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EXTRA CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7, 1891.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1891.

SIR :

Bulletins Nos. 17, 36, 53, and 84 gave details of sex and color for the public school enrollment of the country by counties and of private and parochial schools by states for the census year, as reported to the Census Office up to various dates.

In the present bulletin Mr. JAMES H. BLODGETT, expert special agent, furnishes a summary of the enrollment, adding returns of private and parochial schools received up to July 1, 1891. Some further changes from delayed returns will arise in preparing the final report.

The accompanying map indicates by shades of color the relative numerical school enrollment in each state and territory.

The tables in this bulletin showing the relation of colored and white enrollment to the respective races for the decade in the southern states indicate how rapidly the colored people have utilized the advantages of citizenship.

The tables showing the great features of school enrollment for 50 years, beginning with the first census in which education was separately reported, show the well-maintained educational zeal of the American people.

The promptness of collection and publication of like facts for the public schools in any year has not before been equaled. The reports of enrollment in some states, through the cordial co-operation of school officers, were obtained in manuscript, and were first given to the public through census bulletins.

Private school enrollment has not been so fully published for 20 years, and the subdivision parochial schools appears distinctively for the first time in census results.

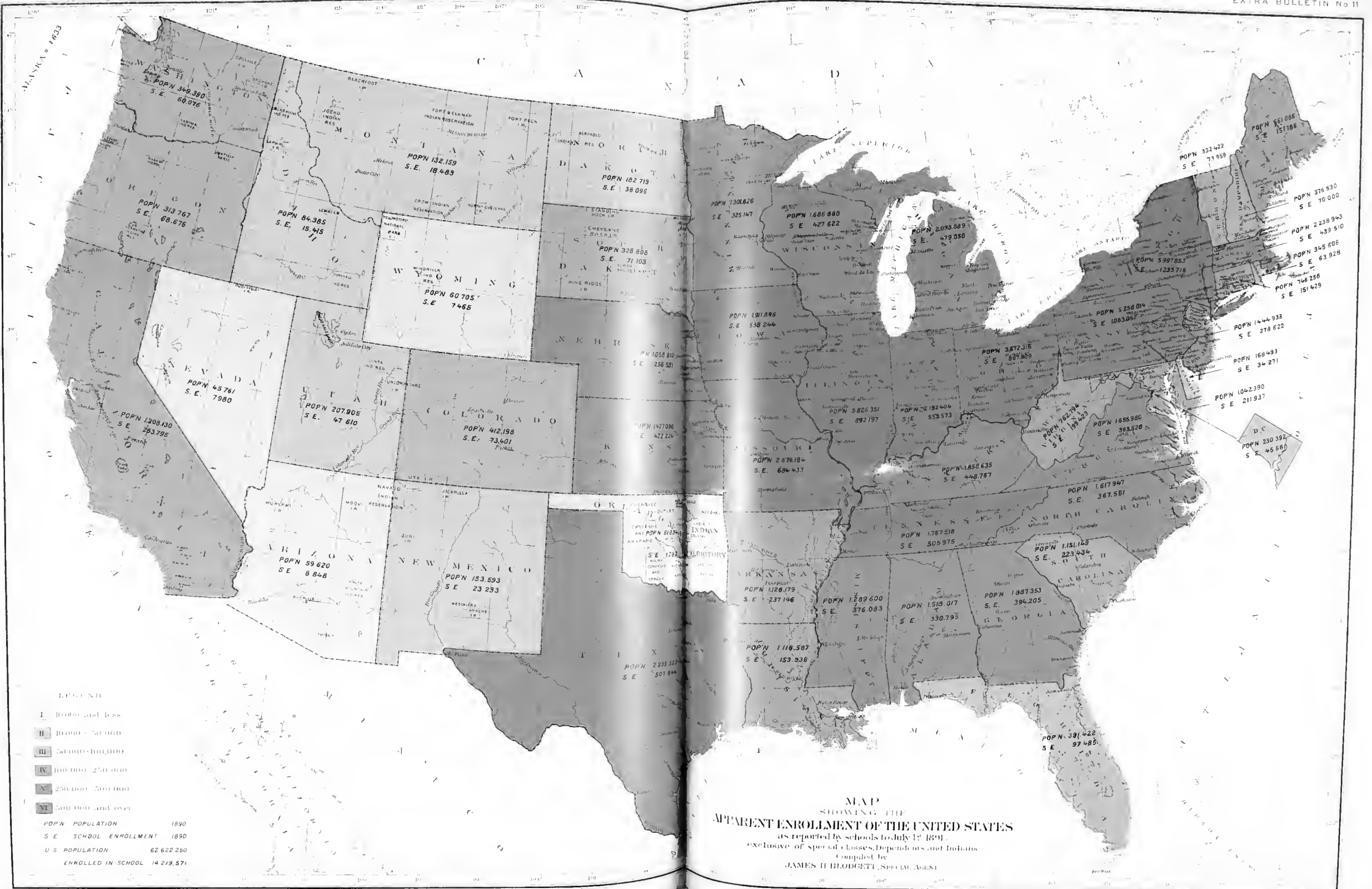
It is hoped to have the reports based on enumerators' returns, including illiteracy, ready at an early date.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.





