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A STUDY OF MASTER BEDROOM STORAGE
IN RURAL HOMES OF OKLAHOMA

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IN RURAL HOMES OF OKLAHOMA

By

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PREFACE

Since the writer was reared in a rural community where insufficient bedroom storage was prevalent, she has definitely been of the opinion that there is need for better bedroom storage in homes of this type. This experience has planted the desire, which caused a survey of master bedroom storage to be made in rural homes of Oklahoma.

This work and analysis of master bedroom storage facilities have been vitally interesting and instructive to the writer and it is hoped that the information may be useful to others from descriptive, and analytical viewpoints.

An attempt has been made to present all the facts that were brought to light by the study, through discussions and by the use of tables, graphs, and figures.

The investigator wishes to express her appreciation and gratitude to Mrs. Adaline Ledbetter, Professor and Head of the Department of Household Arts; Miss Leevera Pepin, Assistant Professor of Household Arts; and Miss Brenda Gould, Associate Professor of Household Arts, for their encouragement, guidance, and helpful criticism throughout this study.

The writer is particularly indebted to Miss Norma Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent, whose cooperation and generous help has steered this work to its completion.

To every District and County Home Demonstration Agent in Oklahoma, and to various rural homemakers throughout the state, the writer is deeply indebted for helpful assistance in obtaining data, which made this survey possible.

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CHAPTER 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

The Problem

The main purpose of this study was to present a picture of storage facilities, as to type and utilization, found in the master bedroom in rural homes of Oklahoma. This involved seven minor problems: 1. to show the average wardrobe of the husband and wife; 2. to show where each article in the individual wardrobe was stored; 3. to show what moveable pieces of furniture were used for storage; 4. to show what type of built-in storage was used; 5. to show how space could be utilized in clothes closets; 6. to suggest a closet that the writer feels would be adequate for a rural husband and wife; 7. to evaluate all storage facilities in the master bedroom and draw conclusions therefrom.

Need for the Study

"Nearly all southern states rank in the lowest one-fourth of the 48 states on each of the several characteristics of rural-farm dwellings enumerated by the U. S. Census of 1940."¹ Surely this indicates that there is a serious need for better housing among farm families. Since 1940 there has been some improvement in regard to rural housing, but storage in the home is a phase which has not been given sufficient consideration. People often complain about inadequate closets and too few closets. It is the pet peeve of modern homemakers. The fact is that closets are frequently insufficient. For this reason, and because carefully planned closet space for individual needs means

¹Robert T. McMillan, Farm Housing in Oklahoma, Research Bulletin of, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, XXVI, No. 3 (December, 1945) p. 223.

convenience, orderliness and the conservation of time and energy in a home; it is apparent there is a need for a study to determine the storage status of rural homes in Oklahoma.

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is a good motto for the entire house, but it is in the bedroom that one gets his last impression of the passing day and the first impression of the new day. It is here that most wearing apparel is kept, which makes it extremely difficult, without the help of good storage space, to keep the orderly atmosphere that causes one to face the new day with a smile. Therefore, bedroom storage all over the United States, and especially in Oklahoma where housing in general ranks low, is one phase of the storage problem that needs careful study. Information made available by a study of this type may do much to stimulate the thinking of rural people of the state, as well as offer ideas for new storage space or give roots to ideas for improving present storage facilities.

Method of Approach

Information for this survey has been obtained from illustrations and articles in magazines and books pertaining to bedroom storage; and from reports and pamphlets devoted to all phases of the storage problem.

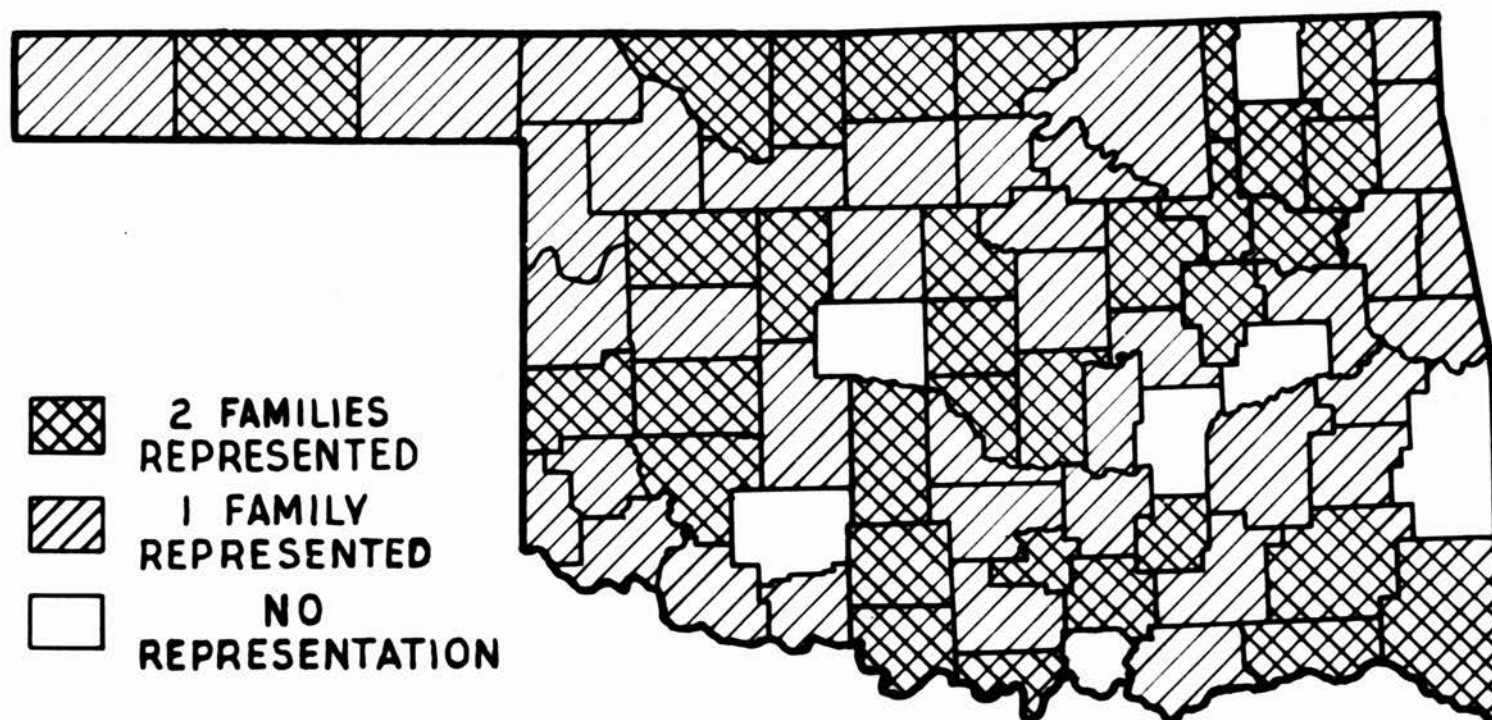
Data were primarily obtained from a questionnaire that was sent to two families in each of the 77 counties in Oklahoma.² Of the 154 questionnaires sent, 102 were filled in and returned.

The 102 families represented all sections of the state. Figure I indicates the number of counties represented and the number of the families sharing in the study from each county.

²See appendix for questionnaire.

FIGURE I

COUNTIES REPRESENTED AND
THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES THAT
PARTICIPATED IN EACH COUNTY



Homes in small towns with less than 2500 population are classified as rural homes.³ Eight of the 102 questionnaires that were filled in and returned, represented families living in towns of less than 2500 population. The remaining 94 questionnaires represented families living in the country.

It is interesting to note that of the 102 families portrayed here, that 78 of them were full-time farmers, while 24 were non-farmers and part-time farmers. Data which were collected showed that most of the 78 full-time farmers were cattle, crop, or diversified farmers. The 24 non-farmers and part-time farmers indicated that they maintained subsistence in whole or in part from the following occupations:

Oil agent	Butcher
Office workers	Fireman
Forestry	Shop foreman
Rural mail carrier	Welder
Veteran instructor	Mechanic
County agent	Carpenter
Teacher	Public worker
Grocer	

Delimitations

This problem was limited to the questionnaire method of securing information. Due to the fact that an attempt was made to represent the entire state of Oklahoma, it was impossible to make personal contacts. This fact limited to some extent, the exactness of information received as all details had to be drawn from word pictures.

This study was further limited to a select group of people, because the writer believed that greater response would result in filling in and returning the questionnaires, which furnished data for the study. Therefore, this work does not represent a cross section of rural families, or any particular income group.

³United States Department of Commerce General Report, Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940, Agriculture Volume III, p. 21.

No attempt has been made to criticize the use of storage facilities in the master bedroom, as the investigator was unable to secure information concerning articles besides clothing belonging to the husband and wife, that were stored in the respective places. A collection of data concerning all articles stored in the master bedroom would have instigated a much longer and more detailed questionnaire, which might have reduced the number of questionnaires that were filled in and returned.

No effort has been made to discuss the storage of clothes belonging to the husband and wife that were stored outside the master bedroom. This along with other phases of storage in the home was considered to involve a separate study.

Definitions

The "master bedroom" as referred to in this study means that room belonging to the husband and wife.

"Wardrobe" as used here has a two-fold meaning. It is frequently used to refer to clothing belonging to persons surveyed; and occasionally refers to moveable closets where clothing is stored.

The "average wardrobe" as used in this work refers to the number of articles of clothing considered typical for each individual represented. This average number was secured by dividing the total number of articles of clothing by the total number of individuals.

"Built-in storage" as used here means permanent or fixed closets, which have been attached to, or set into a wall.

