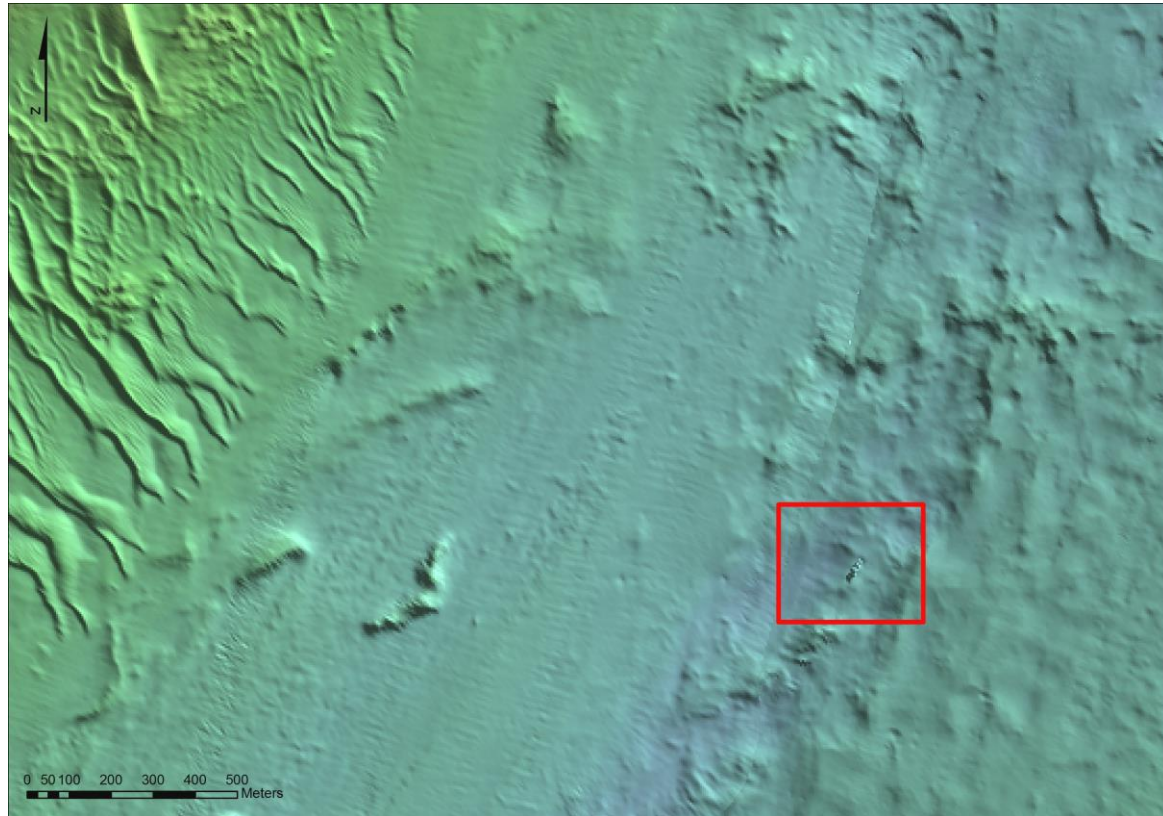
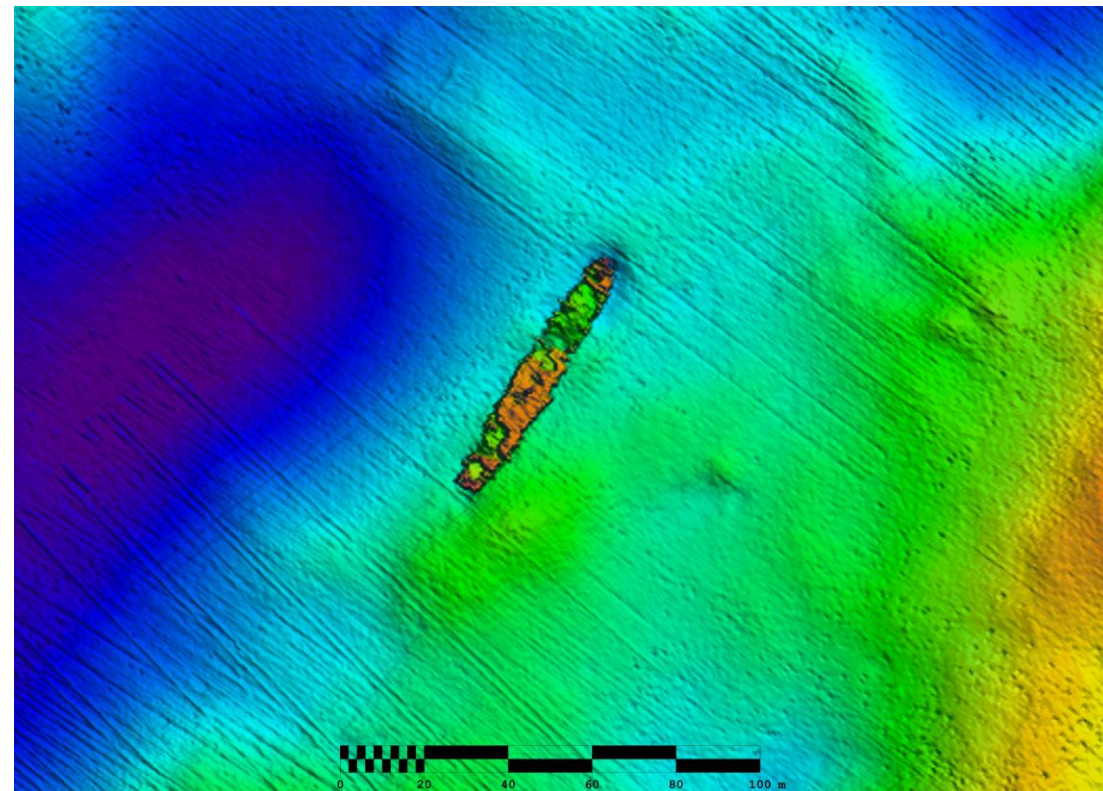