LEGEND

- I 10,000 and less
- II 10,000 - 50,000
- III 50,000 - 100,000
- IV 100,000 - 250,000
- V 250,000 - 500,000
- VI 500,000 and over

POP'N POPULATION 1890
S. E. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1890
U. S. POPULATION 62,622,250
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 14,219,571

MAP
SHOWING THE
APPARENT ENROLLMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
as reported by schools to July 1st 1890.
exclusive of special classes, dependents and Indians.
Compiled by
JAMES H. BLODGETT, SPECIAL AGENT

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

BY JAMES H. BLODGETT.

This bulletin contains a summary of the leading results of the inquiries as to school enrollment for the census year in hand July 1, 1891, subject to revision.

The details by counties of sex and color of teachers and pupils in public schools and like details by states for private and parochial schools have appeared in previous bulletins.

While additional returns have swollen the aggregate of the private and parochial school enrollment already published, revision has led to casting out some duplicates and to some changes of classification.

School officers, public and private, have generally responded with great cordiality to inquiries. There are private and parochial schools known to exist whose returns, for some cause, have failed to reach the office. Correspondence still in progress will somewhat modify the totals for such schools.

It has occurred that schools, reported in church yearbooks as parochial are reported by those in immediate charge as public schools, and so affect the census summary adversely as compared with the ecclesiastical summaries. Occasionally the parochial school seems really to have given way to a public school, but the proper explanation often appears to be that in a community essentially unanimous in religious faith there has been no objection to religious instruction, especially if attendance on the same has been optional and out of legal school hours, so that a distinctive parochial organization has not been maintained. Instances of public schools, called by some authorities parochial, have been reported from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, New Mexico, Texas, Georgia, and Florida. In various states the same building is often used as a church and a public schoolhouse.

It seems safe to estimate that at least one-half of the children in the Lutheran parochial schools, besides many in Catholic schools, also attend public schools during the year. It is impossible in the present condition of school records in the country at large to determine on the one hand the loss by imperfect records or on the other hand the undue gain by repeated enrollment.

TABLE 1.—This table, which is subject to change through additional reports and closer classification, serves to give a general view of the schools of the country. The third column embraces those customarily reported under the title of public or common schools, including the high schools. The fourth column includes for the most part those in institutions equally public, but not usually summed up with common schools, as, for example, state universities and schools for training teachers.

Texas has an attendance of 65,512 over and under school age (8 to 16), included in column 3, not given in the sum of public school enrollment already published, but explained in Bulletin No. 53; Wisconsin a like attendance of 1,381 (school age 5 to 20), included in the third column, but not in the manuscript report of the state superintendent, followed in Bulletin No. 17.

The public school enrollment given for Oklahoma is that of Greer county in the state report of Texas, the state claiming this county.

Caution to the effect that the figures give apparent enrollment rather than a real enrollment, suggested in previous bulletins, is to be emphasized here.

By the courtesy of other divisions of the Census Office, it can be stated that in addition there are in schools for special classes (deaf-mutes, blind, feeble-minded) approximately 12,500 pupils; in Indian schools, 37,836; in reformatories (Bulletin No. 72), 14,846. The statistics for pupils in charitable institutions are not yet available.

