

Even with these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places were excluded from the urban territory. To improve the situation in the 1960 Census, the Bureau of the Census set up, in advance of enumeration, boundaries for urban-fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more and for unincorporated places outside urban fringes. All the population residing in urban-fringe areas and in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more is classified as urban according to the new definition. (Of course, the incorporated places of 2,500 or more are urban in their own right.) Consequently, the special rules of the old definition are no longer necessary.

To the primary political divisions into which the Maryland counties are divided, the Bureau applies the general term "minor civil divisions". These vary from State to State, but in Maryland they are known as "election districts". An election district is analogous to a township but it serves only as a unit for elections and has no political organization with its own individual government.

The term "place" as used in census reports refers to a concentration of population regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers or functions. Most of the places listed are incorporated as cities or towns. In addition, unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more are also presented.