

1: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Reviews and Complaints - Read Before You Buy

*Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.*

Houses and Homes Houses are buildings that people can live, eat and sleep in. They protect you from dangers and bad weather. Most houses show the lifestyles, traditions and cultures of the people who live in them. Homes and houses have different shapes and sizes. They are built of different materials that depending on the climate of the area you live in. Building materials Long ago, people built homes with whatever building materials that they had. In Africa and some islands of the South Pacific they used grass or leaves that grew nearby. In the south-western part of the United States the Pueblo Indians used sun-dried bricks to build their houses. Even though today you can transport materials all over the world, it is still easier and cheaper to use the materials that are at hand. There are four basic kinds of material that are used today. In the northern part of North America and in northern Europe wood has been the main building material for many centuries. Early settlers in America built log cabins and in Scandinavia people designed wooden houses with large beams and balconies. Log cabin in Russia - copyright by Brick is among the oldest and most popular building material. It lasts long and is easy to get. Brick is often used to build row houses. Early Dutch settlers brought bricks across the Atlantic to build their first houses. Stone is the longest lasting of all building materials. Weather cannot destroy it so much and insects and animals cannot bore into it as they can into wood. Stone has been used for many centuries because it cannot be destroyed by fire. It is cheaper and can be produced almost everywhere. Concrete is a mixture of sand, broken stones, water and other materials. Cement is added to hold it together. Steel rods are often put into the concrete, to hold it together when buildings get higher. Building a house Before you actually build a house there a lot of things you must do first. You must have a piece of land on which your house can be built, then you should ask an architect or builder to find out if there are any restrictions or limitations on building in the area. A construction drawing of the house shows the size, order of the rooms, where doors and windows are and other details. Then you usually need a building permit to start building your house. The foundation supports your house. Construction workers start digging holes for the footings, which support the walls of the house. They are made by pouring concrete into forms that reach down below the frost line so that the house cannot move when it freezes in winter. The area that is below the ground is called the basement or cellar. Not all houses have basements, those in wet regions are often put on stilts. Stilt houses The frame is the skeleton around which the rest of the house is built. Workers put beams into the foundation that support the outside walls. Slabs are the horizontal parts of the frame that separate the floors. When the frame is finished the walls are raised. The roof protects the house from rain and sun. Some roofs are flat others are slanted to lead rain and snow down. They are built of different materials, depending on the climate and amount of rainfall. Interior construction When the outside of the house is finished you must start working on the interior. Windows, doors have to be built into the frame. Wires must be laid for electricity and power. Plumbers install the pipes through which water flows through. A new house has to be insulated in order to reduce heating costs and to save money. Most houses have central heating system. A furnace or boiler, mostly in the basement, warms up the water which then leads through pipes through the whole house. Cold water returns through the pipes and into the furnace where it is heated up again. More and more houses install air conditioning to cool down in the summer months. Finally, the walls are painted and the rooms decorated. Culture and Lifestyle Home styles around the world are different because of culture and tradition. Western-style houses and buildings are found all over the world. With their simple design they are slowly replacing traditional houses in the Middle East and Asia. In big cities where there is not enough space people often live in apartments. They appear in all kinds of sizes and forms - from one-room apartments to apartments with balconies or terraces or even penthouses. Town or row houses are often found in cities. They have separate street entrances but often share the same walls. Many suburban residents live in single-family houses with their own yards and gardens. Sometimes they are built in groups that are owned and sold by a company.. In rural areas farmhouses usually stand alone, surrounded by fields, barns and huts. They move their homes

## HOMES AND HOUSES LONG AGO (FINDING OUT ABOUT) pdf

constantly. The Plains Indians in America took their tepees with them when they were following buffalo herds. In Central Asia nomads live in tents which they carry with them. In other countries people live in houseboats on rivers. Mobile homes are becoming more and more popular , especially in America. They can be loaded onto a truck and towed from one place to another. Mobile home in America - copyright by Muffingg.

