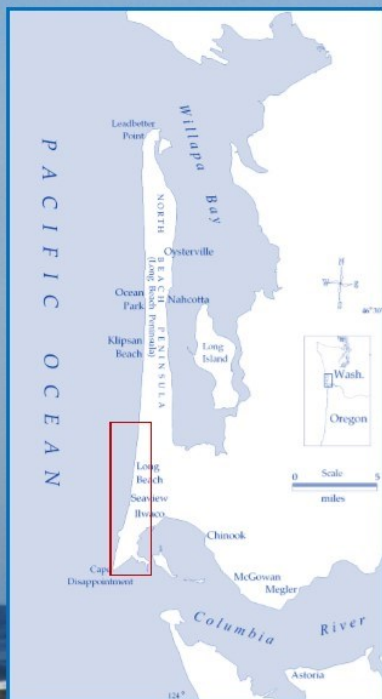


The **Graveyard of the Pacific** is a stretch of the coastal region in the Pacific Northwest, from the Central Oregon Coast northward to British Columbia. The unpredictable weather conditions and coast characteristics have caused more than 2,000 shipwrecks in this area. Over 150 shipwrecks have occurred along the coast of the Long Beach Peninsula.



Learn more at:
Columbia Pacific Heritage Museum
 115 SE Lake Street, Ilwaco, WA 98624
 360-642-3446
columbiapacificheritagemuseum.org

Funding for this project has been provided by the Pacific County Tourism Development fund.

SHIPWRECKS ALONG THE DISCOVERY TRAIL



A self-guided tour on
 Washington's Long Beach
 Peninsula.

1 *Potrimpos* – December 19, 1896

Gale force winds and heavy surf pushed the ship *Potrimpos* onto the beach. Several attempts were made to free her, but in the end, the ship tipped on its side where it sank further into the sand.

2 *Intrepid* – February 23, 1954

A former Naval Training Vessel converted into a barge, the *Intrepid* was being towed along with another barge. It was cut loose when it threatened to sink the tug bringing it into the river. It came aground just north of Long Beach.

3 *Point Loma* – February 28, 1896

Enroute to San Francisco, the *Point Loma* was caught in a huge gale. Damaged and without an engine, the high seas and wind pushed her onto the beach. The crew was rescued but the ship was totally destroyed.

4 *Harvest Home* – January 18, 1882

Headed north along the coast on a foggy morning, one of the crew heard a rooster crow. It was too late to change course. The bark *Harvest Home* was too close to land and ran aground on the beach.

5 *Frank W. Howe* – February 22, 1904

Damaged by a strong gale, the *Frank W. Howe*, broken and waterlogged drifted onto the beach near the Seaview approach.

6 *Columbia River Lightship #50* – Nov. 28, 1899.

During a huge storm, the lightship was torn from its anchor cables. Attempts were made to hold the ship but the storm was too strong. The lightship went aground. It was moved by use of horses and ingenuity into Baker Bay. After repairs, the lightship was returned to the mouth of the Columbia River.

7 *Rosecrans* – January 7, 1913

Enroute to Portland, the *Rosecrans* sailed into a 60 mph gale and sank near North Head taking 33 crew with her. After the storm, nothing could be seen but the broken mast.

8 *Admiral Benson* – February 15, 1930

The American Steamship was stranded on Peacock Spit in the fog. It was thought the ship could be pulled free but she held hard in the sand due to high surf. All passengers and crew were removed from the ship and survived. The ship eventually sank.

9 *Iowa* – January 12, 1936

One of the most deadly shipwrecks in the Pacific Graveyard. The *Iowa* headed out over the Columbia bar during a storm. One SOS was heard, but when the Coast Guard arrived, only the mast of the *Iowa* was visible. All 34 of the crew perished.

10 *Vazlov Vorovsky* – April 3, 1941

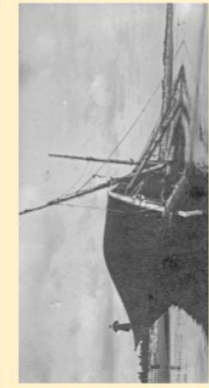
Headed out of the Columbia River in a storm, The *Vazlov Vorovsky* was pushed onto Peacock Spit where she broke apart. All crew were rescued.

11 *Bettie M* – March 20, 1976

The tuna seiner, *Bettie M* ran aground on Jetty "A". The boat and 900 tons of tuna were all a total loss. The remains of the *Bettie M* can still be seen during low tide against the rocks on the west side of Jetty "A".

12 *George Olson* – January 30, 1964

Breaking loose from its tug, the *George Olson* was run aground onto Jetty "A" to prevent her from sinking. The ship and all 3.5 million board feet of lumber were lost. A small portion of the ship can still be seen at low tide.



1 *Potrimpos*
1896
N46° .37118
W124° .06185



2 *Intrepid*
1954
N46° .35618
W124° .06282



3 *Point Loma*
1896
N46° .34601
W124° .06268



4 *Harvest Home*
1882
N46° .32967
W124° .06602



5 *Frank W. Howe*
1904
N46° .32990
W124° .06456



6 *Columbia River Lightship #50*
1899
N46° .29862
W124° .07778
Viewpoint: North Head Lighthouse



7 *Rosecrans*
1913
N46° .29862
W124° .07778
Viewpoint: North Head Lighthouse



8 *Admiral Benson*
1930
N46° .27763
W124° .05380
Viewpoint: Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center



9 *Iowa*
1936
N46° .27763
W124° .05380
Viewpoint: Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center



10 *Vazlov Vorovsky*
1941
N46° .27763
W124° .05380
Viewpoint: Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center

DISCOVERY TRAIL

Shifting Sands

Why can't I see the remains of shipwrecks along the beach? After the North Jetty was constructed in 1913, land began to build in behind the jetty. This accreted land covered many of the shipwrecks. Today, as you stand along the Discovery Trail, you might be standing right on top of an early shipwreck.



Base Map Courtesy of Pacific County Tourism Bureau



11 *Bettie M* - 1976
N46° .27583 W124° .05142

Viewpoint:
Cape Disappointment Lighthouse



12 *George Olson* - 1964
N46° .27583 W124° .05142

Viewpoint:
Cape Disappointment Lighthouse