"Moveable storage; has reference to pieces of furniture, used for storage, that can be transported from one part of a room to another part.

A "walk-in closet" as discussed in this survey means that a person would have to step inside the door opening to reach articles of clothing. This type of closet may be more than 3 feet in depth and from 4 to 6 feet in width.

The "reach-in closet" as described here means that a person may stand at the door opening and reach the desired articles of clothing. This type of closet may be $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet in depth and from 4 to 6 feet in width.

CHAPTER II

THE AVERAGE WARDROBE

Objectives of this problem were to secure the average number of articles of clothing owned by the husband and wife represented, and to determine where these articles were most frequently stored. This information was vital to this study as it helped to formulate the amount and kind of space needed to store the average wardrobe of the rural husband and wife, and pictured the storage facilities that were being used.

Husband's Wardrobe

Data collected from the questionnaires indicating the average number of articles of clothing owned by the average man in the study have been presented in Table I.

Table I. The Average Wardrobe of the
Average Man Surveyed

Articles of Clothing	Average Total Number	:	Articles of Clothing	Average Total Number
Suits	2.7	:	Dress shoes	1.6
Best shirts	5.2	:	Work shoes	1.7
Slack suits	1.2	:	Over shoes	1.0
Work pants	6.0	:	Boots	0.7
Work shirts	6.1	:	Socks (pr.)	11.4
Jackets	2.5	:	Socks supporters	0.8
Over coats	1.0	:	Suspenders	0.3
Rain coats	0.8	:	Belts	2.6
Sweaters	1.0	:	Ties	9.9
Underwear (pr.)	7.2	:	Hats	2.7
Pajamas	2.0	:	Handkerchiefs	15.1
Bathrobe	0.6	:	Bathing trunks	0.4
Bedroom shoes	1.0	:		

Following the analysis of data that determined what comprised the average wardrobe of the men in this study, efforts were made to find what per cent of each article was stored in the master bedroom and elsewhere. Table II has been compiled to show percentages in relation to places of storage.

Table II. Storage of the Husband's
Wardrobe

Articles of Clothing	Where Stored					
	Bedroom Closet	Bedroom Dresser	Bedroom Chest of Drawers	Others in Master Bedroom	Outside Master Bedroom	Unknown
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Suits	80.1	1.9	2.6	2.2	8.6	4.6
Best shirts	65.1	7.6	20.0	1.7	1.3	4.3
Slack suits	88.4	----	1.7	5.8	1.7	2.4
Work pants	51.1	5.4	27.8	3.3	9.8	2.6
Work shirts	47.4	7.9	25.6	3.9	8.7	6.5
Jackets	69.2	----	----	----	22.4	8.4
Over coats	73.5	----	----	2.0	13.3	11.2
Rain coats	34.7	----	----	----	58.7	6.6
Sweaters	33.0	4.0	43.0	4.0	6.0	10.0
Underwear (pr.)	6.8	13.9	67.6	2.4	5.8	3.5
Pajamas	7.4	14.4	58.9	6.4	8.9	4.0
Bathrobe	85.3	1.6	----	----	8.2	4.9
Bedroom shoes	77.4	----	1.0	----	3.0	18.6
Dress shoes	85.3	----	0.6	3.1	4.3	6.7
Work shoes	50.9	----	1.2	----	32.7	15.2
Over shoes	14.4	----	1.0	1.0	68.0	15.6
Boots	29.7	----	----	----	58.2	12.1
Socks (pr.)	1.4	23.5	65.0	4.6	2.3	3.2
Socks supporters	2.7	21.4	50.7	6.7	1.3	17.2
Suspenders	27.6	13.8	34.5	----	----	24.1
Belts	51.4	10.8	17.0	5.0	4.2	11.6
Ties	49.9	4.9	8.4	22.5	1.6	12.7
Hats	66.8	1.5	5.5	4.1	7.4	14.7
Handkerchiefs	2.5	29.5	58.3	1.5	0.3	7.9
Bathing trunks	15.8	5.3	42.1	23.7	7.9	5.2

"Others in master bedroom," referred to in Table II, included places where the husband's clothing was stored in the master bedroom other than in the closet, dresser and chest of drawers. These places included:

Wardrobe
Cedar chest
Trunk

Quilt box
Suit case
Shoe chest

"Outside master bedroom," referred to in Table II, included all places outside the master bedroom where some of the husband's clothing were stored.

These places included:

Back porch
Hall closet
Basement
Kitchen
Bathroom closet

Under stairs closet
Smoke house
Cellar
Washroom
Garage

Wife's Wardrobe

Tabulations of the 102 questionnaires showing the average number of articles of clothing owned by the average wife have been summarized in Table III.

Table III. The Average Wardrobe of the
Average Wife Surveyed

Articles of Clothing	Average Total Number		Articles of Clothing	Average Total Number
Wool coats	2.5	†	Night gowns	3.2
Jackets	1.2	†	Pajamas	1.0
Sweaters	0.9	†	Robes or Housecoats	1.8
Rain coats	0.3	†	Bedroom shoes	1.1
Wool suits (heavy)	1.0	†	Dress shoes	3.1
Light weight suits	1.0	†	Work shoes	1.8
Best dresses	5.0	†	Boots	0.2
House dresses	6.9	†	Galoshes	0.8
Blouses	3.3	†	Hats	3.7
Skirts	1.3	†	Gloves	2.8
Shirts	0.5	†	Hose (pr.)	5.0
Slacks	0.9	†	Handkerchiefs	12.4
Aprons	6.5	†	Purses	3.0
Girdles	1.6	†	Scarves	2.8
Slips	4.7	†	Play suits	0.4
Brassieres	3.8	†	Swim suits	0.4
Panties	7.1	†		

In order to determine what per cent of the wife's wardrobe was kept in the master bedroom or in some other place in the house, Table IV has been set up to give percentages as they are related to places of storage.

Table IV. Storage of the Wife's
Wardrobe

Articles of Clothing	Where Stored					
	Bedroom Closet	Bedroom Dresser	Bedroom Chest of Drawers	Others in Master Bedroom	Outside Master Bedroom	Unknown
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wool coats	87.0	0.8	----	1.6	10.1	0.5
Jackets	81.9	----	0.9	0.9	14.6	1.7
Sweaters	32.6	8.1	33.8	8.1	12.8	4.6
Rain coats	67.6	----	----	----	20.6	11.8
Wool suits (heavy)	90.3	----	1.0	2.9	4.9	0.9
Light weight suits	93.0	----	----	3.0	3.0	1.0
Best dresses	89.3	0.8	----	6.0	3.6	0.3
House dresses	88.4	1.3	3.0	1.6	4.8	0.9
Blouses	77.6	6.6	4.5	2.4	3.3	5.6
Skirts	82.6	3.1	0.8	2.4	3.1	8.0
Shirts	73.6	13.0	9.4	----	3.8	0.2
Slacks	72.8	4.3	8.7	1.1	7.6	5.5
Aprons	8.5	29.6	33.1	0.8	21.2	6.8
Girdles	11.4	29.1	51.9	1.3	2.5	3.8
Slips	21.4	25.8	49.2	0.8	1.3	1.5
Brassieres	3.7	36.2	54.1	1.1	3.2	1.7
Panties	----	38.8	54.1	1.1	3.8	2.2
Night gowns	8.4	33.0	46.5	2.2	3.3	6.6
Pajamas	5.0	20.0	61.0	1.0	4.0	9.0
Robes	88.2	2.8	1.7	----	1.7	5.6
Bedroom shoes	83.8	----	1.0	1.9	3.8	9.5
Dress shoes	83.0	1.0	1.0	3.8	3.2	8.0
Work shoes	76.7	----	1.1	1.1	13.6	7.5
Boots	29.2	----	----	----	70.8	----
Galoshes	23.1	----	1.3	1.3	74.1	0.2
Hats	65.2	5.4	7.5	4.9	8.1	8.9
Gloves	3.9	15.0	41.1	4.7	0.7	34.6
Hose (pr.)	2.1	37.2	48.7	4.2	2.1	5.7
Handkerchiefs	2.0	63.5	31.1	3.3	----	0.1
Purses	14.9	33.2	3.3	7.1	3.7	37.8
Scarves	6.0	51.1	36.3	3.2	0.7	2.7
Play suits	50.0	13.2	29.0	----	----	7.8
Swim suits	12.5	15.0	37.5	22.5	12.5	----

"Others in master bedroom," referred to in Table III, included places where the wife's clothing was stored in the master bedroom other than in the bedroom closet, dresser and chest of drawers. These places, disclosed by the questionnaires, were:

Cedar chest
Dressing table
Vanity dresser

Wardrobe
Trunk
Shoe chest

"Outside master bedroom," referred to in Table III, included all places outside the master bedroom where articles of clothing belonging to the wife, were stored. These places of storage included:

Hall closet
Back porch
Linen closet
Bathroom closet
Kitchen

Under stairs closet
Closet up stairs
Dining room closet
Living room closet

CHAPTER III

MOVEABLE STORAGE IN THE MASTER BEDROOM

In the attempt to find where clothing belonging to the 204 persons represented was stored, the moveable pieces of furniture that were used for storage could not be overlooked.