TABLE 2.—An examination of this table shows that the ratio of enrollment in public schools to population in 1890 as compared with 1880 is apparently slightly less in the northern divisions, larger in the southern divisions, and nearly identical in the western division and for the country as a whole. It is evident that this calculation would be less favorable to 1890 if about 150,000 in public schools of descriptions apparently not included in 1880 were omitted, but the effect of this omission would be small. A comparison of effective attendance for states that record the total days' attendance of all pupils at school indicates that a more favorable showing might have been made on that basis if it could have been generally secured. Rejection of duplicates tends to diminish aggregates, while better preservation of records swells aggregates by lessening the failures to report.

A census of school enrollment was first taken in 1840. The classification corresponded closely to elementary, secondary, and superior, but the "pupils at public charge" of that census would correspond to the present public schools only in a limited area. For general comparisons the "primary and common schools" of 1840 may be used with the "public schools" of the later censuses. The changes of conditions in different censuses make close comparisons impracticable.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

TABLE 1.—APPARENT ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS FOR THE CENSUS YEAR, REPORTED TO JULY, 1891, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIAL CLASSES, DEPENDENTS, AND INDIANS, BY STATES, GROUPED GEOGRAPHICALLY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate.	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			Private schools.	Parochial schools.
		Total.	Common.	Additional.		
The United States.....	14,219,571	12,728,417	12,663,692	64,725	753,972	737,182
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.....	3,547,402	3,078,829	3,057,547	21,282	195,683	272,890
Maine.....	151,186	140,650	139,679	971	6,521	4,015
New Hampshire.....	70,000	59,947	59,813	134	4,134	5,919
Vermont.....	73,959	66,720	65,608	1,112	4,168	3,071
Massachusetts.....	439,510	373,087	371,492	1,595	28,183	38,240
Rhode Island (a).....	63,928	52,974	52,774	200	3,959	6,995
Connecticut.....	151,429	127,303	126,505	798	8,746	15,380
New York.....	1,235,716	1,049,952	1,042,160	7,792	76,242	109,522
New Jersey.....	278,622	231,964	234,072	892	15,831	27,827
Pennsylvania.....	1,083,052	973,232	965,444	7,788	47,899	61,921
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.....	1,937,495	1,758,384	1,751,225	7,159	151,577	27,534
Delaware.....	34,271	31,434	31,434	.....	1,126	1,711
Maryland.....	211,937	185,058	184,251	807	12,591	14,288
District of Columbia.....	45,661	36,906	36,906	.....	5,503	3,252
Virginia.....	363,528	343,970	342,269	1,701	17,318	2,240
West Virginia.....	199,423	194,356	193,293	1,063	3,518	1,519
North Carolina.....	367,551	326,895	325,861	1,034	39,117	1,539
South Carolina.....	223,434	203,980	203,461	519	18,796	658
Georgia.....	394,205	344,062	342,562	1,500	49,209	934
Florida.....	97,485	91,723	91,188	535	4,369	1,393
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.....	5,586,129	5,022,284	4,998,532	23,752	180,258	383,587
Ohio.....	897,909	798,093	797,439	654	39,264	60,552
Indiana.....	553,573	509,355	507,264	2,091	17,911	26,307
Illinois.....	892,197	781,004	778,319	2,685	29,555	81,638
Michigan.....	479,050	430,665	427,032	3,633	11,057	37,328
Wisconsin (b).....	427,622	354,675	351,723	2,952	7,904	65,043
Minnesota.....	325,147	281,368	281,859	2,509	7,513	33,266
Iowa.....	538,244	494,957	493,267	1,690	20,188	23,099
Missouri.....	684,433	623,071	620,314	2,757	27,740	33,622
North Dakota (c).....	38,096	35,694	35,543	151	599	1,803
South Dakota.....	71,103	67,492	66,150	1,342	1,432	2,179
Nebraska.....	256,531	241,446	240,300	1,146	5,518	9,567
Kansas.....	422,224	401,464	399,322	2,142	11,577	9,183
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.....	2,561,930	2,349,614	2,341,308	8,306	175,649	36,667
Kentucky.....	448,767	408,208	407,567	641	27,301	13,258
Tennessee.....	565,975	456,242	455,732	510	47,342	2,391
Alabama.....	330,795	306,350	302,949	3,401	23,295	1,150
Mississippi.....	376,083	351,919	350,619	1,300	21,927	2,237
Louisiana.....	153,538	125,159	124,370	789	18,040	10,339
Texas (d).....	507,844	477,320	476,421	899	25,404	5,120
Oklahoma (e).....	1,782	579	579	.....	1,203	.....
Arkansas.....	237,146	223,837	223,071	766	11,137	2,172
WESTERN DIVISION.....	586,615	519,306	515,080	4,226	50,805	16,504
Montana (f).....	18,483	16,980	16,980	.....	1,119	384
Wyoming.....	7,465	7,134	7,052	82	140	191
Colorado.....	73,401	66,173	65,490	683	4,735	2,493
New Mexico.....	23,233	18,249	18,215	34	4,413	571
Arizona.....	8,848	7,861	7,828	33	469	518
Utah.....	47,610	36,730	36,372	358	10,214	666
Nevada.....	7,980	7,524	7,387	137	131	325
Idaho.....	15,415	14,311	14,311	.....	1,104	.....
Alaska.....	1,633	903	903	.....	730	.....
Washington.....	60,076	55,705	55,432	273	3,457	914
Oregon.....	68,676	63,987	63,354	633	4,073	616
California.....	253,795	223,749	221,756	1,993	20,220	9,826

