

La maison Meulière	A gritstone house. Named after the stone that was used to make millstones for the flour mills in this area.	Originally second homes for rich city-dwellers who wanted a place in the countryside	Typical of the Île de France, the area near Paris	Built in the 20 th Century
La Chaumière	A thatched cottage	Timber frame with a 'daub' filling of straw and clay	Typical of Normandy	Built in the 18 th century onwards
La maison Malouinière	A 'Saint Malo' house. Built by sailors.	Could be the size of a small palace. Often has a large garden.	Found mainly in Brittany	Most date from the 18 th century
La Longère	A 'Longhouse', originally built by peasant farmers.	One end is for the family to live in, the other end is for the animals.	Found in the countryside of the Vendée, in the north-west.	
L'Échoppe	A house with a shop front, owned by craftsmen and traders.	It looks small from the front, but goes back a long way. Usually has a small garden.	Typical of Bordeaux	
La Maison Basque	A Basque house	Usually has white walls and a red or green timber frame	Typical of the Basque country, in the south-west of France	
La Maison Vigneronne	A wine-grower's house, his workplace as well as his home.	The ground floor was used for storing equipment used for making wine; the family lived upstairs.	Typical of the Languedoc region in the south-east.	Built between the 18 th – 19 th centuries
Le Mas Provençal	A Provençal farmhouse	Always built facing south for protection from the very strong winds. Built of stone and with narrow windows to keep the temperature steady all year round.	Typical of Provence, in the south-east of France	
Le Chalet	A 'chalet'	Built of wood on a stone foundation; wood is readily available in the mountains and gives good insulation from the cold.	Typical of the regions around the Alps.	
La Maison à Colombages	A half-timbered house	Timber frame with lots of bright colours on the front of the house.	Typical of Alsace, in the north-east of France	