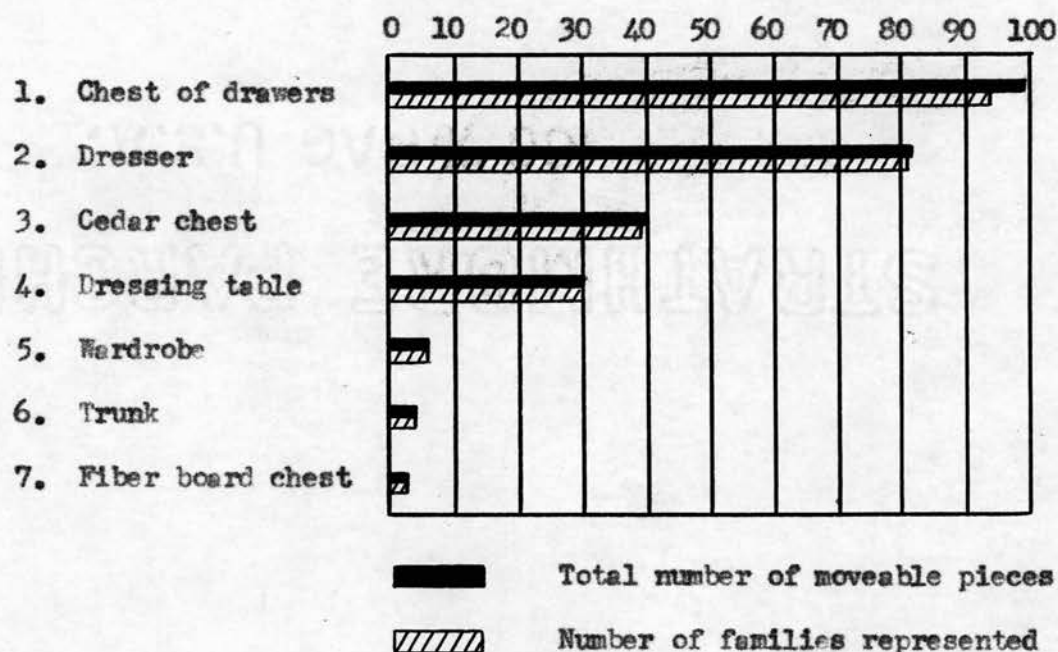
Information received from the questionnaires, sent into the 102 homes, revealed that the chest of drawers, dresser, cedar chest, dressing table, wardrobe, trunk and fiber board chest were the major pieces of moveable furnishings. Graph I indicates which of the above mentioned furnishings were most extensively used, and gives the number of these pieces that were used in relation to the 102 master bedrooms.

Other moveable storage less frequently used were; shoe chest, various types of boxes, night tables and suit cases.

It is interesting to note that the chest of drawers most used had dimensions of 20 by 32 inches and in most cases contained four drawers. It was found also that the average size dresser in use was 18 inches wide (front to back) and 30 inches long (side to side), and contained four drawers.

Additional data revealed that paper was used in the bottom of dresser and chest drawers to keep articles of clothing from being snagged. This was the only type of finish used in most drawers; however, some were sanded, painted, or lined with cloth or wall paper.

Graph I. Furniture Used for Storage
in the Master Bedroom



In some instances the chest and dresser drawers were shared by the husband and wife, and involved the important item of organizing space. Organization in drawers has always increased efficiency in the use of space by keeping the contents from becoming a jumbled heap.

Small pasteboard boxes can be fitted into compartment for small articles such as handkerchiefs and hose. The top dresser drawer usually is utilized for these things. The other dresser drawers may be divided into compartments by means of cardboard. Place underwear in one division, stockings in another, night gowns or pajamas in another, and so on.¹

¹Dora Barnes, "Organize the Dresser Drawers", Places for Keeping Clothing, Research Bulletin of the Extension Division of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, C-73 (1940), p. 3.

CHAPTER IV

BUILT-IN STORAGE IN THE MASTER BEDROOM

So few of our early Oklahoma farm home plans included closets. People thought they were expensive. They did not have many clothes so they omitted this extra small room. Soon after they moved in, a trip was made to a city to buy the old-fashioned wardrobe that we remember from our childhood. These cost practically as much as a clothes closet would and were far less durable than a room closet would have been.¹

These old-fashioned wardrobes are still used in some of the homes represented in this study; however, 96 per cent of the families had some sort of built-in closet in the master bedroom. Graph II gives the per cent of husbands and wives who shared the same closet, had separate closets or had no closet.

Analysis of clothes closets employed by the husbands and wives in this survey, revealed a close correlation between the number of walk-in and reach-in closets used. Graph III has been included to give the exact per cent of walk-in and reach-in closets.

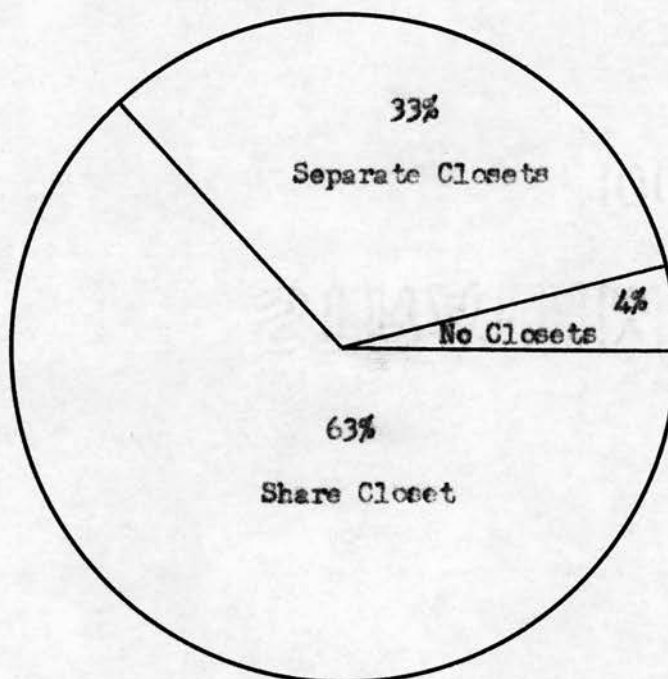
Characteristics Common to the Walk-in and Reach-in Closets

It was the aim of this study to show what type of built-in clothes closets were utilized in the master bedroom.

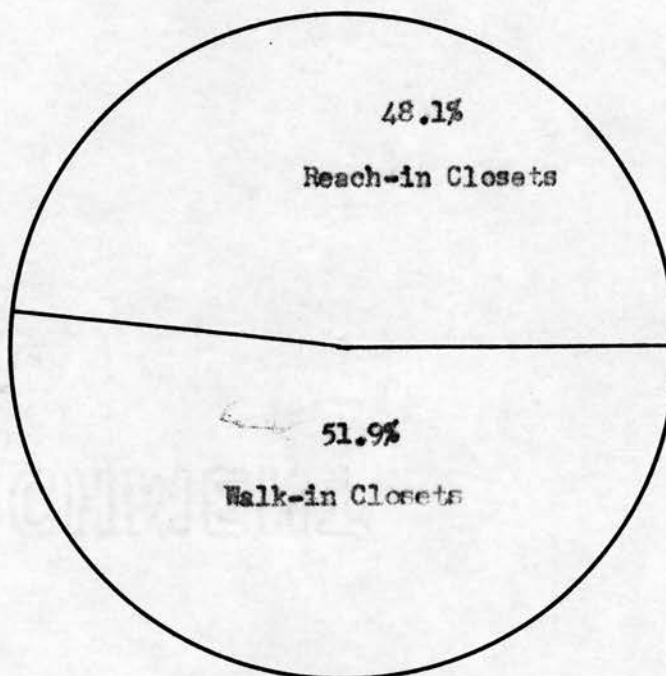
All clothes closets, as referred to in this work, have been classified as walk-in or reach-in closets. Regardless of the type of closet, there are a few characteristics such as light, type of door, ventilation, use of drawers or trays, wall finish, use of door for storage and the use of closet accessories that are basically the same.

¹Ivenie Ann McDuffie, Living Room and Bedroom Storage, Demonstration Bulletin of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 53-248, p. 3.

**Graph II. Distribution of Closet Space Among
Persons Who Shared the Same Closet, Had Separate
Closets or Had No Closet**



**Graph III. Per Cent of Walk-in and Reach-in
Closets Used in the Master Bedrooms**



Light in the Closet. Natural and artificial lighting in closets should be sufficient to make the contents plainly visible. If light from the room does not make garments easy to distinguish, an electric light fixture inside the closet is desirable.² When electricity is not available in the closet a pocket can be placed on the door to hold a flash light that may be used when light is needed.

Information gained from the questionnaires, that were sent into the 102 homes, revealed that approximately 57 per cent of the master bedroom clothes closets had no light except that which was obtained when the door was open. Analysis showed that 33 per cent of the closets had electric lights and 5 per cent used a window as the source of light.

Type of Door. Everyday observations have uncovered the fact that sliding, hinged, folding, or accordion doors and curtains are frequently used on clothes closets. It was found that the doors in this survey included 81 per cent hinged doors, 17 per cent curtained doorways, and 2 per cent sliding doors. It was with such interest that the writer noticed that most of the walk-in and reach-in closets in question had only one door which had a width of 2 or 2½ feet. However, a small number of participants indicated that double doors were used.

Ventilation. Ventilation is especially important in Clothes closets to help keep the clothing free from odors and, in humid areas, to keep mold from developing.³ Air may be kept in circulation by a window or by an opening in the top and bottom of the door. In the event that no type of ventilation has been provided, the closet door may be left open two or three

²Elma Edwards, Closets and Storage Spaces, Farmers' Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1865 (November 1940), p. 1.

³Ibid., p. 2.

nights a week to give air a chance to circulate through the clothes. It was found in this study that 90.1 per cent of the master bedroom closets had no type of ventilation except through the open door, 6.6 per cent had a window for ventilation, while 3.3 per cent used a ventilator in the door.