a An apparent loss from original report by rejecting 1,396 duplicates, explained in Bulletin No. 84.

b Column 3 includes 1,381 over and under school age, not in manuscript report of state superintendent.

c Public school enrollment larger than in Bulletin No. 53, by addition of 4,722 city enrollment; explained in Bulletin No. 84.

d Column 3 includes 65,512 over and under school age, explained in text but not included in table of Bulletin No. 53.

e The public school enrollment of Oklahoma is that of Greer county.

f Increase in public schools of 173 from Bulletin No. 36, explained in Bulletin No. 84.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

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TABLE 2.—RELATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION, 1880-1890, BY STATES, GROUPED GEOGRAPHICALLY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.		PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.		PER CENT OF ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION.	
	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.
The United States.....	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,663,692	9,951,608	20.22	19.84
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.....	17,401,545	14,507,407	3,057,547	2,949,904	17.57	20.33
Maine.....	661,086	648,986	139,679	150,811	21.13	23.24
New Hampshire.....	376,530	346,991	59,813	64,670	15.89	18.64
Vermont.....	332,422	332,286	65,608	73,237	19.74	22.04
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	1,783,085	371,492	316,630	16.59	17.76
Rhode Island.....	345,506	276,531	52,774	42,489	15.27	15.37
Connecticut.....	746,258	622,700	126,505	118,589	16.95	19.04
New York.....	5,997,853	5,082,871	1,042,160	1,027,938	17.38	20.22
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	1,131,116	234,072	205,240	16.20	18.14
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	4,282,891	965,444	950,300	18.36	22.19
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.....	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,751,225	1,239,053	19.77	16.31
Delaware.....	168,493	146,608	31,434	26,412	18.66	18.02
Maryland.....	1,042,390	934,943	184,251	149,981	17.68	16.04
District of Columbia.....	230,392	177,624	36,906	26,439	16.02	14.88
Virginia.....	1,655,980	1,512,565	342,269	220,733	20.67	14.59
West Virginia.....	762,794	618,457	193,293	143,796	25.34	23.25
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	1,399,750	325,861	256,422	20.14	18.32
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	995,577	203,461	134,842	17.67	13.54
Georgia.....	1,837,353	1,542,180	342,562	237,124	18.64	15.38
Florida.....	391,422	269,493	91,188	43,304	23.30	16.07
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.....	22,362,279	17,364,111	4,998,532	4,089,585	22.35	23.55
Ohio.....	3,672,316	3,198,062	797,439	752,442	21.71	23.53
Indiana.....	2,192,404	1,978,301	507,264	512,201	23.14	25.89
Illinois.....	3,826,351	3,077,871	778,319	704,041	20.34	22.87
Michigan.....	2,093,889	1,636,937	427,082	362,459	20.39	22.14
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	1,315,497	351,723	299,514	20.85	22.77
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	780,773	281,859	186,544	21.65	23.89
Iowa.....	1,911,896	1,624,615	493,267	425,665	25.80	26.20
Missouri.....	2,679,184	2,168,380	620,314	486,002	23.15	22.41
North Dakota.....	182,719	36,909	35,543	3,746	19.45	10.15
South Dakota.....	328,808	98,268	66,150	9,972	20.12	10.15
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	452,402	240,300	100,871	22.69	22.30
Kansas.....	1,427,096	996,096	399,322	246,128	27.98	24.71
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.....	10,972,893	8,919,371	2,341,308	1,374,035	21.34	15.41
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	1,648,690	407,567	292,427	21.93	17.74
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	1,542,359	455,732	291,500	25.78	18.90
Alabama.....	1,513,017	1,262,505	302,949	187,550	20.02	14.86
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	1,131,597	350,619	237,065	27.19	20.95
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	939,946	124,370	81,012	11.12	8.62
Texas.....	2,235,523	1,591,749	476,421	176,245	21.31	11.07
Oklahoma (a).....	61,834		579		10.85	
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	802,525	223,071	108,236	19.77	13.49
WESTERN DIVISION.....	3,027,613	1,767,697	515,080	299,031	17.01	16.92
Montana.....	132,159	39,159	16,980	4,667	12.85	11.92
Wyoming.....	60,705	20,789	7,052	2,907	11.62	13.98
Colorado.....	412,198	194,327	65,490	28,252	15.89	14.54
New Mexico.....	153,593	119,565	18,215	4,755	11.86	3.98
Arizona.....	59,620	40,440	7,828	4,212	13.13	10.42
Utah.....	207,905	143,963	36,372	25,792	17.49	17.92
Nevada.....	45,761	62,266	7,387	8,918	16.14	14.32
Idaho.....	84,385	32,610	14,311	5,834	16.96	17.89
Alaska (b).....			903			
Washington.....	349,390	75,116	55,432	14,750	15.87	19.68
Oregon.....	313,767	174,768	63,354	37,437	20.19	21.42
California.....	1,208,130	864,694	221,756	161,477	18.36	18.67

