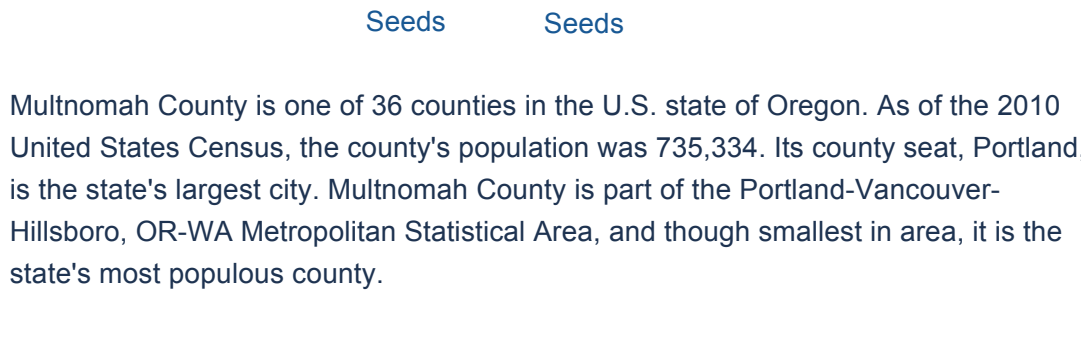




Cannabis seeds, plant nutrient and grow guides in Multnomah County, Oregon. Become Affiliate!



Zkittlez Autoflowering Feminized Seeds	White Widow Autoflowering Feminized Seeds	Wedding Cake Autoflowering Feminized Seeds	Northern Lights Autoflowering Feminized Seeds	Moby Autoflowering Feminized Seeds	LSD Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
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Multnomah County is one of 36 counties in the U.S. state of Oregon. As of the 2010 United States Census, the county's population was 735,334. Its county seat, Portland, is the state's largest city. Multnomah County is part of the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area, and though smallest in area, it is the state's most populous county.

History

The area of the lower Willamette River has been inhabited for thousands of years, including by the Multnomah band of Chinookan peoples long before European contact, as evidenced by the nearby Cathlapotle village, just downstream.

Multnomah County (the thirteenth in Oregon Territory) was created on December 22, 1854, formed out of two other Oregon counties — the eastern part of Washington County and the northern part of Clackamas County. Its creation was a result of a petition earlier that year by businessmen in Hillsboro complaining of the inconvenient location of the Washington County seat in Portland and of the share of Portland tax revenues leaving the city to support Washington County farmers. County commissioners met for the first time on January 17, 1855. The county is named after the Chinookan word for the "lower river", Multnomah, Matnomah, m??numax? being interpretive English spellings of the same word. In Chinook Jargon, Ne-matnomahq, means the "place of matnomahq" or the (singular) Ne-matnomah, "the lower river", from the Oregon City Falls toward the Columbia river. Alternatively, Chinookan m??numax? (also n?ma?numax?) — those toward water — (or — toward the Columbia River —, known in Chinookan as ?ma? or w?ma? — the great water —). The explorer William Clark wrote in his Journal: "I entered this river...called Multnomah...from a nation who reside on Wappato Island, a little below the entrance" (quoted from *Williamette Landings* by H.M. Corning). (see: Portland Basin Chinookan Villages in the early 1800s, Boyd and Zenk.) Although Clark refers to the Willamette River as Multnomah, he may not have understood the meaning. Simply put, Multnomah ("down river" or "toward the great water") is the shortened form of nematnomah/n?ma? numax?."

In 1924, the county's three commissioners were indicted and recalled by voters "in response to 'gross irregularities' in the award of contracts for construction of the Burnside and Ross Island bridges"; since all three had been supported by the Ku Klux Klan, their recall also helped reduce that organization's influence in the city.

Vanport, built north of Portland in 1943 to house workers for Kaiser Shipyards, was destroyed by a flood five years later.

In 1968, the Oregon Legislative Assembly referred a bill, Ballot Measure 5, to voters that would amend the state constitution to allow for consolidated city-county governments when the population is over 300,000. The 1968 voters' pamphlet noted that Multnomah County would be the only county in Oregon affected by the measure and voters approved the referendum in the 1968 general election. Since the approval of Measure 5 in 1968, an initiative to merge the county with Portland has been considered and placed on the county ballot several times. The merger would have formed a consolidated city-county government like that of San Francisco, California. None of these proposals has been approved.

Since 2000

In the 2000 presidential election, Multnomah played a decisive role in determining the winner of the state's electoral votes. Al Gore carried the county by more than 104,000 votes, enough to offset the nearly 100,000-vote advantage that George W. Bush had earned among Oregon's 35 other counties. The Democratic tilt was repeated in 2004, when John Kerry won by 181,000 votes, and in 2008 when Barack Obama won by 204,000 votes.

