# small house designs

two-storey
and
11/2-storey
houses

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# small house designs

# two-storey and 1½-storey houses

This is one of two booklets illustrating houses for which construction drawings have been made available to prospective home-owners and builders through the co-operation of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Canadian architects. The booklets offer a wide variety of house types and plans which have been designed especially to meet Canadian requirements. The companion booklet is:

# small house designs

# bungalows and split-level houses

A complete set of working drawings for each house illustrated may be purchased from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for \$10.00, plus municipal and provincial taxes where applicable. Drawings should be ordered by house design number from the nearest regional, branch or loans office of the Corporation. Mail orders for drawings should be accompanied by a money order or cheque payable to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and cheques must include bank exchange charges. When required, extra copies may be purchased at \$2.50 each, plus taxes.

A leastet illustrating DUPLEX DESIGNS may be obtained on request and, in addition, FARM HOUSE PLANNING a volume of farm house designs prepared and published under the direction of the Prairie Rural Housing Committee, is also available. Working drawings of the duplex designs sell for \$15.00 per set and farm house designs for \$7.50 per set.

#### CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

		REGIONA	L OFFICES		
Vancouver	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Halifax
		BRANCH	OFFICES		
Victoria Nanaimo Vancouver North Vancouver New Westminster Kelowna Trail Kitimat Edmonton	Red Deer Calgary Lethbridge Medicine Hat Saskatoon Moose Jaw Regina Brandon Winnipeg	Fort William Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury Windsor Sarnia London Kitchener Guelph Brantford	Niagara Falls St. Catharines Hamilton North York Etobicoke Scarborough Toronto Ajax Peterborough	Kingston Ottawa Val d'Or Dorval St. Laurent St. Michel Montreal Sherbrooke Trois Rivieres	Quebec Chicoutimi Rimouski Fredericton Moncton Halifax New Glasgow St. John's
		LOANS	OFFICES		
Chilliwack Prince George Prince Rupert Kamloops	Cranbrook Grande Prairie Prince Albert Swift Current	Yorkton Kenora Atikokan North Bay	Chatham Woodstock Stratford Orillia	Belleville Cornwall Renfrew Granby	Saint John Bathurst Kentville Sydney Gander

# selecting a house design

HOOSING the right house design is the most fascinating part of planning successful home-ownership. A wise choice ensures the utmost in living convenience and comfort—both indoors and out—for those who will make the house their home.

The house designs illustrated in this series are intended to give variety in plan arrangements, house types and exterior finishes. Selections have been limited to designs with reasonable floor areas in relation to the accommodation provided. Separation of living and sleeping areas, good circulation between rooms, and economy without austerity, have been integrated with sound structure to produce pleasant and attractive houses. Therefore, in selecting a house design from this series, it remains for you to choose the house which has the style and character you like and which provides satisfactory accommodation. You should also take into account the size and arrangement of rooms, the suitability of rooms for furniture placement, the type of house, the building site, and your financial capabilities.

#### THE SIZE

Before considering any particular design, a careful assessment of the family's present and future room requirements should be made. Since cost is generally an important consideration, a compromise on space may be necessary in the interest of economy. In many comfortable homes the dining room is combined with the living room or kitchen.

To determine whether or not a particular design will conveniently meet the living

needs of your family, draw the floor plan to a scale of one-quarter inch to one foot and make cut-outs of your major pieces of furniture and equipment to the same scale. By moving the cut-outs about on the scale drawing, you will be able to plan your furniture arrangement and check on the circulation within furnished rooms, door and window locations, adequacy of room sizes and shapes and many other details of living and house-keeping.

#### THE TYPE

It should be remembered that while the required livable floor area may be attained in the bungalow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -storey or 2-storey types, the cost will vary considerably. Building costs per square foot for each type of house and type of construction should be obtained from builders who are familiar with building conditions in the area where the house is to be built.

The question of the basement or basementless house may arise. Houses without basements have gained popularity as a

result of new techniques and skills applied by builders but, if cost is a factor, the local climate, the soil conditions of the lot and the depth of the existing sewer and water services should be the guides. For example, if frost and soil conditions require that footings be placed at or near a depth necessary for a basement, the basement house will be less expensive since space for the heating plant and necessary storage can be provided in the basement at little additional cost.

#### THE SITE

The site for your house must be selected very carefully. First of all, the house and the neighborhood should be in character and the lot wide enough to allow for a driveway or future garage.

If the soil is rock, excavating for a basement will be expensive but if the rock provides satisfactory footing for the foundation, a house without a basement could be selected. The cost of providing space for the heating plant and storage on the first floor should be compared to the cost of excavating for a basement.

The natural drainage in the area should also be considered since excavating below the water level can result in a damp and unsatisfactory basement unless special precautions are taken. Otherwise, it will be necessary to build above the water level and the house will project above the ground more than the designer intended. Expensive retaining walls and additional landscaping will then be required to give the house a proper setting. Water and sewer services at shallow depth can have a similar effect since they must be below the basement floor. In both cases the basementless house eliminates the problem.

Proper orientation of the house is related to the site. Most people like to have the early morning sun enter the kitchen and bedrooms and the afternoon and evening sun enter the living room. The main point is to decide what your want and then select the house design and site which together produce the desired orientation.

#### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

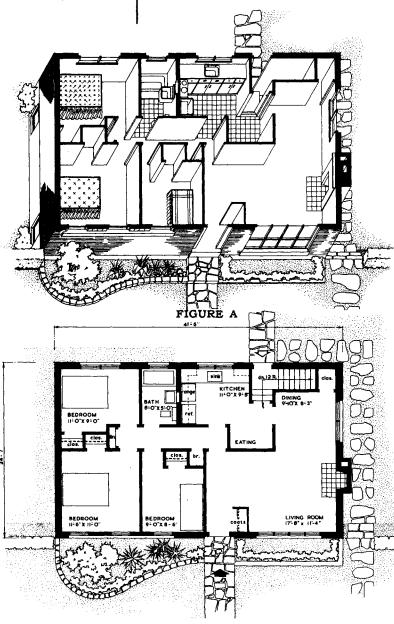
For the most satisfying results, ensure that the contractor gives you a faithful reproduction of the design you have chosen. Even minor changes in exterior detail can spoil the effect which has been carefully worked out by the designer. Minor changes in plan arrangement may not affect the structural design of the house but major changes are sometimes difficult and often unsatisfactory. You should avoid selecting a plan which will require major changes. Where minor changes are desired, technical advice should be obtained.

For exterior finish, many variations are possible if the house is of frame construction. Masonry veneer construction is limited mainly to brick and stone while solid masonry may be brick, brick and tile, stone, concrete, or concrete blocks which are stuccoed, cement finished or painted with waterproofing paint.

And a final word of warning. Always obtain working drawings before starting construction. The sketches presented in this booklet are intended as illustrations only.

# how to read

# floor plan sketches



the house. It is necessary to vary the level of the slice to show all important features, such as window and door openings and fireplaces. is illustrated by the drawing,

Figure A, which results in the floor plan sketch, Figure B.

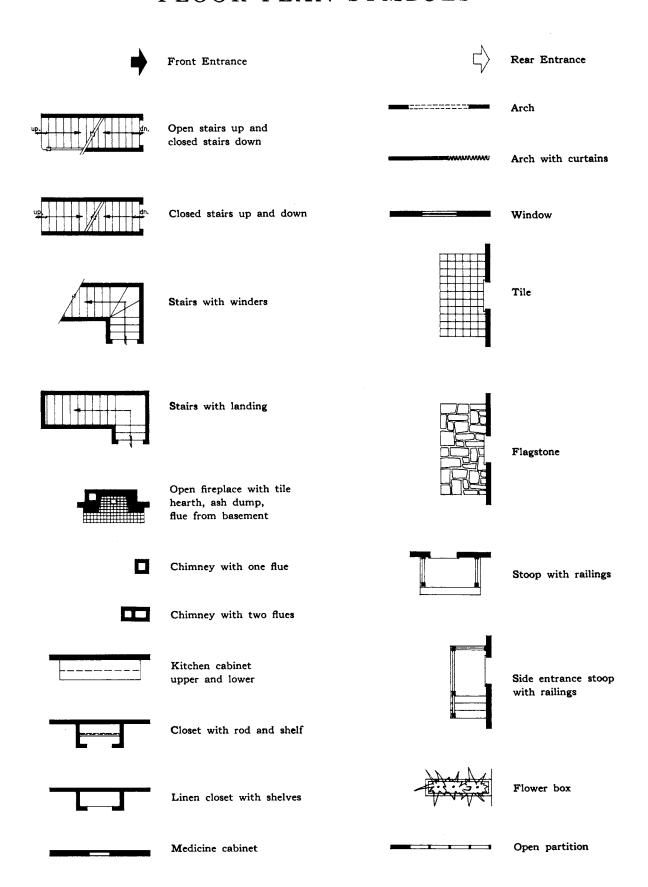
The slice

The floor plan sketch represents a horizontal slice through

The house designs offered in this booklet are illustrated by floor plan sketches and by perspective drawings which are really pencil pictures of the houses as conceived by the architects. To understand the floor plan sketches, reference should be made to Figures A and B on this page and to the Floor Plan Symbols on Page 9.

FIGURE B

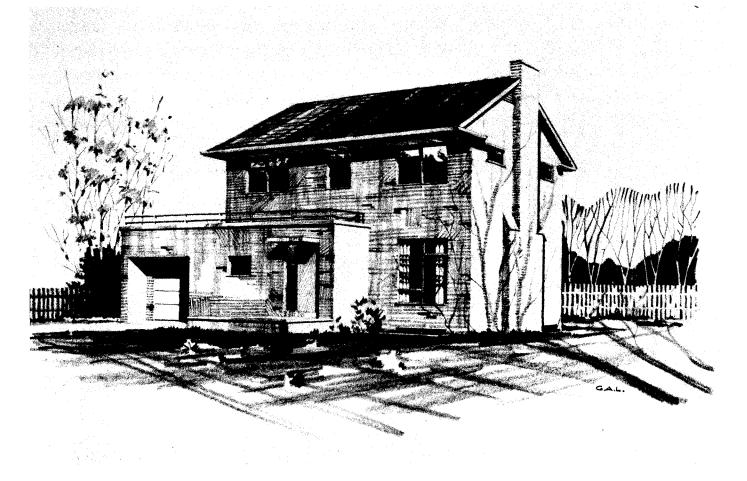
# FLOOR PLAN SYMBOLS



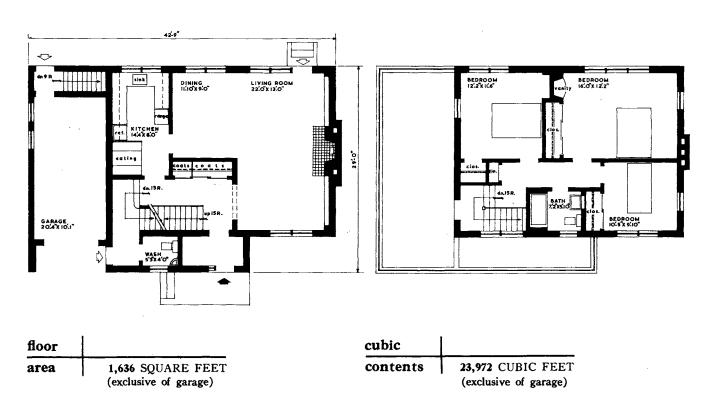
.