Use of Drawers or Trays. The extensive use of drawers or trays have appeared in closets for only a short period of time. This may have existed because the tedious job of fitting drawers or trays, that would slide easily, called for highly skilled labor which would have involved additional cost. Rather than pay the high cost for this convenience that makes for orderliness and organization in a closet, most families preferred to use open shelves or drawers in moveable pieces of furniture. Another reason for the small number of drawers or trays may lie in the fact that authoritative information showing the value of these were not available in a large number of homes. These facts probably explain why drawers were found in only 14 of the master bedroom closets.

Wall Finish. A few years ago closets, if existing in a home, were thought of as an unsightly place where things were pushed back out of view. If closets are to be used in this way, why go to the trouble and expense to have the inside attractive or a smooth finish instead of a rough one? This was the question asked by many people until psychologists proved that beauty in the home, whether in the living room or in a closet, brings unconscious joy into the lives of people. Due to this psychological effect, and because most papered, painted or smooth plastered walls are not dust catchers and are easier to clean than rough or unfinished walls, the idea of using some kind of finish on closet walls has been adapted in many homes. The 102 rural families cooperating in this survey used unfinished walls as well as several types of finishes in their master bedroom closet. The distribution of

closets having the various wall finishes were: 1. 45 per cent papered; 2. 26 per cent painted; 3. 16 per cent unfinished; 4. 15 per cent smooth plastered; 5. 5 per cent rough plastered; and 6. 2 per cent cedar lined.

Use of Door for Storage. Where closet space is lacking the back of the door may serve as the fourth wall of a closet. The use of the door however, may be limited by the size of the door or by the size and arrangement of the closet. It was found in this work that 28.6 per cent of the closet doors were not used for storage, 45.1 per cent had a shoe bag attached, 35.2 per cent maintained hooks, while 25.3 per cent had racks of various types.

Use of Closet Accessories. Accessories such as shoe bags, boxes of all sizes, clothes bags, shoulder covers, shoe racks and padded hangers may play a large part in the orderliness and protection of clothing as well as contribute to a color scheme in a closet. The distribution of accessories in closets of this study included; 1. 56.4 per cent hat boxes; 2. 46.0 per cent clothes bags; 3. 42.6 per cent shoe racks; 4. 39.1 per cent shoe bags; 5. 26.5 per cent padded hangers; and 6. 23.0 per cent shoulder covers.

Walk-in Closet

A walk-in closet may be described as having dimensions that would cause a person to step inside the door opening to get the desired article or articles. The walk-in closets used in the homes of the 102 participants in this study had a wide range of sizes, but the average size was 3 feet deep and 6 feet wide. The closet termed as being average or having characteristics most common to all walk-in closets in this study had three shelves; one over the rod and two at one end. Other characteristics of the average walk-in closet were 12 inch shelves that were spaced 12 inches apart, and one door that was 2 feet and 6 inches wide by 6 feet and 8 inches high. Information indicated that 38 of the walk-in closets maintained a rod that ran length-wide (end to end) in the closet, 17 closets had crosswise (front to back) rods

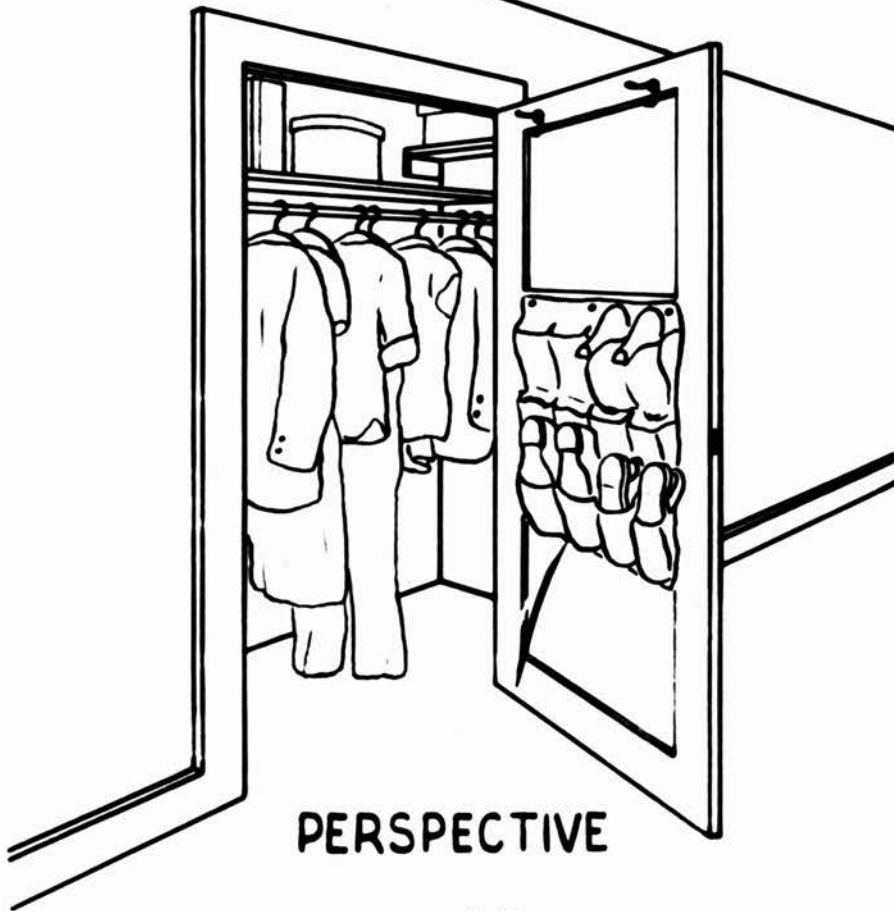
on both ends, 10 had a crosswise rod in the center, and 8 had a crosswise rod at one end. The average distance from the floor to the rod was 63 inches and the distance from the back wall to the rod center was usually 12 inches. As a result of the averages taken on all features of the walk-in closets found in this survey and based on the fact that a larger number of closets had a lengthwise rod and 63 per cent of the families shared the same closet, Figure II has been set up to incorporate these characteristics into the average walk-in closet.

Reach-in Closet

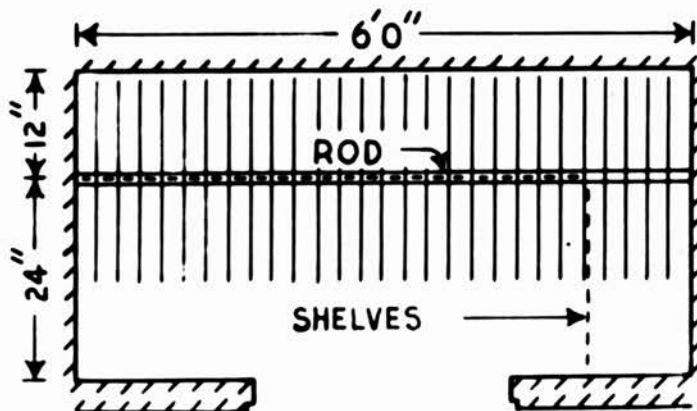
A reach-in closet may be described as having dimensions which enable a person to stand at the door opening and reach any article desired. Reach-in closets in this study ranged from 1 foot deep and 3 feet wide to 3 feet deep and 6 feet wide, but the size commonly used in most homes was 3 feet deep and 4 feet wide. Judging from data collected on the different features of all reach-in closets, it was found that the average closet had one rod, located from end to end. This rod was placed 63 inches from the floor and 12 inches from the back wall. Information indicated also that the average reach-in closet had two, 12 inches shelves that were arranged in an L-shape across the back and along one end. One hinged door with dimensions of 2 feet and 6 inches by 6 feet and 8 inches was another characteristic of the average reach-in closet shared by the husbands and wives represented. Based on averages of all features connected with the reach-in closets in this study, Figure III has been set up to picture what seemed to be the average closet.