a School enrollment given is for Greer county; per cent given is on basis of population of county, 5,338.

b Return of population not yet received.

TABLE 3.—Bearing in mind the limitations of the case, this table gives the outline of population and school enrollment for the past 50 years. Only public common school enrollment was published in 1880. The table illustrates how great local changes and errors of record assimilate themselves into a moderate general effect. By 20-year periods it will be seen that the increase of population (66.26 and 62.41 per cent, respectively) and the increase of total school enrollment (97.94 and 97.21 per cent, respectively) were apparently very similar for 1850–1870, and 1870–1890, the latter liable to slight modification in revision.

The remarkable development of the free school in the north and west, rounding out its funds by local taxation, shows its influence in the high rate of gain in public school enrollment in 1850, subsiding somewhat in the next decade, and, partly through the disturbance of social institutions by the civil war, approaching the growth of population in 1870. The public school movement of the south and west swells the enrollment for 1880, nearly equalized in 1890 to the growth of population.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AT EACH CENSUS.

[Fifty years: 1840–1890. Enrollment 1890 subject to revision.]

YEARS.	Population.	ENROLLMENT.		Per cent of enrollment to population.	INCREASE PER CENT.				
					Population.		Enrollment.		Public schools.
							All schools.		
		All schools.	Public schools. (a)		10 years.	20 years.	10 years.	20 years.	
1840.....	17,069,453	2,025,656	1,845,264	11.87					
1850.....	23,191,876	3,642,694	3,354,173	15.71	35.87		79.83		81.77
1860.....	31,443,321	5,477,037	4,955,894	17.42	35.58		50.36		47.75
1870.....	38,558,371	7,210,420	6,228,060	18.70	22.63	66.26	31.65	97.94	25.67
1880.....	50,155,783		9,951,608		30.08				59.79
1890.....	62,622,250	14,219,571	612,728,417	22.71	24.86	62.41		97.21	27.90

a In 1840 "primary and common schools".

b Including 64,725 "Additional" column, Table 1.

In 1840 the negro was an illiterate slave with rare exception. The census of 1890 found him free and at school. Percentages can not express the change.

TABLES 4 and 5.—These tables show the apparent relation of white and colored public school enrollment to the respective populations and the relative gain each has made for the past decade in the southern states.

Training in religion is a strong demand among some of the most earnest supporters of the public school system, conspicuous among whom are the Hebrews, who maintain special schools in several of the large cities, often requiring as a condition of admission regular attendance in the public schools. These schools of the Hebrews, the confirmation classes of the Catholics, Lutherans, and others occupying only Saturdays, Sundays, and extra school hours, have intentionally been omitted from the general table of school enrollment, and their treatment has been deferred.

