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"A Survey of the Housing Needs of
Selected Homemakers in the Patronage Area of
Bragg Morris High School, Lindale, Texas"

McClellan

1956

A SURVEY OF THE HOUSING NEEDS OF SELECTED HOMEMAKERS
IN THE PATRONAGE AREA OF BRAGG MORRIS HIGH
SCHOOL, LINDALE, TEXAS

By

Myrtle Thomas McClellan

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Science

In The

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of

Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College
Prairie View, Texas

August, 1956

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The writer wishes to express her sincere appreciation to Mrs. Elizabeth May Galloway, Dean of the School of Home Economics at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, for her constructive criticisms and suggestions in the preparation of this study.

M. T. Mc.

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my husband, Van Buren McClellan, Sr.; my son, Van Buren McClellan II; my daughter-in-law, Wilhelmina Warfield McClellan; my grandchild, Leslie Renee; and my mother, Mrs. Mary C. Thomas.

M. T. Mc.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The writer was born in Marshall, Harrison County, Texas, the oldest child of the late Mr. Sebe Thomas and Mrs. Mary Charleston Thomas.

She completed High School at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, May, 1922. Received Bachelor of Science Degree at Bishop College in May, 1926.

Did graduate work in the English Department at Columbia University, New York City, Summer Sessions 1932 and 1934.

Received Bachelor of Science Degree in Home Economics at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, August, 1944.

Did Graduate work at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa in summer of 1949.

Entered the Graduate Division of Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College in summer of 1952, and Candidate for the Master of Science Degree with major in Home Economics Education in August, 1956.

Teaching Experience:

Tidewater Institute, Chesapeake, Virginia, 1926-1927
Galilee Training School, Huntsville, Texas, 1927-1930
Butler College, Tyler, Texas, 1931-1936
Dunbar High School, Winona, Texas, 1936-1941
Bragg Morris High School, Lindale, Texas, 1941-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	16
III. METHOD	34
IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	37
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	60
BIBLIOGRAPHY	64
APPENDIX	67
Exhibit A-- Schedule	68
Exhibit B-- Number and Percentage of Houses Possessing Designated Facilities, Utilities, Equipment, and Articles of Furniture	82
Exhibit C-- Location of Lindale and Patronage Area of Bragg Morris School	83

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Size of Households	38
2. Age Range and Sex Distribution of Families . .	39
3. Transportation Facilities	40
4. Occupation of Families	40
5. Classification of Homes as to Construction Materials	41
6. Distribution of Houses as to Age	42
7. Screened Porches, Windows and Doors	43
8. Interior Finishes in Houses	43
9. Size of Households in Relation to Number of Rooms	44
10. Number and Per Cent of Various Rooms	45
11. Water Supply of Houses	46
12. Sewage Disposal of Houses	46
13. Lighting and Heating Facilities of Houses . .	47
14. Size of Farms	48
15. Source of Income	49
16. Desired Location of Eating Space	49

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The problem of adequate housing for rural and small town families is one that concerns all phases of the American way of life. Everyone needs to have a common understanding of the needs of families in housing and housing's relation to health and economic security to build standards for better living. Community protection, educational advantages, and public health services are responsibilities of the government and civic minded leaders. Meeting the living needs of all families and attaining a satisfactory home make housing a public concern as well as an individual concern. Blighted areas in cities and unregulated developments in the rural communities and small towns are associated with ill-health, hazards to life and property, delinquency, and low estate value.

A knowledge of the housing needs of homemakers in Lindale, Texas, was needed in order to plan a more effective program that would more adequately serve their needs in planning functional houses for their use. Therefore, it seemed advisable to conduct a survey to secure information which would contribute to the improvement of house plans in this regard. The problem was defined and analyzed into its component parts:

1. The family, the house, the farm

2. Household activities
3. General housing preference
4. Storage needs for bedding, household textiles
5. Sewing equipment, books, clothing, and miscellaneous
6. Storage needs for food, utensils, dishes, and household supplies.

One researcher has stated, "We must recognize that surveys offer only more tangible evidence of existing conditions. They can serve as a starting point.... in developing educational programs." Today, the mounting costs of living and the lessened job opportunities present problems which must be solved before satisfying home conditions can be attained.

Various publications and reports list the basic functional purposes of a house as:

1. Sufficient space to provide for
 - (a) necessary household activities
 - (b) privacy for family members
 - (c) sleep and rest for family members
 - (d) a suitable place for members of the family and their friends to meet together.
 - (e) adequate storage space for home equipment, supplies, and personal belongings
2. Adequate sanitation
3. Safe water supply
4. Adequate light--natural and artificial

5. Proper ventilation.

Likewise, "It should also provide for the recreational, spiritual, educational, and aesthetic development of each individual." (17)

Other desirable goals might be: convenience in performing normal housekeeping duties, and care of children, safety measures that are necessary to protect the family and its possessions, and economic security which depends on one's ability to pay for a home and carry the cost of upkeep.

According to a report of the cooperative research conducted under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, information about the household activities, possessions, facilities and preferences of families is basic to the planning of homes designed to be functional, and which they can afford to build. Other reports of Research and Investigations by the United States government, and leading educators revealed that each locality is faced with problems of its own--living conditions, economic efficiency, cost, and availability of materials. However, climatic conditions, building codes, different site conditions, size of family, personal preferences, and cultural standards may determine the type of house that is built.

Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has stressed the improvement of all phases of home and family life. For several years it has realized that

there existed a challenging opportunity for service in educating Negro families of the low income group to a higher standard of living. Its program for the improvement of living conditions has advanced through the efforts of the special college teachers in the field of Home Economics and Agriculture, Extension workers, and Vocational Agriculture teachers and Vocational Homemaking teachers. Since 1948, Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College has sponsored annually, a statewide Housing Conference which brings together leaders from throughout the southwest, along with members of the housing industry, national, regional, state and local to discuss problems pertinent to improving housing conditions and expanding housing facilities.

In order to have proper housing, it is necessary to understand Federal Housing Laws and the available sources of finance for building homes. Therefore, housing experts and authorities, architects, builders, real estate men, and mortgage bankers are invited since one must have a knowledge of the procedures for obtaining housing aid and information on Federal Housing Administration and Farmers Home Administration loans.

These conferences have given information and stimulation to leaders and workers in the field of Agriculture and Home Economics in attempting to promote local programs for better housing.

The increased importance of housing to health, comfort, happiness, and well-being of all families is recognized more and more by research workers, home economists, and leading educators throughout the nation. Sociologists believe that a man is a product of his environment. Thus, adequate housing for both rural and urban families is necessary for the formation of good health habits and the development of such socially desirable assets as cleanliness, healthful living, and appreciation of beauty.

Shultz (13) stated that:

Housing can be much more than mere physical protection for every individual. It can be a means to free and gracious living--living that takes into account the social amenities, the enjoyment of members of the social group living in the house and friends from outside.

To a limited extent housing may properly be compared to nutrition: for essentially it is a study of the relationship of shelter to human health, comfort, efficiency, and enjoyment, just as nutrition is a study of food in relation to growth and the maintenance of health.

Census reports and surveys by housing agencies reveal that as America attacks the tremendous problem of providing decent living accommodations for its ill-housed citizens, the problems of Negro families stand sharply in focus--a complex of low income, neighborhood restrictions and traditional neglect.

The problem of inadequate housing is not restricted to urban or rural areas; it is nationwide and includes every type of community from the most remote sections to the

largest cities. Thus, a better understanding of the relation of housing to the health and general well-being of families has resulted in studies of housing conditions, housing needs, and preferences of thousands of families in various sections of the country. The chief purpose was to bring about a change in attitudes toward housing conditions and the improving of homes to meet their functional needs.

According to a recent article by a home economist, rapid technological changes with their resulting altered patterns of living underline the need for more research in the area of family housing, especially in those aspects related to space use and space need in order to meet family living requirements better, and to contribute to better family management. However, research cannot set standards for space in all houses but may determine the amount of space for family activity below which a family cannot go without causing frustration and strains on family relationship.

Equipment, such as the radio and television, an added piece of family equipment in bedroom and kitchen, has brought about changes in activity patterns; for example, ironing, sewing and cooking while listening to the radio or watching television have resulted in areas of congestion.

Within recent years the families of Lindale, Texas, have shown an increasing interest in home building.

Remodeling and construction of new homes have taken place in both the town and its rural areas. Some families are able to make wise decisions, while others make them in a haphazard fashion, giving little thought to the planning for various elements of the house.

Because of the economic level of most families in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris School, many people, of necessity, build small low-cost homes that do not allow for normal activities of the families. Conflicting traffic lanes, inadequate storage in kitchens, the unsightly appearance of clothing hanging on doors and walls, and insufficient space for activities have caused the homemakers and members of the adult class to express concern in class and on occasions of home visits about ways and means of making their homes more livable. The writer felt that this trend toward smaller houses made it a matter of vital importance that basic information be made available to families, architects, and building contractors regarding the minimum requirements for carrying on household activities effectively, the storing of food supplies and household linens, and arranging equipment in accordance with good management principles.

Though shelter, food and clothing have always been considered the three essentials, only in recent years has much thought been given to what kind of shelter the family needs and what factors would be associated with different

levels of living.

The writer recognized the need for considerable preliminary planning in order that family members may have basic information that is needed for making decisions in regard to standards of housing which will cover adequate provisions for work, rest, privacy, health, safety, comfort, attractiveness, order and wholesome social relations and felt that an educational program in housing was needed to develop in homemakers:

1. A greater interest and understanding in regard to the importance of housing in relation to improved family living
2. A realistic desire to improve their housing conditions to serve adequately their needs
3. A willingness to make wise use of all family resources in improving housing conditions
4. Ability to improve their economic status in order that necessary funds may be available for improving their housing conditions
5. Abilities and skills that will enable them to make necessary improvements in housing conditions. (17)

One phase of vocational homemaking education in the secondary schools of Texas provides for units of instruction in housing. In addition to the day school program in the Bragg Morris School, adult classes for homemakers are taught also. In the adult groups, especially, much

emphasis is placed on the problems of providing for adequate storage of cleaning equipment and household linens, arrangement of kitchen utensils for convenience and efficiency, and other problems of housing, such as sanitation, screening, and home beautification.