In February 2001, the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners unanimously accepted the recommendation of the Library Advisory Board and authorized the library to enter into a lawsuit to stop the Children's Internet Protection Act. The US Supreme Court ultimately decided in 2003 that the law was constitutional in *US v. ALA*. However, the library chose to turn down \$104,000 per year of federal funding under CIPA to be able to continue to offer unfiltered Internet access.

Faced with decreasing government revenues due to a recession in the local economy, voters approved a three-year local income tax (Measure 26-48) on May 20, 2003 to prevent further cuts in schools, police protection, and social services. Multnomah County was one of the few local governments in Oregon to approve such a tax increase.

On March 2, 2004, Multnomah County Chair Diane Linn announced the county would begin granting licenses for same-sex marriages, pursuant to a legal opinion issued by its attorney deeming such marriages lawful under Oregon law. Her announcement was supported by three other commissioners (Serena Cruz, Lisa Naito, Maria Rojo de Steffey), but criticized by Lonnie Roberts, who represents the eastern part of Multnomah county and was left out of the decision. Within a few days, several groups joined to file a lawsuit to halt the county's action.

But after that, Linn and the three commissioners developed a public feud, with the latter becoming known as the "mean girls". The county government has also faced significant budget issues, including not being able to open the Wapato Corrections Facility since it was built in 2003.

Geography

Portland

According to the United States Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 466 square miles (1,210 km2), of which 431 square miles (1,120 km2) is land and 34 square miles (88 km2) (7.4%) is water. It is the smallest county in Oregon by area. It is located along the south side of the Columbia River.

The county includes a number of extinct volcanoes in the Boring Lava Field. The Oregon side of the Columbia River Gorge forms the eastern portion of the county's northern border.

Major highways

- I-5
- I-84
- I-205
- I-405
- US 26
- US 30

- US 30 Byp.
- US 99 (decommissioned)
- OR 10
- OR 43
- OR 120
- OR 213

- Adjacent counties
- Columbia County - northwest
- Clark County, Washington - north
- Skamania County, Washington - northeast
- Hood River County - east
- Clackamas County - south
- Washington County - west
- National protected area
- Mount Hood National Forest (part)

Demographics

Historical population

Census Pop.	%	
1860	4,150	
1870	11,510	177.3%
1880	25,203	119.0%
1890	74,884	197.1%
1900	103,167	37.8%
1910	226,261	119.3%
1920	275,898	21.9%
1930	338,241	22.6%
1940	355,099	5.0%
1950	471,537	32.8%
1960	522,813	10.9%
1970	556,667	6.5%
1980	562,640	1.1%
1990	583,887	3.8%
2000	660,486	13.1%
2010	735,334	11.3%
Est. 2019	812,855	10.5%

U.S. Decennial Census

1790-1960	1900-1990
1990-2000	2010-2019
2000 census	

As of the 2000 census, there were 660,486 people in the county, organized into 272,098 households and 152,102 families. The population density was 1,518 people per square mile (586/km²). There were 288,561 housing units at an average density of 663 per square mile (256/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 79.16% White, 5.70% Asian, 5.67% Black or African American, 1.03% Native American, 0.35% Pacific Islander, 4.03% from other races, and 4.07% from two or more races. 7.51% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 16.0% were of German, 9.0% English, 8.8% Irish, and 5.1% American ancestry. 83.5% spoke English, 6.3% Spanish, 1.7% Vietnamese and 1.3% Russian as their first language.

There were 272,098 households out of which 26.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 40.9% were married couples living together, 10.8% had a female householder with no husband present, and 44.1% were non-families. 32.5% of all households were made up of individuals and 8.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.37 and the average family size was 3.03.

In the county, the population was spread out with 22.30% under the age of 18, 10.30% from 18 to 24, 33.80% from 25 to 44, 22.50% from 45 to 64, and 11.10% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females, there were 98.00 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.10 males.

The median income for a family in the county was \$41,278, and the median income for a family was \$51,118. Males had a median income of \$36,036 versus \$29,337 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$22,606. 12.70% of the population and 8.20% of families were below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 15.40% of those under the age of 18 and 9.80% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.

2010 census

As of the 2010 United States Census, there were 735,334 people, 304,540 households, and 163,539 families residing in the county. The population density was 1,704.9 inhabitants per square mile (658.3/km2). There were 324,832 housing units at an average density of 753.2 per square mile (290.8/km2). The racial makeup of the county was 76.5% white, 6.5% Asian, 5.6% black or African American, 1.1% American Indian, 0.5% Pacific islander, 5.1% from other races, and 4.6% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 10.9% of the population. In terms of ancestry, 19.4% were German, 12.2% were Irish, 11.4% were English, and 4.2% were American.

Of the 304,540 households, 27.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 38.6% were married couples living together, 10.7% had a female householder with no husband present, 46.3% were non-families, and 32.6% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 2.35 and the average family size was 3.03. The median age was 35.7 years.