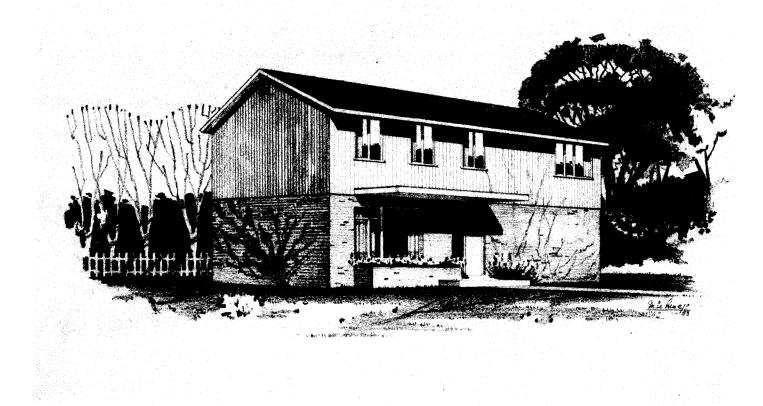
three-bedroom

two-storey houses

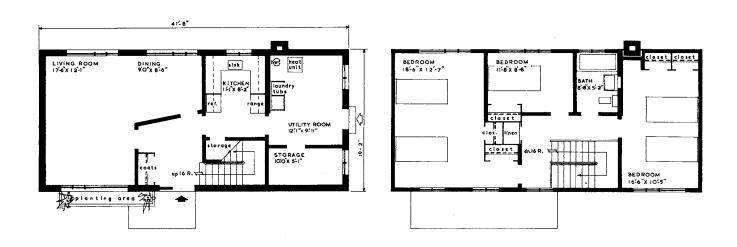


architect: G. BURNISTON, TORONTO, ONT.

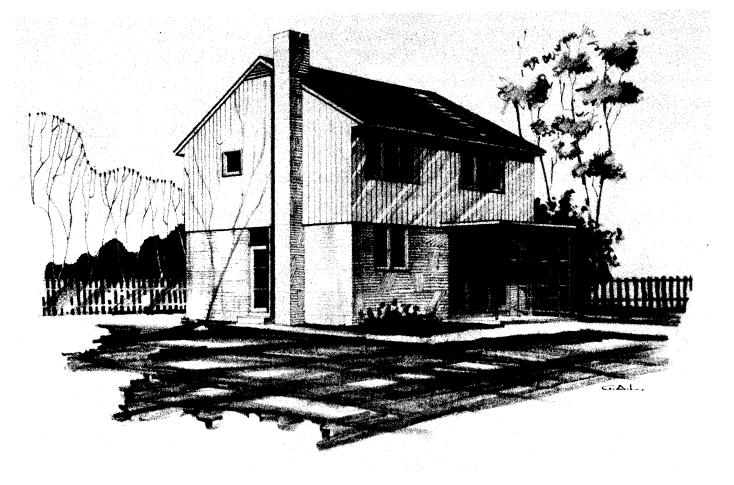




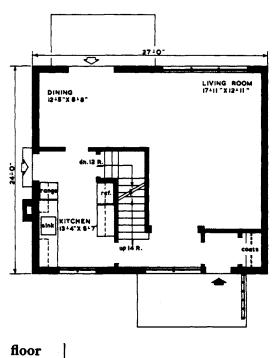
architect: B. CAPES, TORONTO, ONT.

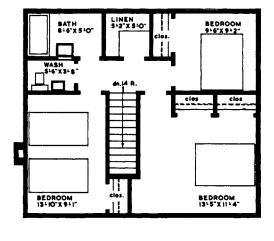


floor		cubic	
area	1,596 SQUARE FEET	contents	17,820 CUBIC FEET

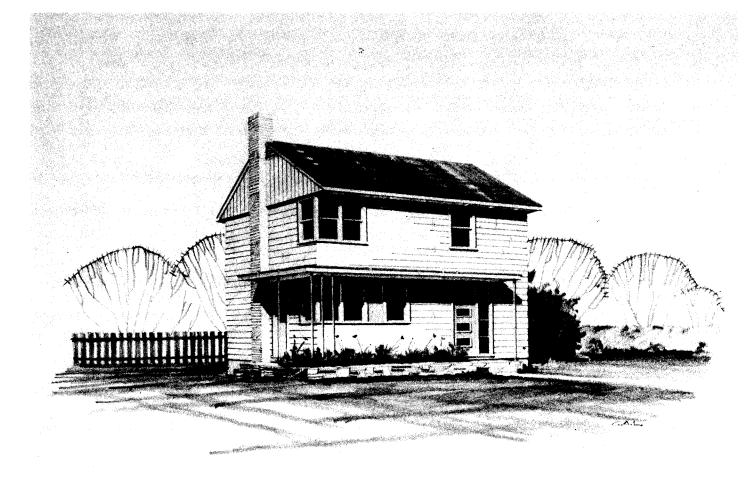


architect: HENRY FLIESS, TORONTO, ONT.

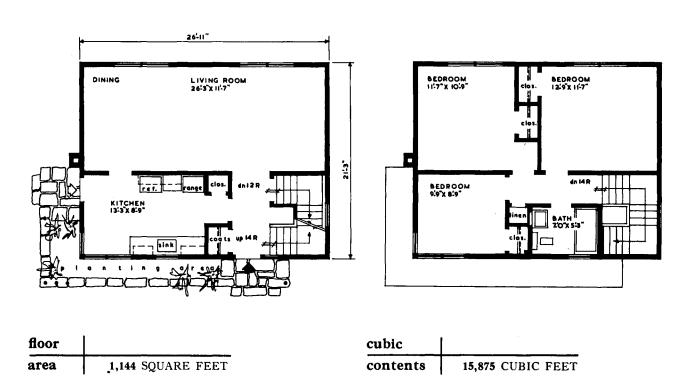


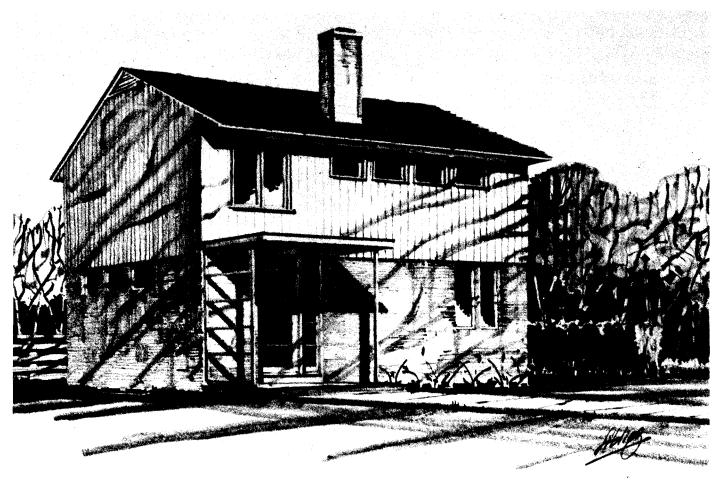


cubic	
contents	18,144 CUBIC FEET

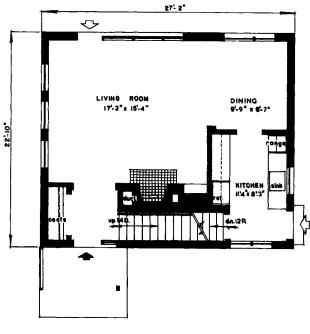


architect: WILSON & NEWTON, TORONTO, ONT.

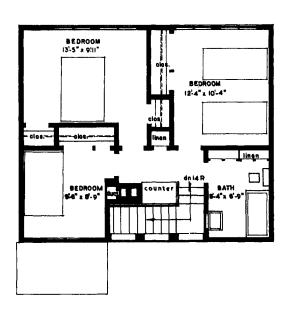




architect: HENRY FLIESS, TORONTO, ONT.



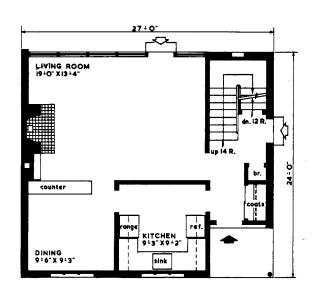
floor			
area	1,240	SQUARE	FEET



cubic	
contents	17,205 CUBIC FEET



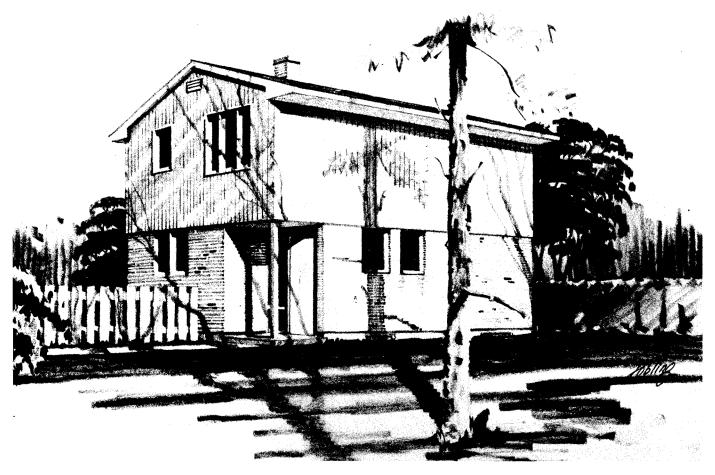
architect: E. D. ROSS, TORONTO, ONT.



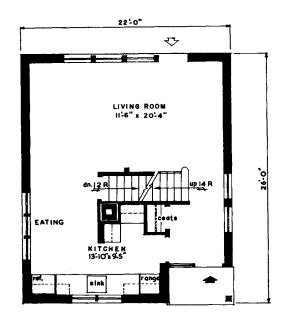
BEDROOM 18- 3 "X II-4"		_
	clos.	R.
closet		
	BATH 9-675-3-	
BEDROOM 12+0"X10+2"	BEDROOM II+4"X IO+2"	

floor		
area	1,345 SQUARE	FEET

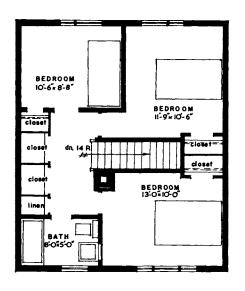
cubic			
contents	18,330	CUBIC	FEET



architect: MICHAEL BACH, TORONTO, ONT.