The writer has taught homemaking to the secondary school girls and women of the Bragg Morris School patronage area for fifteen years. Many of the girls have now become housewives and are faced with the realities of providing and maintaining housing conditions to meet the needs of their families. If vocational homemaking education is to be meaningful and functional in the life activities of the learners, attention should be directed toward solving the problems of inadequate housing which may help them to achieve more satisfaction in family and community living, particularly, for adequate provisions for shelter, health, privacy, comfort, and convenience for all members.

As stated in A Tentative Working Guide for Developing Homemaking Education in Local Community, (16), the basic goal of homemaking education is to help the individual to live a more useful and satisfying personal, family and community life. More specifically, the objectives of homemaking education for all age groups are to help individuals to:

1. Become better citizens through understanding and assuming responsibilities and privileges

as members of the family and community.

2. Adjust to changes in their personal lives and in the social and economic order.
3. Improve their health through understanding of what constitutes good health and the practice of habits which contribute to it.
4. Appreciate beauty which already exists in their environment and to make their homes, clothes and food more attractive....

A family centered homemaking program must have as its basis an overall understanding of the community in which the program operates. Needs arise out of who lives where; how they live as groups; what they do and how they spend their money;... what they have for rest, recreation and relaxation; how and what they learn; and what they find available in their communities to meet their home, family and personal needs.

The complexity of the problem of housing has led to cooperative research with funds provided by the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The housing needs and preferences of farm families were studied by several Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics organized on a regional basis. A published report of these surveys, Farm Housing in the South, furnished basic information for the writer in making this survey in Lindale, Texas.

The White House Conferences on housing, health and Welfare during the past years and the various federal acts for the provision of funds for research, are examples of a nationwide interest in improving the housing conditions, health, and general welfare of families. No teacher

should overlook the responsibility to make any contribution possible, and give attention to the matter of bringing about further progress in the improvement of conditions. Adequate housing is one of the important factors in maintaining good health for all families.

Individual surveys were made by Blackwood, Christie, and others of housing conditions in the local communities where they worked. The main difference in the survey made by the latter investigator was the consideration given to financial problems affecting houses in Howard County, Texas, and the resulting proposals for improvement in this regard. Blackwood, in addition to housing needs considered the physiological and psychological influences on housing of families within a ten-mile radius of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. A similar pattern emerged from both surveys, a lack of storage space, and sanitary facilities.

Purpose of the study. This study was undertaken to determine the housing needs of homemakers in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris School, Lindale, Texas. It was designed: (1) to learn the needs for space and equipment in the homes by determining the kinds and scope of activities carried on in homes, and the kinds of possessions which required storage, (2) to find out the preferences of the numbers for the locations of activity areas and for some features of construction.

Certain recent influences on present-day trends in

home building have been recognized as well as the economic factors involved. The writer planned to use the findings of this study as a basis for developing units of instruction to be taught to adults in the Bragg Morris School area.

It has been assumed that:

1. Housing needs and preferences of families may be influenced by such basic factors as economic status, size and composition of family, age of members of the household, and the cultural standards of the family members.
2. As people are made to understand the problems of housing and its relation to health, housing conditions may improve.
3. An educational program in housing and better incomes may lead to improved practices in home building.

Definitions of terms:

Adequate housing. The term adequate housing as used in this study means the provisions for shelter, health, privacy, convenience and comfort for all members of the family. (19)

Bathroom. A complete bathroom as used in this study means a bathroom with flush toilet, tub and/or shower, lavatory and running water. (4)

Economic productivity is defined in this study as

the differing capacities of land to produce income per farm family of per person. (14)

Family. A family is made up of the head and all other persons living in the dwelling unit who are related by blood, marriage or adoption and/or who share common housekeeping arrangements. (4)

Farm. A farm is defined as a tract of land on which some agricultural activities are carried on, and which consists of three or more acres of land, or produced during a previous year products valued at \$450 or more. (4)

Farm privileges are the estimated sale value of various things furnished to the farm family living from the farm business. These items include food, fuel, and estimated rental value of the house. (14)

Function. Function technically refers to the act of performance of any duty whose changes in value depend upon others called its variables. (2)

Functional housing as used in this study refers to the performance of duties pertaining to the home and their relationship to or influence upon each other. (2)

Household. Household is a collective noun which means all persons who live in a dwelling unit, who are related by blood, marriage, or some form of common agreement, and who share in common housekeeping agreements.

In the case of the farm family, it has reference to the family and other persons for whom sleeping accommodations are regularly provided. (2)

Major repairs. A dwelling unit run down or neglected, of inadequate original construction as not to provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements or endangered the safety of the occupants. (6)

Non-farm dwelling units are defined to include all units not on the farms. (18)

Person per room. The number of persons per room is computed by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the dwelling unit. (2)

Room. A room was defined as an area separated by a floor to ceiling partition. Bathrooms, pantries and closets were not counted as rooms; halls were counted when used for living purposes. (4)

The patronage area of Bragg Morris High School as used in this study means the Independent School District of Lindale, Texas.

The term selected families in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris High School as used in this study refers to the Negro families living within the Lindale Independent School District, Lindale, Texas.

Seasonal laborer. Seasonal laborer as used in this study means, workers employed in farm areas during

crop season. According to the 1950 Census, Lindale had a population less than 2,500 inhabitants, and the dwelling units may be classified as non-farms. (18)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The professional literature regarding the problems of housing was found to be voluminous. It included points of view of home economists, economists, research workers, and sociologists. No attempts have been made to cover all aspects of the problem, however, there has been presented the thinking of selected writers from each of the areas of specialization which were mentioned. Likewise, a review of related research studies designed to outline some standards for evaluating the adequacy of a housing program has been formulated by which the writer has made comparisons from the views with the findings in this study.

Kyrk (10) has emphasized the concern of housing in its relation to family income. She stated:

Our situation as housing consumers has been repeatedly compared unfavorably with our situation as consumers of food, clothing, and automobiles. During and immediately following the war when the rate of construction diminished, the earlier problem was added, that of housing shortage, a discrepancy between demand and supply.

Housing as a cost problem is a result of the relationship of three factors--standards, market costs, and family income. Standards for housing include a standard with respect to who should live together in one dwelling, the proper composition of the social family. They include also, a

standard for the house itself, its built-in facilities as well as the construction, amount of space provided, and its divisions into rooms. Standards for housing, especially urban housing, include, also, the standards for the environment. What is nearby may be as important for the health, comfort, and convenience as the nature of the house itself. The site and all it involves in the way of convenience and amenities or the reverse is a factor to be taken into account in appraising the adequacy of an actual or proposed dwelling unit.

Nebraska started a program of research in September, 1935, as a part of the work of the Division of Family Life in the Department of Home Economics.

It was assumed that character and personality are largely environmentally determined. The child's home and family relationships constitute a large portion of his total effective environment, and are significant to his development. Thus, an important function of the family is to provide a home environment conducive to the child's best development.

The purpose of the Nebraska study (15) was to help to evaluate the factors which are common to the rural home environment, as they affect child development, and to provide some assistance to parents. Findings of their more recent studies indicated that "it makes a difference where the home is located, and according to the test results physical surroundings often affected parents' attitudes and emotional habits. The farm parents whose homes were badly in need of repairs and had furnishings

that were below the average for the neighborhood in quality and condition averaged lower than the others in general morale and in attitude toward farm life. The mothers of this group were also inclined to be neurotic."

These findings are in corroboration with the findings of an investigation made by Blackwood (2) which indicated that better housing was directly or indirectly influenced by physiological and psychological factors. Thus, it seemed that poor housing conditions may have a direct bearing on family relationships. Housing that provides for orderly arrangements and pleasant surroundings may tend to reduce causes for mental frustrations and strained relationships.

Though tradition, cultural standards and economic conditions influence the type of house that is built, it is necessary to think in terms of standards for houses. "Four walls, a roof, and protection against the elements are essential, but they do not constitute a satisfactory physical environment for modern family life."

Christie (6) stated that the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association has set up what it considers to be fundamental principles to guide the consumer public in the selection of a home.

Twenty requirements were listed under three

headings, as follows:

I. Fundamental physiological needs.

1. Maintenance of a thermal environment which will avoid undue heat loss from the human body.
2. Maintenance of a thermal environment which will permit adequate heat loss from the body.
3. Reasonably pure air for breathing purposes.
4. Adequate daylight illumination.
5. Direct sunlight.
6. Adequate artificial illumination.
7. Protection against excessive noises.
8. Provisions of adequate space for exercise and for the play of children.

II. Fundamental psychological needs.

1. Provision of adequate privacy for the individual.
2. Provision of opportunities for normal family life.
3. Facilities for the performance of household tasks without undue mental or physical fatigue.
4. Facilities for maintenance of cleanliness of the dwelling and the person.
5. Possibility of reasonably aesthetic satisfaction in the home and its surroundings.
6. Concordance with prevailing social standards of the local community.

III. Protection against contagion.

1. Provision of a water supply of safe, sanitary quality, available to the dwelling.
2. Protection of the water supply system against pollution within the dwelling.
3. Toilet facilities of such character as to minimize the danger of transmitting disease.
4. Protection against sewage contamination of the interior surface of the dwelling.
5. No unsanitary conditions in the vicinity of the dwelling.
6. Exclusion of vermin which may play a part in the transmission of disease.
7. Provision for keeping milk and other food undecomposed.
8. Sufficient space in sleeping rooms to minimize contact infection.

A list of standards for housing is suggested by

Christie:

1. Adequate protection against the elements and such threats to health and safety as are encountered in the particular locality.
2. Heating of rooms sufficient for the lowest temperature encountered.
3. Pure water supply and bathing facilities consistent with local problems of waste and sewage disposal.
4. Adequate light and ventilation.
5. Adequate fire resistance.
6. Floor area to insure sufficient storage space and placement of minimum furniture, without interference with free movement.
7. Enough rooms, adequate in size, to prevent overcrowding, to insure decent sleeping arrangement, and for cooking and eating.

8. Environmental conditions conducive to quiet, safety and health.

If the criteria for measuring the adequacy of a house may be taken from the foregoing statements, the standards could be stated as follows:

1. Size - The home should be large enough to prevent overcrowding, to insure decent sleeping arrangements, to provide sufficient space for storage, and to permit free movement of the family.

2. Construction - The house should be built so that it will give adequate protection against the elements, and insure the health of the family.

3. Sanitary facilities - The water should be safe and protected against pollution; toilet facilities should be such as to minimize the danger of pollution; and no unsanitary condition in the vicinity of the dwelling should be permitted.