FIGURE II

AVERAGE WALK-IN CLOSET
USED IN THE
MASTER BEDROOM

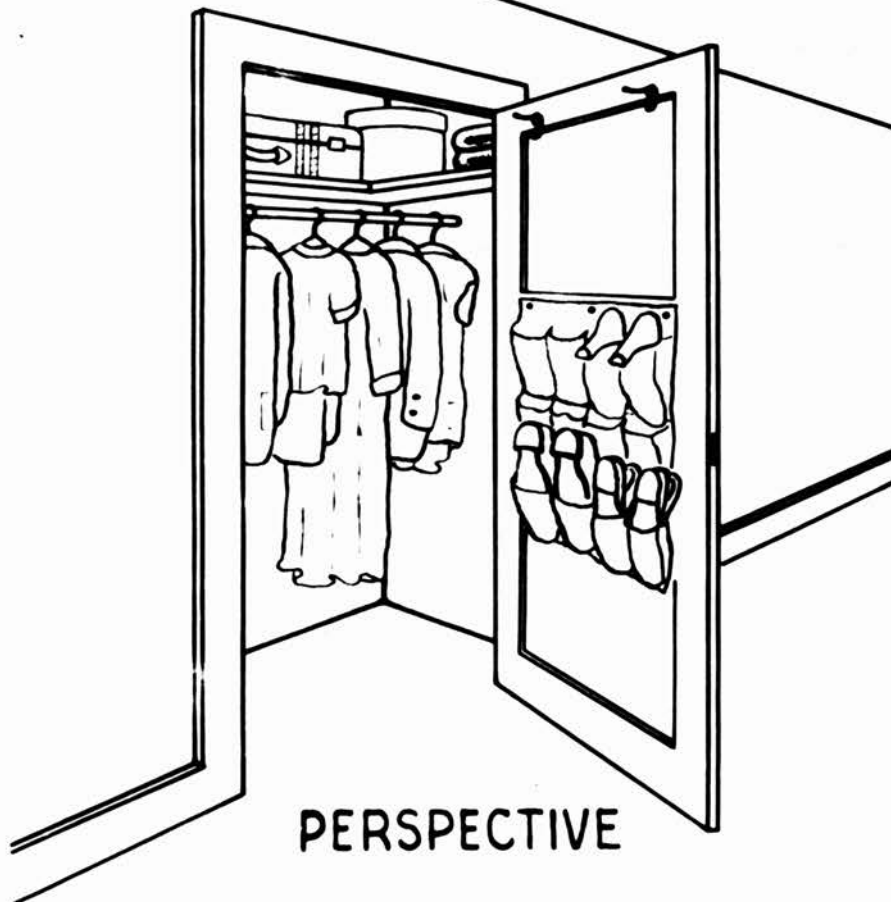


PERSPECTIVE

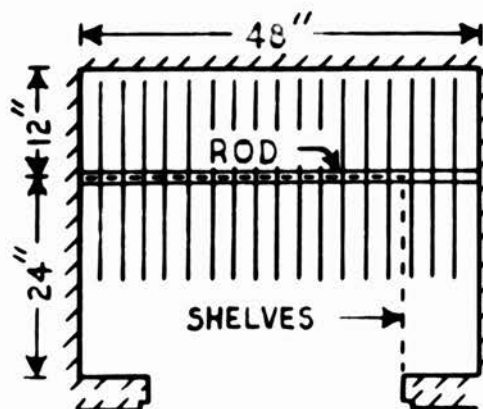


PLAN

FIGURE III AVERAGE REACH-IN CLOSET
USED IN THE
MASTER BEDROOM



PERSPECTIVE



PLAN

CHAPTER V

UTILIZATION OF BUILT-IN STORAGE

Some people can live in a trailer without feeling cramped for storage; others feel, and are cramped in a house with a dozen closets. It is partly psychological and depends on the amount of paraphernalia to be stored, and how well people utilize the space at hand.

Most clothes closets can be improved from a standpoint of convenience, efficient storage, or artistic effect. In some houses provision for clothes closets were obviously an afterthought. They were tacked in here and there with little thought of efficiency, and the results are rather casual. Even in the worst instances, however, there is a chance to do something to make closets more effective, and since these storage features are in constant use and contribute so much to a 'good front,' economy of effort and money, and to starting the day off right - they deserve intelligent planning.¹

Closets that have been arranged so clothing is not easily accessible or have wasted space may be made more effective by utilizing the back of the door, and by adding or rearranging rods, shelves and drawers. A space at the top of the closet may also offer a solution to the waste-space problem in closets with very high ceiling rooms. This space may conceal articles which are seldom used such as luggage or extra bedding.

It is the aim of this chapter to suggest changes and additions that the writer believes would make for convenience and better use of space in the average walk-in and reach-in closets in homes in this survey. Ethel Lewis has recommended that "every part of every closet should be accessible and used - if it is not, the closet needs rearranging."²

¹Esther Cooley Page, "Introduction," Clothes Closets, Bulletin of the Extension Division of Massachusetts State College, 186 (October 1939), p. 2.

²Ethel Lewis, Decorating the Home, p. 112.

Walk-in Closet

Figure IV shows some of the changes and additions that can be made in the average walk-in closet of Figure II to gain easy accessibility and better utilization of space.

Changes made in the walk-in closet that may be used or modified to fit individual closets include: 1. crosswise rod on each end; 2. U-shaped shelf above the rod; 3. small chest in the center back; 4. bracket for hanging short clothing above the chest in the center back; 5. shoe racks on each side of the chest; and 6. racks on the door.

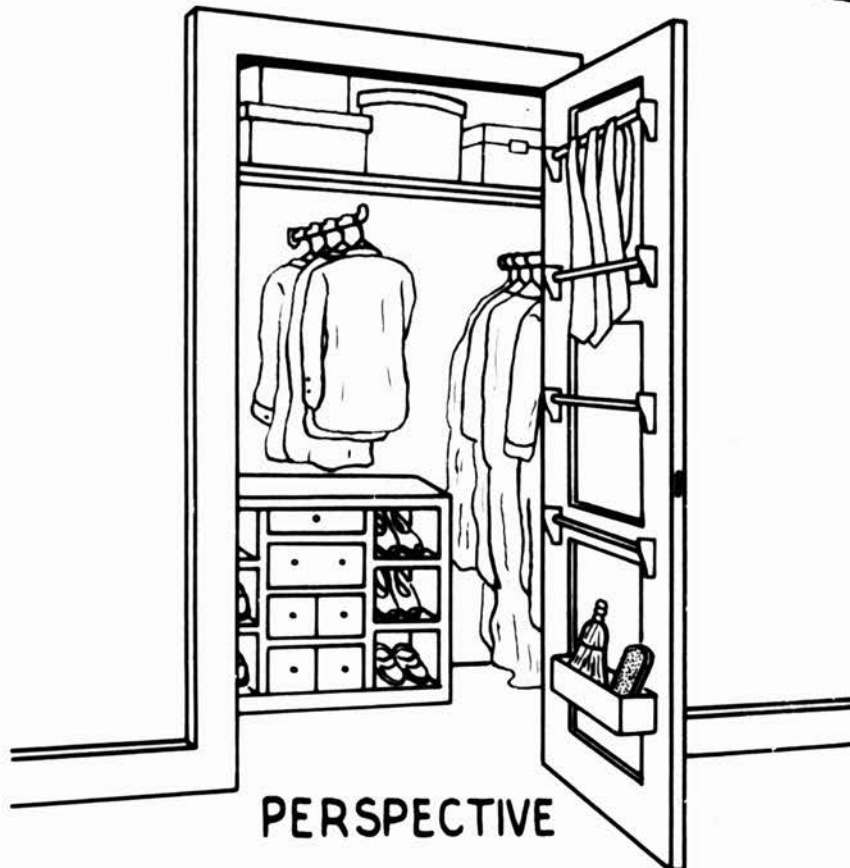
Crosswise Rod on Each End. By dividing the 6 foot rod that was illustrated in Figure II into two, 3 foot rods and placing one at each end of the closet, the same 6 feet of hanging space is retained plus space in the center back that may be utilized in a variety of ways. Ramsey and Sleeper have suggested the use of crosswise rods when the depth of the closet is over one-half the width.³ In deep, narrow closets there may be an extension rod which can be pulled out into the room to make visible all clothing held thereon. It is an important matter to place the rods for the best possible use, as they set the pattern for other features of the closet. "If there is a shelf above the rod, a minimum of 2½ inches should be allowed between the top of the rod and the bottom of the shelf."⁴

³Charles G. Ramsey and Harold R. Sleeper, *Architectural Graphic Standards*, p. 142.

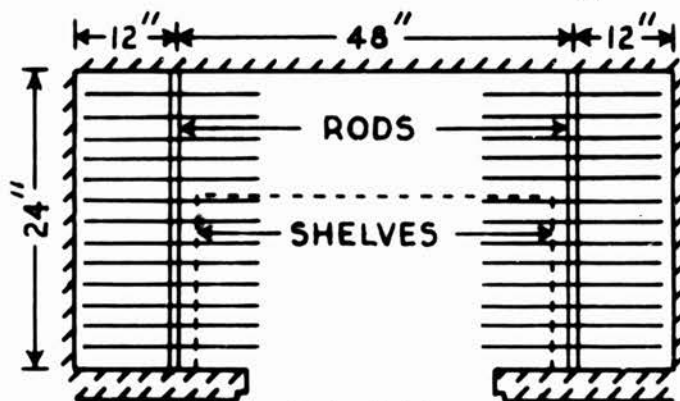
⁴Elma Edwards, "Fittings for Clothes Closets", *Closets and Storage Spaces*, Farmers Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1865 (November 1940), p. 4.

FIGURE IV

REVISION OF THE
WALK-IN CLOSET



PERSPECTIVE



PLAN

U-Shaped Shelf Above the Rods. In order to gain more space, a shelf may be placed above the rods and at the same level across the back. Ramsey and Sleeper have illustrated the use of U-shaped shelves in some of the walk-in closets that they have designed.⁵ The width of shelves may vary according to purpose, amount of space that can be used, and the person's ability to secure articles stored on them. If the closet and door have enough height to allow, other shelves may be added above the ones described. Some closets may use narrow shelves across the ends or in the center back.

Small Chest in the Center Back. To provide individual places for articles, and to increase the amount of storage space, a small chest may be used. Chests may be fitted into the closet under short articles of clothing or perhaps in the center back, depending on the size of the chests and the arrangement of the closet. These chests may vary in size from 22 x 12 x 11 inches to 32 x 22 x 11 inches. For a reasonable price they may be made at home or purchased at furniture stores or mail order houses. Chests are often painted or covered with cloth or wall paper to give a smooth finish and add to the artistic effect of the closet.

Bracket for Hanging. Figure IV illustrates the use of a garment bracket in the center back of the closet. Brackets can be added to gain additional hanging space and may be placed in any part of the closet where space permits. There are several types of brackets from which to choose. These include swinging and non-swinging brackets for trousers and skirts, ties, and those which hold six or more garments on coat hangers.

⁵Ramsey and Sleeper, Op. cit., 142.

Shoe Racks. Shoe racks may be ready-made or made at home. They may provide space for one or several rows of shoes, depending on the space available and the probable number of shoes to be stored. Racks help to utilize vacant space, keep shoes looking better and simplify cleaning the closet. What a pleasure to have shoes always in neat array, in easy reach, off the floor, and away from unnecessary scuffing.

