

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF
TILLAMOOK COUNTY.**

A Country with Wonderful Undeveloped Resources.

DAIRYMAN'S PARADISE.

Twenty Five Billion Feet of Standing Timber Ready to be Manufactured.

The Western part of Oregon is the richest and most developed section of the State, and in the Northern part of this favored region, on the Coast, is situated Tillamook County.

Oregon has an area of 95,274 square miles; a continuous water front from the Northern boundary of California to the mouth of the Columbia River, and thence up the Columbia along the northern boundary nearly to its eastern limit; one-fifth of the standing timber of the United States; a climate unequalled by that of any state, and scenery which is surpassed by none.

Tillamook County was first visited by white men in the spring of 1851, and is, therefore, a new country. It has a coast line of about sixty miles, has three small harbors besides Tillamook Bay, which is naturally one of the best harbors between San Francisco Bay and the mouth of the Columbia River, and with the completion of the railroads now building it will become one of the most important ports on the Oregon Coast. There are seven rivers in the county, namely, the Nehalem, Miami, Kelchis, Wilson, Trask, Tillamook and Nestucca rivers, along the banks of which is located some of the richest farming and timber land in the Pacific Northwest.

Lands.

The lands of Tillamook County may be classed under three heads, viz., bottom land, prairie land and hill land.

Bottom lands are of three classes, namely, ordinary "creek bottom" with which every farmer is familiar; river bottom which is land built up by overflow and deposit of sediment; and tide lands, being those which are overflowed more or less by salt water. The river bottom is by far the most valuable for agricultural purposes, and can be relied upon to produce from four to six tons of hay per acre. Lands of this nature constitute the greater part of the bottom lands of the county, and is practically inexhaustible. The tidelands produce an immense quantity of tideland grass and are used principally for pasturage for young stock.

Prairie land is of a lighter character and must be sustained by fertilizers. Surrounding the valleys are ranges of bench or table land which is most valuable for fruit raising or as grazing land.

The hill lands are mostly heavily covered with timber, and are so extensive and so valuable that they insure the future wealth of Tillamook County. The hills in the south part of the county were burnt over many years ago, killing the timber, and they are most valuable for stock raising or as grazing land for goats and sheep.

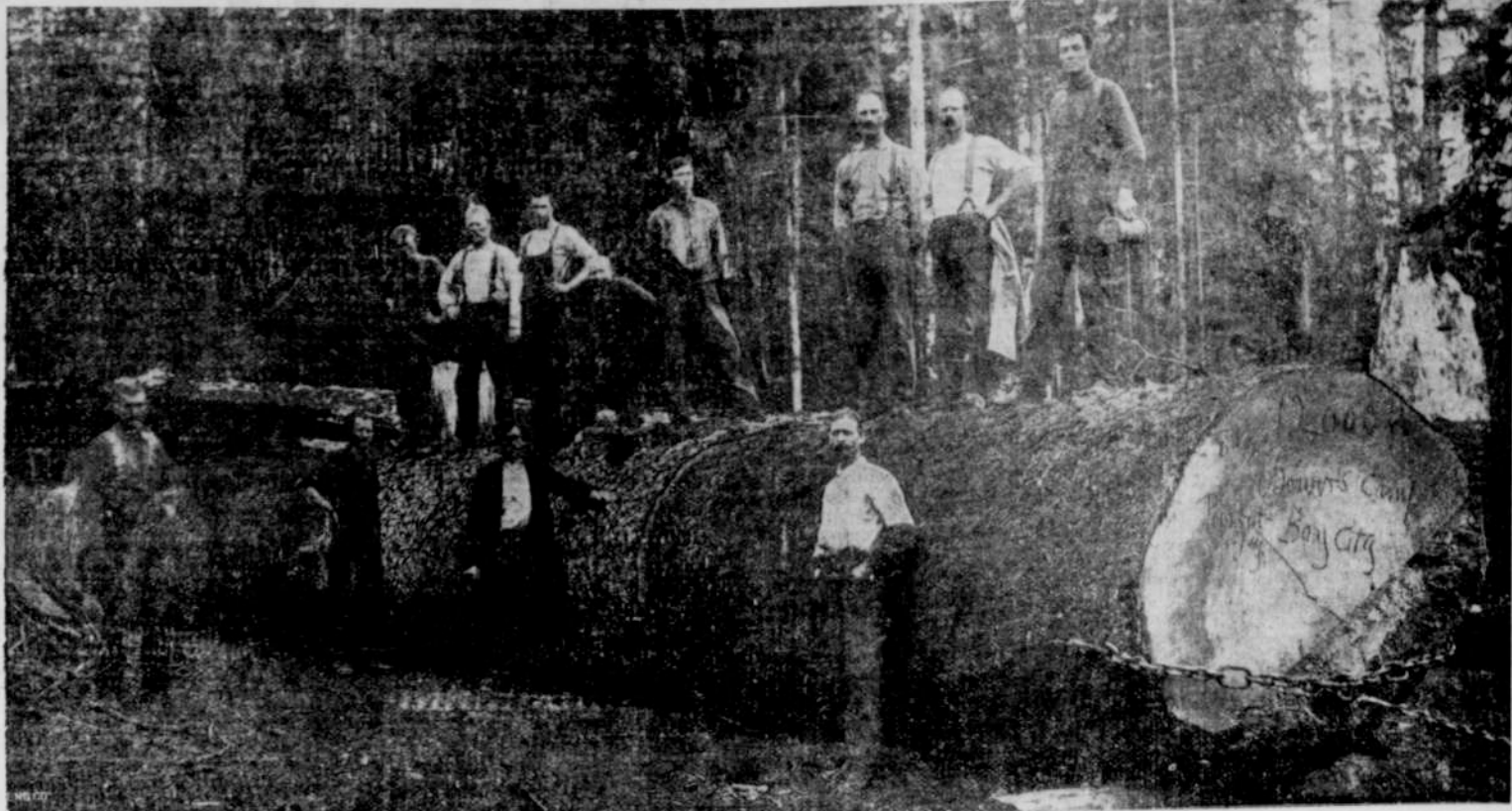
The surface of Tillamook County is for the most part rough. The Coast Range Mountains pass through the entire eastern part of the county. The northern and southern part of the county are hilly, while the central part is comparatively level. The northern part is the most heavily timbered section and the southern part has the least timber.