WRECK IMAGERY



Above the location of the *Rask* from shaded relief imagery acquired during INFOMAR survey CV12_02 Irish Sea area and below an image of the *Rask* at 50cm resolution.



LOCATION

Location 4 km SE of Tuskar Rock

Coordinates -06° 11' 14.78" W
52° 10' 08.45" N

Depth of Water 66.8 m

VESSEL INFORMATION

Vessel type Cargo Ship

Flag Norwegian

Vessel Dimensions 51 m (l), 8 m (b),
5 m (d)

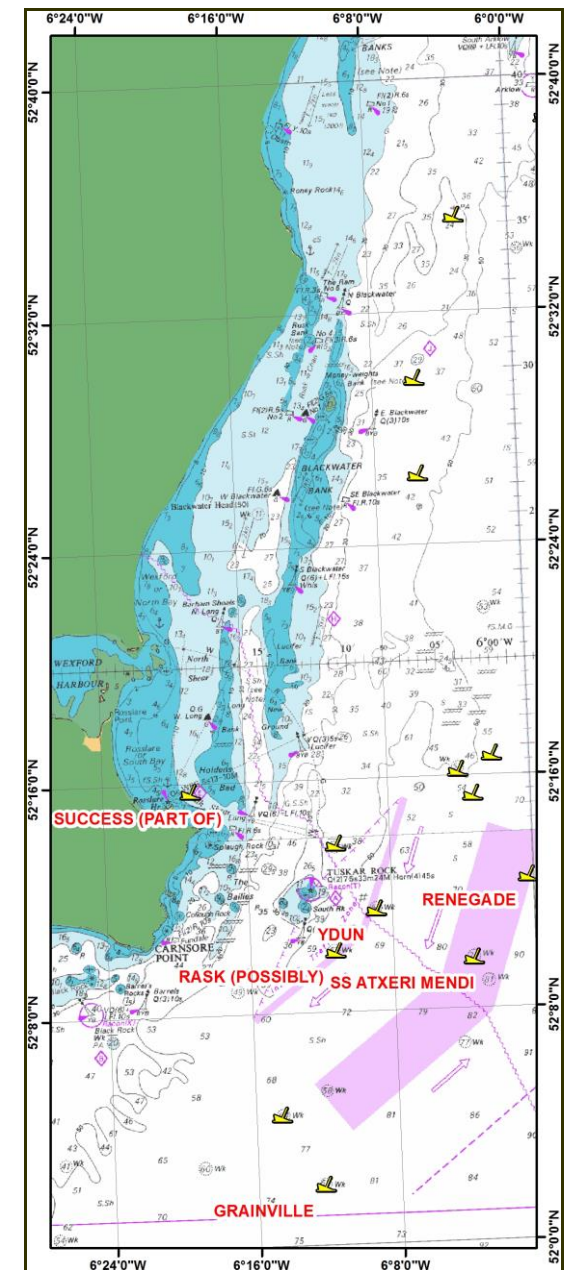
Date of building 1890

DETAILS OF SINKING

At about 6.30pm on 19th September 1941 the vessel came under attack from three German aircraft near Tuskar Rock, off the coast of Co. Wexford. The *Rask*, with 16 crewmen, was under the command of Captain Sigurd M.J. Martinessen and en route from Cork to Newport, Wales, in ballast. Two of the planes are believed to have been hit during an exchange of fire, with one of them possibly downed by the *Rask*'s five machine guns, which were manned by both crewmen and gunners. The undamaged plane returned and scored a direct hit, causing irreparable damage to the *Rask*, and she sank not long afterwards.