Racks on the Door. Some people object to racks on the door because it gives a cluttered appearance to the closet. However, in many closets, door racks are almost a must to provide additional space for storage. The way in which the door is utilized is flexible since it can be used to store accessories, toilet articles, shoe cleaning equipment, and various articles of clothing. Therefore, the type of racks used on the door will be determined by the articles to be stored. Figure IV illustrates one way that the door can be utilized.

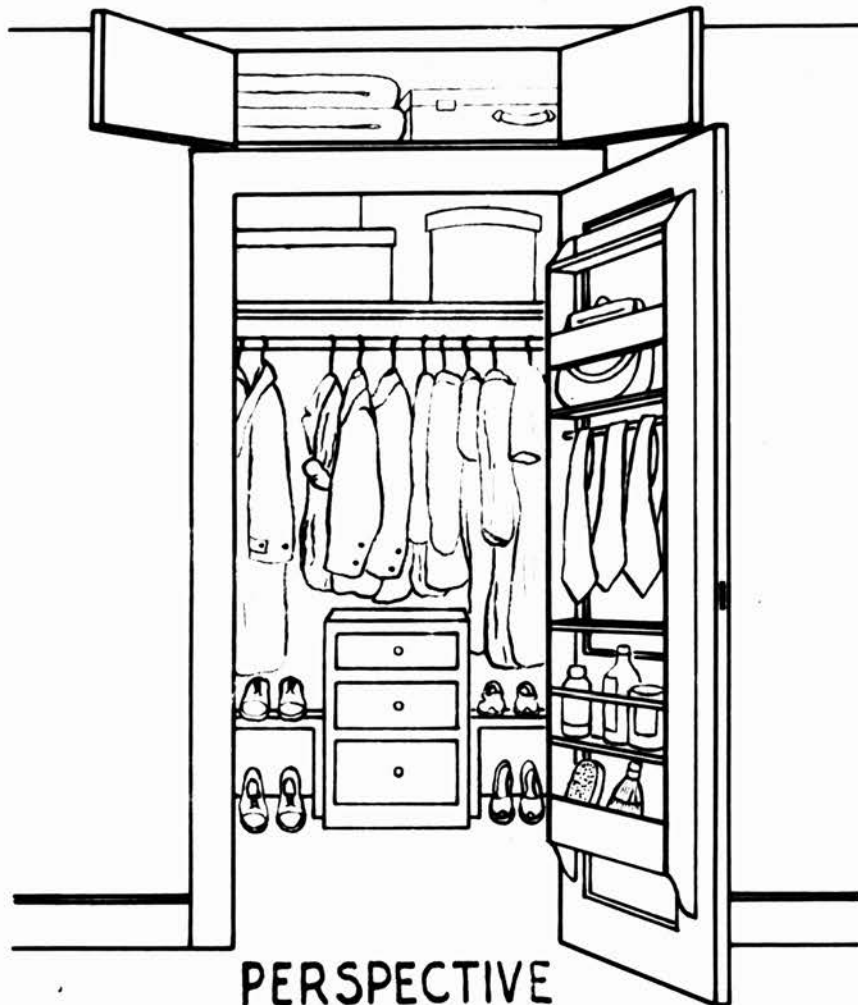
Reach-in Closet

Figure II illustrates the arrangement of the average reach-in closet used by persons contributing to this study. It is the desire of the investigator in Figure V to show changes that may be made in the arrangement of the average reach-in closet to gain more efficient use of space.

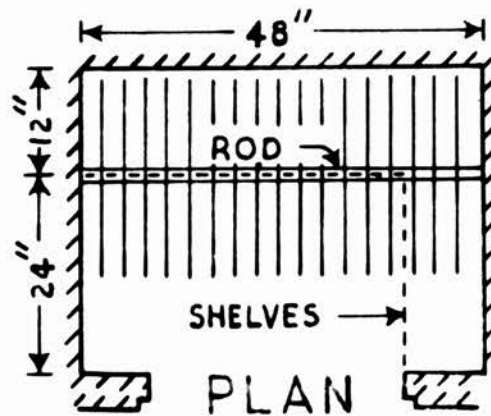
The changes suggested in Figure V include: 1. shoe racks under long clothing; 2. low chest under short clothing; 3. distinguish the wife's clothing from the husband's clothing; 4. use back of the door for storage; 5. storage facilities at the top of the closet if height of the ceiling permits.

FIGURE V

REVISION OF THE
REACH-IN CLOSET



PERSPECTIVE



Shoe Racks Under Long Clothing. If space allows, shoe racks may be placed under long articles of clothing to consume unused space. There are several types of moveable and fixed racks that may be chosen for service. These include metal or wooden forms which can be made at home or purchased ready-made. In either case however, there should be 7 inches between shelves to make shoes easily obtainable.⁶

Low Chest Under Short Clothing. The saying, "a place for everything and everything in its place" may sound monotonous, but a test of segregation can prove this saying worth while by changing cluttered closets into efficiently functioning units for comfortable living. In some closets it is possible to place a low chest in the center back for separation and extra storage. In closets that are shared by two people, a chest or built-in drawers may form a dividing line between the clothing which belong to each individual. This addition would mean that short articles such as blouses, skirts, shirts, suits and jackets belonging to both persons would be placed over the chest, with longer clothing hung on each side. The size of chest or built-in drawers may change proportionately with the closet.

Distinguish the Husband's Clothing from the Wife's Clothing. In small closets, shared by the husband and wife, where there is no division of clothing prevailing, color can help to designate ownership. Closet accessories such as shoulder covers, garment bags, and clothes hangers may be of one color to show clothing that belongs to the wife and another color for the husband. These colors may add a great deal of beauty to the closet as well as help control a display of temper.

⁶Mary Derious and Isabelle Steevenson, The Complete Book of Interior Decorating, p. 398.

Use Back of Door for Storage. The back of the closet door is used to store articles that are in constant demand and those for which no other storage space has been allowed. Therefore, the way in which the door or doors are utilized will vary with each closet. Figure V has illustrated a type of rack that can serve a number of storage needs. Instead of this arrangement however, individual racks, brackets, and cloth bags may be used.

Storage Facilities at the Top of the Closet if Height of the Ceiling Permits. Additional shelves may be made in the top of a closet with a high ceiling; or as illustrated in Figure V a separate compartment may open above the door. In either case a ladder or stool would be needed to obtain articles stored.

CHAPTER VI

BASIC ARRANGEMENT FOR A
MASTER BEDROOM CLOSET

It was the aim in Chapter V to show how the average walk-in and reach-in closets found in the survey could be rearranged to gain efficiency and additional storage within the same physical structure. The purpose of this chapter is to propose a satisfactory arrangement to include in the plans for a new closet.

The new plan was based on two facts, namely: 1. 63 per cent of the husbands and wives shared the same closet; and 2. reach-in closets can be arranged for more efficient use of space. Figure VI illustrates a reach-in closet which is believed to be efficiently arranged so as to adequately take care of the storage needs of the average rural husband and wife. Modifications can be made to meet the needs and "likes" of individuals.

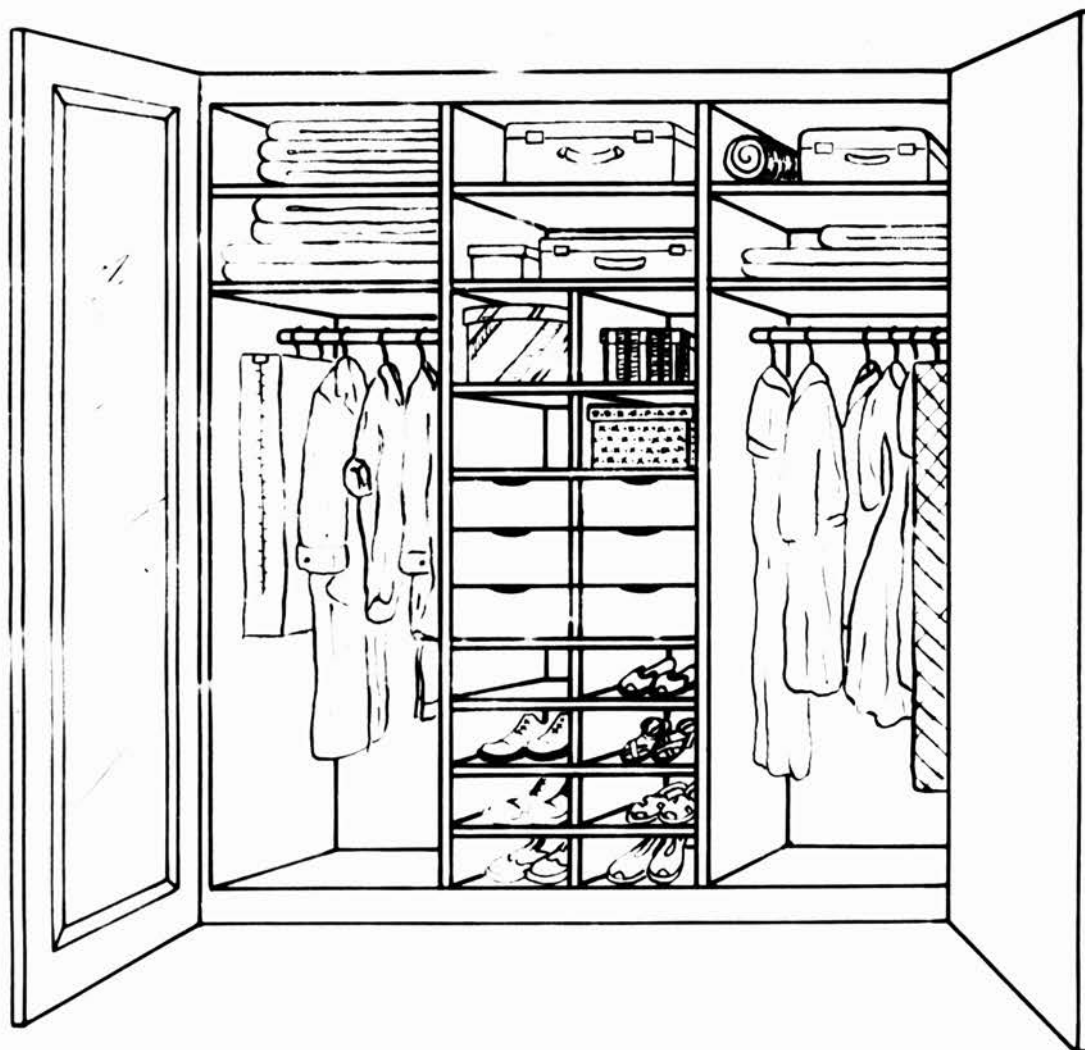
It is generally accepted that hats should be stored near the top of a closet and shoes near the bottom, with other things placed in between. The reason for this practice is that shoes are heavier and are likely to drop dust or dirt. However, the arrangement of one's possessions is largely a matter of personal choice.