The enrollment in parochial schools has been made a census inquiry for the first time. Including the parochial schools, the religious idea is the mainspring of the greater part of private school organization, "parochial" being the term used for elementary schools with religion as a prominent motive, supported by local congregations. It is not easy to make a close distinction between parochial schools and those of like motive, but supported on a broader basis or doing more advanced work, especially as the work of a given school may change from year to year.

There are 4 communions whose possible parochial schools are for convenience classed among the general private schools: (1) the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, popularly called Mormons, whose schools contain 5,092 pupils, the elementary pupils corresponding closely to the parochial pupils in other cases; (2) the Orthodox Greek Church, whose missionary schools in Alaska have 81 pupils; (3) 63 pupils are in schools reporting themselves as German Methodist parochial; (4) 20 are reported as Unitarian parochial pupils.

TABLE 4.—APPARENT RELATION OF PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION, WHITE AND COLORED, IN THE SOUTHERN STATES: 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.		PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.		PER CENT OF ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored. (a)	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Total	15,493,323	6,944,915	3,358,527	1,288,229	21.68	18.55
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION	5,567,440	3,287,395	1,168,557	582,668	20.99	17.72
Delaware.....	139,429	29,022	26,778	4,656	19.21	16.04
Maryland.....	824,149	218,004	148,224	36,027	17.99	16.53
District of Columbia.....	154,352	75,927	23,574	13,332	15.27	17.56
Virginia.....	1,014,680	640,867	220,210	122,059	21.70	19.05
West Virginia.....	729,262	33,508	186,735	6,558	25.61	19.57
North Carolina.....	1,049,191	567,170	208,844	117,017	19.91	20.63
South Carolina.....	458,454	692,503	90,051	113,410	19.64	16.38
Georgia.....	973,462	863,716	209,330	133,232	21.50	15.43
Florida.....	224,461	166,678	51,811	36,377	24.42	21.82
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION:						
Missouri.....	2,524,468	154,131	587,510	32,804	23.27	21.28
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION	7,401,415	3,503,389	1,602,460	672,757	21.65	19.20
Kentucky.....	1,585,526	272,981	352,955	54,612	22.26	20.01
Tennessee.....	1,332,971	434,300	354,130	101,602	26.57	23.39
Alabama.....	830,796	681,431	186,794	116,155	22.48	17.05
Mississippi.....	539,703	747,720	137,188	193,431	29.12	25.87
Louisiana.....	554,712	562,893	74,988	49,382	13.52	8.77
Texas (b).....	1,741,190	492,837	312,802	98,107	17.96	19.91
Arkansas.....	816,517	311,227	163,603	59,468	20.04	19.11

TABLE 5.—APPARENT RELATIVE GAIN IN PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, WHITE AND COLORED, IN THE SOUTHERN STATES: 1880-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ENROLLED IN PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS.				INCREASE.			
	White.		Colored.		Number.		Per cent.	
	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Total	3,358,527	2,301,804	1,288,229	797,286	1,056,723	490,943	45.91	61.58
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION	1,168,557	859,510	582,668	379,543	309,047	203,125	35.96	53.52
Delaware.....	26,778	24,178	4,656	2,234	2,600	2,422	10.75	108.42
Maryland.....	148,224	123,448	36,027	26,533	24,776	9,494	20.07	35.78
District of Columbia.....	23,574	18,472	13,332	7,967	5,102	5,365	27.62	67.34
Virginia.....	220,210	152,455	122,059	68,278	67,755	53,781	44.44	78.77
West Virginia.....	186,735	139,690	6,558	4,106	47,045	2,452	33.68	59.72
North Carolina.....	208,844	161,262	117,017	95,160	47,582	21,857	29.51	22.97
South Carolina.....	90,051	61,832	113,410	73,010	28,219	40,400	45.64	55.33
Georgia.....	209,330	150,501	133,232	86,623	58,829	46,609	39.09	53.81
Florida.....	51,811	27,672	36,377	15,632	27,139	20,745	98.07	132.71
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION:								
Missouri.....	587,510	461,956	32,804	24,046	125,554	8,758	27.18	36.42
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION	1,602,460	980,338	672,757	393,697	622,122	279,060	63.46	70.88
Kentucky.....	352,955	263,507	54,612	28,920	89,448	25,692	33.95	88.84
Tennessee.....	354,130	230,130	101,602	61,370	124,000	40,232	53.88	65.56
Alabama.....	186,794	111,839	116,155	75,661	74,905	40,494	66.95	53.52
Mississippi.....	137,188	115,463	193,431	121,602	41,725	71,829	36.14	59.07
Louisiana.....	74,988	46,370	49,382	34,642	28,618	14,740	61.72	42.55
Texas (b).....	312,802	131,616	98,107	44,629	181,186	53,478	137.66	119.83
Arkansas.....	163,603	81,363	59,468	26,873	82,240	32,595	101.08	121.29

a Omitting Chinese and Indians.

b Not including 65,512 (54,880 white, 10,632 colored) enrolled over and under school age, the corresponding figures having evidently been omitted in 1880.

