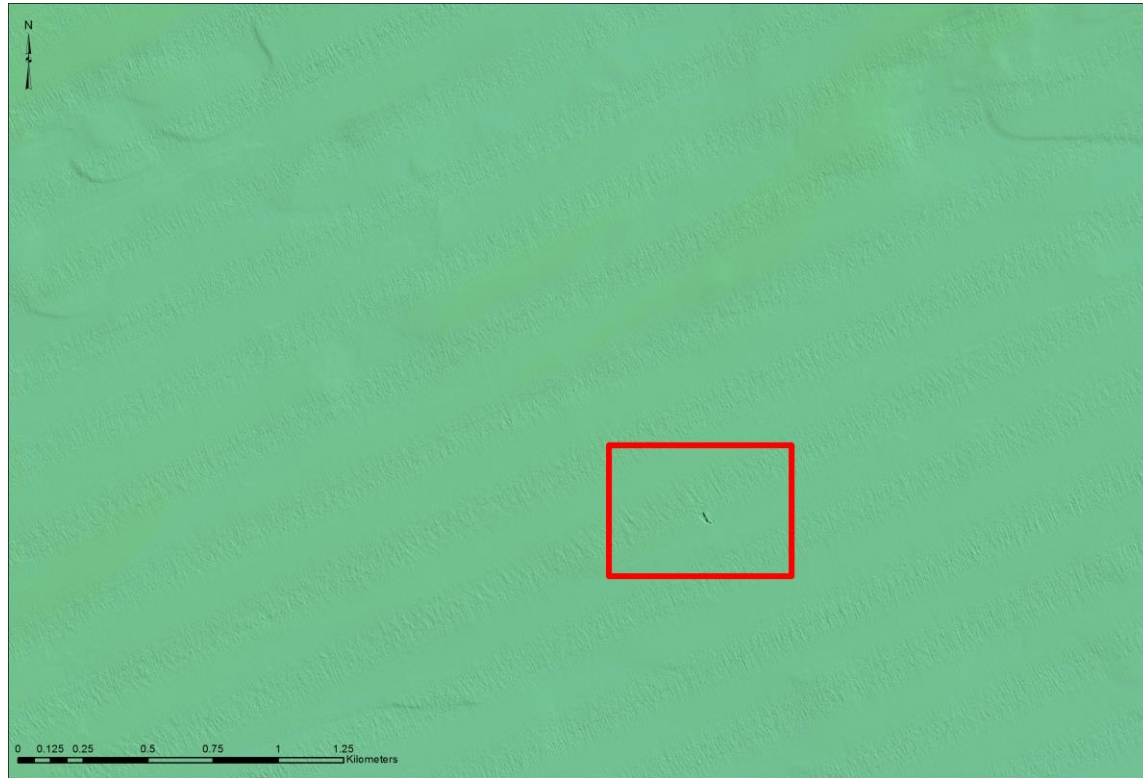
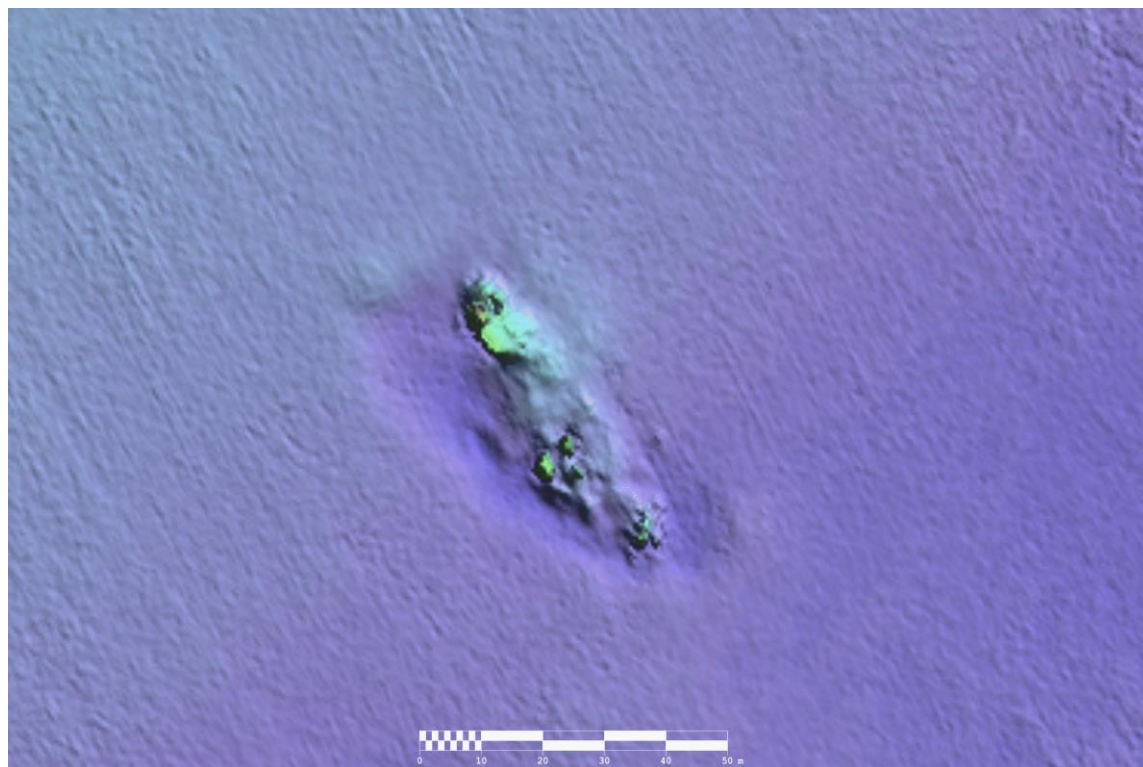