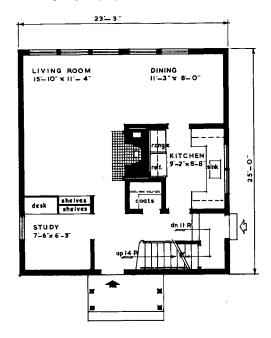
floor		
area	1,122 SQUARE	FEET



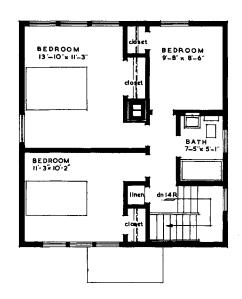
cubic			
contents	15,345	CUBIC	FEET



architect: KENT BARKER, TORONTO, ONT.



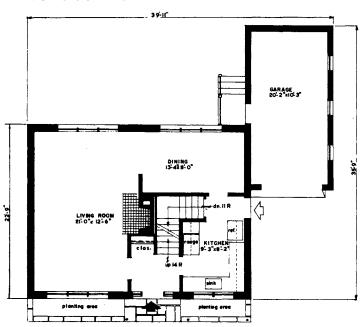
floor	
area	1,162 SQUARE FEET

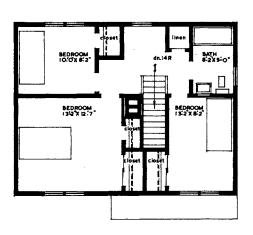


cubic	
contents	16,420 CUBIC FEET



architect: WILSON & NEWTON, TORONTO, ONT.



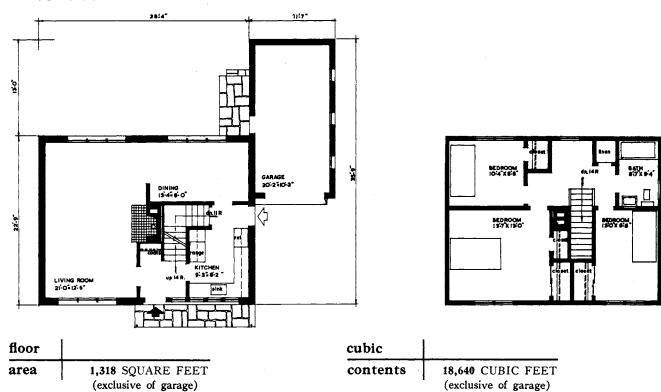


floor	
area	1,318 SQUARE FEET
	(exclusive of garage)

cubic	
contents	18,640 CUBIC FEET
	(exclusive of garage)

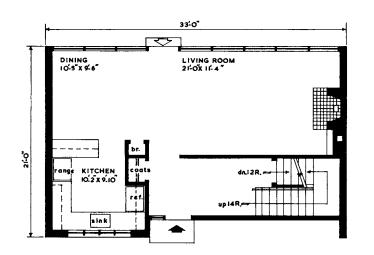


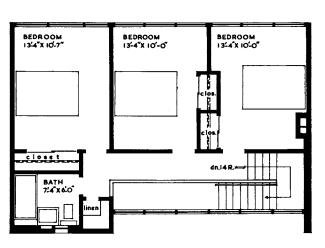
architect: WILSON & NEWTON, TORONTO, ONT.





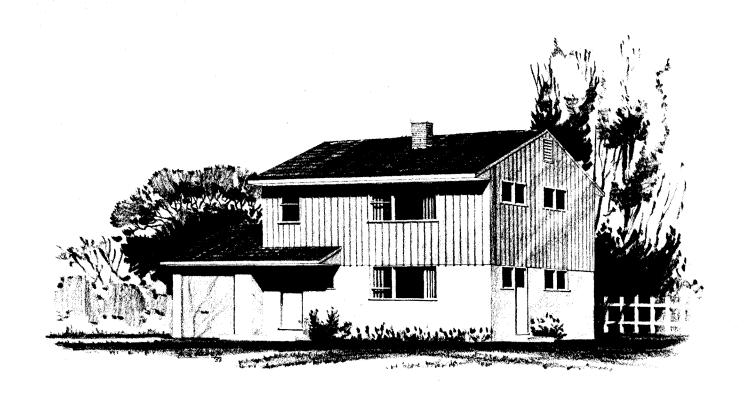
architect: E. D. ROSS, TORONTO, ONT.



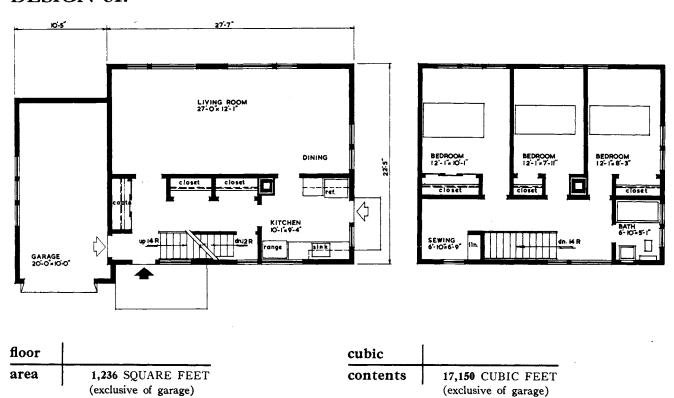


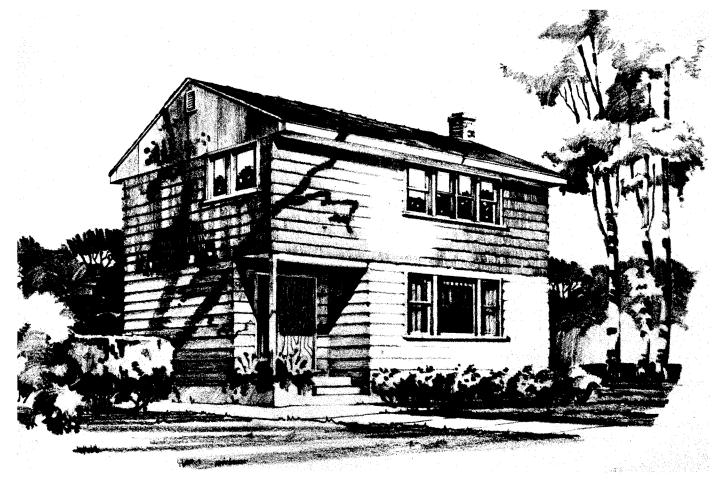
floor		
area	1,365 SQUARE	FEET

cubic	
contents	17,351 CUBIC FEET

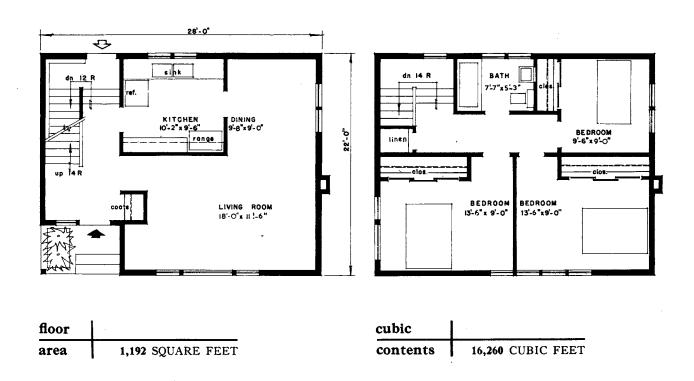


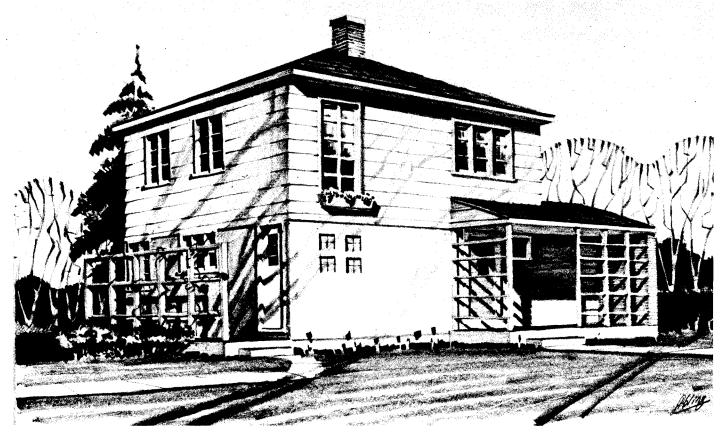
architect: ROY SELLORS, WINNIPEG, MAN.



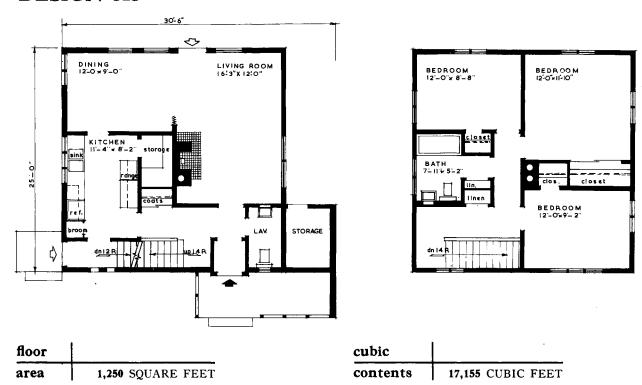


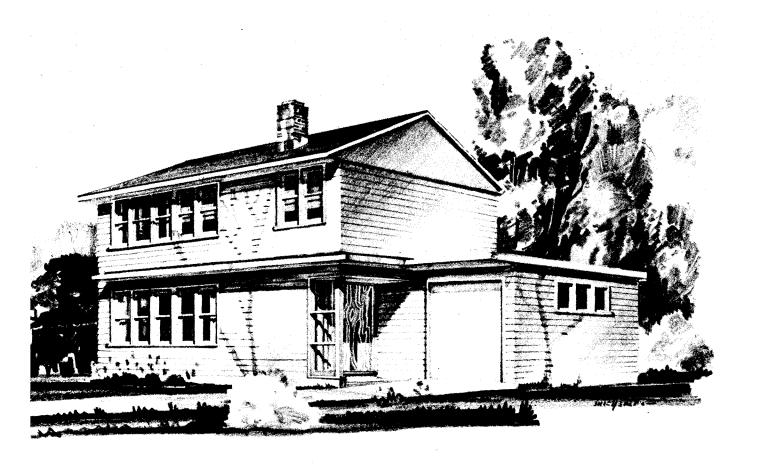
architect: EDWIN RAINES, WINNIPEG, MAN.



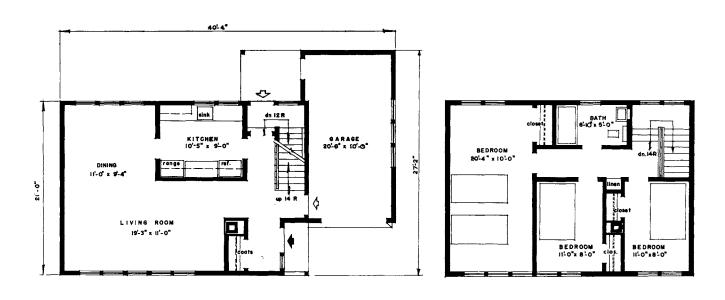


architect: A. HENRI TREMBLAY, QUEBEC, QUE.





