

The People of the Titanic

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Junior Division
Group Exhibit

Student-composed words: 500

Process Paper: 482 words

Process Paper

We decided on the topic of the Titanic and its story with ease. Our group has always found the Titanic itself so fascinating and intriguing. We chose our topic simply based on majority interest, and the fact that the Titanic fit into this year's National History Day theme "Triumph and Tragedy". After some research, we realized that the survivors were rather remarkable people and we wanted to dig deeper into each one of them and their story after the crash. Their lives were destroyed; many lost loved ones, limbs, and so much more. Yet somehow they kept going, kept persevering, and continued to repair the damage made on their forever changed lives. They literary triumphed over one of the most memorable tragedies of the twentieth century.

We conducted our research by going to the library and gathering as many books on our topic as we could. We also read a few general information resources and also watched a documentary that had information on the Titanic. We searched through reliable websites with accurate information to find many of our key facts and statistics. We also found pictures on said websites. We used various different sources and gathered as much information as possible from them.

Our group originally chose to do a documentary. However, after further research, our envisioned plan changed and we believed that the only way to express the true impact of the Titanic was to construct an exhibit. We began the process by typing out all of the information that we had learned. We then edited it down to the most vital points and looked for quotes that conveyed the same information and emotions that had little to no impact on our word limit. Next, we printed everything out and designed a colorful and tasteful presentation board. Our final step was to fix any and all mistakes made when putting the exhibit together.

Our topic relates to the National History Day theme "Triumph and Tragedy" because the sinking of the Titanic was a tragedy for not only the families of those affected, but for worldwide institutions as well. It was a tragedy for the company that engineered and funded the development of the ship, the newspapers who supported the first sail, and the greedy capitalists who ignored safety warnings of icebergs in order to add to their wealth. Unfortunately, it all came tumbling down, ultimately resulting in the deaths of the over one thousand-five hundred people and a grieving nation. Everyone was shocked the unsinkable ship had done what seemed impossible. The survivors of this event returned home with broken bodies but not broken spirits. They came together to start a fund that would help them and their families pay for medical bills, food, and other necessities. Where many would have lost hope, these 700-plus survivors pressed on and inspired communities all over the world with their incredible triumph over tragedy.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary

BBC Nationwide, "Eva Hart Interview". Interview, Encyclopedia Titanica. 1976.
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/interview-with-eva-hart-1979.html>

Eva Hart was seven years old when her family boarded the Titanic. Her mother hated the idea of the Titanic. She thought calling it the unsinkable ship was just asking for trouble. However Eva, her mother, and her father still went on to board the ship. On the night of the crash Mrs. Hart couldn't sleep. She had a terrible feeling and seemed to sense something bad was going to happen. Because of this, when the ship began to sink her mother was able to wake Eva and her father up fast and get them to the top deck quicker than other passengers. Eva recounted how it was like a warzone. Everyone was scared and wanted to get on a lifeboat. She recounted how her and her mother were practically pulled apart from her father and put on a lifeboat that was very overcrowded. Her father's last words to her were that he loved her and that he would see her soon. This source is primary because Eva Hart was a passenger on the ship in 1912.

Beesley, Lawrence. "*The Loss of the S. S. Titanic Its Story and Its Lessons.*" Independently Published, 1912.

Lawrence Beesley was a teacher who boarded the Titanic looking for an adventure. Mr. Beesley was in his cabin when the ship struck the iceberg. He only noticed a slight heave of the engines and the regular dancing movement on his mattress seemed to stop. When he asked what was going on he was told to stay calm. He and everyone else learned the truth he went to the main deck to help people board the lifeboats. He was astonished by the empty space in some of the lifeboats. When he was finally boarding his life boat (N. 13) he and everyone onboard the boat were almost crushed by life boat N.15. Since one of the ropes tying them together got stuck and began pulling lifeboat 15 on top of them. Luckily someone was able to cut the rope and the passengers on both ships were lucky to be unharmed. This source is primary because it was written by Lawrence Beesley who was on board the ship.

Dodge, Washington. "Eyewitness Account of the Sinking of the Titanic", *gilderlehrman1912*. 1912, www.gilderlehrman.org/content/eyewitness-account-sinking-titanic-1912 .

Dr. Washington and his wife were woken up at 11:40 A.M. when the ship impacted the iceberg. He and his wife were third class passengers so they weren't rushed to the lifeboats. In fact, they went up to the deck twice and were told both times to return to their room because there was no danger. However once news had broken that the ship was sinking he and his family were boarded on to lifeboat number 3, which was surprisingly the second boat into the water. This source was primary because it was written by a passenger after he made it safely on to the Carpathia.

Gracie, Archibald. "*The Truth About the Titanic*". HarperCollins, 2012.

