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			
aritis DOLANTS		-900,1 900,15	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										
Maine Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New York New Jersey Pennsylvania EAST NORTH CENTI Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	RAL:		6 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 2			5 17 3 3 3 11 3 5 1 16 4 4 4 4 1	1 2 15 2 1 17 3 5 2 1 2 1 15 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1	1	TOTAL
WEST NORTH CENTI Minnesota Iowa Missouri Nebraska Kansas SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland District of Colur Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia	nbia	068,	2	13300	enuncia Situm Situm Luminti	COCCECC	2	1 22 33 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		