WRECK IMAGERY



Above the location of the *Cooroy* from shaded relief imagery acquired during Infomar survey CV13_01 south priority area and below an image of the *Cooroy* at 50cm resolution.



LOCATION

Location 18 km S of Hook Head

Coordinates -06° 55' 57.43" W
51° 57' 37.84" N

Depth of Water 62 m

VESSEL INFORMATION

Vessel type Merchant Ship

Flag British

Vessel Dimensions 93 m (l), 13 m (b),
7 m (d)

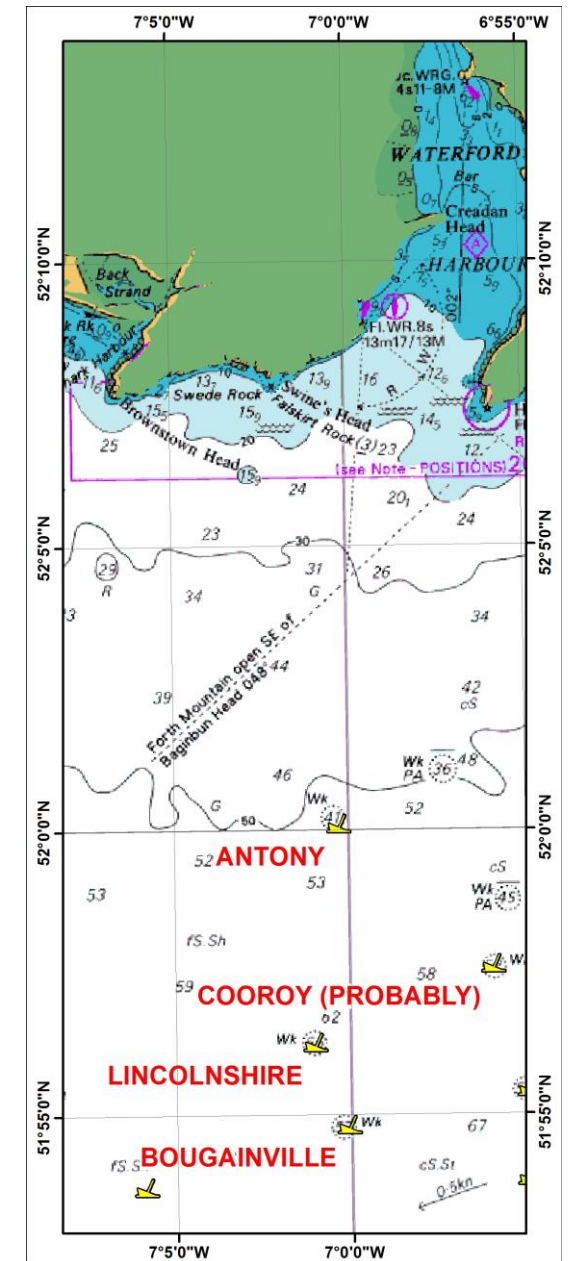
Date of building 1892

DETAILS OF SINKING

The vessel, with a crew of 23, departed Tocopilla, Chile, bound for Liverpool with a cargo of nitrate. On the morning of 29 August 1917 the vessel was sighted and attacked with gunfire by *UC-75* which was patrolling the southern approaches to St George's Channel. The *Cooroy* was immediately abandoned by its crew, who were rescued by the SS *Glengariff* and landed safely at Cobh, Co. Cork.