Climate.

Tillamook County has but a limited variety of climate. Owing to the warm Japan current, which washes the Coast of Oregon, our climate is mild the year round, being cool in summer and warm in winter. There is very little foggy weather, the ocean breezes blowing the fog farther inland. We absolutely have no cyclones, blizzards, cloud-bursts or droughts, and very little freezing weather. Throughout the summer the refreshing seabreezes modify the temperature, and prevent it becoming uncomfortable. These summer winds are almost universally from the northwest. The winter storms are usually from the south west. While quite strong at times these winds never reach a sufficient velocity to be destructive. There is no nights when one may not sleep comfortably, and the same weight of clothing and of bed clothing is used the year through.

Healthfulness.

From the above explanation of climatic conditions of Tillamook, it may be readily inferred that healthfulness is one of the chief attributes of this favored region. On account of the evenness of temperature, abundant moisture, con-



LOGGING SCENE AND A SPECIMEN OF TILLAMOOK TIMBER.

stant ocean breezes, and the redundancy of clear mountain streams, the average health of the inhabitants must be good. A climate where the average daily range of temperature is less than 13 degrees does not subject the physical organization to such shocks and wrenches as in climates where sudden and marked changes occur. People live with open doors and windows at all seasons. Fires are indeed necessary to remove dampness and chilliness, but dwellings are not closed up until the air becomes vitiated as in the east. Outdoor labor is, of course, interrupted by rain in winter, but is never interrupted by heat or cold in any season. Chills and fever, ague, malaria, and typhus are unknown. Ep-

idemics never assume a dangerous form. Of course there are ailments in Tillamook and people die here, but pestilential diseases find little to thrive upon. The ocean breezes on the one hand, the mountain air on the other, perform Nature's purifying work in her own perfect manner.

Schools.

The people of Tillamook County are justly proud of their public schools. Progress has ever been the watchword in all parts of the country. Fifty schools are maintained throughout the county,

north and south connecting one end of the county with the other. Branch roads lead from it to the different communities to the east and west. There are three wagon roads leading out of the county. One by way of Wilson River to Forest Grove, Ore.; one by way of Trask River to North Yamhill, Ore., and the other by way of the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation to Sheridan, Ore.

Crops.

The principal crop raised in Tillamook County is hay. Root crops are also raised to some extent as an additional feed for milk cows, and on the river bottoms are raised enormous crops of potatoes. On account of the richness of most of the land and the abundant moisture, large crops of either hay or

burned off the land is valuable principally for grazing purposes and may be bought for from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Prairie land may be had for from \$20 to \$100 per acre according to location and improvements. River bottom land, which is by far the most valuable for agricultural purposes, ranges in price from \$75 to \$250 per acre.

Harbors.

Tillamook County is well supplied with harbors, there being four along its coast line, of which Tillamook Bay is naturally one of the best between San Francisco Bay and the mouth of the Columbia River.



THE MIAMI LUMBER CO'S SAW MILL ON TILLAMOOK BAY.

and in addition to the regular work of eight years, there is one school offering four years of high school work, two of two years work, and seven offering one year additional work. Tillamook County is one of the leading counties of the state in educational facilities and interest as was shown by exhibit at the Lewis & Clark Centennial in 1905.

Highways.

