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Wheeler County

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Article Talk

Not to be confused with Wheeler, Tillamook County, Oregon. Wheeler County is a county in the U.S. state of Oregon. As of the 2010 census, the population was 1,441, [1] making it Oregon's

least populous county. It is named in honor of Henry H. Wheeler, [2] an early settler who owned a farm near Mitchell. The county seat is Fossil, [3] and Wheeler County is known for having Oregon's largest deposit of fossils.



History [edit] Wheeler County was created on February 17, 1899, from parts of Grant, Gilliam, and Crook Counties. There have been no

10 External links

boundary changes since its creation. Fossil was designated the temporary county seat at the time of the county's creation. In 1900 there was an election to determine the permanent county seat between the three towns of the county, which ended with Fossil winning the election. Henry H. Wheeler (born 7 September 1826, Erie County, Pennsylvania - died 26 March 1915, Mitchell, Oregon) arrived in Oregon

in 1862, moved around, and settled near Mitchell, Oregon. He married Dorcas L. Monroe on 19 December 1875.^[4]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 1,715 square miles (4,440 km²), of which 1,715 square miles

Geography [edit]

(4,440 km²) is land and 0.5 square miles (1.3 km²) (0.03%) is water.^[5] Adjacent counties [edit]

Gilliam County - north

- Morrow County northeast
- Grant County east
- Crook County south Jefferson County - west
- Wasco County northwest

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument (part)

National Protected Areas [edit]

- Ochoco National Forest (part)
- Umatilla National Forest (part)
- U.S. Route 26

Major highway [edit]

• Oregon Route 19

Demographics [edit]

2000 census [edit] As of the census^[11] of 2000, there were 1,547 people, 653 households, and 444 families living in the county. The population density was 1

family size was 2.76.

county was 93.34% White, 0.06% Black or African American, 0.84% Native American, 0.26% Asian, 0.06% Pacific Islander, 3.49% from other races, and 1.94% from two or more races. 5.11% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 20.6% were of German, 18.0% English, 13.6% American, 8.2% Irish and 6.9% Scottish ancestry. There were 653 households, out of which 21.30% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 62.20% were married couples living together, 4.00% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.90% were non-families. 27.40% of all households were made up of individuals, and 13.30% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.32 and the average

people per square mile (0/km²). There were 842 housing units at an average density of 0 per square mile (0/km²). The racial makeup of the

23.30% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 48 years. For every 100 females there were 102.20 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 97.00 males. The median income for a household in the county was \$28,750, and the median income for a family was \$34,048. Males had a median income of \$29,688 versus \$22,361 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$15,884. About 12.70% of families and 15.60% of the population were

In the county, the population was spread out, with 22.70% under the age of 18, 3.40% from 18 to 24, 19.30% from 25 to 44, 31.40% from 45 to 64, and

2010 census [edit] As of the 2010 United States Census, there were 1,441 people, 651 households, and 408 families living in the county. [12] The population density was 0.8 inhabitants per square mile (0.31/km²). There were 895 housing units at an average density of 0.5 per square mile (0.19/km²). [13] The racial

below the poverty line, including 22.20% of those under age 18 and 4.20% of those age 65 or over.

size was 2.18 and the average family size was 2.70. The median age was 53.0 years. [12]

makeup of the county was 92.4% white, 1.2% American Indian, 0.6% Asian, 0.1% Pacific islander, 2.6% from other races, and 3.1% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 4.3% of the population. [12] In terms of ancestry, 28.4% were German, 24.0% were English, 20.0% were Irish, and 8.4% were American.[14] Of the 651 households, 20.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.9% were married couples living together, 7.2% had a female householder with no husband present, 37.3% were non-families, and 32.4% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household

The median income for a household in the county was \$33,403 and the median income for a family was \$43,167. Males had a median income of \$36,328 versus \$31,792 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$20,598. About 9.1% of families and 11.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 12.0% of those under age 18 and 5.7% of those age 65 or over.[15]

Politics [edit] Though Wheeler County is located in central Oregon, politically it falls in line with the eastern side of the state. The majority of registered voters who are part of a political party in

171;18% 312; 33% 42;4% [16] 410; 45%

Cities [edit]

- Spray Unincorporated communities [edit]
- Antone
- Richmond Service Creek
- Spoos Mill
- Ghost town [edit]
- Footnotes [edit] 1. ^ a b "State & County QuickFacts" & United States Census Bureau. Retrieved November 15,
- 2. ^ "Page:Centennial History of Oregon 1811-1912, Volume 1.djvu/706" 2.
 - 4. ^ a b McArthur, Lewis A.; McArthur, Lewis L. (1992) [1928]. Oregon Geographic Names (6th ed.). Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society Press. p. 898. ISBN 978-0875952369.
- 5. ^ "2010 Census Gazetteer Files" 2. United States Census Bureau. August 22, 2012. Retrieved February 28, 2015.
- 7. ^ "U.S. Decennial Census" & United States Census Bureau. Retrieved February 28, 2015. 8. ^ "Historical Census Browser" & University of Virginia Library. Retrieved February 28, 2015.
- States Census Bureau. April 2, 2001. Retrieved February 28, 2015. 11. ^ "U.S. Census website" & United States Census Bureau. Retrieved January 31, 2008.