RASK



INFOMAR WRECK INFORMATION SHEET 29

VESSEL HISTORY

The *Rask* was a Norwegian steel steamship of 632 tons, equipped with triple-expansion engines. It was built in 1890 by the Dutch shipbuilders A. A. Wilton van Reede Czn, Papendrecht, and named the *Göteborg*. Initially owned by D/S A/S Marstrand (D. Torm) Copenhagen, the vessel was purchased by Olaus Kvilhaug & Co. A/S, Haugesund, Norway, in 1917 and renamed the *Uno*. It was purchased in 1924 by Sigvart Rasmussen, Haugesund, and renamed the *Rask*, and was eventually acquired by D/S A/S Rask (Sigvald Risanger) in April 1937. The identity of this wreck has not yet been confirmed, although available information would appear to indicate that it is that of the *Rask*.

DIVE INFORMATION

The *Rask* (possibly) lies almost intact and upright in an NE-SW direction with a slight scour surrounding its bow in a general depth of 74 m.

Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects found underwater are protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts 1987 and 1994. Significant wrecks less than 100 years old can be designated by Underwater Heritage Order (UHO) on account of their historical, archaeological or artistic importance

Further information can be obtained from:

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

ABOUT INFOMAR

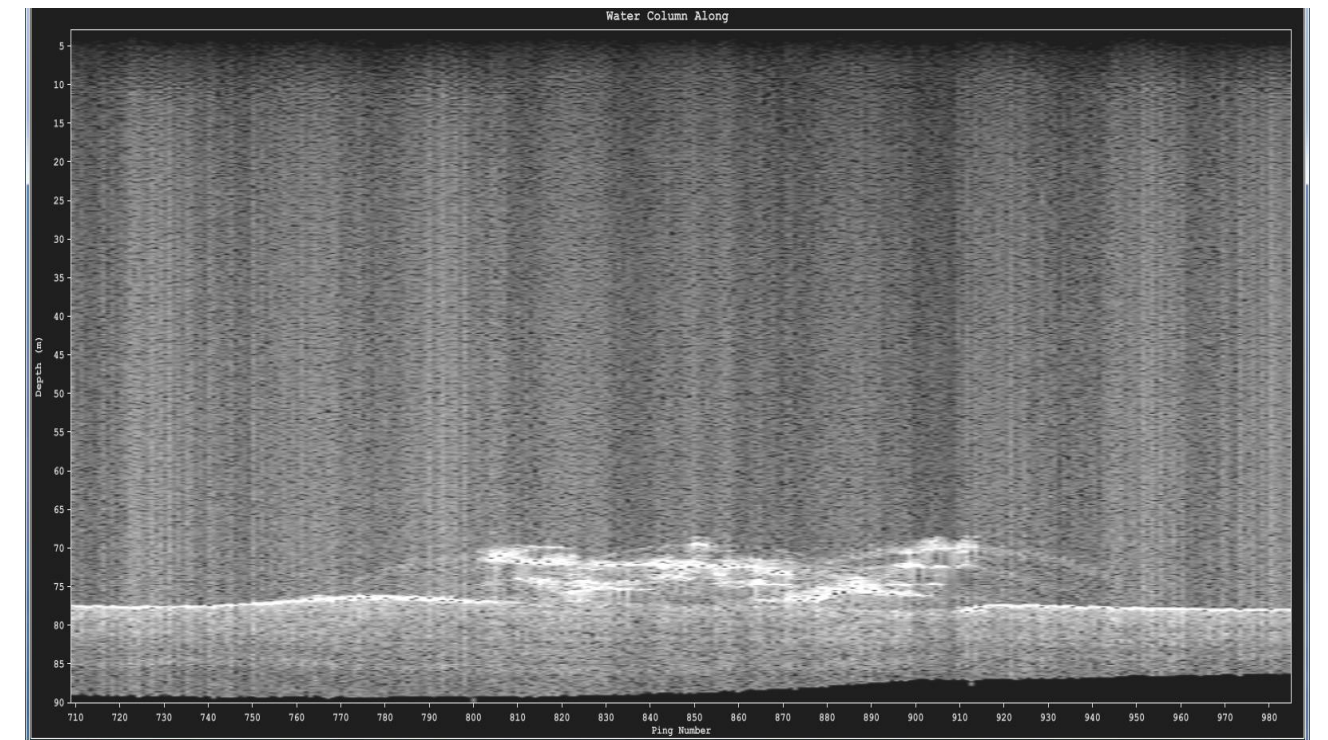
Covering some 125,000 square kilometres of underwater territory, INFOMAR (the **IN**tegrated Mapping **FO**r the Sustainable Development of Ireland's **MAR**ine Resource) project will produce integrated mapping products covering the physical, chemical and biological features of the seabed. INFOMAR will 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

www.irishwrecksonline.net

WRECK IMAGERY



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