4. Lighting and heating - The lighting and heating system should be safe, and wherever possible, modern in order to be labor-saving.

5. Environment - The environmental conditions should provide for privacy, quiet, safety, and health.

Houses consist of many elements combined to produce safe, sanitary, comfortable, and convenient living accommodations. The size of a house may depend upon family needs and costs.

The Federal Housing Administration (8) pointed out that:

The livability of any house is dependent upon adequacy of room areas, relationship of rooms to afford privacy, circulation within and between rooms, and equipment that provide for the convenience and comfort of the occupants.

Economy in planning requires the elimination of waste space, especially hall areas; rooms planned for dual purposes when possible; and rooms whose shape and wall space permit the use and arrangement of essential movable furniture.

It is intended that the opinions and findings of sociologists, home planners and investigators serve as a basis for determining the adequacy of houses and the various elements to be provided for livability. By 1930 the problems of housing had grown to such an extent as to cause national concern which resulted in the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership in December, 1931.

The standards of housing as set forth by the Committee on Housing and the Community are similar to those suggested by more recent research workers and housing authorities with emphasis placed on the environmental factors which affect the livability of a house.

Thorpe and Gross (15) made a comparative study of day time uses and housing conditions of farm and town homes as a basis for determining housing requirements. All

homes had electricity, though thirteen (13) farm homes lacked bathrooms. All city homes and forty-three (43) farm homes had central heat. Certain differences in furniture were found. City kitchens were furnished with radios more often than farm kitchens. The furnishing of farm dining rooms showed a diversity of use, whereas usually the city dining rooms contained only the conventional dining room furniture. City bedrooms were more often furnished for a varied use than were bedrooms in rural homes.

When storage provision for writing and hobby materials, toys, books, magazines, household records and accounts were compared with the rooms in which related activities took place, these items were frequently kept in rooms other than those in which they were used, and presented a storage problem for both groups. About one-third of farm and city homemakers are in the dining room as often as once a day. About half thought a combination room might be practical; the living room with dining room was preferred twice as often as kitchen-dining room combination. Four-fifths of both groups wanted a screened porch. Nearly all city women preferred first floor laundry, while about half of the farm women wanted a laundry in the basement.

Farm families used the kitchen more than any other room in the house during the day, and the living room was

used regularly on week days and Saturday. On Sunday the farm living room was used more than was the kitchen. The dining room was an all-purpose room for farm families and was used accordingly. Dining rooms showed a closer relationship between storage and use of materials than did kitchens.

Radio listening was a daily occurrence in twenty (20) farm and twenty-nine (29) city kitchens. Six farm and twenty-two (22) city kitchens were used daily for visiting. Occasional studying in thirteen (13) farm families and twenty-one (21) city families in the dining room. Eighteen (18) farm families and four (4) city families used the dining room for listening to the radio. Listening to the radio was a frequent activity in forty (40) farm homes and forty-three (43) city homes. Thirty-five (35) city living rooms were used for studying and fourteen (14) farm living rooms.

The major objective of this study was to obtain, for purpose of comparison, quantitative data on the daytime functional use of rooms as a basis for house planning.

Many similarities were found in the ways in which farm families and families in cities used their homes during the day. Both farm and city followed the traditional home-making patterns. The amount of time spent by farm women in sewing, suggested that a convenient sewing center should be included in house plans. Farm families used kitchen,

living and dining rooms in order, and city families used living rooms, bedrooms and kitchens in order. These findings indicated that farm houses should differ somewhat from those designed for town families with space needs and livability of the rooms most used by each group considered.

Christie (6) stated: In 1934, a committee from the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture conducted a survey in seven counties typical of that state. It was found that:

1. The typical average farm home in Arkansas is a four-room frame construction, one story high, without basement and with one or two porches.
2. The average number of rooms per house was 4.6 for white owners and 3.8 for Negro owners, 3.9 for white renters and 3.66 for Negro renters. The rooms per person for the same group, respectively, 1.05 and .84, and .81 and .76.
3. Analysis in Washington County showed that there was a fairly close relationship between size of house and size of farm.
4. A majority of desired improvements were repairs to the house structure as indicated by the families. Additional space was most desired by the families. Water supply was the most desired equipment.

This study indicated interest and concern for rural family life, and is somewhat similar to the study made by the writer as to storage needs.

A study was made of 100 Negro rural families in Macon County, Alabama, living within a five-mile radius of Tuskegee Institute by Blackwood (2). The findings showed

that the average number of rooms per family was 4.2; the average number of bedrooms, 3.0; the median, 2.5. The average for the number of persons per bedroom was 2.9, the median, 2.8. Fifty-six per cent of the families used water from outside uncovered wells, and a small percentage used the city water supply, while 11 per cent used hand pumps. Ninety per cent of the families used wood and coal for cooking purposes; 10 per cent used kerosene and one family used gas.

According to Christie (6) the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas made a housing survey in 1939 to determine housing needs. The total number of homes surveyed was 57,891; of these homes 24,625 were owned, and 33,060 were occupied by tenants. Over one-half of the houses were unpainted, and only 830 were made of brick, stone or concrete.

In the study of space requirements it was found that more than 15,000 additional bedrooms, 15,482 bathrooms, and over 43,000 closets were needed if standards were to be met. More than 6,000 of the homes had insufficient storage space for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Slightly over 14,000 of these homes had piped cold water, and less than 1,500 had bath, cold and hot water piped. Sanitary facilities were poor. More than 45,000 of the families occupying these homes and unimproved outdoor toilets. There were less than 4,000 indoor toilets, both

chemical and flush. Other plumbing facilities were meager.

In over 50,000 of the houses, it was reported that kerosene or gasoline lamps were used. There were only 6,476 of the homes wired for electricity. Less than one half of the families had ice boxes of any kind, ice or mechanical. Again, according to Christie (6), through increased industrialization and technology the housing situation in Texas has improved to a limited extent.

The study of housing in this study followed the design of the preceding one in pointing out similarities in the lack of sanitary facilities and closet space.

Studies by Blackwood (2) and the study by Christie (6) regarding the Arkansas report followed the design of the Texas survey in pointing up similarities of housing needs of owned houses and rented houses, and housing needs of low income groups.

Christie (6) made a housing survey of a selected group of owned and rented houses in Howard County, Texas, to determine their present facilities and needs for the future. One hundred and twenty-one families were interviewed.

There were few significant differences in owned and rented houses. The following conclusions were reached from a study of the findings of the investigation:

1. The greatest need was for more space for closet and storage.

2. Only a small percentage of the houses had telephones.
3. The majority of the houses had modern conveniences in the way of electricity, gas, radios, and cars.
4. There was a need for more bathrooms in over 25 per cent of the houses.
5. There was a need for more landscaping.
6. Improvements could be made if money were available.
7. Small percentages were interested in money to buy or build.

This study indicated that housing and facilities improve as attitudes change and incomes are increased.

Research workers in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Washington State College (14) made a study of rural family life pattern in relation to land class use.

The land with the highest economic productivity, that is, with the capacity to produce the most income per farm family, was classified as Land Class 1. As the economic productivity decreased, the land class number was increased from 1 to 5.

The study of these families and their farms in relation to economic land use class revealed that:

1. The net family earnings were about five times higher on Land Class 1 than on Land Class 5.

2. As economic productivity increased, the amounts spent for upkeep of dwellings, home furnishings, fuel, clothing, recreation, donations, electricity, telephones, and life insurances increased greatly. Likewise, house conveniences increased. The nutritional status and housekeeping practices were among the home management factors which tended to improve.
3. Social relations improved with economic productivity.

This study revealed that there was a need for space for homemaking activities. Based on adequacy of closet storage space, 35 per cent of all the homes were rated "good;" 38 per cent, "fair" and 27 per cent were rated "poor." Evidence was presented which showed the strong interrelations between farm and home economic problems.

The study of Farm Housing in the South (4) was made on a regional basis by home economists of the Cooperating Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Housing and Household Equipment Division of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

The reports revealed that one-third of the farms were family-living farms, producing primarily for home consumption. Non-farm income was an important source of cash for the families studied.

Most of the houses in which the families lived were of one-story frame construction with one or two porches.

About nine-tenths of the families reported large quantity meat cutting, lard making, and curing of meats.

The handling of meat was usually done out-of-doors or in a smoke house.

Most families canned both fruits and vegetables. Thirteen per cent of the families froze foods. Almost two-thirds of the women preferred preparing food for preservation on the porch. Most of the women preferred using the kitchen for processing the food. For storing canned goods, 45 per cent of the women preferred a basement and 37 per cent, a pantry.

A dining room was desired by most of the women. In their present houses, only 58 per cent had a dining room. Half of the homemakers indicated that they would serve only company meals and Sunday meals there. Eighty-two per cent of the 1,507 homemakers wanted an in-the-kitchen or off-the-kitchen area for dining.

Ninety per cent of the families did all or most of the washing at home. Approximately one-third preferred to do the job in a separate building, one-third in the basement, and one-third in the kitchen, workroom or porch. In the mild climate more than one-half of the women washed out-of-doors or in a separate building the year round. Others used the kitchen in the winter and transferred to the yard in the summer. Eighty per cent of the women desired a sheltered area as the porch or basement for drying clothes in stormy weather. The kitchen ranked first as a place for ironing in winter and the porch for summer.

Home sewing was reported by 80 per cent of the families. Use of the house as a business center was of minor importance.

Three-fourths of the families preferred a one-story house with an open front porch and a screened back porch. An open fireplace was considered an important feature in the homes. Information from this study indicated that in houses where space must be limited, acceptable room use combinations would be dining room-kitchen and bedroom-living room. As for features they would not want to build without, more women mentioned storage facilities than any other feature.

This study was based on the design of the preceding one and is thought to be related to it in the following aspects: problem selected, schedule, person interviewed, and general characteristics of the sample.

There has been an increasing interest in kind and suitability of housing for families. Census reports and surveys indicate dissatisfaction in present houses, which fact has stimulated interest in many phases of housing.

Nolen and John (10) made a study of the use of rooms in 53 Pennsylvania farm houses. The purpose of their study was to discover how much and for what purposes each room was used; to what extent size of rooms, physical relationship of one room to another, and family characteristics were associated with the amount and nature of use made of each room;

and if, in constructing a new home, it became necessary to reduce the cost by eliminating a conventional room, and which one could be eliminated with the least handicap to family living.