10. A "Census 2000 PHC-T-4. Ranking Tables for Counties: 1990 and 2000" [1] (PDF). United

- 12. ^ a b c "DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Demographic Profile Data" d. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original do on February 13, 2020. Retrieved February 23, 2016.
- Further reading [edit]
- 13. ^ "Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density: 2010 County" & United States Census

Twickenham

Waterman

Wetmore

Winlock

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates" & United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on February 13, 2020. Retrieved February 23, 2016. 15. ^ "DP03 SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2006-2010 American Community

16. ^ a b http://records.sos.state.or.us/ORSOSWebDrawer/Recordpdf/6813011 & Retrieved on

Survey 5-Year Estimates" & United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original & on

Bureau. Archived from the original on February 13, 2020. Retrieved February 23, 2016.

14. ^ "DP02 SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES - 2006-2010

- 17. ^ Wheeler County in 2016 Presidential election & 18. ^ http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/statesub.php? year=2008&fips=41069&f=0&off=0&elect=0₽ retrieved 4/20/09
- 20. ^ Leip, David. "Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections" ☑. uselectionatlas.org. Retrieved 2018-04-11.

February 13, 2020. Retrieved February 23, 2016.

• City of Wheeler (had a post office Aug 1890-Sept 1895)[4]

- F. Smith Fussner (ed.), Glimpses Of Wheeler County's Past: An Early History of North Central Oregon. Portland, OR: Binford and Mort, 1975. • Janet L Stinchfield and McLaren E Stinchfield, The History of Wheeler County, Oregon. n.c.: Times-Journal, 1983.

External links [edit] Media related to Wheeler County, Oregon at Wikimedia Commons

Publishing Co., 1905.

Wheeler County listing in the Oregon Blue Book

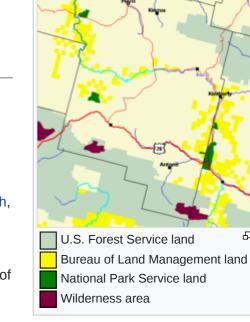
- Authority control 🖍 VIAF: 139600370 & WorldCat Identities: lccn-n84009386 &
- Categories: Oregon counties | Wheeler County, Oregon | 1899 establishments in Oregon | Populated places established in 1899

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Census

1900 2,443 1910 2,484 1.7% 1920 2,791 12.4% 1930 2,799 0.3% 1940 2,974 6.3% 1950 3,313 11.4% 1960 2,722 -17.8%1970 1,849 -32.1% 1980 1,513 -18.2%1990 1,396 -7.7%2000 1,547 10.8% 2010 1,441 -6.9% **2019 (est.)** 1,332^[6] -7.6%U.S. Decennial Census^[7] 1790-1960^[8] 1900-1990^[9] 1990-2000^[10] 2010-2019^[1]

[show]

Historical population

Pop.

Wheeler County, as well as most counties in eastern Oregon, are members of the Republican Party, [16] and the last Democrat to win a majority in the county was Jimmy Carter in 1976. In the 2016 presidential election, 72.25 percent of voters went for Republican Donald Trump, 18.95 percent for Democrat Hillary Clinton, 5.62 percent for Libertarian Gary Johnson, and the remainder were either write-ins or voted for other candidates.^[17] In the 2012 presidential election, 63.52 percent of voters went for Mitt Romney, 31.00 percent for Barack Obama and 5.48 percent for other candidates. In the 2008 presidential election, 61.33% of Wheeler County voters voted for Republican John McCain, while 34.61% voted for Obama and

4.06% of voters either voted for a Third Party candidate or wrote in a candidate. [18] In the 2004 presidential election, 69.5% of Wheeler Country voters voted for George W. Bush, while 27.8% voted for John Kerry, and 2.7% of voters either voted for a Third Party candidate or wrote in a candidate. [19] Breakdown of registered voters in Wheeler County, Oregon (as of March 2009)

■ Democrats ■ Republicans □ Other Party ■ Non-Affiliated Presidential elections results Economy [edit] Principal industries in this county are agriculture, livestock, and lumber.

Communities [edit] Fossil (county seat) Mitchell

- Clarno
- Kinzua
- See also [edit] National Register of Historic Places listings in Wheeler County, Oregon Winlock W. Steiwer
 - 3. ^ "Find a County" . National Association of Counties. Retrieved June 7, 2011.
 - 6. ^ "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" . Retrieved March 26, 2020.
 - 9. ^ Forstall, Richard L., ed. (March 27, 1995). "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990" №. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved February 28, 2015.
- 19. ^ http://www.city-data.com/county/Wheeler_County-OR.html & Retrieved on April 21, 2009

11/20/2018

- Mary Fitzgerald, An Independent Folk: A History of Early Wheeler County, Oregon. Mitchell, OR: M. Fitzgerald, 2011.
- An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake, and Klamath Counties, State of Oregon. & Spokane, WA: Western Historical

V.T.E Municipalities and communities of Wheeler County, Oregon, United States $V^{\bullet}T^{\bullet}E$ State of Oregon

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