### 2: s of Old House Pictures and Interior Pictures (PHOTO GALLERY)

*If you are winsome corroborating the ebook Homes And Houses Long Ago (Finding Out About Series) By Helen Edom in pdf coming, in that instrument you outgoing onto the evenhanded website.*

The sign dates to , after Gladys Schondorf, who owns the Somers, N. Working with the town historian, she learned that her 2. Sutton ever lived within its walls. As Schondorf discovered, tracing the history of an old house is like making your way through an overgrown garden maze. In most cases, unless you are a descendant of the original owners and have an attic full of memorabilia, finding out when your house was built, who lived within its walls, and what changes various homeowners wrought can be a challengingâ€”but fascinatingâ€”journey. Anyone who undertakes it will need to be equal parts architectural historian, oral historian, research librarian and genealogist. The first step in compiling a house history is to identify the era in which the structure was built. With the help of an architecture book or two, most home owners can discern a core styleâ€”even among a century or two of renovations and additionsâ€”by examining the silhouette of the house and its layout, as well as the style of the windows, doors, and other features. A mansard roof, for example, may be of the Second Empire style of the late 19th-century, while a hip roof might indicate a Queen Anne house built a decade later. But keep in mind that while looking at visible features reveals a lot, there may be a hidden chapter to the story. Many a contractor has been surprised to uncover an old wall, a few stair steps, or some other vestige during a renovation. If you are not inclined to dismantle your house, a tour of the neighborhood to scope out similar homes can suggest the original blueprint lying within altered walls. Photo by John Kerick Understanding how any home got from there to here requires careful observation. Some design elements and craftsmanship clearly point to a particular era, while other details that seem original can throw research off track. Like most old houses, the Schondorf house in Somers, N. Schondorf took her research several steps further and invited some local experts to assess her home. As they studied the exterior and interior of the Schondorf house, John Massengale, an architect and historian from nearby Bedford, N. There was, for instance, a column motif indoors and out, as well as a casing detail around the front door, interior doors, and mantels. The original house may have gone up earlier and received a stylistic facelift, or it may have been built later, after the style waned. When Massengale and Gengo descended to the cellar of the Schondorf house, the consistent foundation under both the "old" and "new" parts told them the whole house was built at one time. A closer look at the floor joists, foundation, and timbers supported their conclusion. Massengale and Gengo maintained that the milled boards used in the frame came into use too late for even the center part of the house, assumed by the Schondorfs to be the 18th-century core, to have been built then. Though the timbers are clearly hewn, the joists supporting the center section have the straight and parallel teeth marks typical of a 19th-century water-milled board. The portico columns on this Greek Revival house seem to be poorly designed 20th-century additions because they are set in too far from the entablature above. Other details that help rough-date a house include nails, paint colors, and molding and muntin profiles. Before the 20th century, all of these had styles particular to certain eras. The manufacture of building materials became fairly standardized by the late 19th century. The type of nails in the frame, for exampleâ€”wrought, cut, or wireâ€”direct the fastener-educated to a particular period. Professionals can help date elements of a house by examining a cross section of a paint chip, says Brian Powell, an architectural conservator with Building Conservation Associates. If Powell finds that a room had 10 layers of paint, for example, but a door casing only had the last eight, he would then know that the casing probably appeared around the same time as the third layer of paint on the walls. Chemical qualities of that layer might link it to a period of manufacture. Hardware also tells a storyâ€”albeit a difficult one to decipher because sophisticated hinges and bolts were available from Europe at the same time that early local hardware remained relatively crude. But if a hinge design, for example, matches the estimated date of a door, and that hinge shows no sign of having been changed paint irregularities and superfluous screw holes are big clues , then it may confirm the estimate. On the other hand, if the hardware is from the days of mass productionâ€”from the Victorian era onâ€”old catalogs, available in many university libraries or historical societies, become a great resource. When all the

