

Chapter 1 : Thatched Houses

*Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size [Maurice Craig] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Portrayed is the strength and beauty of Ireland as.*

These were farming settlements built in groups of about six to twelve and were home to large extended families and kinship. The longhouse is a traditional way of shelter. Some of the medieval longhouse types of Europe which some have survived are, among others: The Old Frisian longhouse or Langhuis that developed into the Frisian farmhouse which probably influenced the development of the Gulf house German: Gulfhaus , which spread along the North Sea coast to the east and north. With these house types the wooden posts originally rammed into the ground were replaced by posts supported on a base. The large and well-supported attic enabled large quantities of hay or grain to be stored in dry conditions. This development may have been driven because the weather became wetter over time. Good examples of these houses have been preserved, some dating back to the 16th century. The longhouse was 50 to 60 feet long. Longhouses of the indigenous peoples of North America In North America two groups of longhouses emerged: Interior of a Salish longhouse, British Columbia, Watercolour by Edward M. The longhouse had a 3 metres 9. The end compartments were usually used for storage. Two families shared each hearth. Each longhouse would house several generations of an extended family; a house was built proportionately to the number of families it was expected to contain and might be lengthened over time to accommodate growth. Exterior and cutaway view of an Iroquois longhouse Interior of an Iroquois longhouse In South America, the Tucano people of Colombia and northwest Brazil traditionally combine a household in a single long house. The Xingu peoples of central Brazil build a series of longhouses in circular formations forming round villages. The ancient Tupi people of Brazilian Coast used to do this as well. The Yanomami people of Brazil and Venezuela build a round hut with a thatched roof that has a hole in the middle, called shabono , which could be considered a sort of longhouse. Asia[edit] Ancient Mumun pottery period culture[edit] In Daepyeong , an archaeological site of the Mumun pottery period in Korea , longhouses have been found that date to circa B. Their layout seems to be similar to those of the Iroquois. In these, several fireplaces were arranged along the longitudinal axis of the building. Later, the ancient Koreans started raising their buildings on stilts, so that the inner partitions and arrangements are somewhat obscure. The size of the buildings and their placement within the settlements may point to buildings for the nobles of their society or some sort of community or religious buildings. In Igeum-dong , an excavation site in South Korea , the large longhouses, 29 and 26 meters long, are situated between the megalithic cemetery and the rest of the settlement. Thailand[edit] The longhouse may be an old building tradition among the people of Austronesian origin or intensive contact. Groups like the Siraya of ancient Taiwan built longhouses and practiced head hunting, as did, for example the later Dayaks of Borneo. A modern Iban longhouse in Kapit Division , Sarawak. A modern timber longhouse at Sungai Asap, Belaga, Sarawak. Common to most of these is that they are built raised off the ground on stilts and are divided into a more or less public area along one side and a row of private living quarters lined along the other side. This seems to have been the way of building best accustomed to life in the jungle in the past, as otherwise hardly related people have come to build their dwellings in similar ways. One may observe similarities to South American jungle villages also living in large single structures. The design is elegant: The entry could double as a canoe dock. Cooling air could circulate underneath the raised floor of the dwelling, and the elevated living areas were more likely to catch above ground breezes. Livestock could shelter underneath the longhouses for greater protection from predators and the elements. In modern times many of the older longhouses have been replaced with buildings using more modern materials but of similar design. In areas where flooding is not a problem, the space beneath the longhouse between the stilts, which was traditionally used for a work place for tasks such as threshing, has been converted into living accommodation or has been closed in to provide more security. Old longhouses in Asia were made of grass and tree bark. The layout of a traditional longhouse could be described thus: A wall runs along the length of the building approximately down the longitudinal axis of the building. The space along one side of the wall serves as a corridor running the length of the building while