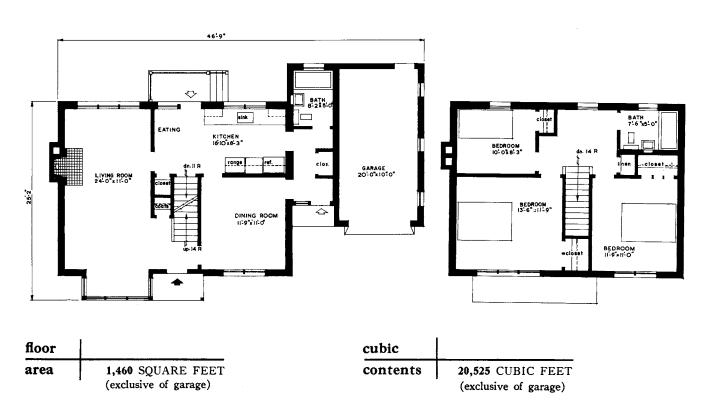
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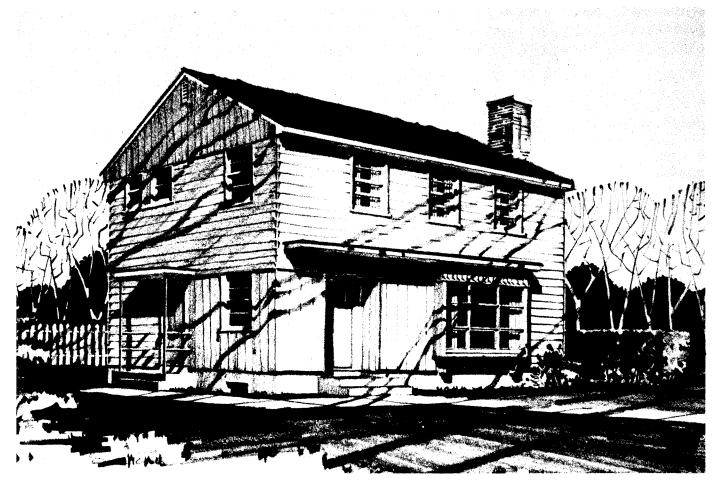


floor		cubic	
агеа	1,239 SQUARE FEET (exclusive of garage)	contents	16,665 CUBIC FEET (exclusive of garage)

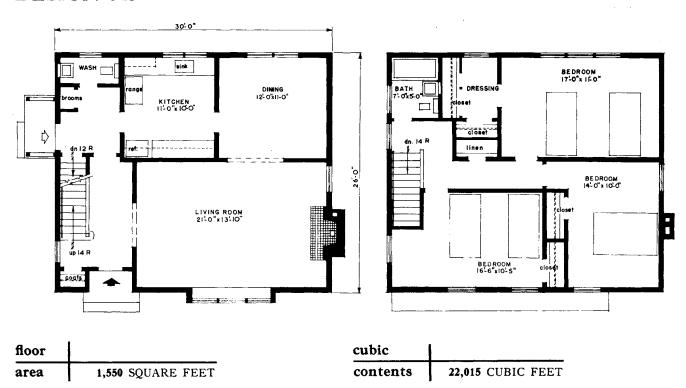


architect: WILSON & NEWTON, TORONTO, ONT.





architect: CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORPORATION



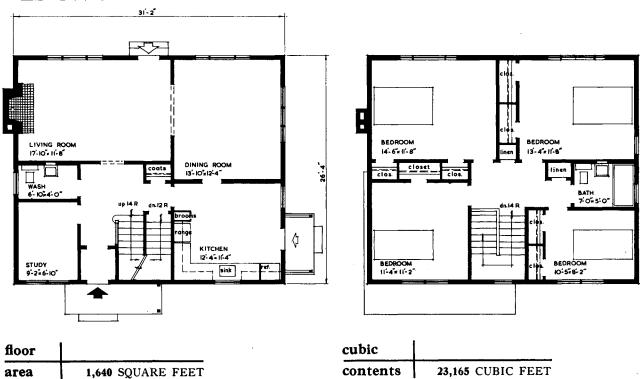
four-bedroom

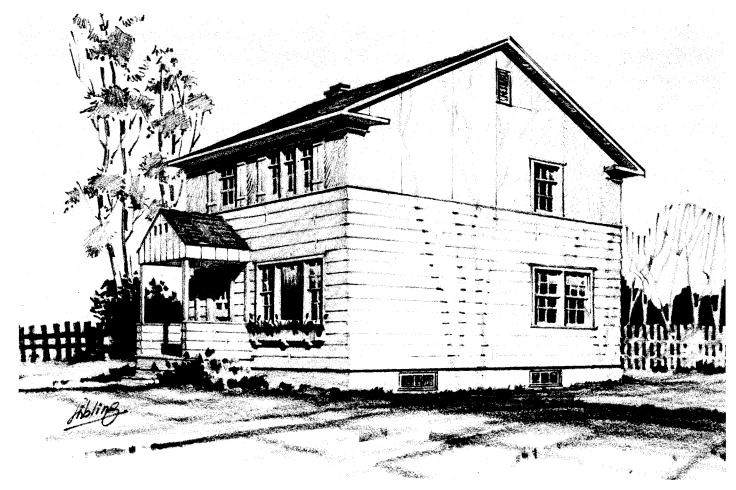
two-storey houses



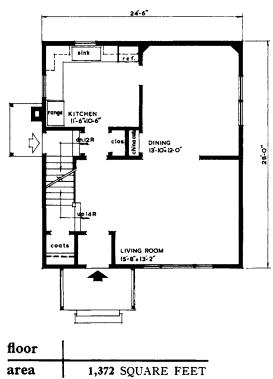
architect: CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORPORATION

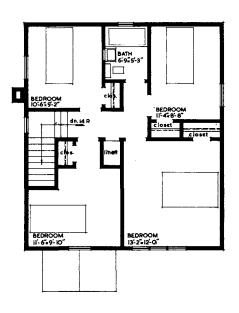




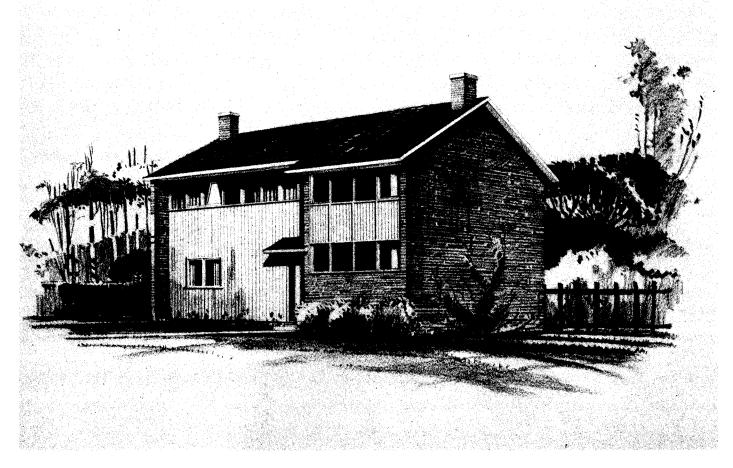


architect: RODOLPHE LAJOIE, MONTREAL, QUE.

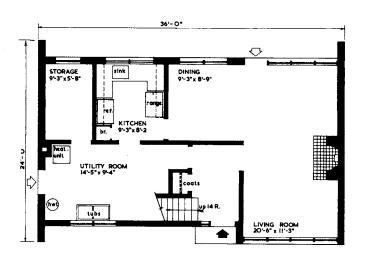


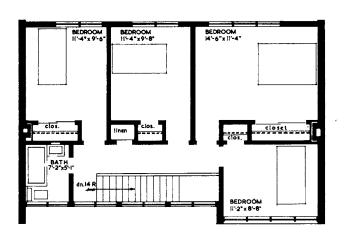


cubic	
contents	19,210 CUBIC FEET



architect: EDWARD ROSS, TORONTO, ONT.



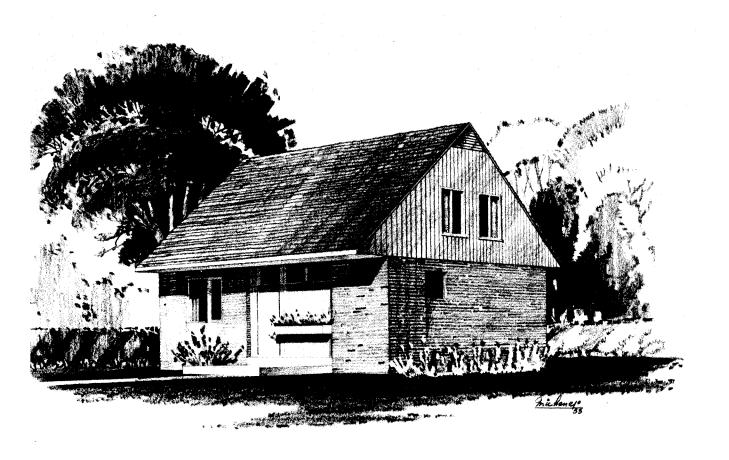


floor		
area	1,547 SQUARE	FEET

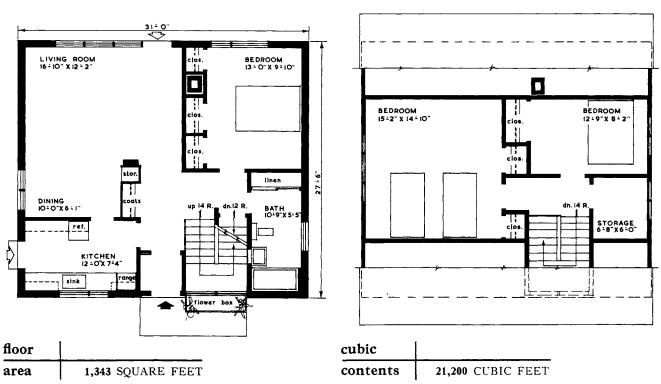
cubic			
contents	16,740	CUBIC	FEET

three-bedroom

1½-storey houses

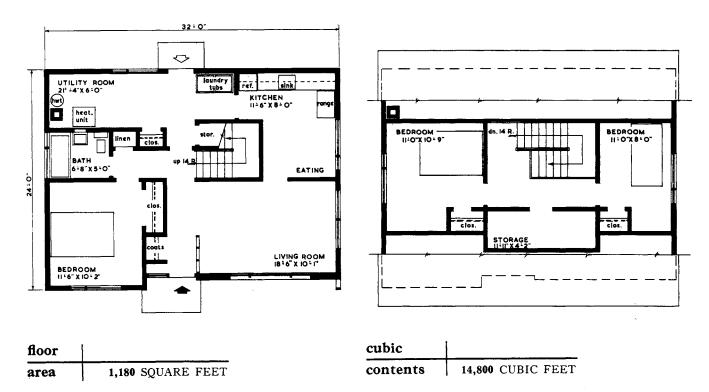


architect: HENRY FLIESS, TORONTO, ONT.