The results of this study indicated that these families did most of their living in the kitchen, dining room, and living room. The average percentage of time spent in the kitchens was 77 per cent in the summer and 68 per cent in the winter. The average time spent in the dining room was 10.2 per cent in summer and 14.4 per cent in winter. The presence of an outside door in the kitchen was associated with fewer activities performed in the living room.

Size of family was not related to the amount of time spent or the number of activities performed in any room. Thirty-two per cent of the families had no dining room. The dining room, if any, and the kitchen were used for many activities. Families spent an average of 16.7 per cent of their time in the living room in summer and 22.6 per cent in winter. The bedrooms of these houses were used primarily for sleeping.

This analysis showed the comparative significance of the major living rooms in the house. The findings in this study indicated that the dining room may be omitted in planning various rooms in the house, and that rooms should be planned according to the number of activities carried in them.

A recent survey made by Potter (11) revealed that 65 per cent of the farm homes in the North Central region have fewer closets than bedrooms, and no closets for non-clothing items. Pantries found in 21 per cent of the homes would serve as space for storage equipment. Most farm families need storage space to keep at least one broom, a wet mop, dry mop, a mop pail and a vacuum cleaner. Investigations to determine typical inventories of cleaning supplies indicated that shelves having a total length from 30" to 40", a depth from 5" to 7", and a height from 5" to 12" were adequate.

CHAPTER III

METHOD

This survey of housing needs of a group of homemakers in Lindale, Texas, was undertaken to learn their needs for storage space and equipment in the houses. It was decided to arrive at those needs by determining the kinds and scope of activities, the kinds and numbers of possessions to be stored, preferences of the homemakers for the locations of activity areas, and for some features of construction.

Studies of housing and storage space have been made by the housing agencies, housing authorities, home economists and the federal government. Some knowledge of the needs of the people, their environment, facilities and economic conditions, is necessary before a program designed for improvement of facilities can be planned, therefore, the design of a plan for conducting the survey was given first consideration.

A method of measuring the adequacy of the rural and town houses was necessary if the survey was to be of value in gaining materials which might be used by those sponsoring a program. A study was made of previous investigations and devices which had been used for obtaining data, such as was needed for the study.

A schedule was developed, based on a report of

some work cooperatively conducted under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 by home economists in the Agricultural Experiment Stations of seven Southern States and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

The selection of families for the study was made, first, by ascertaining community locations, and then selecting families at random. It was decided that the age of the homemakers would be one limiting factor, and other factors would be race and families that lived in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris School. (See Appendix, Exhibit C). This area contained both farm and non-farm families. The limitations of a particular income were not attempted, since the purpose was to secure a general picture of the local housing situation, and to determine their storage and housing needs. The information was limited to observations, personal interviews, and responses from the schedule. (See Appendix, Exhibit A).

Three former homemaking students assisted the writer in distributing the schedules during the first week in June, 1956. These forms were left with the homemaker for two days, during which time she read it and tried to understand it thoroughly. Since the writer made personal contacts with each homemaker to explain to her the nature and purpose of the schedule, a letter of transmittal was not used.

The information obtained by personal interviews,

and observations was recorded on a schedule covering the following areas: (1) general information about the family, the house, the farm; (2) household activities; (3) housing preferences, and (4) storage needs.

Names, addresses, and telephone numbers were omitted in order that the cooperating homemakers would be less hesitant about giving information which was personal in nature. Most of the women cooperated willingly, however, a small percentage was skeptical about giving the number of possessions requiring storage for fear that the information might be used for tax purposes. Others felt that their pension allowance might be cut when they reached the age of 65 if certain types of information were given. It seemed that few of the homemakers knew the exact amount of possessions on hand requiring storage. To obtain this information would have been too time-consuming, therefore, the data in this regard were not obtained.

The information secured from the fifty (50 Negro families was classified and analyzed. A master tabulation was formed and each schedule checked and recorded. Tables were used in analyzing and interpreting the findings. A summary of the findings was made, and conclusions were given. A bibliography was made of all reference materials which were of value, directly or indirectly, in making the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings which were obtained from a housing survey conducted among selected homemakers in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris High School, Lindale, Texas, have given information which shall be used as a basis for developing units of instruction to be taught to adults of the school communities.

The schedule was designed to secure certain items of information about the housing needs of selected families. The schedule consisted of three main divisions as may be seen in the Appendix, Exhibit A.

1. The family, the house, the farm.
2. Household activities.
3. Storage needs.

Each main division of the schedule was divided into several subdivisions. Some items required merely that respondents check the word which applied to the individual family or situation; other items required enumerations and/or filling in of blank spaces.

The facts pertaining to the composition of the household have been revealed in tables. It was found that the father was head of the family in forty-five (45) of the households, while the mother was the head of the family in

the remaining ones.

Further analysis of the data concerning the families in the communities revealed some differences in the composition of groups living together as a family. The number of persons in the group, the age distribution of the members and the nature of the membership which individuals held in the group have been shown in Tables 1 and 2.

The size of the families in this survey ranged from a family of one member to two families of eleven (11) members. The number of children in the families ranged from one child to nine children in a family. The families were divided into three types which may be described as follows: families of one person, and a couple only; families with one or more adults and young children whose ages ranged from eighteen (18) months to twelve (12) years; and families with one or more adults, and older children whose ages ranged from fourteen (14) years to twenty-nine (29) years. The analysis showed that only family members were included in the households. In nineteen families (38 per

Table 1. Size of Households

Range of Persons in Families	Families	
	N	Per Cent
8-11	6	12
4- 7	25	50
1- 3	19	38
Total	50	100

cent), there were 1 to 3 persons; in twenty-five families, (50 per cent), there were 4 to 7 persons, and in six families, (12 per cent), there were 8 to 11 persons.

The average age of the fathers was 42.1 years; and for the mothers it was 39.8 years. The ages of the children ranged from 18 months to twenty-nine (29) years.

Table 2. Age Range and Sex Distribution of Families

Members	Total	Number in Age Groups				
	N	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-50
Fathers	45			3	12	30
Mothers	50			8	16	26
Boys	74	26	36	12		
Girls	72	24	43	7		

A look at the formal education of the fifty (50) families showed wide differences among the members of the family. Approximately 18 per cent of the fathers had reached the fifth grade; 8 per cent had finished the elementary school; 2 per cent had completed high school; and 4 per cent earned a college degree. The formal education of the mothers was somewhat different from that of the fathers, in that six per cent had stopped in the fifth grade; 18 per cent had completed the elementary school; 6 per cent had completed high school and 2 per cent had earned a college degree. As compared with the mothers and fathers, a higher percentage of both boys and girls had completed high school. The difference in the amount of education of parents and that of their children was probably due to improved roads,

bus transportation and free textbooks which have changed conditions over the past two decades.

A large percentage of the families surveyed owned cars as has been shown in Table 3. In spite of the fact that many families did own cars and trucks, more than one-fourth of the group owned no travel facility.

Table 3. Transportation Facilities

Families Owning	Number	Per Cent
Cars	34	68
Trucks	3	6
None	13	26

Thirty-two per cent of the families had family-living farms on which crops were grown primarily for home use and cash income. Thirty per cent of the families lived on farms while working in industries; 26 per cent of the families working in industries lived on non-farms; and 12 per cent were part-time farmers and seasonal laborers living on farms as has been shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Occupations of Families

Categories	Number	Per Cent
Farmers		
Full-time living on farms	16	32
Part-time seasonal laborers	6	12
Workers in industry		
Living on farm	15	39
Living on non-farm	13	26

The writer had lived in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris School for fifteen years and had observed that

most of the children and most of the mothers living on farms and non-farms did seasonal farm work to supplement their incomes. She observed also, that a condition prevalent in the South (4) existed. Farmers were shifting from cotton and other single row crop farming to cattle, dairy, and diversified farming. Negro farmers may not own tractors, but increased industrialization within a fifteen-mile radius of Lindale had made off-farm work available to non-farm families living on farms who had sufficient income to hire persons with tractors to plow enough acreage to provide vegetables for home use.

Better incomes from off-farm work provided by industrialization, and improved farming practices have caused both farm and non-farm families to become greatly concerned about improving their houses. Most of the houses occupied by the fifty (50) families were of frame construction. A brief description of the houses shall be given to provide information that may prove helpful for planning a program to improve housing in the Lindale communities. The summary may be expected to provide a picture of housing in the

Table 5. Classification of Homes as to Construction Materials

Type of Construction	Number	Per Cent
Painted frame	17	34
Unpainted frame	17	34
Composition or Asbestos siding	15	30
Brick	1	2

patronage area of the Bragg Morris School, Lindale, Texas. (See Appendix, Exhibit C). Seventy per cent of the houses had been built or remodeled within the past ten years as has been shown in Table 6.

The findings showed that 88 per cent of the families owned their homes; while 12 per cent were living in rented houses. Most of the home owners either built or assisted in building the houses in which they lived. The husbands and wives had lived in the houses for the same member of years. Twenty-eight per cent of the families had thought of building a house within the next two years. The homemakers in these families were members of the adult class at the Bragg Morris School. The writer had planned to offer suggestions which would aid the families in building functional houses.

Table 6. Distribution of Houses as to Age

Age of Houses (Years)	Number	Per Cent
21-25	4	8
16-20	3	6
11-15	8	16
6-10	18	36
1- 5	17	34

All of the houses were one-story structures with one or two porches, some of which were screened. Most of the houses had screened windows and doors as may be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Screened Porches, Windows and Doors

Exterior Features	Number	Per Cent
Porches:		
screened	18	76
unscreened	12	24
Windows:		
screened	48	96
unscreened	2	4
Doors:		
screened	49	98
unscreened	1	2

The finish of the walls and floors of the houses of the families showed some evidence of individual taste. As may be seen in Table 8, the walls were papered in most cases, several were painted and others were finished in a variety of additional ways.

Table 8. Interior Finishes in Houses

Interior Features	Number	Per Cent
Walls:		
Blow-torched and painted*	1	2
Painted	10	20
Papered	35	70
Plastered	2	4
Bare	2	4
Floors:		
Painted	2	4
Cement	1	2
Covered	36	72
Bare	11	22

*The house with the blow-torched walls had been built under the Farmers Home Administration Plan.

Cash income is an important factor in determining the extent of improvement which may be expected in housing.

