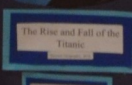
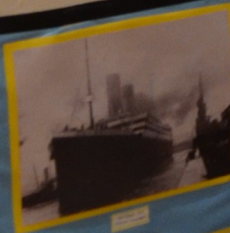
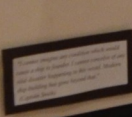
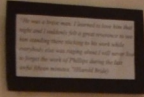
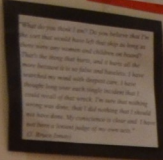
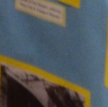
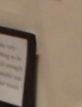
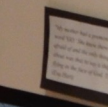
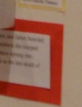
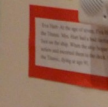
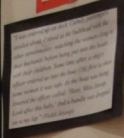


THE PEOPLE OF THE TITANIC

Men of the Titanic



Women & Children of the Titanic



The Rise and Fall of the Titanic

The sounds of people drowning are making that I can no describe to you, and that can anyone else. It's the most dreadful and there is a terrible silence that follows it. - The Boat

The People of the Titanic

16087

Men of the Titanic

"What do you think I am? Do you believe that I'm the sort that would have left that ship as long as there were any women and children on board? That's the thing that hurts, and it hurts all the more because it is so false and baseless. I have searched my mind with deepest care, I have thought long over each single incident that I could recall of that wreck. I'm sure that nothing wrong was done; that I did nothing that I should not have done. My conscience is clear and I have not been a lenient judge of my own acts."
(J. Bruce Ismay)



J. Bruce Ismay, 1912,
Encyclopedia Titanica

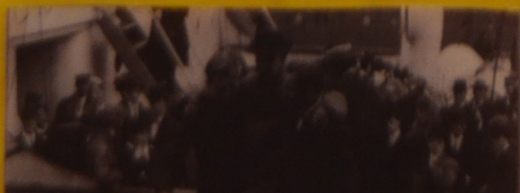
Joseph Bruce Ismay- He was the head of the White Star Liner company. When the ship began to sink he got on a lifeboat reserved for women and children. After they were rescued and pulled from the sea, he was painted as a coward.



Harold Bride, 1912,
Encyclopedia Titanica

"He was a brave man. I learned to love him that night and I suddenly felt a great reverence to see him standing there sticking to his work while everybody else was raging about. I will never live to forget the work of Phillips during the last awful fifteen minutes." (Harold Bride)

Harold Bride- On the night of the sinking he was one of the two responsible for passing messages from Captain Smith to the *Carpathia*. His fellow Wireless operator "Jack" Phillips later died after staying till the last possible second to make sure help was on the way.

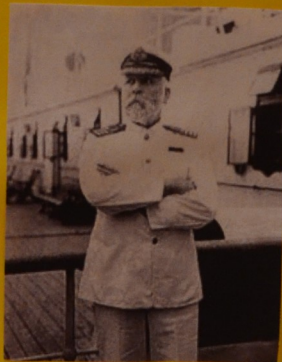


Harold Bride, 1912,
Encyclopedia Titanica

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Harold Bride with injured foot,
1912, Library of Congress



Captain Smith, 1910-1911,
Encyclopedia Titanica

Captain J. Smith- He was the captain of the Titanic. He had received warning that there were deadly obstacles. Despite this he decided to ignore them and speed up the ship.



False Newspaper, 1912,
Pratt Library

"I cannot imagine any condition which would cause a ship to founder. I cannot conceive of any vital disaster happening to this vessel. Modern ship building has gone beyond that."
(Captain Smith)

(Captain Smith)



The Titanic, 1912,
National Geographic

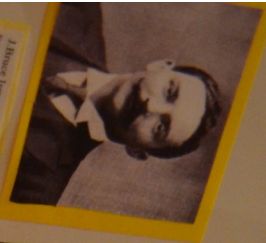


Iceberg, 1912,
Smithsonian

July 29, 1908
Titanic is appro



UNITED STATES LINES

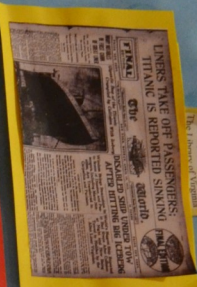


J. Bruce Ismay, 1912.
Encyclopedia Britannica

White Star Line company, reserved for women and children. When the ship sank, he was the last man to leave the ship.