the other side is blocked from public view by the wall and serves as private areas. Behind this wall lay the private units, bilik, each with a single door for each family. These are separated from each other by walls of their own and contain the living and sleeping spaces for each family. The kitchens, dapur, may be situated within this private space but are quite often situated in rooms of their own, added to the back of a bilik or even in a building standing a little away from the longhouse and accessed by a small bridge. This separation prevents cooking fires from spreading to the living spaces, should they spread out of control, as well as reducing smoke and insects attracted to cooking from gathering in living quarters. Between the family apartment and kitchen, there can be an adjoining room where heirlooms like jars and brasswares are displayed. Behind the kitchen may be the bathroom and toilets. Further to this can be built another open veranda called pelaboh. A luvre is made on the roof to allow sunlight to permeate into the living and kitchen areas. A window opening is made between kitchens to allow exchange or sharing of food. The corridor itself is divided into three parts. The space in front of the door, the tempuan, belongs to each bilik unit and is used privately. This is where rice can be pounded or other domestic work can be done. A public corridor, a ruai, runs the length of the building in this open space. Along the outer wall is the space where guests can sleep, the pantar. Above the upper ruai, a panggau hung suite is built for young bachelors if the respective families to live and sleep. For maidens, a meligai is built over the upper main room, hung from the roof structure which is used for secluding maidens if the parents decide to do so, especially by the few aristocratic families. On this side a large veranda, a tanju, is built in front of the building where the rice padi is dried and other outdoor activities can take place. The sadau, a sort of attic, runs along under the peak of the roof and serves as storage. Sometimes the sadau has a sort of gallery from which the life in the ruai can be observed. The pigs and chicken live underneath the house between the stilts. Similar houses are built by the Bidayuh, Land Dayak, however with wider verandas and extra buildings for the unmarried adults and visitors. The buildings of the Kayan, Kenyah, Murut, and Kelabit used to have fewer walls between individual bilik units. The Punan seem to be the last ethnic group that adopted this type of house building. The Rungus of Sabah in north Borneo build a type of longhouse with rather short stilts, the house raised three to five feet of the ground, and walls sloped outwards. Many place names in Sarawak have "Long" in their name and most of these are or once were longhouses. Some villages like Long Semado in Sarawak have airfields. Another longhouse is the Punan sama. Some five to ten families may live in each, but they are organized differently inside from those on Borneo. From front to back, such a house, called an "uma", regularly consists of an open platform serving as the main entrance place, followed by a covered gallery. The inside is divided into two rooms, one behind the other. On the back there is another platform. The whole building is raised on short stilts about half a meter off the ground. The front platform is used for general activities while the covered gallery is the favorite place for the men to host guests, and where the men usually sleep. The following first room is entered by a door and contains a central communal hearth and a place for dancing. There are also places for religious and ritual objects and activities. In the adjoining room the women and their small children as well as unmarried daughters sleep, usually in compartments divided into families. The platform on the back is used by the women for their everyday activities. Visiting women usually enter the house here. Most of them prefer living in Badaghar called longhouses with big families of many generations, sometimes people. All household members pool their labor force, contribute their income, share the expenditure and use one kitchen.

