

There were seven cities of 10,000 or more in Maryland, one (Cambridge) having reached this size since 1930. There were also two election districts adjacent to Baltimore city in this size-group that qualified as urban under the special rule. All nine of these urban places of 10,000 or more increased between 1930 and 1940. District 12 of Baltimore County, with an increase of 33.6 percent, was the fastest growing urban place having 10,000 or more population. Salisbury, with an increase of 21.1 percent, was the fastest growing incorporated place in this size-group.

Eighteen of the 23 counties gained population between 1930 and 1940, as did the independent city of Baltimore. Montgomery County, with an increase of 70.5 percent, had the most extensive growth.

The first Federal census of Maryland was taken in 1790, returning a population of 319,728. The population has shown an increase at every census since that time, passing 500,000 between 1840 and 1850, 1,000,000 between 1880 and 1890, and 1,500,000 between 1920 and 1930. The present population represents a density of 184.2 inhabitants per square mile.

Table 1 presents the figures for counties and for urban places of 10,000 or more, and Table 2, for incorporated places of less than 10,000. Table 3 shows the population of Baltimore city by wards.