The ultimate in clothing-closet design requires a knowledge of the wardrobe of the person for whom it is being built; hence it is essentially a personal matter. A little careful investigation and measuring will give the planner enough information so that the closet to be planned will house present clothing and provide space for possible expansion.¹

¹Wooster Bard Field, House Planning, p. 145.

FIGURE VI

SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT
FOR A NEW CLOSET IN THE
MASTER BEDROOM



Other essentials of well planned clothes closets are: 1. easy accessibility of each garment; 2. adequate light and ventilation; 3. divisions that make it possible to keep everything in its proper place; 4. easy to keep clean; and 5. attractive. These are the things that made up the keystone around which the writer blended together ideas to formulate the basic reach-in closet. In order to include all of the essential characteristics in Figure VI, each phase was given careful consideration.

Size of the Closet Should Correspond with the Size and Type of Wardrobe.

The length (end to end) of a closet should be determined by the number of articles that need to be stored, and the kind of storage that is needed. Some people require more hanging space, while others need more drawer and shelf space. Figure VI may serve as a basic plan and can be modified to fit individual needs. Along with the length of the closet, width (front to back) and dimensions, as they are related to arrangement, need careful consideration. Ideas expressed by Ramsey and Sleeper may be of value in determining closet dimensions:²

Width (reach in closet)	2 feet 6 inches
From back wall to rod center (minimum)	1 foot 0 inches
Height of rod from the floor (women's clothes)	5 feet 2 inches
Height of rod from the floor (men's clothes)	5 feet 6 inches
Rod should be braced every	4 feet 0 inches
From front wall to rod center (minimum)	1 foot 2 inches
From rod to shelf (above rod)	0 feet 3½ inches

The dimensions of shelves and the distance between them may vary according to use. The vertical depth of drawers should be determined by the kind and number of articles to be stored.

²Ramsey and Sleeper, Op. cit., p. 145.

Easy Accessibility of Each Garment. It is an easy matter to make all articles accessible in a reach-in closet if the front is made up of doors. Barriers that may be used singularly or in pairs on closets include hinged, sliding and accordin pleated doors. Sliding and accordin pleated doors can be pushed back without taking up any additional space, but the costs for installing these are higher than for hinged doors.

Adequate Light and Ventilation. Good lighting and ventilation are generally accepted as being essential in clothes closets. Electric lights, if available, or a flash light may serve as the source for light. The flash light should be kept in a permanent place in the closet so it can be easily obtained. The electric light fixture should be near the front of the closet to make for better visibility. Ceiling or wall fixtures may serve this purpose well. In order to provide for air circulation in a closet, ventilators can be a part of the design of the door. In dusty areas however, it may be better to sacrifice the ventilator and include periodic airing periods in the household schedule.

Divisions that Make it Possible to Keep Everything in Its Proper Place. The main point of the closet in Figure VI is segregation. There is a separate place for the various articles that may be stored. This helps to make the motto, "have a place for every thing", a realization instead of a dream. A closet which provides drawer space for socks, shirts and underwear cuts down trips between dresser or chest and closet.

Easy to Care For. When closets are lined with paper or fabric it should be a type which can be kept clean by wiping with a damp cloth. Washable paper, glazed chintz, plastic-coated material of some kind, linoleum and oil-cloth are good lining materials. When ordinary wall paper is used it can be protected with a clear lacquer to promote easy cleaning. Another

measure that makes a closet easier to keep clean is a floor that is raised above the floor level of the room on which it opens. This keeps dust from blowing under the door and directly into the closet.

Attractiveness. Last but certainly not least, a closet should contribute to the beauty of a home and be an expression of individuality. Clothes bags, shoulder covers, padded hangers, covered boxes, and perhaps a mirror give character to any closet. In order for a closet to be a good neighbor to the room which it helps to serve, the color scheme of the two should be in harmony. A mirror on the door may be considered as an attractive part of the closet, or as an accessory, but to people who wish to be well groomed it is a thing of much value. It not only answers the question of skirt length or a peeping petticoat, but of silhouette, as hat in relation to dress or dress in relation to figure.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A study of master bedroom storage in rural homes of Oklahoma was made by the use of a detailed questionnaire mailed to two families in each county of the state. Sixty-six per cent or 102 of the questionnaires were filled in and returned. The data thereon was thoroughly studied and tabulated for more careful examination.

These data showed the average number of articles of clothing for both the husband and wife; where these articles were stored, and a detailed description of the storage facilities within the master bedroom.

The data pertaining to built-in storage were further analyzed and grouped into two divisions, walk-in and reach-in closets. This information helped to illustrate existing built-in storage facilities and to give a basis upon which suggestions for master bedroom clothes closets could be made. Following the analysis and with the aid of a literature survey, revisions were made in the arrangement of the average reach-in and walk-in closet.

Keeping in mind the articles of clothing stored in the closets of this study and supported by authoritative information, suggestions relating to size and arrangement were made to form a basic closet plan that may be built to take care of the storage needs of the average rural husband and wife.

Although 96 per cent of the families in the survey had some sort of built-in clothes closet in the master bedroom it was found that all space in the closet was not utilized effectively. It was found also that segregation, which makes for organization, was an essential that was eliminated. Another outcome of the study showed that the dresser and chest of drawers were the main pieces of moveable furniture used for storage. Sixty-three per cent

of the participants shared the same closet. The average closet had two garment hooks on the door, one lengthwise rod and one to three shelves above the rod. Hat boxes, shoe and garment bags were the most commonly used closet accessories. Indications revealed that the average husband and wife had a well rounded wardrobe to supply their clothing needs.

In the event that further studies are made concerning this problem, the following areas of work are suggested; 1. separate closets for the husband and wife; 2. a basic walk-in closet plan; 3. analysis of articles other than clothing that are stored in the master bedroom with storage provisions suggested; 4. the amount of space needed for each garment in the average wardrobe of the people in this study with closet sizes set up to adequately store these articles; and 5. suggestions for accessories in the master bedroom closet.

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APPENDIX I

Box 979
Veteran's Village
Stillwater, Oklahoma
October 29, 1948

Dear Home Demonstration Agent:

A copy of the enclosed letter and questionnaire are being sent to the following homemakers in your county.

I am writing a thesis on master bedroom storage of rural families throughout the state. I have worked with your supervisor, Miss Norma Brumbaugh for several months, preparing the enclosed questionnaire and securing addresses of two farm homemakers in each county. Miss Brumbaugh feels that the results of this study will be of value to the extension workers in Oklahoma, and has advised that I write to each home demonstration agent and send them a copy of the questionnaire, so that they may know what the ladies are doing. In so doing, she and I hope that the agents, if they have an opportunity, will encourage the ladies in their county to fill in and return the questionnaire by November 15, 1948. Due to the length and details of this questionnaire, only a low percentage will be returned without encouragement from the respective agents.

It is only through these questionnaires that this study can be made, so I shall deeply appreciate anything that you can do to aid in getting them returned. I am sure that you will be interested in the results of the study, so a summary will be mailed to you when it is completed.

Yours very truly,

Elaine T. Barber

APPENDIX II

Box 979
Veteran's Village
Stillwater, Oklahoma
October 29, 1948

Dear Friend:

I am a graduate home economics student working on a research problem in clothing storage to determine what storage facilities Oklahoma rural families have, or consider adequate, in the husband's and wife's bedroom.

On the basis of information received from the enclosed clothing storage questionnaire, suggestions will be made for improving the clothing storage space if inadequate and for making better use of available storage. Out of this study, information will be received that may be helpful to other rural homemakers and extension agents, as well as, to the homemaker filling in the questionnaire.

Two rural families have been chosen in each county to fill out this questionnaire; therefore, your cooperation in making this study possible will be appreciated. As you will note the questionnaire need not be signed and the study will in no way be related to any individual homemaker.

In order to get this information compiled within a definite period of time, I would like to have the questionnaire filled in and returned in the enclosed envelope by November 15, 1948.

The approximate time for filling in this questionnaire is forty-five minutes. I do not ask you to count every article of clothing that you have, as approximate numbers can be used. If you have any difficulty in filling in the questionnaire, your home demonstration agent may be of help to you, as she has received information concerning this study and knows that you are assisting with it.

All homemakers contributing to this study will be interested in the summary of the results which will be mailed to the home demonstration agent in your county, from whom you can obtain the results. It will be approximately six months before this study is complete.