TABLE 6.—The relative strength of the parochial schools of various communions is manifest in this table. The same communions in a similar ratio maintain schools of a higher rank, grouped among the general private schools.

TABLE 7.—The census of 1840 tabulated enrollment under colleges and universities, academies and grammar schools, primary and common schools, corresponding well with the current grouping of superior, secondary, and elementary: that of 1850 tabulated colleges, public schools, and academies and other schools.

The classification of schools has been attended with great difficulties. The known facts regarding a school in one year are not always a safe guide for judging of its work in another year. Institutions that have taken charters in anticipation of giving superior instruction, but which are still doing some work of the most elementary sort, can not all be treated as pretenders to a greatness which they do not possess. Institutions now leading in the most advanced tuition gave very elementary instruction in their youth, and many incipient colleges in due time will leave their preparatory work to others.

The public high school is presumably a secondary school, but as it is only the advanced department of the local group of schools its work is sometimes almost wholly elementary, while in a few cases it laps upon the work of the superior schools.

The classification is now unsatisfactory, but circumstances are rapidly adjusting a plain basis of separation. Superior education is discriminated fairly well in the original states.

In New York a system of university examinations tests all superior and secondary tuition in public and private schools that claim its benefits. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Texas the university has a growing influence in discriminating true secondary instruction in schools which feed it. There is a like tendency in other states.

The study of algebra or of a language additional to the native tongue may generally be taken to indicate the beginning of secondary work. In general terms, superior work would include the work of the standard colleges, universities, and advanced professional schools, to which the secondary schools may be regarded as tributary.

Commercial schools, some chartered, some without charters, are given a separate column from their anomalous position, which seems likely to undergo an early improvement, partly by the clearer discrimination of the best institutions, partly by changes in schools of general education.

The classification of this table, limited in accuracy by present conditions, can be greatly bettered as records improve and terms are more definitely used among school officers.

A closer analysis showing the professional schools is in progress for the final report. Illiteracy and related details are yet to be considered.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

TABLE 7.—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS SUPERIOR, SECONDARY, ELEMENTARY, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS, REPORTED TO JULY 1, 1891.

