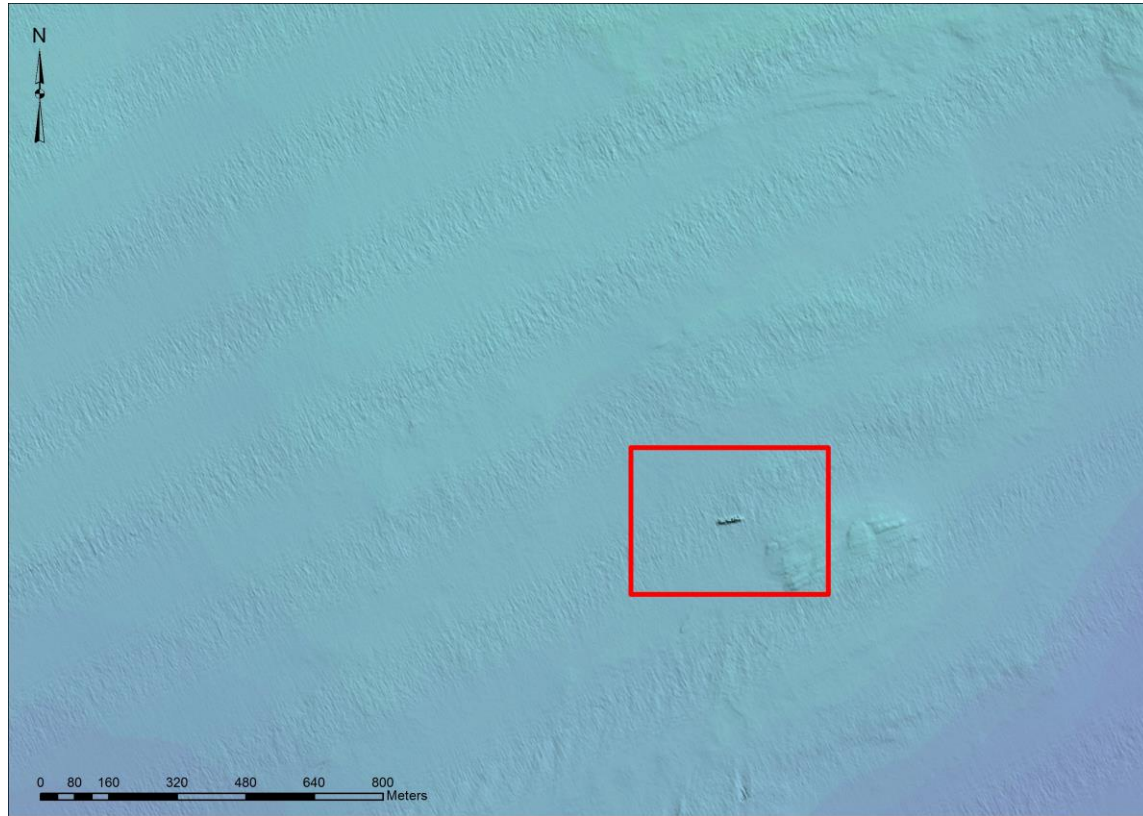
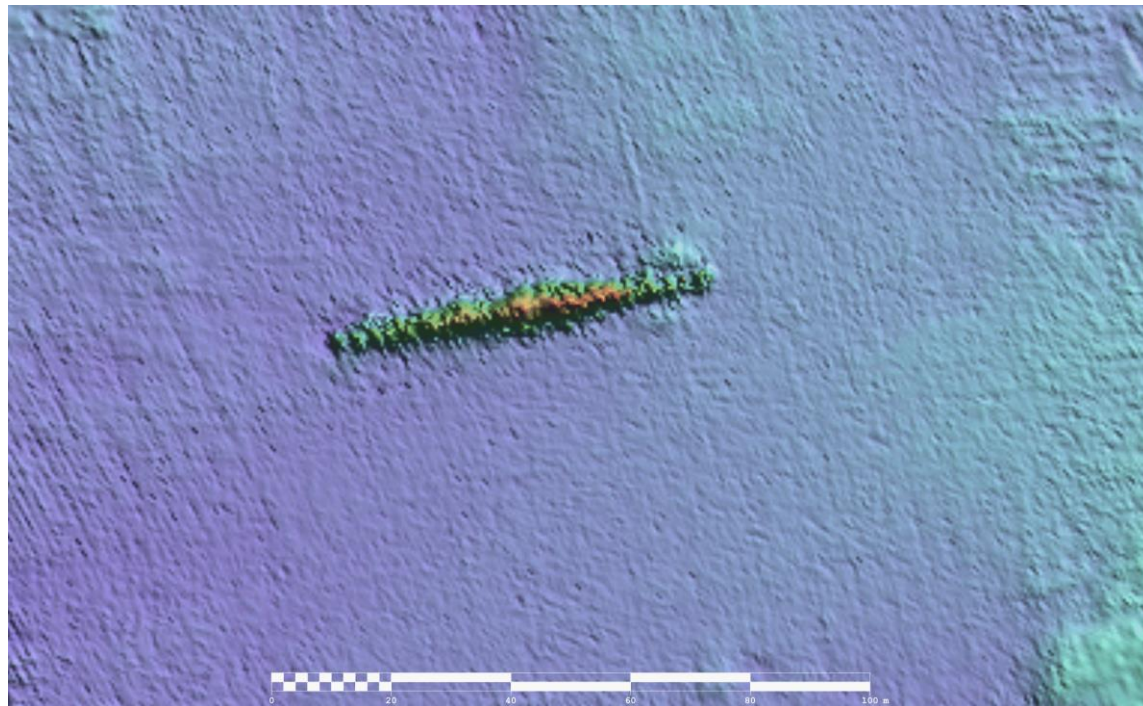