Forty per cent of the houses had four rooms; 36 per cent had five rooms; 16 per cent had six rooms and eight per cent had three rooms. The average number of rooms was 4.6 per family. "A frequently used standard of housing specifies that a family's dwelling should provide a minimum of one room per person; and that less than this amount of space constitutes 'overcrowding'." (4)

In the homes surveyed overcrowding existed in the four-room houses more than in any of the other sizes. The large families lived in four-room houses; seven families of 5 to 6 persons; 1 family of 7 to 8 persons; and two families of eleven persons. The other families had one room or more per person as has been shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Size of Households in Relation to Number of Rooms

Number of Rooms	Members in Families					
	1-2 N	3-4 N	5-6 N	7-8 N	9-10 N	11 N
3	1	3				
4	4	6	7	1		2
5	4	4	5	4	1	
6		3	4		1	

A recognized problem in farm housing is that of designing houses that fit the family in each of its various stages. An analysis of the data in this survey revealed that 40 per cent of the families lived in houses that provided less than one room per person.

Information about the kinds of rooms occupied by

the families has been presented in Table 10. Some of the rooms and their uses have been discussed in connection with household activities and family preferences.

Table 10. Number and Per Cent of Various Rooms

Rooms, Porches, Storage	Number	Per Cent
Kitchens	50	100.0
Breakfast rooms	2	40.0
Combination: Living-Dining room	10	20.0
Separate Living rooms	38	76.0
Separate Dining rooms	26	52.0
Laundry rooms	4	08.0
Storage pantry	10	20.0
Bathrooms	2	4.0
Bedrooms:		
One bedroom	2	.04
Two or three bedrooms	48	.96
Screened porches	50	100.0
Unscreened porches	26	.52
Broom and cleaning closets	5	10.0
Clothes closets:		
One, two or three	32	64.0
No closets	18	36.0

The Rural Electrification program has made it possible for 96 per cent of the houses occupied by these families to have electricity, however, only 8 per cent of the houses had running water; 58 per cent had mechanical refrigerators, 54 per cent had electric irons; and 6 per cent had home freezers. Fourteen per cent had electric mixers and 12 per cent had vacuum cleaners, while 88 per cent of the families owned radios which have served as a medium of education and entertainment for all members of the family. Televisions were owned by 30 per cent of the

families.

The source of water for 94 per cent of the families surveyed was surface wells with buckets; and 6 per cent had wells with pumps which made it possible to have water piped inside.

Table 11. Water Supply of Houses

Sources	Number	Per Cent
Wells with pump	3	6
Wells with buckets	47	94
Piped water	3	6

The lack of wells with pumps had prevented the installation of plumbing which is necessary for sewage systems and bathroom facilities. Therefore, of the fifty (50) families surveyed, 6 per cent had plumbing for sewage and complete bathroom facilities; 60 per cent had pit-type toilets and 34 per cent had open toilets. This particular situation made for a health problem, and indicated a need for improvement. The information regarding water supply and sewage disposal has been shown in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 12. Sewage Disposal of Houses

Facilities	Number	Per Cent
Indoor toilets	4	8
Pit-type toilets	30	60
Open toilets	17	34
Kitchen sink with drain	6	12
Septic tank	3	6

Wood was used for heating and cooking purposes in

24 per cent of the houses occupied by the families; 72 per cent used butane gas, and 4 per cent used kerosene for cooking. Practically all of the families (98 per cent) used stoves for butane or wood for heating the house while one family used a fireplace, in which case the large kitchen range with wood as a fuel, helped to heat the house during cold weather. Ninety-six per cent of the houses used electricity for lighting, and 4 per cent used kerosene lamps. Table 13 has been set up to show these findings.

Table 13. Lighting and Heating Facilities of Houses

Facilities	Number	Per Cent
Lighting:		
Electricity	48	96
Kerosene*	48	96
Lamps	2	4
Heating:		
Open fireplace	1	2
Stoves	49	98
Fuel:		
Wood	12	24
Butane	36	72
Natural gas	2	04
Kerosene	2	04

*Kerosene used for lamps only.

An analysis of the data concerning the general beautification of the houses revealed that most features of the surroundings needed some improvement. Twenty-eight per cent needed better drainage; 32 per cent of the lawns were poor; 30 per cent needed good walks; and 36 per cent of the fences needed repairs, ten per cent of the yards needed to

be leveled. In contrast with the other features regarding the yards, 90 per cent of the flower gardens were what may be termed satisfactory.

The number of acres worked on family-living farms ranged from 50 to 150, depending on the age of the children who could help with farm labor and the economic status of the family. A summary of the information has been given in Table 14.

Table 14. Size of Farms

Number of Families	Number of Acres
6	125-150
4	100-124
4	75- 99
2	50- 74

Five families had blackberry farms that ranged from 5-15 acres. The families who were sharecroppers worked on farms of large acreages owned by other families who used tractors to cultivate the farms, and thus the number of acres worked by sharecroppers ranged from 200 to 300.

Table 15. Source of Income

Persons Working	Type of Work	N	Per Cent
Fathers	Iron Foundry	11	22
	Brick Yard	13	26
	Car Mechanic	2	4
	Teaching	2	4
Mothers	Poultry Plant	2	4
	Canning Company	6	12
	Domestic Service	12	24
Entire Family	Seasonal Farm Labor	26	52

The source of income from off-farm work has been shown in Table 15.

The time involved did not permit extensive record keeping of household activities. The areas included were: meal service, food preparation and preservation, laundry work, sewing, hospitality, leisure, and play. Information concerning the activities carried on in homes and opinions as to the desired place for performing them was necessary for determining space requirements and desirable arrangements and for planning a program of improvement in housing. The homemakers were asked for the places most desired for serving meals. The number and percentage of homemakers responding has been given in Table 16.

Table 16. Desired Location for Eating Space

Areas	Number of Families	Per Cent
Patio	4	8
Dining room	6	12
Living room	8	16
Porch	4	28
Breakfast	28	56

Fifty-six per cent of the homemakers who responded to the question about where they should prefer to serve meals desired a breakfast nook. Since most of the homemakers worked away from home, it would seem more practical to have the dining area near the food preparation center in order to save time and energy, and eliminate many cleaning

problems. This idea has been indicated in a study of the replies in regard to the dining area where meals were usually served.

Eighty-four per cent of the homemakers served all of their weekday meals and Sunday breakfast in the kitchen. The dining room was used by 52 per cent of the homemakers for Sunday dinner and for guest meals. This fact seemed to indicate that the cost of building or remodeling a house could be decreased by eliminating the dining room as a separate dining area.

According to the responses of the fifty (50) homemakers, only family members were present everyday for meals. Regarding the number of persons who ate breakfast, nineteen (19) homemakers reported that 1 to 3 persons ate at one time; for the evening meal all members of the household ate together. Twenty (20) mothers reported that with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, no one was at home for the noon meal since off-farm work was usually ten miles or more from the homes, and the children were usually at school.

Practically all homemakers reported that they had friends, relatives, or neighbors who came by for a visit or on business, and usually, these persons were invited to stay for a meal. Neighborhood children visited often and ate some of their meals with the children in the family which they visited. It is a custom for families to have

invited guests on special days and holidays.

Forty-six, or 92 per cent of the homemakers participating in the survey reported that biscuits and cornbread were made in their homes every day. It was found that 32 per cent of the farm homemakers made pies, and forty-eight per cent of the non-farm homemakers made cakes. This was probably due to the fact that the non-farm women packed lunch boxes for their husbands and needed such items for the lunch. Yeast breads and rolls were made by 72 per cent of the families, usually for the Sunday afternoon meal. All homemakers made cookies or cupcakes at one time or another.

Thirty-eight per cent of the homemakers worked alone in their kitchens when cooking, washing dishes and canning. This group included the 1 to 3 families, and usually, when preparing food for more persons than just the family, a neighbor would come in to help. The majority of the homemakers, (62 per cent) had at least one person to help with the food preparation, dish washing, canning, and also, for preparing food when more persons were present than just the family. Because of the size of some of the kitchens, more than one person performing activities caused the room to be overcrowded. According to some research workers, houses are generally defined as overcrowded when there is in excess of 1.5 persons per room.

Ten per cent of the homemakers reported that they

had done no canning for three years because of unfavorable weather for production and that work away from home required most of their time. Nineteen per cent of the homemakers prepared foods for processing in the kitchen; 32 per cent used the back porch; and 20 per cent used some place outside of the house. Most of the homemakers (90 per cent) used the kitchen for processing. Twelve per cent of the families stored canned foods in the pantry; 20 per cent in the kitchen; and 58 per cent stored canned food and lard in the smoke house; 58 per cent kept lard in ten gallon crock jars. This information should be of value in determining space requirements for these activities and for storing foods for future use.

The homemakers reported that kitchen sinks with piped hot and cold water, and storage facilities were the major problems in their food preservation. This fact indicated a need for planning functional houses which would more adequately meet their needs.

Thirty-one families had large pieces of meat to cut-up and used a table outside for that purpose; 30 per cent of the families put 100-200 pounds of beef and 15-25 chickens in a rented locker. Meat cutting presented no problem since all of the families preferred to cut meat out of doors to eliminate cleaning jobs, and for other reasons.

Eighty per cent of homemakers canned fruits by the water bath method; 90 per cent used a pressure cooker in

canning vegetables; 62 per cent used the salt-cure for preserving pork; and 62 per cent stored potatoes in dry kilns at home. None of the homemakers had planned to buy a home freezer in the next two years.

The replies to the question about how much of the family washing was done at home gave information that more than half of the families did all washing at home. When it was considered that 34 per cent did some laundry at home it developed that only a few (3) did none of their laundry at home. Questions about places used and places preferred for washing and ironing were asked to get the opinions of the homemakers, in order that such information might be used in planning a program for improvement. The fifty (50) homemakers reported that some areas were used in winter; others, in summer; and the areas preferred in both summer and winter were suggested as requested.

Eighty-six per cent of the homemakers who did all or most of the washing at home expressed a need for piped hot and cold water. These homemakers preferred washing in the kitchen or on the back porch near the kitchen which would make it convenient to cook and wash at the same time. All of the tubs and washing machines of the forty-three homemakers who washed at home were movable, and they preferred movable types. The six per cent of the women who did not wash at home used the washateria, which was preferred because the water wells failed to afford enough

water for washing at home. Eighty-two per cent of the homemakers thought a large back porch would be the best place to hang the wash when it could not be hung outside; 18 per cent thought a shed on the south side of a garage would be the best place to hang wash during rainy, snowy or cold weather. In their present homes, clothes were hung near the stoves for drying. None of the homemakers planned to buy a washing machine within the next two years.