available clues are taken into consideration, the possible construction date of a house ideally falls into a one or two year window: A Concise Guide, agreed that the authentic Greek Revival style meant a post construction. Photo by John Kerick Exterior inconsistencies can point up structural changes. Official records should back up any guesstimate about construction dates and alterations, especially for a house built in the 1800s. Every state has a preservation officer who can guide a homeowner to the right resources: The latter will have the best catalogs of municipal information, including maps, local newspapers, and the genealogical information that reveals fascinating details about the people who lived their lives in your home. Florence Oliver, the town historian for Somers, did the deed trace for Gladys Schondorf in 1925, working backward from the current owners. She was able to trace the sale of the property through the previous 23 owners, as far back as the initial colonial landowner at the turn of the 18th century. The house itself is first mentioned specifically in a deed dated 1785, in which a man named George Van Kleek bought an acre lot from his sister Theresa "with the provision that their mother, Sarah, could occupy and enjoy during her lifetime one kitchen, two bedrooms, one parlor, privilege in the garret and cellar in the dwelling house and the use of a quarter of an acre for a garden. Looking at maps in chronological order, a researcher can pinpoint the date a house first appears in a town survey. For homes built after 1850, Sanborn maps—named for the firm in Pelham, New York, that created them—give excellent descriptions of size, layout, and materials for houses in more densely populated areas the maps were used by insurance companies. They are usually on file with historical societies or available through the Sanborn company, which still exists. Historical societies or libraries usually have them, and they are available through the present day. City directories exist even from the days before phones—as far back as the 1800s or earlier. Newspapers also sometimes yield surprising information. This vertical piece of wood was once part of a corner board that ran between the original rooflines of two sections of the house. When the roof was raised on the smaller section, only the face of the board remained. A patch to the lower end of the board reveals that something changed. Old photographs provide an unambiguous source of evidence, documenting both small and large changes to the footprint of a house. Lacking such a gold mine, a researcher can plumb photo archives in local libraries and historical societies. Lauren Glant was so delighted with the information she uncovered about her Brooklyn, N. Presumably this is when the Greek Revival house was built. It just means that this particular house most likely dates to that time. She imagines total renovations, and somewhere underneath all the plaster and facelifts, a rough little cottage. After all, what did those previous landowners live in? But what if she finally concludes that the house was definitely built in 1850? A tiny sample or plug from a wall is removed, cast in resin, and polished perpendicular to the layers. An examination under high magnification and ultraviolet light will help distinguish between even "a million shades of white," says Brian Powell of Building Conservation Associates in Boston, Massachusetts. Because colors tend to fade over time, paint conservators look for drips and other thick areas that have a more protected core. Once the right color is identified, the experts fingerprint it by measuring it on a chromometer. Then they match it to a paint chip from a modern-day manufacturer. Home owners can use a cruder technique called cratering. Slice a small patch of paint away from the wood, then lightly sand around it. Layers of color will feather away from the center and gradually reveal the earliest coats. The recessed panel on this front door plants it squarely in the 1800s a lesser quality door, the other side has only flush panels. Raised panels were typical in the 1800s. Where to Find It.

### 3: See what your house or land looked like 70 years ago - Library of Logic

*Design a tipi or build a longhouse, dwellings lived in long ago by Canada's First Peoples. Website 16 Explore a virtual house and find out about household objects in the 20th century and how they have changed over the years.*

Have you been late for work again because you could not find the car keys? You are already packed for holidays, but you can not remember where you put your passport? Maybe you have not seen yourself in any of these situations, but you probably have problems finding different items. Use the tips below, and I will tell you how to find the lost thing. Thanks to that you will save time and nerves. Check your immediate surroundings. Thoroughly search the room or rooms where the item may be. However, do not seek every corner, do not look for things under a pile of clothes or in the pockets of all trousers. Instead, just look around and see if you put it somewhere on top. Check whether the item is not located where it is usually found. If you lost your card, at the beginning, of course, check your wallet. If you can not find the keys, check if they are not in the door, you could just forget them howling. Sometimes things are exactly where we left them alone. It sounds stupid, but sometimes we can forget that the glasses we are looking for are around the neck, worn on the head or even on the eyes. Recheck each of the obvious places, even when you are sure that there is nothing there. Check your pockets carefully. Are they sure to be empty? Did you reach their bottom? Check also the pockets of the jackets and coats you have worn recently. Maybe the lost thing was stuck somewhere under the lining. A more accurate search. Now that you know that the object is not in view look more closely at your home and car. If you have a mess in your apartment, it will take you a bit more time. Make sure you do it correctly. Most people perform the same activities every day, which slightly narrows the search area. To save time, eliminate places with a low probability of finding the desired thing e. Indeed, in the beginning, you took a brief look at all the places where you visit the most. Go back and this time search them much more accurately. Try to clean up your room, home, car, purse, backpack or other places where you probably lost the item. Items rarely disappear from perfectly cleaned places. Only proper cleaning can help you find your way. If it fails, at least you will have order. Return memory to the time and the situation in which you last used a lost thing. Have you taken her to work or a friend? Have you had it later on a bus or restaurant? When was the last time you used it? Reconstructing a given situation may ultimately lead you to a given thing. Usually, things get lost when something distracts us. Perhaps someone cleaned the room and moved the object to another place? Where could he put it? Think that you are holding this item and think about where you would put it down. Go to the first place that will appear in your head. Call people and places that you have visited recently. Perhaps they have stored this object and are waiting for someone to contact him. Ask others for help in searching. Getting help from others often increases your chances of finding a lost item. They can be family members, friends, a bus driver, or someone completely alien. You can also post an advertisement in a local newspaper or stick it on a local post. This can be very useful when searching for more valuable things. Search according to the adopted plan. Depending on your surroundings, try to come up with a search system to make sure you look everywhere. For example, if you lost something on the lawn, you can start searching alone or with the help of others, but according to some set plan. Take into account that the item could have been stolen. Think about how much it can be worth and who would want to have it. Of course, if the item is of little value, it is unlikely that someone stole it. However, you never know " sometimes people steal things from seemingly meaningless reasons. Sometimes an object can only be found after some time. Unless it is something that can cause many serious problems credit card, mobile phone, ID card, etc. Then immediately report the matter to the police and call the bank to block the card. Next time try not to lose anything. Always put items in a designated place, sort out your home and choose a special place to store valuable things. This article contains everything you need to know about how to find something you lost a while ago or a long time ago. Now, when you forget something next time, remember this text and you may find it faster.