Colonel Archibald Gracie was one of the last people to escape the Titanic. Once he was pulled from the water and onboard the Carpathia, he began to write his full account of the night. Sadly he died before he could fully finish and publish his work. His book was still published and is thought by many to be the most accurate account for the night. We learned that Gracie was one of many people who believed that the Captain was going to fast in dangerous waters and was risking the lives of everyone on board. He shared his opinions with members of the crew and one day later the ship sank. The source also helped us to fully understand the events that happened that night. This source was primary because, it was written by Gracie, a passenger on the ship, on the night of the tragedy.

Jessop, Violet. "*Titanic Survivor- The Newly discovered memoirs of Violet Jessop*". Sheridan House , July 29,1998.

After surviving the sinking of two ships, Violet Jessop decided it would be best if she began writing about all her adventures. It wasn't until after death that her memoirs were found. After they were found they were published in 1998. She was the stewardess of the Titanic and then later on she was the stewardess on-board a second ship that also sank, the Britannic. She worked on all three of the sister ships. When she boarded a lifeboat to escape the Titanic she was handed a baby. The baby felt colder than her. She tried to warm him but nothing she did seemed to help. Sadly the unnamed and unknown baby passed away. But no matter how hard she tried to forget that baby she couldn't. This source is primary because it was written by a survivor of the sinking of the Titanic and the Britannic.

Marshall, Logan. *The Sinking of the Titanic and Great Sea Disasters* . SkyHorse Publishing, 1912.

When the news of the Titanic first was reported it was said that everyone on board the ship was safe. This however was not the case. The message had been read wrong. It was actually asking if all the passengers were safe not saying they were safe. So for nearly a week everyone thought that all the passengers onboard the ship were safe and sound. The world seemed to be in awe. No one could believe that the ship that was meant to change the world, the ship that was supposed to be unsinkable, had sunk resulting in the many casualties. This source is primary because, it was written in 1912 by a man named Marshall Logan. He sprung into action as soon the the news struck that the ship had sunk and wanted to discover why and how, so he personally interviewed the survivors and also researched everything that was available at the time about the Titanic.

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration“NOAA Titanic Expedition 2004: Breathtaking Wreck Footage” Video, NOAA. 2004.
<https://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/04titanic/welcome.html>

After first finding it twenty years prior Robert Ballard returned to the wreckage of the Titanic. This time he filmed and collected samples and artifacts from the ship. After the cameras were set up they filmed clips of the ship from all angles. They also live broadcasted on the National Geographic Channel. This source is primary because the film crew and Robert Ballard himself were all actually at the wreckage of the ship when they filmed it.

Southern District of New York. *Claim of Lucy Ridsdale*. 1912, p. 1-6,
www.docsteach.org/documents/document/claim-of-lucy-ridsdale.

Lucy Ridsdale was one of the people that took legal action against White Star Line after the accident. She made a detailed claim for the loss of her personal effects to the value of \$3,146. She boarded the Titanic at Southampton and travelled in second class. She shared a cabin with, one of her best friends, Mary Davis. In her claim she stated that she was in charge of an elderly nursing home. However the nursing homes records have her down as simply an employee. Because of this the court didn't know rather to believe all of her claims or not. It wasn't long until The White Liner company ended up paying her and as many people as they could back for the tragedy. This source was primary because Lucy Ridsdale was a passenger aboard the Titanic.

“Titanic, 45,000 Ton Monster, Ready for Service .” *Chronicling America*, The Day Book, 1911, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045487/1912-02-26/ed-1/seq-12/.

The newspaper article helped us to understand just how much of a attraction the Titanic truly was. From the newspaper we could tell that most people were excited by just the idea of the ‘monstrous ship’. We also learned that Titanic was not that fast, traveling at a speed of 21 knots, compared to other ships. However she and her twin the Olympic were both the best in the luxury and comfort during transatlantic travel. This source was primary because, it was written in 1911 by people who were not only alive during the time but also researched and watched as the Titanic and her sister were built.

“The Titanic, the Wireless Operator's Story.” *New York Times*, Newsela. 20 Apr. 1912, p. 1. newsela.com/read/primary-source-titanic-telegraph/id/24902/.