Practically all of the women (98 per cent) ironed in the living room; 2 per cent, (the family composed of one person) ironed in the kitchen. This fact pointed toward an area of congestion in the living room especially for the large families. All of the homemakers used the same place for ironing throughout the year. None of the homemakers had built-in ironing boards, and 98 per cent thought a movable ironing board would be more desirable than one built-in; 2 per cent preferred a built-in ironing board if a new house was to be built.

Although 30 per cent of the homemakers had sewing machines, many of them did not find time to sew. Several homemakers had previously asked the writer for a class in children's clothing. The replies to the questions about sewing in the home gave information to the effect that fifteen of the homemakers had sewing machines. The information in regard to sewing at home did not warrant

consideration of a sewing room when planning houses for Lindale, Texas residents. The homemakers who participated in this survey and who had large families, and probably needed to sew, did not own a sewing machine.

Most of the families had 1 to 3 overnight guests during the year. Seventy-six per cent of the families reported that the guests slept in the living room; 16 per cent had a guest bedroom; and 8 per cent made other arrangements. Fifty-six per cent of the homemakers desired guest bedrooms if building a new house; and 44 per cent were satisfied with present sleeping arrangements.

In response to the question, concerning meetings and get-togethers, 24 per cent of the homemakers reported that they had church groups in for meetings, but no extra space was needed. All of the homemakers reported that relatives and friends came for special days, as Mother's Day and Father's Day and on holidays. The answers of 88 per cent of the homemakers indicated that they did not feel a need for more space for these occasions, but would like to have a patio or some place outside to sit in the evenings. None of the homemakers desired extra space for hobbies or collections.

Twenty-four per cent of the homemakers reported that a daily newspaper was received by mail or bought throughout the year.

According to the responses, 95 per cent of the

families attended church at least four times each month, and more often during revivals and special occasions. Surveys by sociologists indicated that the church was a medium through which rural life may be strengthened and the habits and attitudes of rural people changed.

Ninety-six per cent of the homemakers responding to the question in regard to the preferences in houses, stated that a one-story house with 1 to 2 porches was preferred to any other. Ninety per cent of the homemakers preferred a large open front porch and a large screened back porch. Many of these homemakers used the back porch for a variety of activities as well as for storage purposes. The few families who churned usually used the back porch. Its use for activities which included food preparation, and washing pointed out a need for including a screened back porch in planning a functional house.

Seventy-six per cent of the homemakers preferred a closet located near the front door for coats worn to church and to town; 24 per cent preferred a closet in a bedroom or hall near the back door.

The bathroom was the place preferred by 96 per cent of the homemakers for storing First Aid supplies and medicines; the others preferred a special shelf in a hall closet for such items.

Certain difficulties were met when the writer attempted to secure information as to the number of

household textiles, dishes and silverware, and the amount of bedding owned. It seemed that the homemakers did not know the number of items owned with any degree of accuracy. Hence, to obtain an accurate statement, in most cases, as to the number of possessions would have been time-consuming; therefore, data on the number of possessions on hand requiring storage was not secured. However, when the homemakers were asked if they needed more closets for storing bedding and household textiles, the replies indicated that there was a need of 1 to 4 closets in 96 per cent of the houses. It was previously stated that 36 per cent of the homes had no closets. These homemakers desired three bedroom closets and one hall closet.

One clothes closet for each bedroom is usually considered a minimum desirable standard for clothing storage. Twelve per cent of the houses had enough closets to meet this standard.

The number of miscellaneous items to be stored did not indicate a need for consideration in house planning in the area. A closet for cleaning equipment was desired by all of the homemakers participating in the survey. A place was needed to store kerosene lamps. Four per cent of the homes had broom closets or closets for cleaning supplies. Brooms were usually kept behind doors or on the back porch with mops and mop pails. Practically all cleaning supplies were kept in the kitchens, excepting 4 per

cent of the families who used a bathroom closet. Ninety-eight per cent of the homemakers desired a place for books, magazines, and catalogues. Books had been a problem for families with school children. Farm magazines were stored in the smokehouse or stacked on the back porch. Sixty per cent of the families used the dining table for reading and studying but wanted a place for books in the living room; 38 per cent preferred a place in the bedrooms for school books. The amount of shelf space needed would be determined by the number of children in school. A few (6) families had other books. No extra space was needed for storing insurance papers, wills and records, and papers pertaining to the business of the household. Such items were usually kept in trunks or dresser drawers.

Ninety-eight per cent of the homemakers wanted a place on the back porch or near the back door for boots, galoshes, hats, caps, and work shoes. Seventy-two per cent of the homemakers desired a separate closet for seasonal clothing. Eighty-eight per cent of the homemakers reported that a double closet was needed in the bedrooms for storing suits, dresses, dress shoes and hats.

Eighty-eight per cent of the homemakers had insufficient storage space for staple groceries, canned foods, and dried foods. They needed a minimum of three cabinets of standard size and height. These cabinets would be used for storing dishes, also. The replies of the homemakers

did not indicate a need for a place to store silverware.

Eighty-eight per cent of the homemakers needed a place to store fruits and vegetables, and cured meats. Forty (40) or eighty (80) per cent of the homemakers desired a house with a basement for this purpose. A basement would provide sufficient space for storing foods put up in cans, jars, and bottles. The replies of the forty-four (44) homemakers indicated that they would like to have a pantry room added to their present houses which would be large enough to store electrical equipment, canning equipment and some kitchen utensils, and the foods canned at home.

An analysis of the data on storage needs revealed that the problems of storage were different for each family in regard to size, location and number of articles to be stored. Closets and pantries designed to meet the needs of each family should be considered in planning for new homes or for remodeling if their functional requirements are to be met. Adequate storage may contribute to better standards of living through better home management.

Pieces of furniture and equipment were not discussed since they did not present a problem although adequate arrangements might be made for their storage. This information on housing is to be used by the writer in developing units of instruction. Further research should be made in this area of need as has been shown by this study.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this survey of the housing needs of selected homemakers in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris School was to secure information to be used as a basis for planning units of instruction to be taught to adults.

The data were secured from fifty (50) selected homemakers who lived in the patronage area of the Bragg Morris School by means of observations, interviews and a schedule during the first two weeks in June, 1956. The forms were carried to the homemakers and left for two days.

The information which was gained by personal interviews was recorded on a schedule covering the following areas of information: (1) general information about the family, the house, the farm; (2) household activities; (3) housing preferences, and (4) storage needs.

The findings of the study revealed that the average age of the fathers was 42.1 years, and that of the mothers was 39.6 years. The amount of education among family members varied. Thirty-two per cent of the families were full-time farmers with family-living farms; 56 per cent worked in industries; and 12 per cent were part-time farmers and seasonal laborers. Income determines the extent of

improvement in housing.

All of the houses were one-story structures with one or two porches. Thirty-four per cent of the families participating in the survey lived in painted frame houses; 34 per cent, unpainted frame houses; 30 per cent, composition or asbestos siding; and 2 per cent brick. Approximately 97 per cent of the houses had screened windows and doors. Ninety-two per cent of the walls were either papered or painted; 78 per cent of the floors were covered. An analysis of the data revealed that 40 per cent of the families lived in houses that provided less than one room per person.

A large per cent of the families owned cars, radios, and electric refrigerators. Ninety-six per cent of the homes used electricity for lighting.

Wood was used for cooking and heating purposes in 24 per cent of the houses; 72 per cent used butane gas.

Ninety-four per cent of the families received their water supply from wells with buckets; and 6 per cent had wells with pumps. Ninety-four per cent of the homes lacked piped hot and cold water. Sewage facilities were poor in most of the homes, 94 per cent. Open privies or toilets were used by 34 per cent of the families.

Eighty-four per cent of the homemakers served all week day meals and Sunday breakfast in the kitchen. Sixty-two per cent of the homemakers had at least one person to

assist with food preparation and preservation in the kitchen; 90 per cent of the families used the kitchen for processing food.

Ninety per cent of the homemakers preferred a large back porch. An analysis of the data in regard to the use of various areas indicated that the back porch was used for storage and other household activities.

Ninety-eight per cent of the families attended church, which indicated the influence of the church on life in the rural and in small towns.

The findings revealed that the problems needing most attention were sanitary facilities and adequate storage.

The findings in this study were substantiated by findings in other studies.

The following conclusions were reached from the study of the findings:

1. Housing needs and preferences are influenced by the economic status and cultural standards of family members.
2. As people are made to understand the problem of housing and its relation to health, housing conditions will improve.
3. An educational program in housing will lead to improved practices in home building.
4. As educational agencies, housing authorities, architects, house planners, and families cooperate more functional houses will be constructed.

The writer has made no pretense whatever of having exhausted all of the possibilities in obtaining information on housing needs of homemakers within the patronage area of the Bragg Morris School. It is hoped, however, that the findings of this survey be considered valuable in pointing out that there is a need for improvement as well as the kinds of improvement needed. Extension agents, homemaking, and agriculture teachers may acquaint day students and adults of the housing needs of some homemakers in Lindale, Texas, and research workers may use the findings of this survey as a basis for investigating further into the same as well as other aspects of housing and the same may be used as a basis for developing house plans. Further research has been suggested with reference to:

1. Providing for privacy, storage, and arrangements in accordance with good management principles at a minimum cost.
2. Availability and cost of materials for home improvement.
3. Trends and recent construction practices in home building that lead to more functional houses.

It was found that in the use of this particular schedule, some sections could not be used because of a lack of information from the respondents.

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APPENDIX

EXHIBIT A

SCHEDULE

A survey of Housing Needs of Selected Homemakers in the Patronage area of the Bragg Morris School, Lindale, Texas.

By

Myrtle Thomas McClellan

School of Home Economics

Prairie View A. and M. College

I. THE FAMILY, THE HOUSE, THE FARM

A. THE FAMILY

Mrs. E. M. Galloway,
Adviser

1. Composition of the household: Check the word that applies
 - a. Head of family - father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, aunt, uncle
 - b. Place a check in the column following the people listed below who are living at your home in your family; give number and ages in proper column.