WRECK IMAGERY



Above the location of the *U-58* from shaded relief imagery acquired during Infomar survey CV12_03 south priority area and below an image of the *U-58* at 50cm resolution.



LOCATION

Location 20 km S of Power Head

Coordinates -08° 09' 53.52" W
51° 36' 20.32" N

Depth of Water 77 m

VESSEL INFORMATION

Vessel type U-boat

Flag British

Vessel Dimensions 67 m (l), 6.32 m (b),
3.79 m (d)

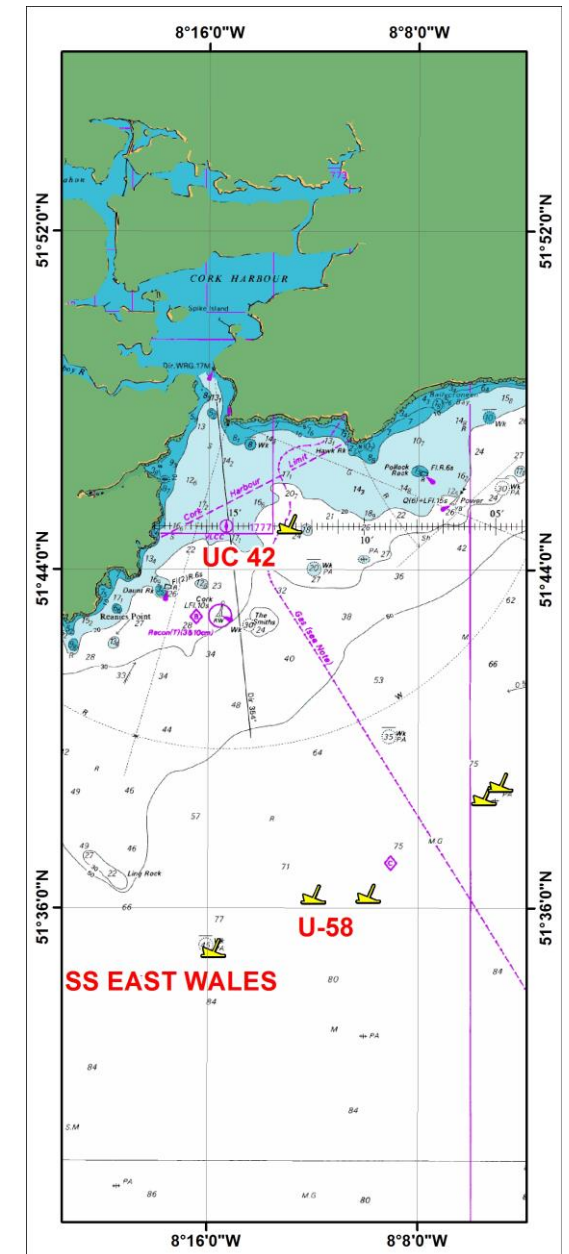
Date of building 1916

DETAILS OF SINKING

On 10 November 1917, *U-58* departed Wilhelmshaven for its eighth, and what turned out to be its final, patrol. The *U-58* proceeded to the Irish coast and on 15 November positioned itself at the approaches to Cork Harbour, to attack Allied vessels leaving port. Two days later it was spotted by USS *Fanning* and another destroyer, USS *Nicholson*, which attempted to sink the U-boat with a series of depth charges. Despite making an emergency descent, the depth charges destroyed the hydroplanes of the *U-58*, making it impossible to control the submarine underwater. The disabled U-boat was forced to surface and came under gunfire from the two destroyers. Given their untenable situation, *Kapitänleutnant* Gustav Amberger ordered his crew to assemble on deck to surrender and await rescue.



