communities with from 5,000 to 100,000 inhabitants have any museum at all, and only about 1 per cent of the nearly 15,000 still smaller places have any. It is evident that growth below the 100,000 population mark, where museum-making is now going on most actively, has much ground to cover.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC MUSEUMS

Some parts of the country are acquiring new museums more rapidly than others. To get an idea of the geography of growth and of the distribution of existing museums is the next step, but we shall not be thus prepared to make comparison between areas except in terms of how many museums they have. Comparison in terms of full museum resources—in the absolute and in relation to population—must be deferred until other data have been marshaled.

Table 14 shows where the new museums of the biennium and of the decade are located.

Table 14.—Geographic distribution of public museums founded in the biennium 1929 and 1930 and in the decade 1921-1930

Division and State							In the decade			
DIVISION AND		-000,1 002,45	Less \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	Less \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
1		180								
New England: Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts. Rhode Island Connecticut MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania East North Cent Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	RAL:		6 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 2	uze ll	oingun laow larell	5 17 3 3 3 11 3 5 1 16 4 4 4 1	1 2 15 2 1 17 3 5 2 1 17 3 5 1 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	1	Pirod Porte
Minnesota Iowa Missouri Nebraska Kansas SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland District of Colu	(30)	ntrocc mi-ni nds;	1	roux b	mute bao a	e sas	1 1 6	1 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 4 4		