How him that
reference to see
work while
will never live
the last

Two
e Carpathia
slaying till



The Library of Virginia

Thesis

The Titanic wasn't just tragedy for White Star Line company that made it. It was a tragedy for the families affected and the world as a whole. The grandest and most luxurious, and safest boat had done the impossible and sunk. Claiming the lives of over 1,500 people. For the 700 plus people that survived, they returned home with broken bodies but not broken spirits. These survivors kept living and inspired many people with their triumph over tragedy.

White Star Line

After the Titanic sank the White Star Line became the recipient of numerous lawsuits. Eventually filing for bankruptcy. They never once fully claimed responsibility for the sinking and tried to make it seem as though the survivors were unable to think clearly after being traumatized.

The Titanic

Construction began on March 31, 1909. Construction took a total of 26 months and 116 billion dollars. There was over 15,000 people employed by the creators Harland and Wolff to create the ship which measured 882 feet



Newspaper, 1912.
The Library of Virginia



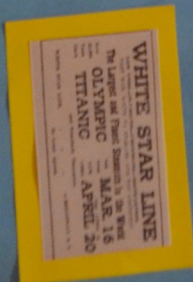
Newspaper, 1912.
Chronicle, America



Survivors of the Titanic, 1912.
Library of Congress

Triumph & Tragedy

The tragedy of the Titanic is very well known. The ship that inspired so many, had done the unthinkable and sunk. Taking over one thousand lives with it. The triumph is a little bit more difficult to understand. The survivors had lost so much, yet where many would have given up these survivors kept going. They literally triumphed over tragedy.



Newspaper, 1912.
Chronicle, America



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Newspaper, 1912,
Chronicling America

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TITANIC, 43,000 TON MONSTER, READY FOR SERVICE
Here lying in the dock at Belfast, prepared for its last cruise, is the last long and all 92 feet beam. She is nearly 100 feet longer than any other ship in the world except her sister, and her tonnage—43,000—is 12,000 in excess of that of the largest of iron liners. Her engines 30,000 horsepower are both turbine and reciprocating.

The Titanic

Construction began on March 31, 1909. Construction took a total of 26 months and 116 billion dollars. There was over 15,000 people employed by the creators Harland & Wolff to create the giant ship which measured, 882 feet 9 inches long and 104 feet tall. Weighing more than 50,000 tons. 8 people died during the construction.



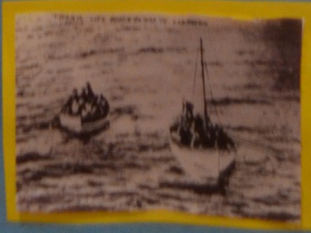
Newspaper, 1912,
Royal Greenwich Museum



Newspaper, 1996,
New York Times Service



Dining Room on Titanic, 1912,
National Geographic



Lifeboats on way to Carpathia,
1912, Library of Congress

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Titanic survivor dies at 91



Newspaper, 1912, Royal Greenwich Museum

The Times Dispatch

Dead, 1,302; Saved, 868—Enormity of Titanic Sea Tragedy Grows, and Hope of Reassuring News Becomes More Faint



TOLL OF SHIP'S DEAD LIST OF TITANIC PASSENGERS CARPATHIA BEARS BELIEF TO HAVE SAVED MOST OF THOSE WHO WERE NOT KILLED BY THE COLLISION

Newspaper, 1996, New York Times Service



Lifeboats on way to Carpathia, 1912, Library of Congress



Dining Room on Titanic, 1912, National Geographic

The Rise and Fall of the Titanic

National Geographic, 2018



East View of the Titanic, 1912, Library of Congress

April 14, 1912 - 11:40-11:57 PM
The ship hits the iceberg head on

April 15, 1912 - 12:01 A the order is given to uncover the lifeboats and to get passengers and crew ready on deck