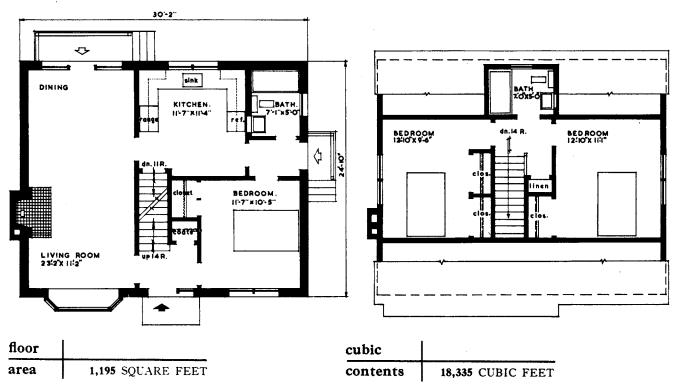


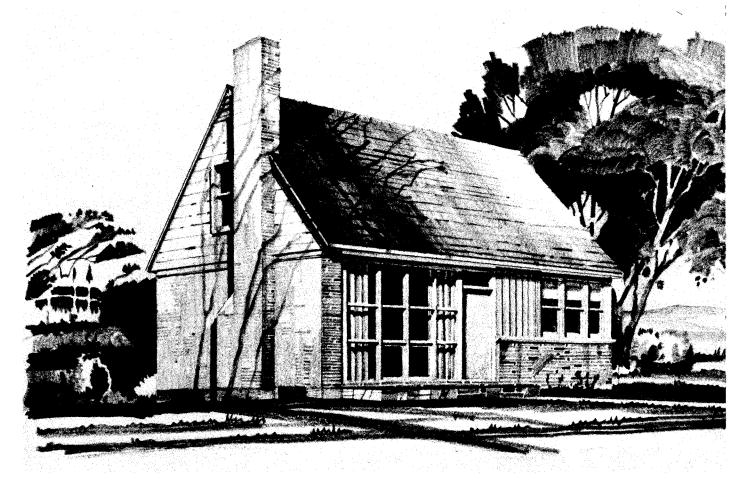
architect: K. R. D. PRATT, ST. VITAL, MAN.



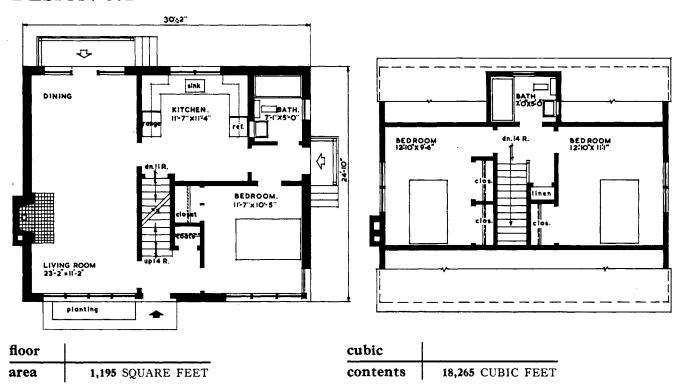


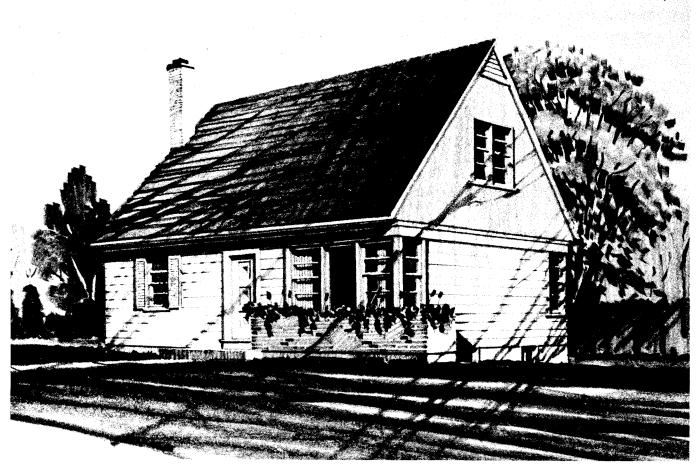
architect: WILSON & NEWTON, TORONTO, ONT.



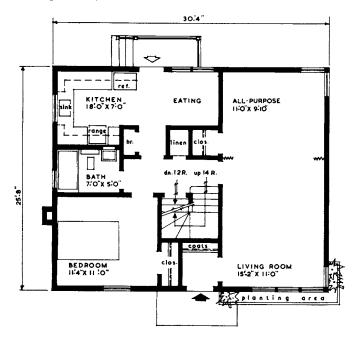


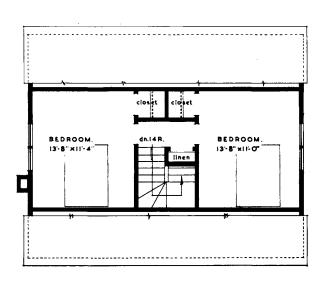
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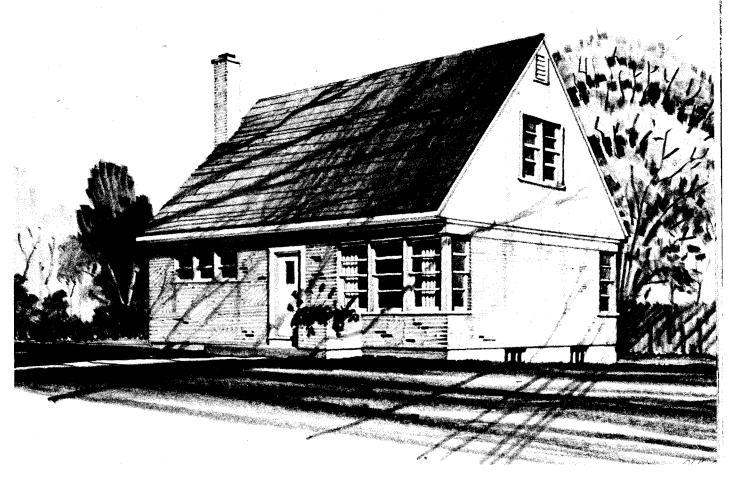
architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.



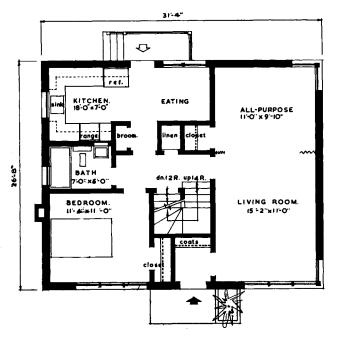


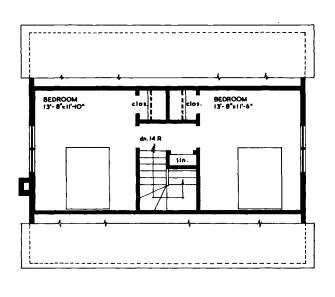
floor		
area	1,192 SQUARE	FEET

cubic	L		
contents	18,600	CUBIC	FEET



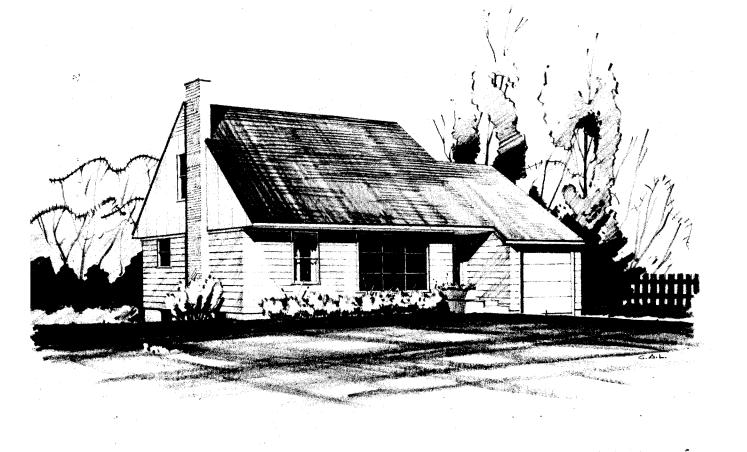
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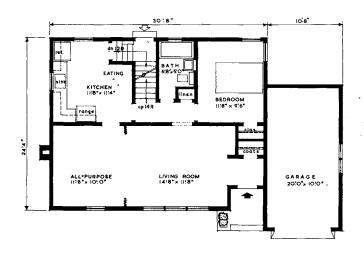


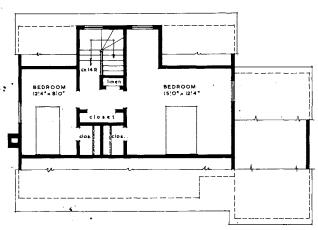
floor			
area	1,284	SQUARE	FEET

cubic contents 20,812 CUBIC FEET



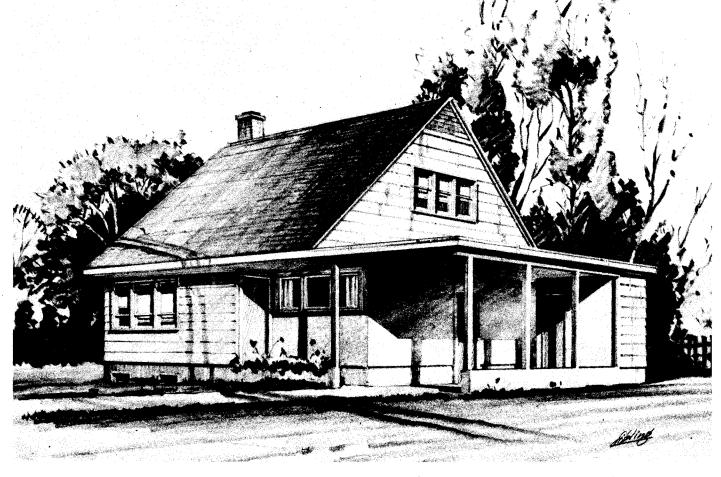
architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.