The roads in Tillamook county are not surpassed by any in the state. They are nearly all graveled and are, therefore, nothing worse than sloppy during the wettest weather, and in summer have very little dirt on them. A fine graded and graveled turnpike runs

roots are always assured. We absolutely have no crop failures.

Prices of Land.

Timber land constitutes the greater part of the land area of the county. This land may be bought from the government for \$2.50 per acre, of which there are many acres yet available to purchasers, though the best lands are taken. According to the records of the U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., there are 96,284 acres of government lands in Tillamook County available for purchase and homesteading under the United States laws.

Where the timber has been cut or

In the northern part of the county is the Nehalem River, which widens out about two miles from its mouth into a bay of about one and a half by two miles, upon which are fine mill sites and booming grounds. There is about 20,000,000 feet B. M. of timber tributary to this bay.

Netarts Bay is surrounded by quite a heavily timbered area, but has no streams of any size emptying into it.

Nestucca Bay in the south end of the county, is accessible to small ocean boats. There is but little timber tributary to this bay, though enough for local needs. Tillamook Bay, which is one of the best harbors on the Oregon coast, empties into the Pacific Ocean, about 50



A LOG JAM ON TRASK RIVER.

miles south of the Columbia River. The tidal area of the bay is 1000 square miles. Five small rivers are tributary to the bay, viz: The Miami, Kelchis, Wilson, Trask and Tillamook. The bay connects with the ocean through a narrow low water depth of 60 feet. The approaches to the bay are free from rocks or other hidden dangers. There is one channel across the bar, which direction seaward may vary from almost northwest to southwest, and there is rarely less than 10 feet minimum depth at low water. Coasting vessels drawing 14 feet, reach Hobsonville, a short distance inside the entrance. Estimates of cost of improvement of the Tillamook Bar for securing clearance across the same of 15 and 20 feet respectively have been made. The estimated cost of obtaining a passage of low water depth of 15 feet is \$85,789 and of 20 feet \$1,417,300. The prospects are very favorable for securing an appropriation for improvement of this bar.

The government has undertaken and succeeded in opening up a channel to Hobsonville, on Tillamook Bay, to Trask City, on Hoquartion Bay, by obtaining a least depth of 9 feet at high tide.

Mill Sites.

Happily in this country of small streams there are splendid locations for mills and factories for its manufacture. The Nehalem Bay can furnish a number of excellent mill sites, two of which are now occupied. At various points on Tillamook Bay are also fine sites for mills and booming grounds, there being very good locations at and near Netarts and at the head of the bay. Netarts can supply several good locations.

Water Power.

The numerous streams of the county have their sources in the Coast Range Mountains, and for a considerable portion of their length are quite rapid, creating a power which will become an inestimable value as the country comes more thickly populated. The streams never dry up and can, therefore, be depended upon to supply a constant and cheap power for creating light and locomotion.

Transportation.

On account of the uncertainty of the Tillamook Bar, lumber vessels only at irregular intervals and the development of the county has been hindered in consequence. However, the improvement of the bar and completion of the railroads now building into the county, Tillamook can claim to having transportation facilities equal to the best in the state, having the advantage of carriers by land. The Pacific Railway & Navigation is pushing with vigor a road connecting Tillamook with Hillsboro on the S.W. This road will run from Hillsboro down the Nehalem River and into Tillamook City.

The Astoria & Columbia River is also pushing a line from Astoria south through Tillamook county to the coast into California. At this there are also surveys at work of an electric line from Tillamook Bay to Wilson River to Portland. This will connect Tillamook county three lines, any of which will bring thousands of people to the county for business ventures to our summer resorts, the population which will grow with leaps and bounds with the advent of railroads.

To reach Tillamook take the road from Netarts to either Sheridan, Yamhill, or Forest Grove, all of which points may be reached by rail. Another way is by railroad to Astoria, thence by the Ste H. Elmer staunch ocean going steamer, which makes a trip once a week to Tillamook City.

Game.

Bear and deer are quite plentiful throughout the county. Wild turkeys, quail and other are also found in large numbers, and now and then a pair of geese are seen on the bays and lakes are found in flocks of geese, ducks and quail during the winter months. The quail, grouse and pheasant are abundant season, thus furnishing game for the round for those who delight in the hunt. For the more daring and venturesome hunters, the Seal Rocks opposite Netarts beach furnish exciting sport in the shape of the hundreds of seal lions which inhabit them, many of which are as large as a good sized bear.

Light-House.

On Cape Mears, near the mouth of the bay, the government maintains a first-order light-house, the light which is 223 feet above sea level can be seen out at sea for a distance of 15 miles. Visitors are welcome at certain hours, and are entertained through the building by the keeper in charge.

Mineral Springs.

Are found in different parts of the county, the principle ones being near Cloverdale, called Broderick Springs, after their discoverer. They are remarkable for their medicinal properties. A hotel has recently been erected at these springs for the accommodation of the public.