Chapter 2 : Irish Clothing for Men - Celtic Clothing for Men - The Irish Store

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From its title alone, one recognises this was a work out of the ordinary: There are three reasons for this. One is that there seems to be a baleful correlation between architectural quality and misfortune. Too often it is the best buildings which fall victim to malice, neglect, ignorance, poverty or some amalgam of these evils; or to what can be worst of all, uncertainty of title especially when combined with bucolic paranoia. A second reason is that when a house is threatened or destroyed, the least we can do for it is to record its qualities, since it can no longer speak for itself. Finally there are times when the dereliction of a house gives opportunities for investigating, measuring and anatomising it, which would not occur if in normal occupation. The land on which Ballysallagh stands was for long owned by members of the Purcell family. This union was the origin of the link between the family and the powerful Butlers; in James Butler, first Earl of Ormond granted the Purcells the feudal title of Baron of Loughmoe, County Tipperary. The grandfather of the late 17th century composer Henry Purcell was a cousin of the Baron of Loughmoe. Allied to the Butlers, the Purcells were concentrated in Counties Tipperary and Kilkenny and the lands of Ballysallagh remained in their possession during the Tudor colonisation despite periodic attempts at rebellion: However in Nicholas Purcell forfeited Ballysallagh and acres under the Cromwellian seizures, and a large number of members of the family were certified for transplantation to Connaught. Yet the family remained on the site, most likely as tenants; in the early 18th century James Purcell was living at Ballysallagh and in his daughter and heiress, Mary Purcell wed Gerald Byrne from County Carlow who was assigned the property as part of the marriage settlement. It seems likely the couple built the present house soon afterwards: Gerald and Mary Byrne had several children, only one of whom, their daughter Catherine, survived to adulthood. Gerald Byrne also had an illegitimate son, James Byrne to whom in his will he left farm stock and land. Dying in at the age of 26 Catherine predeceased both her parents but not before marrying William Doyle of County Kildare, with whom she had three children, two sons and a daughter. However, neither Gerald Doyle nor his older brother Laurence married and in they sold their interest in Ballysallagh and its acres to the family of their step-mother. Thus it remained in the possession of the Doyles, albeit not descended by blood from the original Purcells. He likewise married a Purcell and the couple had a son John Joseph Doyle who inherited Ballysallagh and lived there until his death in at the age of There are a few decorative elements that were altered according to shifts in fashion and perhaps the advent of additional funds: Prior to that, in folding doors were introduced halfway back the entrance hall so as to separate it from the rear stairs. Above those doors is a splendidly wide fanlight to provide more light to the front section of the hall should the doors be shut and on an adjacent wall hangs a matching glazed wall cabinet with columns and a richly carved frieze. The wooden staircase is accommodated in a full height extension to the rear of the main block and leads to a spacious first-floor landing, an especially pleasing feature in houses such as this, with four bedrooms, two on either side. Externally, the building has a simple but satisfying symmetry, of five bays and two storeys over a raised basement. Maurice Craig reproduced the facade in *Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size* and noted a number of distinctive features such as a limestone plat-band in place of a cornice beneath the steeply pitched roof in fact, there is a cornice but partially obscured by the guttering , and the fact that the end quoins are bolder and better finished than those of the single-bay breakfront. The entrance is approached by a flight of limestone steps, its door having a Gothic-glazed fanlight that the present owners have copied for the small lunette window in the breakfront pediment. The present owners bought Ballysallagh in and since then have worked without cease to bring the place to its present excellent condition: Extensive work has been undertaken both indoors and outside. With regard to the latter, new formal gardens have been laid out behind the house and a maple walk created leading to a small folly.

Chapter 3 : Longhouse - Wikipedia

Classic Irish houses of the middle size by Maurice James Craig, , Architectural Press, Architectural Book Pub. Co. edition, in English.

Wolters Filling Station in Davenport, Iowa ; an example of an English Cottage-style gas station Although the Oxford English Dictionary states that the term cottage is used in North America to represent "a summer residence often on a large and sumptuous scale at a watering-place or a health or pleasure resort," most Americans expect a cottage, particularly a summer cottage, to be a relatively small, possibly unfinished house. Cottage owners often rent their properties to tourists as a source of revenue. In Saint John, U. Virgin Islands , most cottages are vacation rentals used for weekend or summer getaways. In Michigan, a cottage normally means a summer residence farther north near or on a lake. An example of a colonial era cottage in North America is a small fieldstone house called Boelson Cottage in Fairmount Park , Philadelphia –one of the oldest extant houses within the city c. However, "cottages" in Eastern Canada are generally located next to lakes, rivers, or the ocean in forested areas. They are used as a place to spend holidays with friends and family; common activities including swimming, canoeing, waterskiing, fishing , hiking , and sailing. There are also many well-known summer colonies. Cottage living is one of the most popular tourist draws in Ontario , Canada, parts of which have come to be known as cottage country. This term typically refers to the north and south shores of Georgian Bay, Ontario ; Muskoka, Ontario ; Haliburton, Ontario ; and the Kawartha Lakes, Ontario ; but has also been used to describe several other Canadian regions. The practice of renting cottages has become widespread in these regions, especially with rising property taxes for waterfront property. What Eastern Canadians refer to as "cottages" seasonal-use dwellings , are generally referred to as "cabins" in most of North America. In much of Northern Ontario , New England , and upstate New York , a summer house near a body of water is known as a camp. In the s and 30s many gas stations were built in the style of Old World cottages. Comprising about a third of the stations built in the United States in those years, cottage-patterned facilities evoked a picturesque homeyness and were easier to gain approval for than the more stylized or attention-grabbing designs also commonly used at the dawn of the automobile era. They are usually situated close to water and almost all have a sauna. There are , cottages in Finland , a country with , lakes and , islands, including rental holiday cottages owned by hospitality companies but excluding holiday villages and buildings on garden allotments. Reports have 4, new cottages built in The formal Swedish term for cottages is fritidshus vacation house or stuga, of which there are Most vacation houses in Sweden are to be found along the coasts and around the major cities. Prices vary a lot depending on location; a modern seaside house near Stockholm may cost times as much as a simple cottage in the inner regions of northern Sweden. Until the end of World War II, only a small wealthy Swedish elite could afford vacation houses –often both a large seaside house and a hunting cabin up north. During the rapid urbanisation in the s and s, many families were able to retain their old farmhouses, village cottages and fisherman cabins and convert them into vacation houses. In addition, economic growth made it possible even for low income-families to buy small lots in the countryside where they could erect simple houses. Former vacation houses near the large cities have gradually been converted into permanent homes as a result of urban sprawl. The traditional Swedish cottage is a simple panelled house made by wood and painted in red. They may contain 1 –3 small bedrooms and also a small bathroom. In the combined kitchen and living room storstuga there is usually a fireplace. Today, many cottages have been extended with "outdoor rooms" semi-heated external rooms with glass walls and a thin roof and large wood terraces. As a result of the friggebod reform in , many cottage owners have built additional guesthouses on their lots. The formal Norwegian term for cottages is hytte or fritidsbolig vacation house. Otherwise it is much like the Swedish cottage. Example of what now is called "a cottage" in Russia Mikhaylovka , Volgograd Oblast. The first known "cottages" were built in Russia in the 19th century, [10] when British culture was popular. Since the s in former soviet countries the word "cottage" Russian: There are economy, business and premium elite "cottage complexes". City dwellers flock to these cottages during holidays and summer months to get away from the hustle and bustle of Hong Kong. Most are three storey