[Subject to revision.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PUBLIC.				PRIVATE (INCLUDING PAROCHIAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS).				
	Total.	Superior.	Secondary.	Elementary.	Total.	Superior.	Secondary.	Elementary.	Commercial schools.
The United States.....	12,728,417	45,840	277,049	12,405,528	1,491,154	99,565	277,241	1,034,382	79,966
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.....	3,078,829	15,325	88,954	2,974,550	468,573	36,268	72,682	333,413	26,210
Maine.....	140,650	887	15,299	124,514	10,536	1,140	3,057	5,288	1,051
New Hampshire.....	59,947	134	3,283	56,530	10,053	493	2,097	7,357	106
Vermont.....	66,720	1,112	2,432	63,176	7,239	483	2,642	4,006	108
Massachusetts.....	373,087	1,436	25,476	346,175	66,423	8,018	8,273	46,518	3,614
Rhode Island.....	52,974	200	1,728	51,046	10,954	684	1,608	7,775	887
Connecticut.....	127,303	420	4,063	122,820	24,126	1,939	2,737	18,603	847
New York.....	1,049,952	6,141	20,729	1,023,082	185,764	12,646	27,573	136,354	9,191
New Jersey.....	234,964	266	64,147	230,551	43,658	1,839	6,308	33,504	2,007
Pennsylvania.....	973,232	4,779	611,797	956,656	109,820	9,026	18,387	74,008	8,399
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.....	1,758,384	5,213	24,350	1,728,821	179,111	12,394	39,256	123,292	4,169
Delaware.....	31,434	.....	328	31,106	2,837	82	482	2,273	.....
Maryland.....	185,058	751	61,374	182,933	26,879	3,359	4,394	17,622	1,504
District of Columbia.....	36,906	80	1,767	35,059	8,755	1,388	2,121	4,243	1,003
Virginia.....	343,970	1,404	9,124	333,442	19,558	2,043	6,067	11,043	405
West Virginia.....	194,356	884	71,773	191,699	5,067	360	1,293	2,995	419
North Carolina.....	326,895	550	382	325,963	40,656	2,090	10,361	28,205	.....
South Carolina.....	203,980	427	7,210	196,543	19,454	997	6,054	12,373	.....
Georgia.....	344,062	883	61,927	341,252	50,143	2,010	7,087	40,208	838
Florida.....	91,723	231	465	91,024	5,762	65	1,367	4,330	.....
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.....	5,022,284	18,047	115,402	4,888,835	563,845	33,815	83,023	408,152	38,855
Ohio.....	798,093	391	36,755	760,947	99,816	11,001	18,554	61,051	9,210
Indiana.....	509,355	1,652	65,152	502,551	44,218	2,569	8,814	30,370	2,465
Illinois.....	781,004	1,536	17,902	761,566	111,193	7,787	11,287	86,535	5,584
Michigan.....	430,665	3,345	16,908	410,412	48,385	1,571	4,126	38,848	3,840
Wisconsin.....	354,675	2,173	10,634	341,868	72,947	880	3,365	66,736	1,966
Minnesota.....	284,368	1,792	3,711	278,865	40,779	1,034	3,579	34,217	1,949
Iowa.....	494,957	1,600	63,174	490,093	43,287	2,837	11,565	25,021	3,864
Missouri.....	623,071	2,244	65,097	615,730	61,362	4,676	11,774	40,164	4,748
North Dakota.....	35,694	80	453	35,061	2,402	31	405	1,891	75
South Dakota.....	67,492	625	4948	65,919	3,611	154	1,010	2,288	159
Nebraska.....	241,446	727	6,400	234,319	15,085	416	1,772	10,529	2,368
Kansas.....	401,464	1,792	8,168	391,504	20,760	859	6,772	10,502	2,627
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.....	2,349,614	4,539	40,988	2,304,087	212,316	14,381	61,627	129,983	6,325
Kentucky.....	408,208	433	2,098	405,677	40,559	4,043	10,082	25,402	1,032
Tennessee.....	456,242	510	982	454,750	49,733	3,957	17,481	27,253	1,042
Alabama.....	306,350	1,671	966	303,713	24,445	1,433	6,456	16,359	197
Mississippi.....	351,919	641	697	350,581	24,164	1,152	7,006	15,626	380
Louisiana.....	125,159	228	1,306	123,625	28,379	1,512	6,868	19,269	730
Texas.....	477,320	899	332,157	444,264	30,524	2,117	10,126	15,798	2,483
Oklahoma.....	679	.....	.....	579	1,203	.....	53	1,150	.....
Arkansas.....	223,837	157	2,782	220,898	13,309	167	3,555	9,126	461
WESTERN DIVISION.....	519,306	2,716	7,355	509,235	67,309	2,707	20,653	39,542	4,407
Montana.....	16,980	.....	127	16,853	1,503	17	449	552	485
Wyoming.....	7,134	39	133	6,962	331	.....	134	197	.....
Colorado.....	66,173	262	1,870	64,041	7,228	198	2,338	4,101	591
New Mexico.....	18,249	17	17	18,215	4,984	16	1,657	3,311	.....
Arizona.....	7,861	28	.....	7,833	987	.....	225	720	42
Utah.....	36,730	70	418	36,242	10,880	277	2,180	8,340	83
Nevada.....	7,524	73	363	7,088	456	.....	79	377	.....
Idaho.....	14,311	.....	.....	14,311	1,104	.....	259	845	.....
Alaska.....	903	.....	.....	903	730	.....	.....	730	.....
Washington.....	55,705	66	427	55,212	4,371	66	2,247	1,634	424
Oregon.....	63,987	562	393	63,032	4,689	364	2,031	2,210	84
California.....	223,749	1,599	3,607	218,543	30,046	1,769	9,054	16,525	2,698

a Partly estimated.

b Partial reports.

c Reported studying "higher branches".

d Including those reported studying either algebra or geometry.

e In Greer county, claimed by Texas.

B.P.L. Bindery
DEC 19 1964