	Age	How many	Grade Reached in School
Children:			
Boys			
Girls			
Brothers			
Sisters			
Grandfather			
Grandmother			
Aunt			
Uncle			
In-Laws			
Others			

c. Do you have a car (other than a truck)? Yes ___ No ___

d. Occupation

Farming _____

Owner _____

Full-time _____

Share cropper _____

Part-time _____

Seasonal Laborer _____

Work in industry _____

Renter _____

B. THE HOUSE

2. What is the type of construction of this house?

- a. Painted frame _____ d. Asbestos-cement siding _____
 b. Painted box _____ e. Unpainted frame _____
 c. Brick _____ f. Unpainted box _____
 g. Composition or asphalt siding _____

3. Walls inside

- a. Painted _____ c. Plastered _____
 b. Papered _____ d. Bare _____

4. Floors

- a. Covered _____ c. Cement _____
 b. Painted _____ d. Bare _____

5. Did you build this house? Yes _____ No _____

6. How old is it? _____ years. Don't know _____

7. How long have you lived in this house? Husband _____ Years.
 Wife _____ years.

8. Do you own this house and lot? Yes _____ No _____

9. Do you plan to build a house in the next two years?
 Yes _____ No _____

a. Number of rooms and estimated cost _____

10. Check below the rooms that are in your house and tell how many of each.

Room	Number	Room	Number
Kitchen	_____	Hall	_____
Breakfast Room	_____	Bathroom	_____
Living-Dining	_____	Bedroom	_____
Separate dining	_____	Den	_____
Separate living	_____	Screened porch	_____
Laundry room	_____	Unscreened porch	_____
Storage pantry	_____	Clothes closets	_____
Broom closet	_____	Closet for cleaning supplies and equipment	_____

11. Are all the windows and doors screened? Yes _____ No _____

12. Are part of the windows and doors screened? Yes _____ No _____

13. Check the utilities which you have in your home:

Electricity _____ Running water _____
 Natural gas _____ Telephone _____
 Butane _____

14. Check the items or equipment listed below that you have in your home:

Electric or gas refrigerator	_____	Home Freezer	_____
Ice Box	_____	Vacuum cleaner	_____
Electric mixer	_____	Radio	_____
Electric iron (dry or steam)	_____	Television	_____
Automatic washing machine	_____	Bathtub	_____
Other washing machine	_____	Commode	_____
Kitchen sink	_____	Lavatory	_____
Electric or gas cooking range	_____	Oil cooking	_____
Wood cooking stove	_____	stove	_____

15. How many of these pieces of furniture do you have?

	Number	Will purchase in next two years
Divan or studio couch	_____	_____
Arm chairs	_____	_____
Rocking chairs	_____	_____
Piano or organ	_____	_____
Desk	_____	_____
Dining room table	_____	_____
Buffet	_____	_____

16. Water-supply and sewage-disposal facilities

a. Source of water:

Well with pump? Yes _____ No _____
 Well with buckets? Yes _____ No _____
 Spring? Yes _____ No _____

17. How supplied to the house?

Carried in buckets _____
 Pipes _____

a. Sanitary facilities:

(If you do not have indoor toilets) is outdoor
 toilet pit-type? Yes _____ No _____
 Kitchen sink with drain? Yes _____ No _____
 How is sewage disposed of? Septic tank _____
 Cesspool _____

18. Lighting and Heating Facilities

1. Type of heating if you do not have natural gas or butane?
 - a. Open-fireplace _____
 - b. Stoves _____
2. Fuel used? Wood _____ Kerosene _____
3. Type of light if you do not have electricity
 - a. Kerosene lamps _____ Gasoline mantle _____
4. What is the distance from your house to the nearest power line?

C. THE FARM

19. General Beautification

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a. Surface _____ | e. Walks _____ |
| b. Lawns _____ | f. Fence _____ |
| c. Shrubbery _____ | g. Paint _____ |
| d. Flowers _____ | h. Yards _____ |

20. If you live on a farm, how many acres are you working, either with family labor alone or with the help of hired workers and sharecroppers? _____ acres.
 - a. How many of these acres are being worked by sharecroppers? _____ acres.
21. Does your family have any income other than that from selling farm products? Yes _____ No _____
22. Does it amount to more or less than what you have left of your farm income after you have paid farm operating expenses? More _____ Less _____
23. What is the source of income that is not from the farm?

a. Work on other farms _____	f. Veteran's benefits _____
b. Industries _____	g. Public welfare _____
c. Rent from real estate _____	h. Boarders, Roomers _____
d. Savings and investments _____	i. Crafts _____
e. Insurance and annuities _____	j. Domestic service _____

24. (If income is received from work off the farm)
- Who works off the farm? _____
 - What kind of work does he (she) do? _____
25. (If you do not live on a farm)
- What is your source of income? Check item 21.
 - Who works outside the home? Mother _____
Father _____ Children _____

II. HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

A. MEAL SERVICE

26.
 - In a new house, where would you want space for serving meals? (List places)
 - How many would you want to seat in each of these places? _____
27. In which of these dining areas would you usually serve (each meal listed below)

	in summer	in winter
1. Weekday breakfast		
2. Weekday noon meal		
3. Weekday evening meal		
4. Sunday breakfast		
5. Sunday noon meal		
6. Sunday evening meal		
7. Guest meals		

28. How many people eat some of their meals here every day or almost everyday?
- Family _____ Hired help _____ Boarders _____
29. How many usually sit at the table at one time?
- Breakfast _____
 - Noon meal _____
 - evening meal _____
30. How many extra people do you usually have at a time

B. FOOD PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION

31. Do you make any of these foods? (Check if yes)
- Yeast rolls
 - Cup cakes, muffins

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 3. Biscuits | 7. Cakes: pound cakes
or layer cakes |
| 4. Cornbread | 8. Pies |
| 5. Cookies, Doughnuts | 9. Butter |
| 6. Cup cakes, muffins | |

32. How many people usually work in your kitchen at one time?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a. When cooking meals _____ | d. When fixing food
for more than the
family? (Parties
or workers) _____ |
| b. When washing dishes _____ | |
| c. When canning _____ | |

33. Do you ever have meat in large pieces, such as a quarter, half, or whole carcass to cut up? Yes _____ No _____

34. How often? _____

35. How much do you usually have at one time?

- | |
|-------------------------|
| a. Hogs (no.) _____ |
| b. Beef (lbs.) _____ |
| c. Chickens (no.) _____ |

36. Where do you think would be the best place to cut up meat? _____

37. Where do you cut up meat? _____

38. Did you make lard last year? _____

39. (If yes) What type of container did you use? _____

40. Where did you store the lard? _____

41. Did you preserve any of the food listed being by canning, freezing, drying, pickles, jellifying or storing last year? _____

(If yes) Give number and method used.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| a. Fruits: | _____ | Method | _____ |
| b. Vegetables: | _____ | Method | _____ |
| c. Meats: | _____ | Method | _____ |
| d. Potatoes: | _____ | Method | _____ |
| (sweet or white) | | | |

42. Where do you think would be the best place

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a. to prepare foods for canning, freezing, etc? | _____ |
| b. to can foods? | _____ |

- c. to store food? _____
43. Where do you usually
- a. prepare foods for canning, freezing, etc? _____
- b. process canned foods? _____
- c. store canned foods and potatoes? _____
44. Did you rent a freezer locker last year? _____
45. (If you do not have a home freezer) do you plan to buy a home freezer within two years? Yes _____ No _____
- a. Walk-in or cabinet type? _____

C. LAUNDRY WORK

46. How much of your washing is usually done at home?
- a. All _____ b. Most _____ c. A little _____ d. None _____
47. If you do not have a washing machine, do you expect to buy one within two years? Yes _____ No _____
48. Where do you think would be the best place to do the washing?
- a. in winter _____ b. in summer _____ c. No opinion _____
49. What kind of tubs would you want?
- a. portable _____ b. stationary tubs _____ c. No opinion _____
50. What kind of tubs do you have? a. portable _____
- b. stationary tubs _____
51. Where do you wash? a. in winter _____ b. in summer _____
52. Would you want a place for drying the wash when it cannot be hung outside? Yes _____ No _____
53. Where would be the best place? _____
54. Where do you think would be the best place to iron
- a. in winter? _____ b. in summer? _____ c. No opinion _____

55. Would you want a built-in ironing board or one that can be moved around?
 a. built-in _____ b. movable _____ c. No opinion _____
56. Do you have a built-in ironing board or a movable one?
 a. built-in _____ b. movable _____
57. Where do you do your ironing? a. in winter? _____
 b. in summer? _____

D. SEWING

58. Is any sewing done at home? Yes _____ No _____
59. Where do you think would be the best place to do sewing?

60. What kind of sewing machine do you have? _____
 a. treadle _____ b. Electric console _____
 c. Electric portable _____ d. Do not have one _____

E. HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, PLAY

61. During the past year did your family have guests that stayed one or more nights? Yes _____ No _____
62. What was the largest number that stayed at one time?

63. Where do your guests sleep? _____
64. Do you think you have overnight guests often enough so you would want extra space planned for them in a new house? Yes _____ No _____
65. Where do you think would be a good place to have guests sleep? _____
66. Does your family have meetings or get-togethers at home? Yes _____ No _____
67. a. What kind of meetings and get-togethers do you

have? _____

- b. About how many are there in each group? _____
 c. About how many times a year do you have this group in? _____

68. Would you or would you not want some place other than the living room or porch where you could sit in the evening?
 a. would _____ b. would not _____ c. No opinion _____
69. Where would you want this space? _____
70. Do you have a place other than the living room or porch for sitting in the evening? Yes _____ No _____
71. Do any of the people who live here have hobbies or collections for which space in the house would be needed? Yes _____ No _____ a. What hobbies and collections? _____
72. Do you take a daily newspaper? Yes _____ No _____
73. About how many days a month does your church hold meetings? _____ days.
74. About how many days do you (the homemaker or female head) go to church? _____ days.
75. About how many days does your husband (or male head) go to church? _____ days.