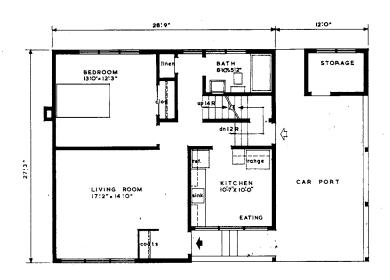


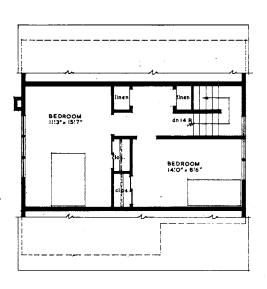
floor	
area	1,196 SQUARE FEET
	(exclusive of garage)

cubic	<u> </u>
contents	17,360 CUBIC FEET
•	(exclusive of garage)



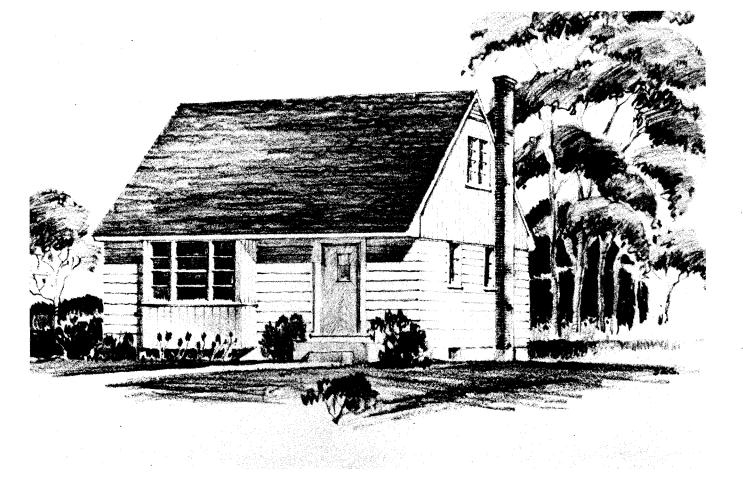
architect: EDWIN RAINES, WINNIPEG, MAN.



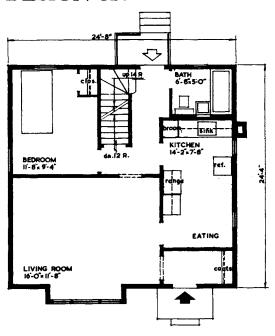


floor		
area	1,207 SQUARE	FEET

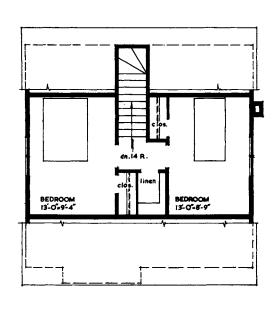
cubic.			
contents	18,870	<b>CUBIC</b>	FEET



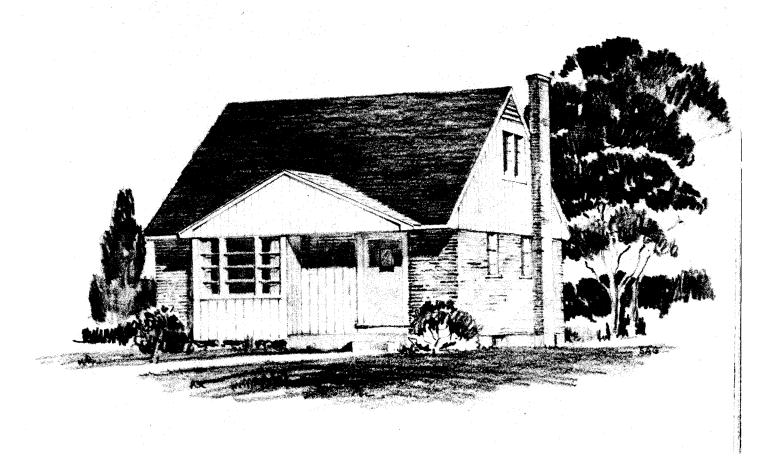
architect: CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORPORATION



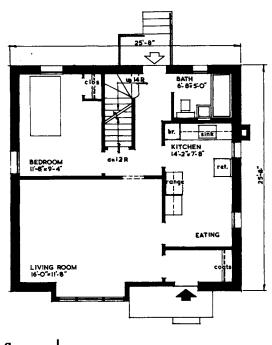
floor	
area	970 SQUARE FEET



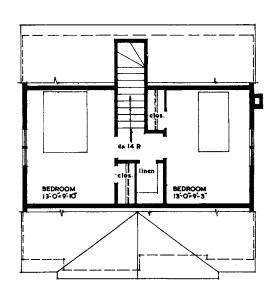
cubic			
contents	13,790	CUBIC	FEET



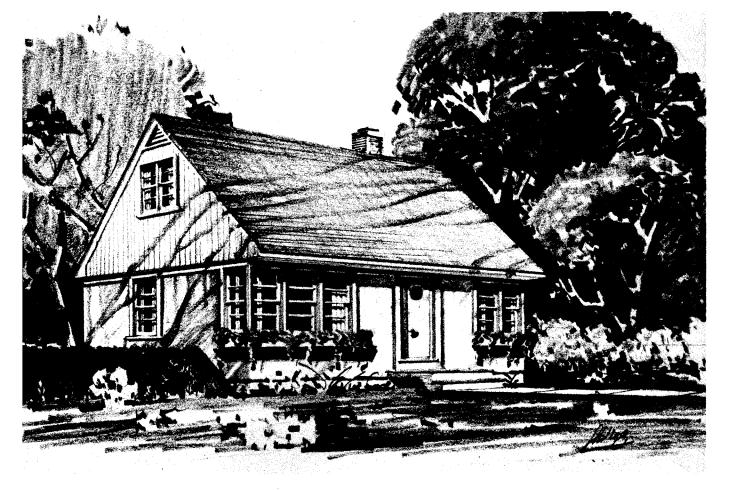
architect: CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORPORATION



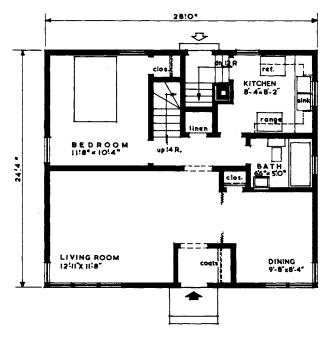
floor		
area	1,034 SQUARE I	EET



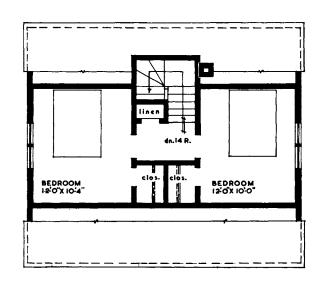
cubic			
contents	14,950	CUBIC	FEET



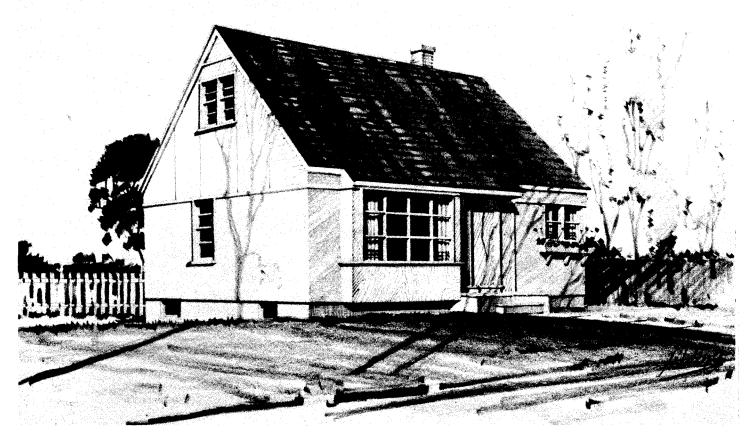
architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.



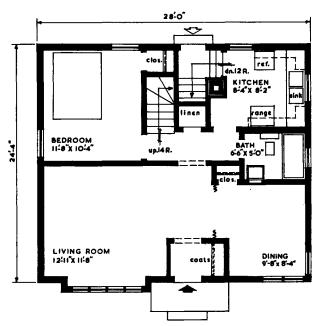
floor	
агеа	1,056 SQUARE FEET



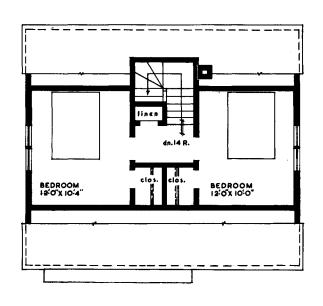
cubic			
contents	15,330	CUBIC	FEET



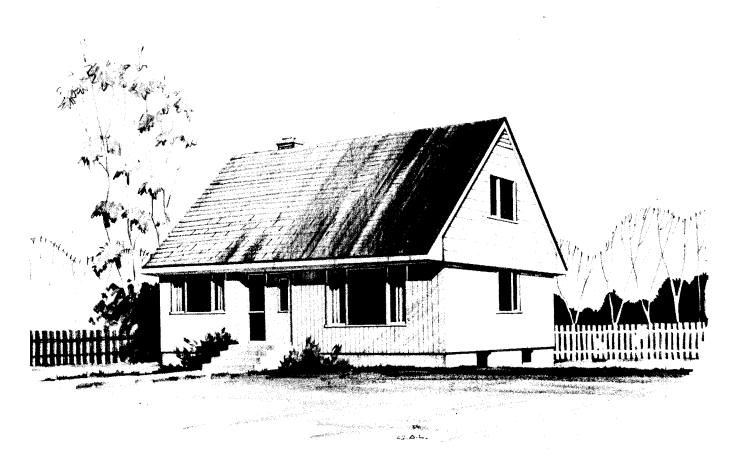
architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.



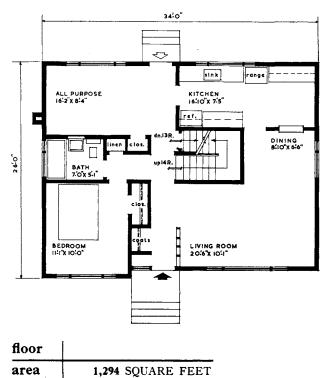
floor			
area	1,065	SQUARE	FEET

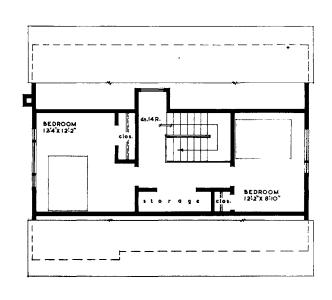


cubic	· 
contents	15,500 CUBIC FEET

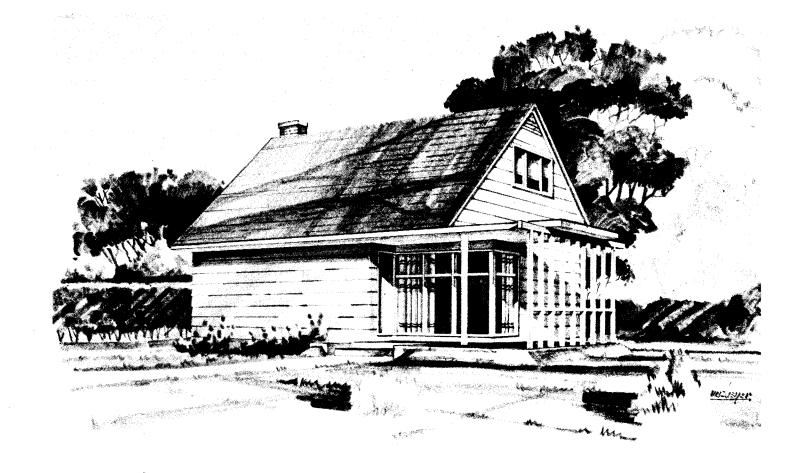


architect: K. R. D. PRATT, ST. VITAL, MAN.