brick structures with balconies on the upper floors. There is often an open roofed area for eating and entertaining. These dwellings have full rooms and kitchens. A number of cottages were also constructed for fishermen along the West and South Coasts of the country throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Most cottages are single story two to four roomed structures sometimes with an attic for storing supplies. Most cottages in the Western Cape area of South Africa have thatched roofs and stone or adobe walls which were traditionally whitewashed. A large number of the remaining cottages in the country are listed heritage sites.

Chapter 4 : Read Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size PDF - NicRian

So Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size concentrated on those properties 'built by or lived in by minor gentry or prosperous farmers, or by manufacturers or.

Average house size by country How big is your house? Is it big enough? Is there an optimum amount of floor space per person? This post takes a look at average house sizes around the world and asks how much space is enough. But that aside it raised an interesting question: In terms of carbon emissions small is beautiful. But how small is too small? And how much space is enough? That makes perfect sense for people living in small and overcrowded spaces, but is there a point at which we have enough space? The figures are in square-meters of usable floor space, and include data for both houses and flats. Click to the image to expand, or if you prefer square-feet click this link. There are all sorts of reasons for these differences. The thing that is really missing from this picture is people. Average floor space per person We can take our analysis a little further by looking at how much floor space this equates to per person. Using data on average household size we can estimate floor space per inhabitant for new homes. Nonetheless it is useful because it helps to control for the considerable differences in household size between countries. Here are the figures in square-meters. In London they have a new minimum space standard as part of the London Plan. Are these enough space? In my mind if you have decent ceiling heights, good windows, clever storage and not too much stuff a little space can go a long way. How much space do you think is enough?

Chapter 5 : How big is a house? Average house size by country – www.nxgvision.com

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Chapter 6 : Traditional House Plans & Conventional Home Designs & Floorplans

Reference source: CRAIG, Maurice. "Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size". Dublin: Ashfield Press,

Chapter 7 : Typical Homes in the Middle East by Tim Schaefer Schaefer on Prezi

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Chapter 8 : Irish Clothing - Irish T-Shirts, Sweaters, Hats, Caps

[(The Safe Space: Gay Neighborhood History and the Politics of Violence)] [Author: Christina B. Hanhardt] published on (December,) PDF Online.

Chapter 9 : CRAIG, Maurice. "Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size". Dublin: Ashfield Press,

Synopsis. Deals with those 17th, 18th and early 19th century houses of the middle size, many of which have fallen victim to decay and neglect. This book analyses the design and layout of over one hundred of these houses.