The median income for a household in the county was \$49,618 and the median income for a family was \$62,956. Males had a median income of \$45,152 versus \$38,211 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$28,883. About 11.3% of families and 16.0% of the population were below the poverty line, including 21.1% of those under age 18 and 12.1% of those age 65 or over.

Law and government

See also: Multnomah County, Oregon election, 2006
Multnomah County was a bellwether county for much of the first half of the 20th century. However, since 1964, it has been the strongest Democratic bastion in Oregon. The Democrats have failed to win a majority in the county only two times since then, in 1972 and 1980.

As Multnomah County is by far the largest county in Oregon, Democratic majorities in the county are often enough to swing the results in statewide elections. In 2008, Democratic challenger Jeff Merkley unseated incumbent two-term Senator Gordon Smith even though Smith carried 28 of Oregon's 36 counties. However, Merkley carried Multnomah County by over 142,000 votes, enough to allow him to defeat Smith by 59,100 votes.

Elected officials

County Commission (one chair, four commissioners)
 Chair: Deborah Kafoury
 Commissioner, District 1: Sharon Meieran
 Commissioner, District 2: Susheela Jayapal
 Commissioner, District 3: Jessica Vega Pederson
 Commissioner, District 4: Lori Stegmann
 District Attorney: Rod Underhill
 Sheriff: Michael Reese
 Auditor: Steve March
 Circuit Court
 Appointed officials
 Elections: Tim Scott
 Finance: Mark Campbell
 Surveyor: James Clayton
 Map of Multnomah County Senate-Representative District Maps

Presidential election results

Economy

The principal industries of Multnomah County are manufacturing, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, and tourism. Since Oregon does not have a sales tax, it attracts shoppers from southwest Washington.

The Port of Portland, established in 1891 and combined with the City of Portland's Commission of Public Docks in 1971, ranks third in total waterborne commerce on the West Coast, and 31st in the nation for total tonnage according to the 2009 American Association of Port Authorities' Port Industries Statistics. Portland is one of the five largest auto import ports in the nation and is the West Coast's leading exporter of grain and lumber. The Port of Portland is also responsible for Portland International Airport (PDX) in the northeast section of Portland, the Troutdale Airport a few miles east of PDX in Multnomah County, the Hillsboro Airport to the west in Washington County, and Mulino State Airport to the south in Clackamas County.

Out of the 199 cities and counties located in the five West Coast states, Multnomah County ranked 198th in private sector job creation from 1997 to 2009.

Tourism

See also: National Register of Historic Places listings in Multnomah County, Oregon
The county is home to a number of Portland-area attractions and venues, including Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, Portland Art Museum, Memorial Coliseum, Oregon Convention Center, Moda Center, Providence Park, Washington Park, Oregon Zoo, International Rose Test Garden, Lan Su Chinese Garden, Portland Japanese Garden, and Pittock Mansion.

It is also home to the Historic Columbia River Highway, Multnomah Falls, and Oxbow Regional Park.

Communities

See also: Portland, Oregon neighborhoods

- Cities
- Fairview
- Gresham
- Lake Oswego (small portion)
- Maywood Park
- Milwaukie (small portion)
- Portland (county seat)
- Troutdale
- Wood Village
- Unincorporated communities
- Bonneville
- Bridal Veil
- Burlington
- Corbett
- Dodson
- Dunthorpe
- Holbrook
- Interlachen
- Latourell
- Orient
- Riverwood
- Springdale
- Warrendale
- Former communities
- Vanport

Autoflowering Cannabis Seeds	Photoperiod Cannabis Seeds	Photoperiod Cannabis Seeds	Plant Fertilizers	Plant Nutrient Kits	Plant Stimulants
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Autoflowering Feminized Cannabis Seeds:

- Zkittlez Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Gorilla Glue #4 Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Bubba Kush Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Northern Lights Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Blueberry Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- White Widow Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Wedding Cake Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Bruce Banner #3 Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Girl Scout Cookies Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- LSD Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Devil XXL Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Blueberry + Lemon Haze Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
- Cream Autoflowering Feminized Seeds

Cannabis seeds, plant nutrient and grow guides in:

- Akron, Ohio
- Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Alexandria, Virginia
- Amarillo, Texas
- Anaheim, California
- Anchorage, Alaska
- Arlington, Texas
- Atlanta, Georgia
- Augusta, Georgia
- Aurora, Colorado
- Austin, Texas
- Bakersfield, California
- Alameda County, California
- Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
- Bergen County, New Jersey
- Bernalillo County, New Mexico
- Bexar County, Texas
- Bronx County, New York
- Broward County, Florida
- Clark County, Nevada
- Cobb County, Georgia
- Collin County, Texas
- Contra Costa County, California
- Cook County, Illinois