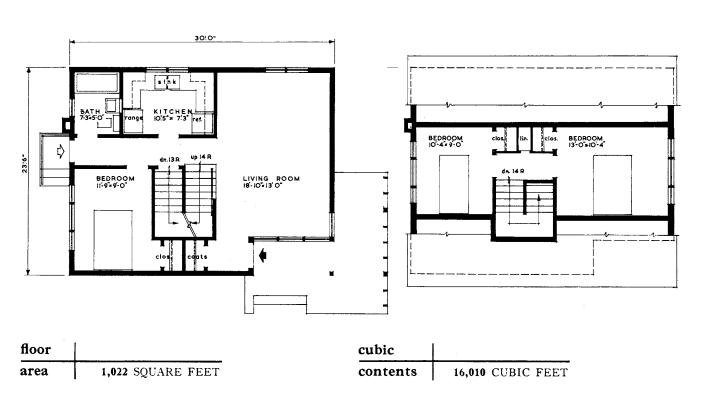


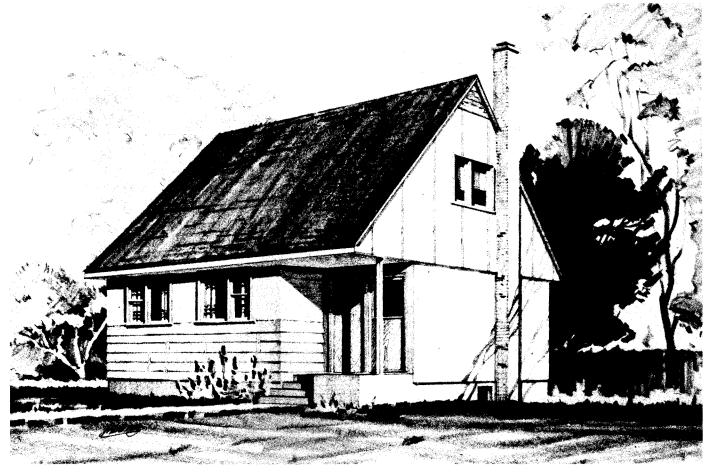


cubic	
contents	20,630 CUBIC FEET

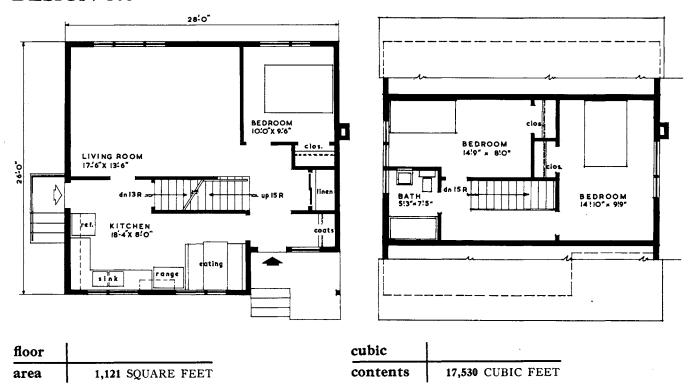


architect: EDWIN RAINES, WINNIPEG, MAN.



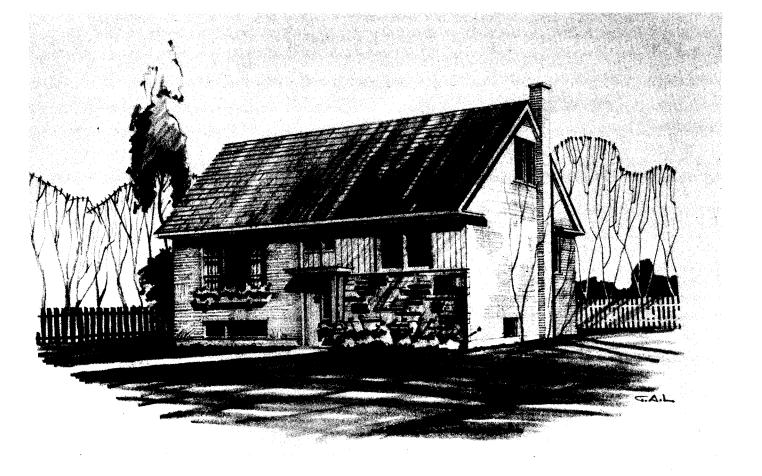


architect: EDWIN RAINES, WINNIPEG, MAN.

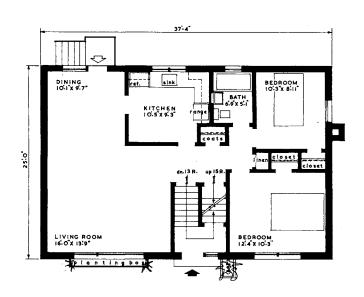


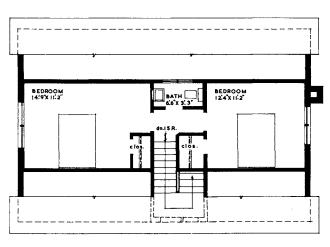
four-bedroom

1½-storey houses



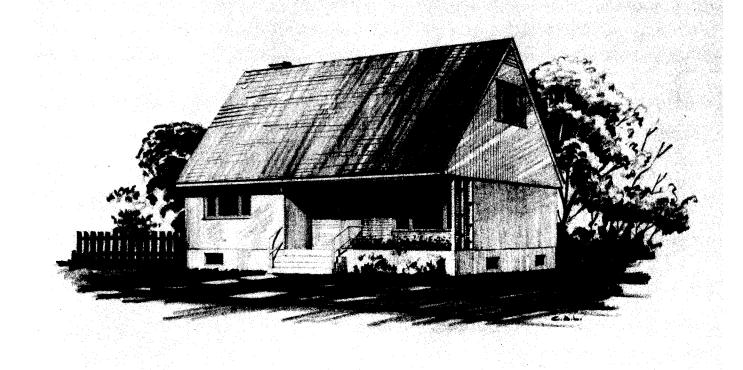
architect: M. KALMAN, MONTREAL, QUE.



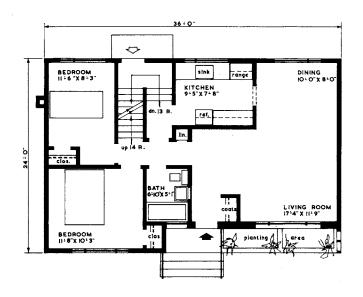


floor		
area	1,380 SQUARE	FEET

cubic			
contents	21,550	CUBIC	FEET



architect: K. R. D. PRATT, ST. VITAL, MAN.



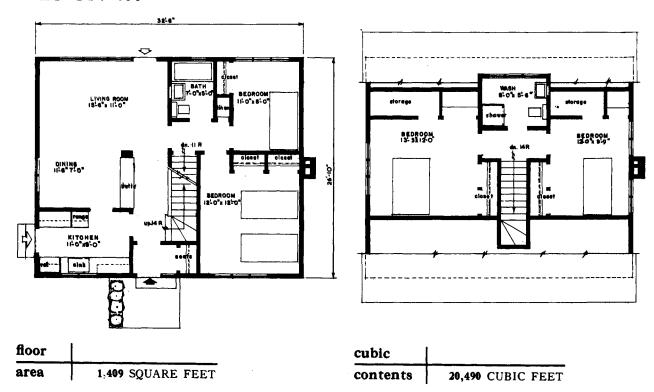
BEDROOM II-O'X 8+3-	dn.16 R. clos.	BEDROOM 17*5"X 11*0"
	STORAGE 6: 2: X 4:41	

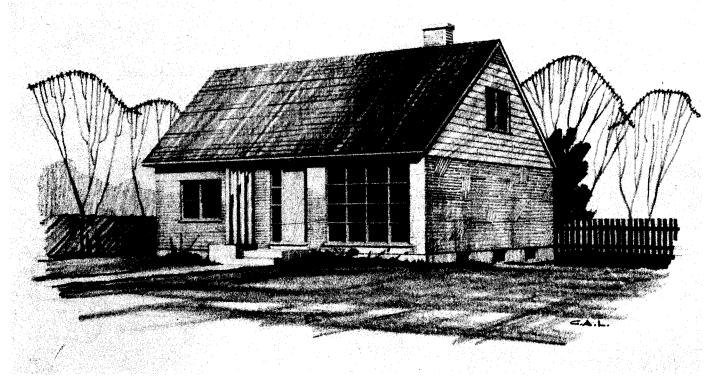
floor		
area	1,260 SQUARE	FEET

cubic			
contents	19,200	CUBIC	FEET



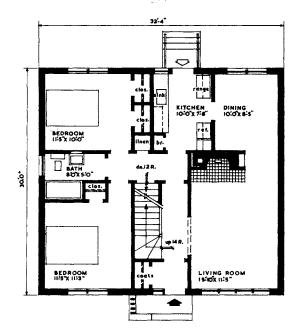
architect: HENRY FLIESS, TORONTO, ONT.



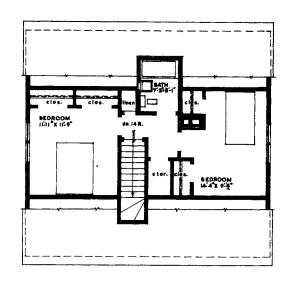


architect: WILSON & NEWTON, TORONTO, ONT.

