitchen, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
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Plate 42 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, second floor east end suite living room, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 43 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, third floor sun room, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
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Plate 44 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss (Kantor) House, basement, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 45 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, front (north) façade,1972. (Archives of Manitoba, Architectural Survey, 218 Roslyn Road, 1972.)



Plate 46 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, front (north) façade,1972. (Archives of Manitoba, Architectural Survey, 218 Roslyn Road, 1972.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 47 – 218 Roslyn Road, Moss House, rear (south) façade,1972. (Archives of Manitoba, Architectural Survey, 218 Roslyn Road, 1972.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**













Plate 48 – The four remaining pre-1920 built single family dwellings on Roslyn Road west of Osborne Street. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 49 – Two of the large apartment blocks built near the Moss House, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 50 – Winnipeg architects pose for a picture during the 1922 annual assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in the city. R.M. Carey is at arrow. (Reproduced from Construction, October 1922, p. 309.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**
















Plate 51 – Extant residential structures designed by Raymond Carey in partnership with John Woodman and George W. Northwood: #1- 967 Grosvenor Avenue (1911, Woodman and Carey); #2- 212 Kingsway (1920, Northwood and Carey); #3- 638 McMillan Avenue (1912, Woodman and Carey); #4- 265 Dromore Avenue (1912, Woodman and Carey); and #5- 121 Park Boulevard (1915, Woodman and Carey). (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 52 – This life-sized picture of the Kantors dancing (date unknown) was standing in the old dance studio, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

**218 ROSLYN ROAD – WALTER P. MOSS**
**(MAX & MIREILLE GRANDPIERRE KANTOR) HOUSE**



Plate 53 – Max Kantor, no date. (Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame.)



Plate 54 – Mireille Grandpierre-Kantor, as she appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press* in 1972.
(Reproduced from the Winnipeg Free Press, April 14, 2008, p.C 12.)