U-58



VESSEL HISTORY

U-58 is one of 15 German submarines that were destroyed in Irish waters during World War I. It is particularly interesting because it is the only U-boat definitely sunk by the U.S. Navy during the war. It was one of only 12 type U-57s ever constructed, being built in the A.G. Weser shipyard in Bremen in 1916. It was launched on 31 May that year and was commissioned into service on 9 August 1916. Type U-57 submarines were capable of speeds of 14.7 knots on the surface and 8.4 knots underwater. They had a surface weight of 786 tons, could reach a depth of c. 50m and carried a crew of 36 men. They were armed with 11 torpedoes and two deck guns – one 10.5cm and one 8.8cm gun

DIVE INFORMATION

The wreck of the *U-58* measures 64.5 m in length, 7.5m in width and 6m in maximum height. The vessel is orientated WNW–ESE on the seafloor. There are nets snagged on the wreck and there is a debris field surrounding the site.

Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects found underwater are protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts 1987 and 1994. As the *U-58* is over 100 years old, it is protected and a license is required to dive the site which can be obtained from:

<https://www.archaeology.ie/licences/dive-survey-licence>

ABOUT INFOMAR

Covering some 125,000 square kilometres of underwater territory, INFOMAR (the **IN**tegrated Mapping **FO**r the Sustainable Development of Ireland's **MAR**ine Resource) project will produce integrated mapping products covering the physical, chemical and biological features of the seabed. INFOMAR will initially focus on 26 priority bays and three priority areas around the coast delivering: hydrographic maps, illustrating everything from sandbars to underwater canyons and cliffs; seabed classification maps showing the type of sediment on the seabed. INFOMAR provides key baseline data to support coastal and inshore development. Making this information available to the world aims to stimulate research and development of Ireland's 220 million acres under the sea. The data will be of interest to fisheries managers, aquaculture operators, coastal zone managers and engineers, offshore engineering interests, licensing authorities and those carrying out environmental impact assessments. Indeed this unique dataset is of interest in its own right because of the sheer volume of data collected

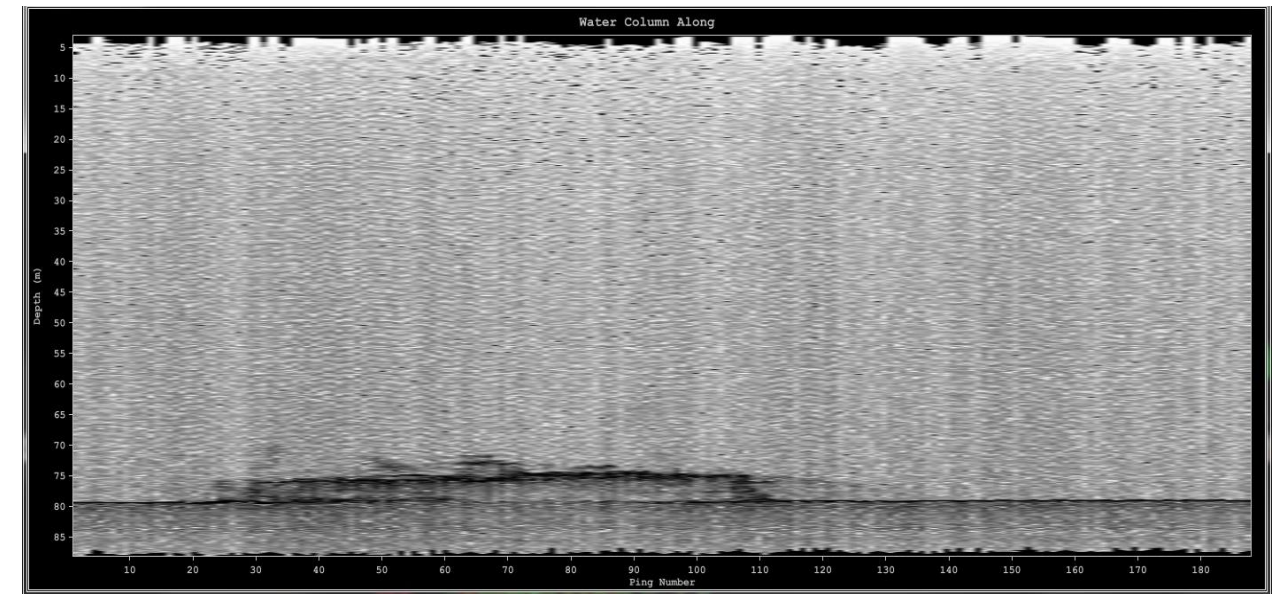
FURTHER READING/REFERENCES

www.infomar.ie

<https://www.archaeology.ie/underwater-archaeology>

www.irishwrecksonline.net

WRECK IMAGERY



Above an image of the water column data along track of the *U-58* from Caris Hips and Sips software and below a 3D image of the *U-58* captured using Fledermaus visualisation software.