### 4: BBC Bitesize - What were houses like years ago?

*Explore the living room, kitchen, bathroom and bedroom in this interactive house from years ago. Click on the objects in the bedroom to find out more about family homes years ago.*

At least, not since folks started keeping records in . And then after Andrew hit Miami in , more hurricanes began pounding the panhandle. There were Erin and Opal, both in . This time, Michael came roaring with a vengeance. Photos showed storm clouds rolling in, thick, dark, and low to the ground. The hurricane scored a direct hit on Mexico Beach, 24 miles east of Panama City. For me, this storm that has killed at least 34 people hit home. With much of the media focus on nearby Mexico Beach, it was hard to get a sense of how badly my hometown had been hit. Some natives proudly call it the "Redneck Riviera. I had a sense, even then, that the nearness of the Gulf of Mexico beaches was part of our laid-back transition to integration. And this was about 10 years after Little Rock. We embarked on integration in stride. I was part of a trio of best friends who had been Girl Scouts in our all-black elementary school. So, naturally we signed up to join the troop at our new formerly white school. Neighborhoods were still mostly segregated then. Now it was our turn to worry about old schoolmates who had returned home after years of working elsewhere. The night after Michael landed, I learned that the house I grew up in was still standing. But behind our house rose towering pines, the biggest a couple hundred feet tall. One lay across the driveway, a fallen sentry blocking the path to my door. Two smashed down onto our roof. It was the way information dribbled in that was confounding. Three days after the storm, I found out that Ms. My sister-in-law told me by text. Dicey and my mother had been part of a group of women who traveled together after becoming widows in their late 60s. They drove to school and family reunions in Alabama and central Florida. They took an occasional cruise or a bus trip to New Orleans. They called themselves the Golden Girls. But these were black Southern women who had grown up during the Depression, some of them on farms. They knew how to fix a tractor, fish for dinner, and handle guns. On one of those fishing trips, the women were in a secluded area when a man approached with a lewd suggestion. Dicey, then nearing 80, pulled her gun. Six days after the storm, I heard from another former classmate that a row of houses on his block was destroyed. I did not see any areas where there was total devastation. Your house is standing. Then a day or two later, you learn who lost everything. After high school it was a place to leave. This small Southern town seemed to have little to offer young blacks who went to college. My father opened a business selling and repairing shoes. Often, an older generation of women worked either as maids for white families or in the beachfront hotels. Some owned hair salons. The black teachers and principals and the handful of lawyers were considered the black elite. We always made it back home for Christmas or summer breaks. Now the town we grew up in is lost. Truthfully, it had already changed a lot. I remember sitting in the front of the shoe shop my parents owned, and looking at Life and Look magazines. We also got Ebony, Jet, and the Pittsburgh Courier to read about the civil rights movement. I remember one woman saying: October 17, - 5:

### 5: 3 Ways to Research the History of Your House - wikiHow

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Explore a virtual house and find out about household objects in the 20th century and how they have changed over the years. Children, make sure you follow these three simple rules when using the internet: Never give out personal information, such as your name, address, school or telephone number. If a website asks you to type in your name or email address, check with an adult first. For more tips, see [Internet safety for children](#). Adults - we recommend that children are supervised while on the internet. The content of a website may change at any time and Usborne Publishing is not responsible for content on sites other than its own. For more on internet safety, see [Internet advice for adults](#). Using a tablet or smartphone? Websites with interactive content may not work on your tablet or smartphone, but you can view them on a computer. Find out more [About this book](#) See inside See inside houses long ago A fabulous flap book for older children showing the houses built by people around the world in different historical eras. Stunning illustrations and over 80 flaps reveal the house interiors as well as fascinating historical facts about how people lived long ago. See the other books in this series. Love the "See Inside" range! Help with links Problem with a link? Websites do occasionally experience problems. If the site is still down the following day please report the problem using our contact form. We will fix the problem as soon as possible, or find an alternative link. The links in Usborne Quicklinks may vary slightly from those described in your book because when a website closes down, or we find a better site, we update the links in Quicklinks. If we remove any of your favourite sites let us know! PDF links To view and print out files in. Sound files Sound files should play on a computer, tablet or smartphone. If you have difficulty, make sure you have the most up-to-date version of your web browser, or on a desktop computer, download the latest version of Adobe Flash Player see [Technical help](#). Make sure your speakers are switched on! For more about these programs, see [Technical help](#). Other titles you may be interested in.