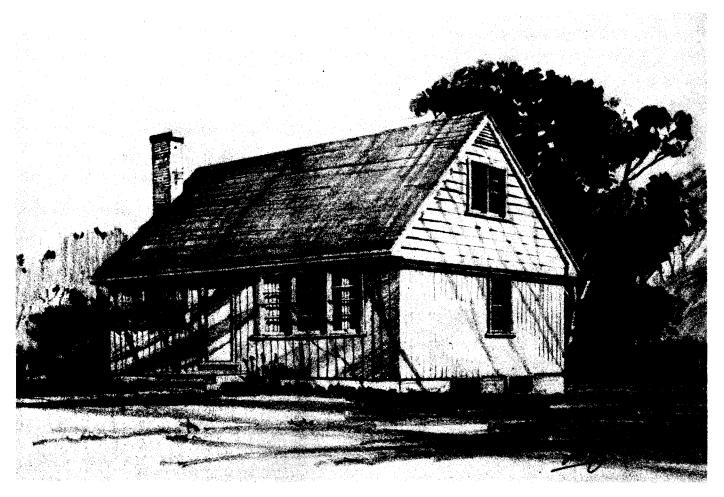
# DÉSIGN 413



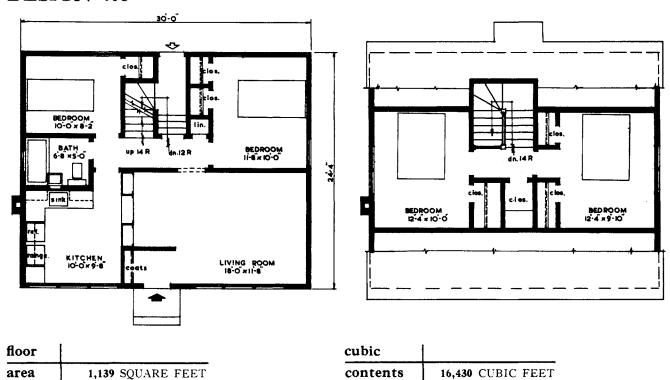
floor			
area	1,491	SQUARE	FEET

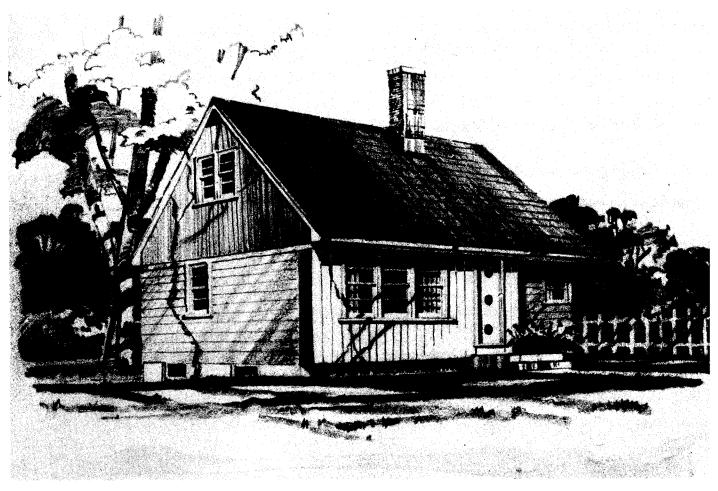


cubic			
contents	22,271	CUBIC	FEET

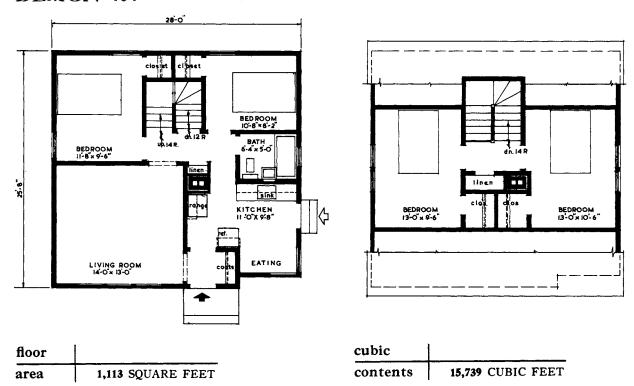


architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.



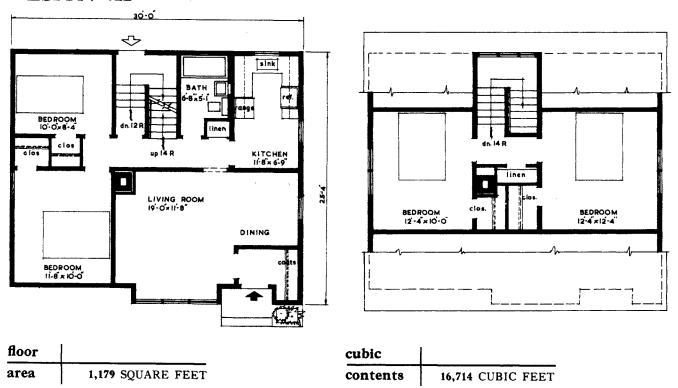


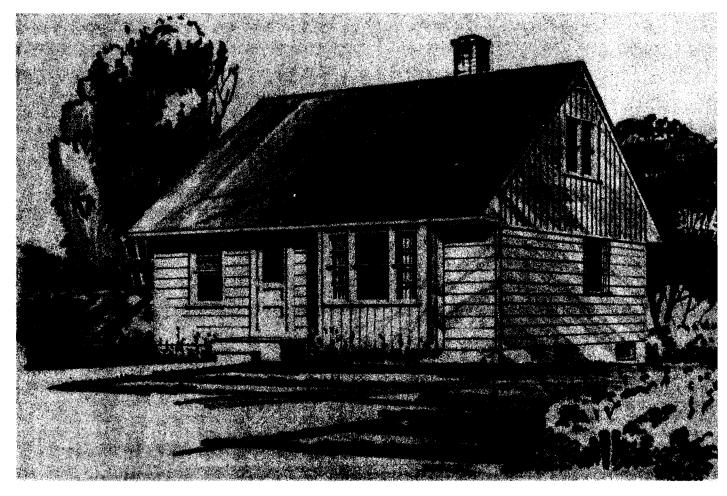
architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.



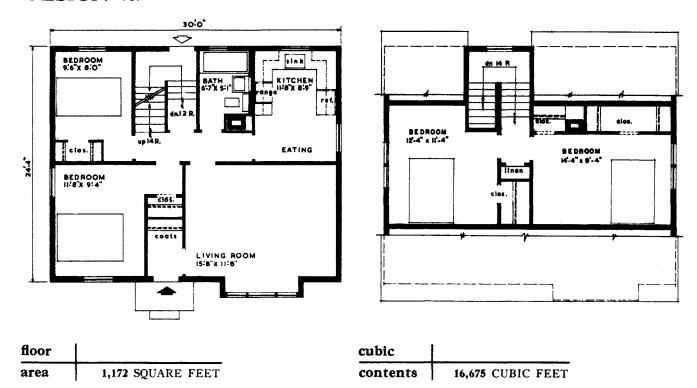


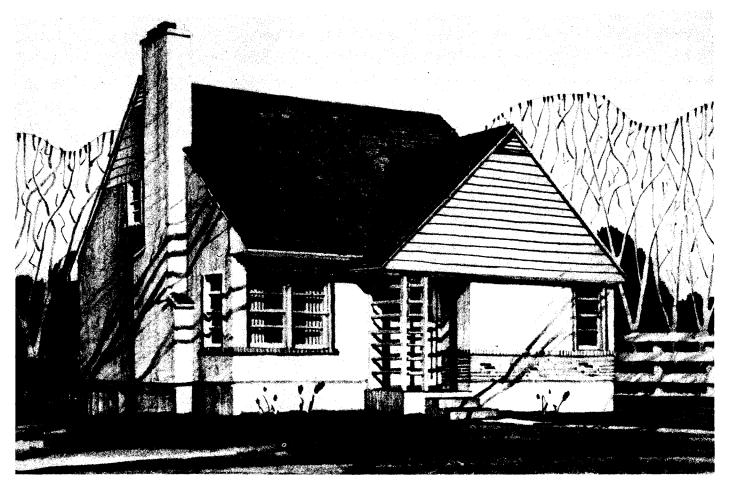
architect: CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORPORATION

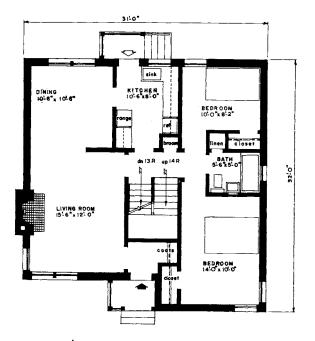


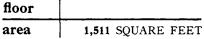


architect: CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORPORATION

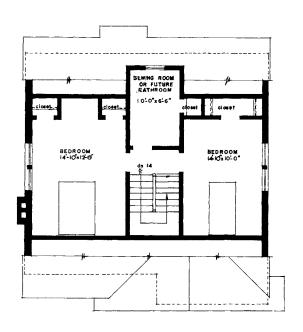








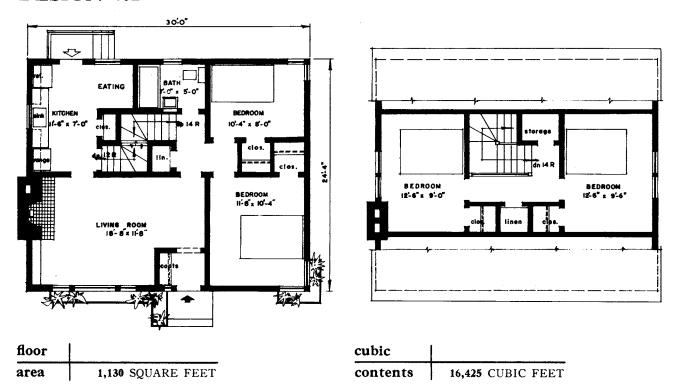


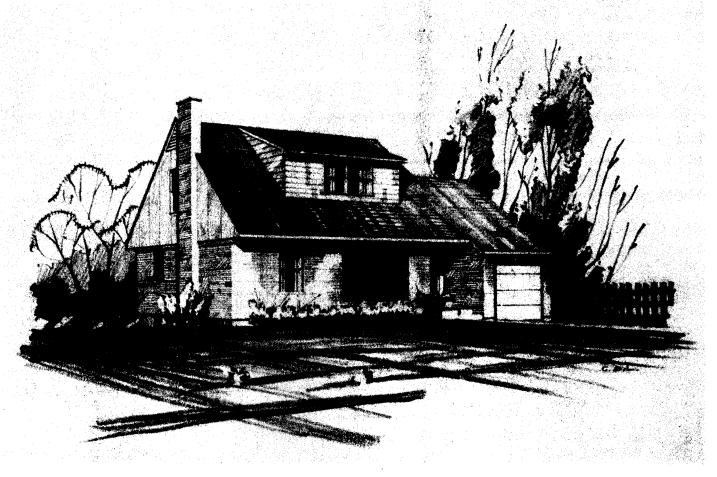


cubic		
contents	23,500 CUBIC FEET	

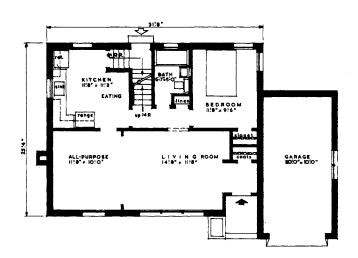


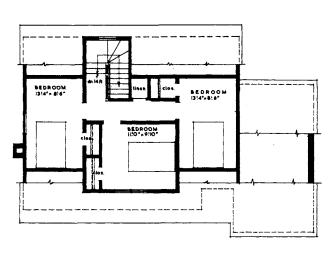
architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.





architect: M. G. DIXON, OTTAWA, ONT.





floor	
area	1,310 SQUARE FEET
	(exclusive of garage)

cubic	
contents	18,850 CUBIC FEET
•	(exclusive of garage)

central mortgage and housing corporation

NOVEMBER 1954