April 15, 1912 - 12:25 A the lifeboats begin loading women and children first

April 15, 1912 - 1:00 A the last lifeboat departs, leaving over 500 people on board

April 15, 1912 - 4:10 A the last lifeboat is picked up by the Carpathia

January 1912 Only 16 women lifeboats are fitted onboard the Titanic

July 20, 1912 the design for the Titanic is revealed

The sounds of people drowning are nothing that I can not describe to you, and no one can anyone else. It's the most dreadful and there is a terrible silence that follows it." (Eva Hart)





Dining Room on Titanic, 1912.
National Geographic



Lifeboats on way to Carpathia.
1912, Library of Congress



The Venetian Cafe and Palm Court of the Titanic.
1912, Library of Congress

The Rise and Fall of the Titanic

National Geographic, 2014

April 14, 1912, 11:48-11:57 PM
The Ship hits the iceberg head on

April 15, 1912, 12:05 A The order is given to uncover the lifeboats and to get passengers and crew ready on deck.

April 15, 1912, 12:25 A the lifeboats begin loading women and children first.



Crowd leaving the Titanic, 1912.
Library of Congress

April 15, 1912, 2:55 A the last lifeboat is lowered by the ship's crew.

April 15, 1912, 4:13 A the first lifeboat is picked up by the Carpathia.



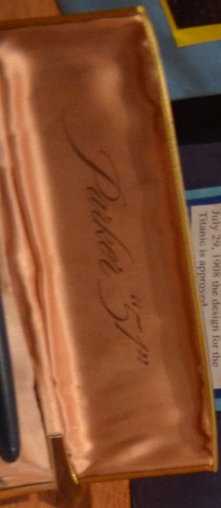
The Titanic, 1912.
Library of Congress



"My mother has said 'God' She about was that in flying on the Titanic (Eva Hart)

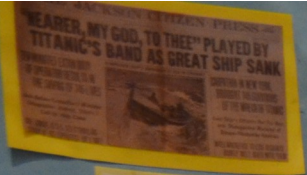
January, 1912 Only 16 wooden lifeboats are fitted aboard the Titanic.

July 29, 1908 the design for the Titanic is approved.



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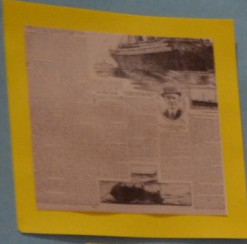




Newspaper, 1912, The Library of Virginia



Survivors on board Carpathia, 1912, Library of Congress



Newspaper, 1912, Chronicle America

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Newspaper, 1912, Chronicle America



Women & Children

"I was ordered up on deck. Calmly passengers strolled about. I stood at the bulkhead with the other stewardesses, watching the women cling to their husbands before being put into the boats with their children. Some time after, a ship's officer ordered us into the boat (16) first to show some women it was safe. As the boat was being lowered the officer called: 'Here, Miss Jessop. Look after this baby.' And a bundle was dropped on to my lap." (Violet Jessop)

Violet Jessop-The stewardess known for surviving the sinking. Years after her deadly encounter she wrote a memoir of her life.

"I leapt into the water but was sucked under the ship's keel which struck my head. I escaped, but years later when I went to my doctor because of a lot of headaches, he discovered I had once sustained a fracture of the skull!" (Violet Jessop)



Michel and Edmond Navratil, 1912, Library of Congress

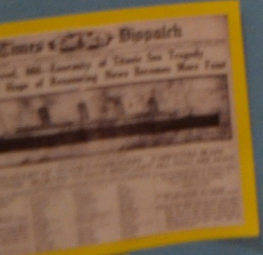
The Navratil Brothers hidden and changed were an ocean away May 16, 1912 they were found.