III. GENERAL HOUSING PREFERENCE

76. If you were planning to build a house, how many stories would you want it to have? a. one story _____
 b. two stories _____ c. other _____
77. Would you want all bedrooms to be upstairs?
 a. Yes _____ b. No _____ c. No opinion _____
78. How many bedrooms would you want upstairs? _____
 downstairs? _____
79. If you could have one bathroom, would you want it on the first floor or on the second floor?
 a. first floor _____ b. second floor _____ c. No opinion _____

80. Would you want porches on your house? Yes _____ No _____
- a. Where would you want the porches? _____
 b. Would you want them open, screened, glassed-in _____
 g. Would you use them for, in winter _____
 in summer _____?
81. Do you think the best place for a closet for coats to be worn to church or to town would be
- a. near the back door _____
 b. near the front door _____
 c. some other place? (specify) _____
 d. No opinion _____
82. Would you plan to have the children and men coming in from work use the bathroom for washing up in?
 Yes _____ No _____
83. In a house without a bathroom where would you plan to have them wash up? _____
84. Do you think the best place to store medicines and First Aid supplies would be in the
- a. kitchen _____ b. bathroom _____ c. some other place (specify) _____
85. What kind of fuel do you think would be best?
- a. wood _____ b. butane _____ c. kerosene _____
86. What kind of heating equipment (furnace, circulating heater, room heaters, fireplace) do you think would be best with this fuel?
 No opinion _____
87. Is there any particular style of architecture that you would choose if you were building a new house?
 Yes _____ No _____
88. What style of architecture would you want? _____
89. Would you like these special features to be included in a house?
- a. fireplace in the living room _____ in the parent's bedroom _____
 b. kitchen sink _____ c. window over sink _____

IV. STORAGE NEEDS FOR BEDDING, HOUSEHOLD
TEXTILES, SEWING EQUIPMENT, BOOKS,
CLOTHING, MISCELLANEOUS

90. Bedding

a. How many of each of the listed articles do you have?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Blankets _____ | 4. Pillows _____ |
| 2. Comforters _____ | 5. Mattress pads _____ |
| 3. Quilts _____ | 6. Others _____ |

b. What is the largest number of articles in (a) that you have to store at one time? _____

91. Household textiles

a. How many of each of the listed articles do you have?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Sheets _____ | 6. Table cloths _____ |
| 2. Pillow cases _____ | 7. Table napkins _____ |
| 3. Spreads _____ | 8. Place mats _____ |
| 4. Bath towels _____ | 9. Dish towels _____ |
| 5. Hand towels _____ | 10. Others _____ |

b. How many of the above articles do you have to store for family use only? _____

92. Sewing materials and equipment

a. How many of these articles do you have?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Patterns _____ | 3. Folding sewing tables _____ |
| 2. Dress forms _____ | 4. Any other sewing equipment _____ |

b. What is the largest number of these unfinished articles do you need space for at one time?

1. Garments being made or remodeled _____
2. Spreads and quilts being made _____
3. Rugs being made _____
4. Anything else? (Specify) _____

c. About how much space do you need for these things?

(Give dimensions or describe space needed)

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sewing scraps _____ | 2. New materials _____ | 3. Notions _____ |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|

93. Equipment for cleaning, play, recreation, miscellaneous

a. How many of each of the listed articles do you have?

Cleaning equipment	Number
1. Brooms	_____
2. Carpet sweepers	_____
3. Long handle mops	_____
4. Mop pails	_____
5. Waxes, polishes, and other cleaning supplies	_____
6. Vacuum cleaner, upright	_____
7. Vacuum cleaner, tank type	_____
8. Vacuum cleaner, hand	_____
9. First Aid kit	_____
10. Fuel can for lamps	_____
11. Extra lamps (kerosene, gasoline)	_____
12. Paint and varnish cans	_____
13. Shoe repair equipment	_____
14. Other	_____

Children's equipment, toys and miscellaneous items

1. Baby carriage	_____
2. Baby stroller	_____
3. Tricycles	_____
4. Card tables	_____
5. Game boards	_____
6. Musical instruments	_____
7. Guns	_____
8. Revolvers	_____
9. Fishing rods	_____
10. Tackle boxes	_____
11. Typewriter portable	_____
12. Typewriter standard	_____
13. Electric room fans	_____
14. Portable heaters	_____
15. Kitchen step ladders	_____
16. Curtain stretcher	_____
17. Rug frames	_____
18. Quilting frames	_____
19. Trunks	_____
20. Suitcases	_____
21. Other	_____

94. Do you need space for books, magazines, catalogues, bulletins?

Yes _____ No _____

a. In what rooms would you want space of books, magazines, etc.

1. Living room _____ 3. Bedrooms _____
 2. Dining room _____ 4. Kitchen _____
 5. Other _____

b. How many inches of shelf space would you want for books, magazines, etc. in these rooms? _____

c. Do you need space for storing insurance papers, wills, records, and other papers pertaining to the business of the farm or household? Yes _____
 No _____

95. Clothing

a. Do you need closet space for work clothing, sweaters, play clothing, boots, galoshes, hats and caps? Yes _____ No _____

b. Do you need closet space for dresses, suits, suits for men, skirts, trousers, shirts, blouses, shoes, and hats? Yes _____ No _____

c. How much closet space do you need? (Give dimensions or number of closets) _____

V. STORAGE NEEDS FOR FOOD, UTENSILS, DISHES AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES

96. Do you need space for storing dried foods, canned foods, staple groceries? Yes _____ No _____

a. How much storage space do you need? (Cabinets, shelves) _____

97. Where do you keep fruits and vegetables? Cured Meats? _____

98. Do you need storage space for foods put up in cans, jars, and bottles? Yes _____ No _____

a. How many of these foods do you store for future use?

EXHIBIT B

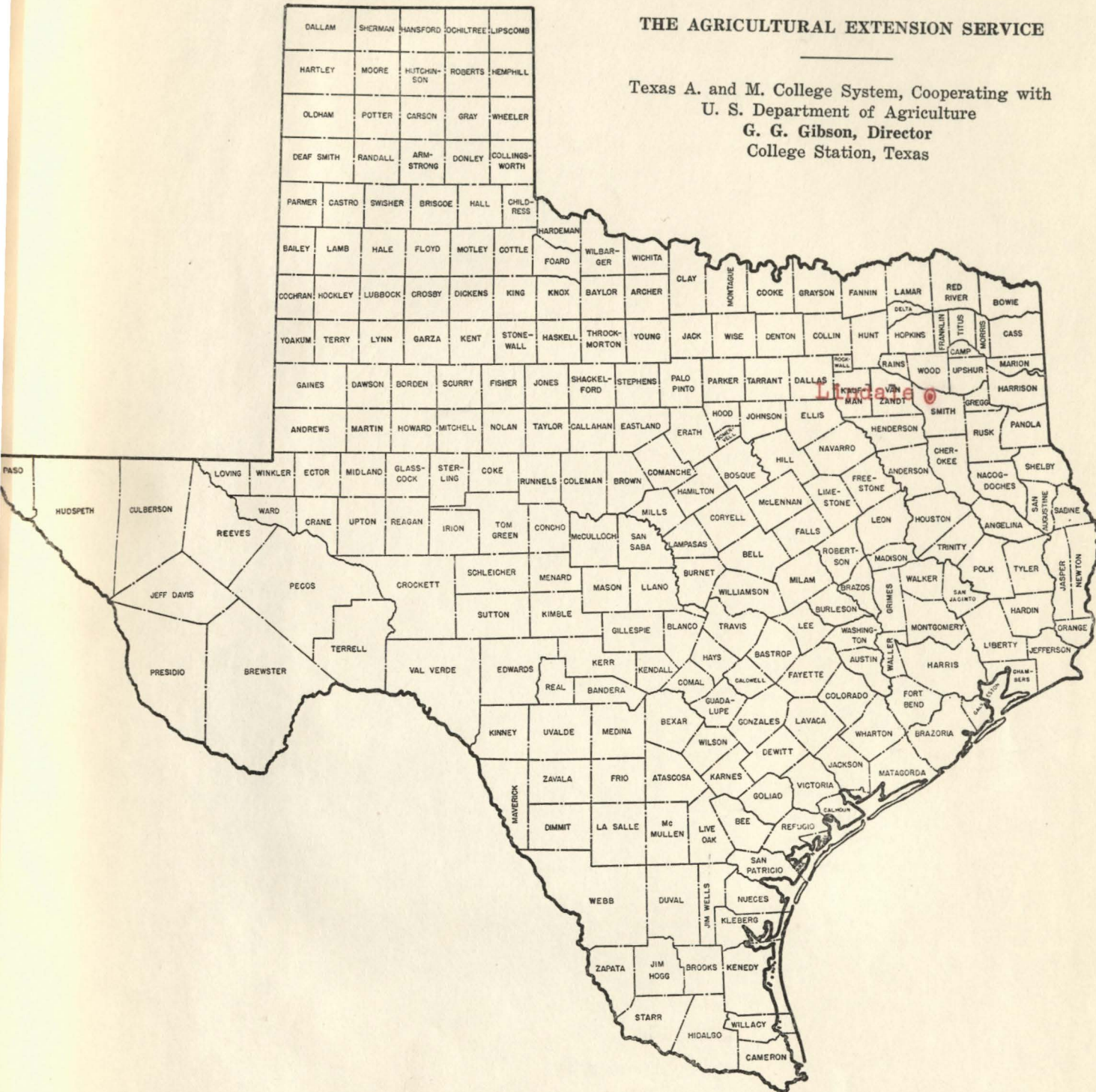
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES POSSESSING DESIGNATED
FACILITIES, UTILITIES, EQUIPMENT, AND
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE

	Number of Families	Per Cent
Electricity	48	96
Natural gas	2	04
Butane gas	36	72
Running water	4	08
Telephone	5	10
Electric Refrigerators	29	58
Ice Boxes	10	20
Electric mixers	7	14
Electric irons	27	54
Electric washing machines non automatic	17	34
Kitchen sinks	10	20
Cooking stoves:		
Gas	36	72
Wood	12	24
Oil	2	4
Home freezers	3	06
Vacuum cleaners	6	12
Radios	44	88
Televisions	15	30
Bath tubs	3	04
Commodes	3	04
Hot water heaters	3	04
Kitchen cabinets	49	98
Divans	30	60
Arm chairs	30	60
Rocking chairs	27	54
Pianos	7	14
Desks	10	20
Buffets	15	30
Dining tables	30	60

EXHIBIT C

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Texas A. and M. College System, Cooperating with
U. S. Department of Agriculture
G. G. Gibson, Director
College Station, Texas



⊙ --Location of Lindale and patronage area of Bragg Morris School