COOROY



INFOMAR WRECK INFORMATION SHEET 35

VESSEL HISTORY

The *Cooroy* was a 2,470-ton, four-masted steel barque. It was originally called the *Conishead*, when built in 1892 by R. Williamson of Workington. It was one of six fourmasted barques known collectively as the ‘Six Sisters’ or the ‘Workington Sisters’, and was named after Conishead Priory in south Cumbria. It was originally owned by Bourke & Huntrods of Workington, but was sold to Reederei B. Wencke & Söhne of Hamburg in August 1898 and renamed *Athene*. In 1906 it was sold to another Hamburg shipping company, Rhederei Akt. Gesellschaft von 1896, staying in their ownership until it was interned by the Australian government at the start of World War I. In May 1915 it was chartered by Scott, Fell & Co. of London and renamed the *Cooroy*.

DIVE INFORMATION

The wreck of the *Cooroy* measures 60m in length, 10m in width and 2.5m in maximum height, with an average height of 1.4m. The vessel is orientated NNW–SSE on the seafloor and appears to be mostly buried.

Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects found underwater are protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts 1987 and 1994. As the *Cooroy* 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

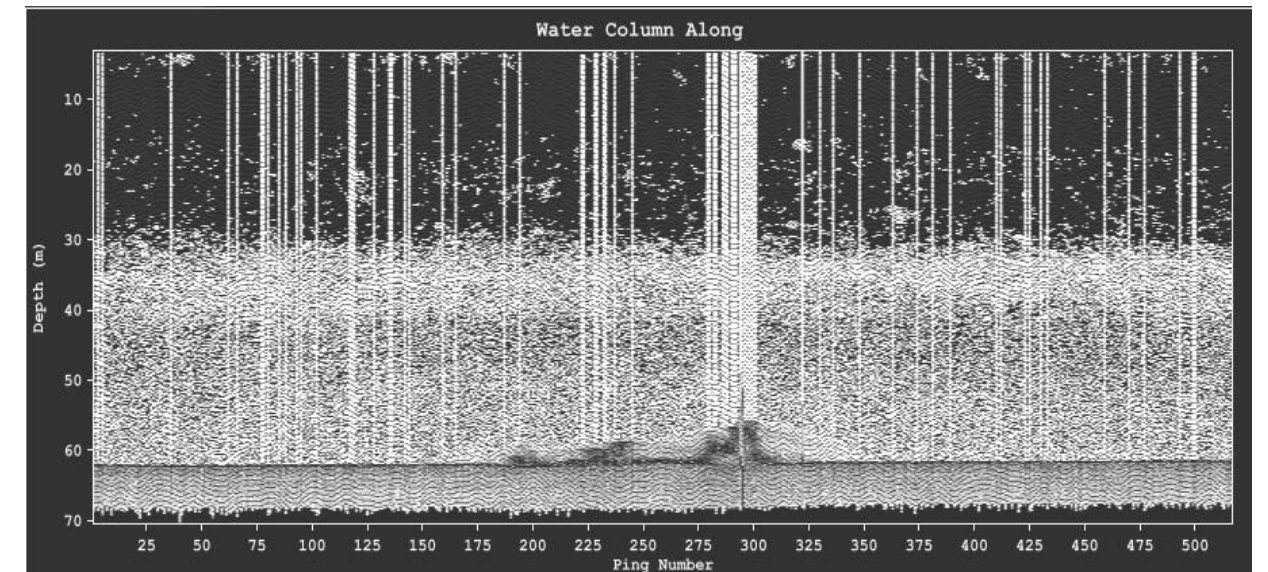
FURTHER READING/REFERENCES

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 *Cooroy* from Caris Hips and Sips software and below a 3D image of the *Cooroy* captured using Fledermaus visualisation software.