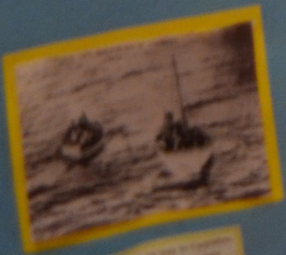
The Harts, 1910, Encyclopedia Britannica

Eva Hart- At the age of seven, Eva Hart was on the Titanic. Mrs. Hart had a bad feeling about the ship. When the ship began to sink, she and her daughter escaped to the deck. Eva died at age 91.

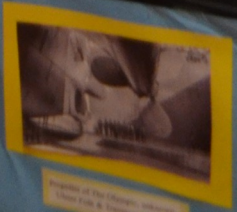
"My mother had a premonition word 'GO.' She knew the ship was about to sink and the only way to survive was to say a prayer. She was flying in the face of God." (Eva Hart)



Newspaper, 1912, New York Times



Lifeboat from the Titanic, 1912, Library of Congress



Remains of the Titanic, 1912, Library of Congress

Women & Children of the Titanic

"I was ordered up on deck. Calmly, passengers strolled about. I stood at the bulkhead with the other stewardesses, watching the women cling to their husbands before being put into the boats with their children. Some time after, a ship's officer ordered us into the boat (16) first to show some women it was safe. As the boat was being lowered the officer called: 'Here, Miss Jessop. Look after this baby.' And a bundle was dropped on to my lap." (Violet Jessop)



Violet Jessop, 1913.
Encyclopedia Titanica

Violet Jessop-The stewardess of the *Titanic* and the *Britannic*. She is known for surviving the sinking of two of the White Star Liner ships. Years after her deadly encounters in the ocean she wrote a very detailed memoir of her life.

"I leapt into the water but was sucked under the ship's keel which struck my head. I escaped, but years later when I went to my doctor because of a lot of headaches, he discovered I had once sustained a fracture of the skull!" (Violet Jessop)



Michel and Edmond Navratil,
1912, Library of Congress

*"There were 126 children, aged 14 or under on the *Titanic*, but this number excludes several unborn babies, most of whom survived. 60 children died in the disaster." (Encyclopedia Titanica)*

The Navratil Brothers- Having lost their a father and their real names hidden and changed to "Louis" and "Lola". The boys, aged four and two, were an ocean away from their mother. Where no one spoke french. On May 16, 1912 they were reunited with their mother.



The Harts, 1910.
Encyclopedia Titanica



Eva Hart, 1976.
Encyclopedia Titanica

Eva Hart- At the age of seven, Eva Hart, her mother, and father boarded the *Titanic*. Mrs. Hart had a bad feeling from the moment she stepped foot on the ship. When the ship began to sink her mom sprung into action and escorted them to the deck. She is known as the last death of the *Titanic*, dying at age 91.



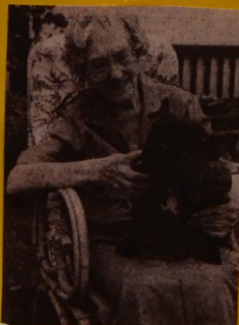
Michel and Edmond Navratil,
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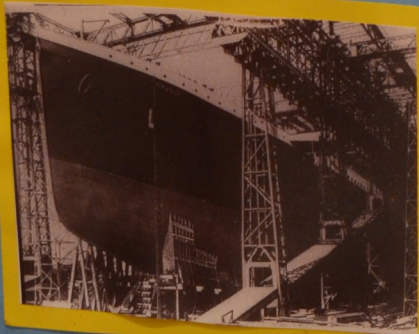
"My mother had a premonition from the very word 'GO.' She knew there was something to be afraid of and the only thing that she felt strongly about was that to say a ship was unsinkable was flying in the face of God. Those were her words," (Eva Hart)



Propeller of The Olympic, unknown,
Ulster Folk & Transport Museum



Lifeboats on way to Carpathia,
1912, National Archives



The Titanic Under Construction,
1911, Library of Congress



Group of Rescued on Carpathia,
1912, Library of Congress



1915 Trip of Captain
Quinn of Rescued on Carpathia