I realize that it will be impossible to make this study without the cooperation of rural homemakers of Oklahoma and I assure you that your cooperation in filling in this questionnaire by November 15, 1948 will be much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Elaine T. Barber

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

- I. Occupation of husband _____ Occupation of wife _____
 Hobbies and interest of husband _____
 Hobbies and interest of wife _____

Check (X) place of residence:

- () Town
 () Country

Name of county in which you live _____

- II. Give approximate number of articles of clothing that husband has, and check (X) in the proper column below to indicate where each article is stored. If an article is stored in two places, both places may be checked. If an article is stored in some other part of the house, or in a piece of furniture not mentioned, tell where in the right hand column.

Articles of Clothing	Number	Where Stored				Name Others, (hall, cedar Chest, etc.)
		Bedroom Closet	Dresser	Chest of Drawers		
Suits (Street, dress)						
Best shirts						
Slack suits						
Work pants						
Work shirts						
Jackets						
Over coats						
Rain coats						
Sweaters						
Underwear (dr.)						
Fajamas						
Bathrobe						
Bedroom shoes						
Dress shoes						
Work shoes						
Over shoes						
Boots						
Socks (dr.)						
Socks supporters						
Suspenders						
Belts						
Ties						
Hats						
Handkerchiefs						
Bathing trunks						

III. Give approximate number of articles of clothing that wife has, and check (x) in the proper column below to indicate where each article is stored. If an article is stored in two places, both places may be checked. If an article is stored in some other part of the house or in a piece of furniture not mentioned, tell where in the right hand column.

Articles of Clothing	Number	Where Stored				Name Others, (hall, cedar Chest, etc.)
		Bedroom Closet	Dresser	Chest of Drawers		
Wool coats						
Jackets						
Sweaters						
Rain coats						
Wool suits (heavy)						
Light weight suits						
Best dresses						
House dresses						
Blouses						
Skirts						
Shirts						
Slacks						
Aprons						
Girdles						
Slips						
Brassieres						
Panties						
Night gowns						
Pajamas						
Robes or house coats						
Bedroom shoes						
Dress shoes						
Work shoes						
Boots						
Galoshes						
Hats						
Gloves						
Hose (pr.)						
Handkerchiefs						
Purses						
Scarves						
Play suits						
Swim suits						

IV. Built-in storage: Check (X) by correct answer.

Husband and Wife:

- () Share the same closet
() Have separate closets
() Have no closet at all

- A. If only one closet is used for husband and wife check the left column below under the husband's closet. If two closets are used check both columns. Check (X) in the parentheses to the left of the statement nearest correct. More than one statement may be checked.

Husband's Closet	Wife's Closet
Type of closet:	Type of closet:
() Walk-in	() Walk-in
() Reach-in	() Reach-in
Size of closet:	Size of closet:
() 2' x 4'	() 2' x 4'
() 3' x 4'	() 3' x 4'
() 2½' x 3½'	() 2½' x 3½'
() 3' x 6'	() 3' x 6'
() Others (indicate size)	() Others (indicate size)
Distance between closet shelves:	Distance between closet shelves:
() 6 inches	() 6 inches
() 9 inches	() 9 inches
() 12 inches	() 12 inches
() Others (indicate distance)	() Others (indicate distance)
() Irregular distances	() Irregular distances
Location of rod in closet:	Location of rod in closet:
() Lengthwise (end to end)	() Lengthwise (end to end)
() Crosswise - in center (front to back)	() Crosswise - in center (front to back)
() Crosswise (on one side)	() Crosswise (on one side)
() Crosswise (on both sides)	() Crosswise (on both sides)
Height of rod from floor:	Height of rod from floor:
() 45 inches	() 45 inches
() 63 inches	() 63 inches
() 72 inches	() 72 inches
() Others (indicate height)	() Others (indicate height)
Distance from wall to rod center:	Distance from wall to rod center:
() 8 inches	() 8 inches
() 10 inches	() 10 inches
() 12 inches	() 12 inches
() 14 inches	() 14 inches
() Others (indicate distance)	() Others (indicate distance)

Husband's Closet (cont.)	Wife's Closet (cont.)
Type of door:	Type of door:
<input type="checkbox"/> Hinged	<input type="checkbox"/> Hinged
<input type="checkbox"/> Curtain	<input type="checkbox"/> Curtain
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (name)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (name)
Size of door:	Size of door:
<input type="checkbox"/> 2' x 6'8"	<input type="checkbox"/> 2' x 6'8"
<input type="checkbox"/> 2'6" x 6'8"	<input type="checkbox"/> 2'6" x 6'8"
<input type="checkbox"/> 2'8" x 6'8"	<input type="checkbox"/> 2'8" x 6'8"
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (indicate size)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (indicate size)
Light in closet:	Light in closet:
<input type="checkbox"/> Small window	<input type="checkbox"/> Small window
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric light in closet	<input type="checkbox"/> Electric light in closet
<input type="checkbox"/> Light from bedroom	<input type="checkbox"/> Light from bedroom
Ventilation in closet:	Ventilation in closet:
<input type="checkbox"/> Vent in door	<input type="checkbox"/> Vent in door
<input type="checkbox"/> Window in closet	<input type="checkbox"/> Window in closet
<input type="checkbox"/> When door is open	<input type="checkbox"/> When door is open
Type of closet wall finish:	Type of closet wall finish:
<input type="checkbox"/> Papered walls	<input type="checkbox"/> Papered walls
<input type="checkbox"/> Painted walls	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted walls
<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar lined	<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar lined
<input type="checkbox"/> Rough Plaster	<input type="checkbox"/> Rough Plaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Smooth plaster	<input type="checkbox"/> Smooth plaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished
Number of drawers in closet:	Number of drawers in closet:
<input type="checkbox"/> Two	<input type="checkbox"/> Two
<input type="checkbox"/> Three	<input type="checkbox"/> Three
<input type="checkbox"/> Four	<input type="checkbox"/> Four
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (indicate number)	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (indicate number)
Location of drawers in closet:	Location of drawers in closet:
<input type="checkbox"/> Center of closet	<input type="checkbox"/> Center of closet
<input type="checkbox"/> Bottom of closet	<input type="checkbox"/> Bottom of closet
<input type="checkbox"/> Side of closet	<input type="checkbox"/> Side of closet
Bottom of closet is:	Bottom of closet is:
<input type="checkbox"/> Level with floor	<input type="checkbox"/> Level with floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Above floor level	<input type="checkbox"/> Above floor level
Back of closet door:	Back of closet door:
<input type="checkbox"/> Has racks for storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Has racks for storage
<input type="checkbox"/> Has hooks for hanging	<input type="checkbox"/> Has hooks for hanging
<input type="checkbox"/> Has a shoe bag attached	<input type="checkbox"/> Has a shoe bag attached
<input type="checkbox"/> Is not used at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Is not used at all

Husband's Closet (Cont.)	Wife's Closet (cont.)
Closet accessories: <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes bags <input type="checkbox"/> Shoulder covers <input type="checkbox"/> Shoe bags <input type="checkbox"/> Hat box <input type="checkbox"/> Shoe rack <input type="checkbox"/> Padded hangers	Closet accessories: <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes bags <input type="checkbox"/> Shoulder covers <input type="checkbox"/> Shoe bags <input type="checkbox"/> Hat box <input type="checkbox"/> Shoe rack <input type="checkbox"/> Padded hangers

B. Shelves in closet: If husband and wife share the same closet, give information below under husband's name. If husband and wife have separate closets, give information under both husband's and wife's name. Give number of shelves that are of the same width and length in the space provided below, and tell where they are located in the closet. Fill in the spaces as shown in the example.

No. of Shelves	Width of Shelves (across shelf)	Length of Shelves (end to end)	Location of Shelves (over rod, one end of closet, both ends of closet, etc.)
HUSBAND			
Example:			
2	10 inches	4 feet	back of closet
WIFE			

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V. Moveable storage: Check (X) in the parentheses to the left of the statement or statements nearest correct.

Pieces of movable furniture used for storage in husband's and wife's bedroom

- ☐ Dresser
☐ Chest of drawers
☐ Cedar chest
☐ Dressing table
☐ Other pieces (name)

Number of drawers in each piece of movable furniture: Check (X) by number nearest correct.

Dresser	Chest of drawers	Dressing table	Other pieces
<input type="checkbox"/> One	<input type="checkbox"/> Three	<input type="checkbox"/> One	<input type="checkbox"/> One
<input type="checkbox"/> Two	<input type="checkbox"/> Four	<input type="checkbox"/> Two	<input type="checkbox"/> Two
<input type="checkbox"/> Three	<input type="checkbox"/> Five	<input type="checkbox"/> Four	<input type="checkbox"/> Three
<input type="checkbox"/> Four	<input type="checkbox"/> Six		<input type="checkbox"/> Four

Sizes of movable storage: Check (X) by size nearest correct.

Dresser	Chest of drawers	Dressing table	Other pieces
<input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 20"	<input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 30"	<input type="checkbox"/> 14" x 36"	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3' x 4'6"	<input type="checkbox"/> 20" x 32"	<input type="checkbox"/> 12" x 28"	
<input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 2'6"	<input type="checkbox"/> 36" x 48"	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Inside of dresser and chest of drawers are: Check (X) the statement or statement nearest correct.

Dresser	Chest of Drawers
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanded and painted	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanded and painted
<input type="checkbox"/> Lined with paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Lined with paper
<input type="checkbox"/> Lined with cloth	<input type="checkbox"/> Lined with cloth
<input type="checkbox"/> Varnished	<input type="checkbox"/> Varnished
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural wood	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural wood

Typed by: Mrs. Shirley L. Thomas