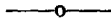


AREA

The following figures are from *Areas of the United States 1940, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940*, United States Government Office 1942, pp. 126-128. Areas are given in square miles.

County	Total	Land	Water
Allegany	428	426	2
Anne Arundel	458	417	41
Baltimore City	86	79	7
Baltimore	638	610	28
Calvert	244	219	25
Caroline	325	320	5
Carroll	456	456
Cecil	386	352	34
Charles	502	458	44
Dorchester	688	580	108
Frederick	670	664	6
Garrett	668	668
Harford	475	448	27
Howard	251	251
Kent	308	284	24
Montgomery	506	494	12
Prince George's	496	485	11
Queen Anne's	408	373	35
St. Mary's	420	367	53
Somerset	378	332	46
Talbot	331	279	52
Washington	471	462	9
Wicomico	395	380	15
Worcester	589	483	106
	10,577	9,887	690



POPULATION—CENSUS OF 1940

Between 1930 and 1940 Maryland's rural areas continued to grow somewhat more rapidly than the urban places, according to the final figures from the Sixteenth Decennial Census, issued by Director William Lane Austin, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The complete return of the Sixteenth Census showed that on April 1, 1940, Maryland had a population of 1,821,244, an increase of 189,718 over the 1,631,526 residents reported in the 1930 census. This change represents an increase of 11.6 percent as compared with 12.5 percent between 1920 and 1930. The population increase in urban areas from 1930 to 1940 was 10.8 percent as compared with 12.8 percent in the rural sections. Urban residents accounted for 59.3 percent of the State's population in 1940, as compared with 59.8 percent in 1930. In 1940, residents of urban areas numbered 1,080,351, while the rural population amounted to 740,893. The Census Bureau considers as urban areas the incorporated places of 2,500 or more. In Maryland, however, two unincorporated political subdivisions are also classified as urban on the basis of special qualifications. The remaining territory is classified as rural.