### 6: Discovering Unpermitted Construction When Selling Your Home | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Just as there are lots of different types of homes today, there were different sizes and styles of homes in the past. There were big houses like this one. There were farmhouses, some big, some small.*

The sales people exaggerate on how many leads you get. The leads are almost all worthless. That is just stealing now. I got ZERO "seller boost" leads that they promised. You will pay huge money and if you are lucky you will make as much as you spend. This means you have worked for nothing. You are better off investing it in the stock market. Stay away from Zillow. There are plenty of other forms of advertising that are a far better ROI. They are sharing information with real estate agents. I had no idea my agent can see what I mark on my tablet as of - favorite homes. This is invasion of privacy. It brings another question - what else they can see on my tablet. Helpful 2 people found this review helpful How do I know I can trust these reviews about Zillow. We require contact information to ensure our reviewers are real. We use intelligent software that helps us maintain the integrity of reviews. Our moderators read all reviews to verify quality and helpfulness. For more information about reviews on ConsumerAffairs. I needed a new place to allocate some advertising dollars and decided to give Zillow a try. He respond that he was a are and that they would refund me and never fit credit me or refund me! Second off they were advertising properties that were not listed for months or that were sold months ago Not sure how they are still around and how this company Is not shut down yet. I have had several real estate agents go on there a click the lead and then tell me they are agents wondering about the property for sale that was not for sale on our local Realtracs website! It is a SCAM. I asked the rep, Kevin, to see if he can cancel my first week into it and of course he could not. He asked me to pay 2 months to buy out of my contract! I asked him if I get leads for those 2 months and he said NO- that month buy out was to get out of their scam! I want to get the word out to everyone in the real estate business so maybe I can save you from getting scammed and ripped off. I am filing a class action lawsuit against them for so many reasons. If you would like to join me- send me a message.

### 7: How old is my house? - HM Land Registry

*Long ago, people built homes with whatever building materials that they had. In Africa and some islands of the South Pacific they used grass or leaves that grew nearby. In the south-western part of the United States the Pueblo Indians used sun-dried bricks to build their houses.*

### 8: See inside houses long ago in Usborne Quicklinks

*Finding Out about Homes and Houses Long Ago by Helen Edom starting at \$ Finding Out about Homes and Houses Long Ago has 1 available editions to buy at Half Price Books Marketplace.*

### 9: How do i find out who previously lived/owned my house? | Yahoo Answers

*In most cases, unless you are a descendant of the original owners and have an attic full of memorabilia, finding out when your house was built, who lived within its walls, and what changes various homeowners wrought can be a challenging but fascinating journey.*

*Windows movie maker notes in hindi Demise of the Soviet Communist Party Scientific papers of James Clerk Maxwell V.IX New economic policy; Socialist construction. The Best Fly-Fishing Trips Money Can Buy Elle Kennedy off campus Careers for the Year 2000 and Beyond Introduction to the statistical analysis of data Copts through the ages State legislatures: an evaluation of their effectiveness Error check activation Commentary by Geshe Lhundub Sopa PART 2 Single particle shell model Interdisciplinary team approach: issues and procedures Karlind T. Moller Teach Yourself How to Win at Poker Polar bear alert! Dramatic projection Five Days in August The highest mountain Cheddar Gorge and Mendip Hills West Musings and prosings 55 Delta-Wing-Bladed Rotors. 104 Oneironautics a field guide to lucid dreaming Language, mind, and ontology Haitian grammar course From the records of Quarter Sessions by William Bradbrook Using bioluminescence resonance energy transfer to measure ion channel assembly Gina M. Whitaker and Eric Pt. 6 and Appendix. Feb. 23, 1949. The Head of the Dog Moon On East Mountain (Silhouette Desire #160) Sir John Aubrey, Sixth Baronet of Llantrithyd (1739-1826) D20 Critical Locations (d20 Campaigns: d20 Modern) Getting started : Vikings prehistory and the first season Forty-five Minutes in China The 7 day prayer warrior experience How to write knockout proposals Neural basis of parental behavior revisited. You're invited to Mary-Kate Ashley's birthday party Doing justice to the past Confusions of pleasure*