There was a total of two telephone operators onboard the Titanic. One was a 22-year old man by the name of Harold Bride. He was working on the Titanic so he could learn from and eventually replace the other operator, a man that was called Phillips. When the ship first hit the iceberg the crew didn't think much of it. They had known it was there and had warned the captain. They just didn't see how big and close the iceberg truly was. The only man that went in to full action mode was Phillips. Then suddenly the ship leaned forward. Bride was thrown forward and so were other members of the crew. They suddenly realised just how bad the iceberg hit the ship. They all moved quickly. He and Phillips sent out distress calls, finally they contacted the Carpathia. Philips refused to leave the station until the Carpathia had all the information they needed. After surviving falling into the ocean and hitting his head Bride was finally safe. He and many men had made it onto the lifeboat. Sadly not everyone on their boat was living. It wasn't until they were safely on the Carpathia that Bride learned that the deceased was in fact Philips. He had waited until the last moment to try to save himself. Even after the Captain told him to leave and get to safety, he stayed. He kept sending messages and may have been the reason that the people on the lifeboat were saved. This source was primary because it was written by Mr. Bride, one of the two telephone operators on the Titanic.

Secondary

Bassett, Vicki. “Causes and Effects of the Rapid Sinking of the Titanic.” *Penn State University*, Undergraduate Engineering Review. Nov. 1998. writing.engr.psu.edu/uer/bassett.html.

From this website, we learned about how the water flooded 6 of the 16 watertight compartments. The watertight compartments were installed in case the Titanic were to crash with another ship which was what they thought would be the worst accident there could be. Scientists say that the watertight compartments were useless because of how much damage the crash had caused.

Bolan, Pam. "The R.M.S. Titanic." *National Geographic Society*, National Geographic, 9 Nov. 2012, www.nationalgeographic.org/media/rms-titanic-photo-gallery/.

From this website, we learned that the Titanic was left in the ocean for 73 years before any of the passenger's bodies were recovered. The ocean current that caused the iceberg to get in the Titanic's path is called the Labrador Current. After the Titanic sank, the International Ice Patrol was created to keep watch in the North Atlantic and make sure that such a tragedy never happened again.

Burlingame, Jeff. *The Titanic Tragedy: the Price of Prosperity in a Gilded Age*. Marshall Cavendish Benchmark, 2012.

This book focused on many of the aspects of the Titanic and its tragedy. The book focused on 7 aspects: An "Unsinkable Ship, A Catastrophic Collision, The Aftermath, Seasons of Change, Long-term Impacts, A Titanic Legacy, and a Timeline. It gave information on the aftermath about how swarms of media professionals and tens of thousands of observers were gathered to see even a slight glimpse of what was happening. It even includes photos from the first newspaper that was published to inform people about the tragedy of the Titanic. The book also provides information from the survivors, from the letters they wrote to the media professionals to the interviews they had with them.

Everett, Marshall. *The Story of The Wreck of The Titanic The Ocean's Greatest Disaster*". Endeavor Media Ltd., 2018.

From this source, we learned about the rescue of the survivors. After the Titanic struck the iceberg the remaining survivors were stranded in the Atlantic ocean. All they could do was watch and listen as their fellow passengers cried out for help and inevitably died. After everyone in the lifeboats witnessed one of the other lifeboats pull someone in and then begin to fill with water they knew that they couldn't help those stuck in the water without risking the safety of their lives and boats. Hours later as the sun was rising the 745 survivors heard the sound of the Carpathia, a very large steamboat. And they knew that they were saved. Sadly once on board the Carpathia, six of the survivors did pass away. The author also include interviews with survivors and newspaper articles from the time of the sinking.

Freeman, Henry "*Titanic: The Story Of The Unsinkable Ship*". Hourly History, 2016.

This book provided us with information on the company, Harland and Wolff. They were responsible for two other ships besides the Titanic. The names of these ships were the Olympic and Britannic (the Britannic is sometimes called the Gigantic). Ironically all of these boats had accidents. The only ship that didn't fully sink was the Olympic. Both the Titanic and the Britannic sunk. The Titanic to an iceberg and the Britannic to a bomb detonation. From this source, we also learned, that despite the Titanic being a revolutionary feat of the time it was not actually the first ship to be that big or to move fast, those titles belonged to her siblings. She was just the most popular of the three ships.

"How Did the 'Unsinkable' Titanic Sink?" *Wonderopolis*, National Center for Families Learning. <https://wonderopolis.org/wonder/how-did-the-unsinkable-titanic-sink>

From this source we learned why the Titanic was seen as or called the "Unsinkable Ship". It tells about what could have easily been fixed to prevent the Titanic from sinking the way it did. Also gives information about why the engineers labeled the Titanic as the ship that wouldn't sink. To add on all of the factors that were led to the Titanic sinking were pointed out in this source and how those could have been prevented and truly would have made the Titanic the "Unsinkable Ship".

Marshal, Logan. "*The Sinking of the Titanic (Annotated): 1912 Survivor Accounts*". Edited by Bruce M. Caplan, Seattle Miracle Press, 2014.

The Titanic is something that forever be a matter of who you listen too. This book is yet another example of this. Many of the survivors accounts of the tragedy differ from one another. Some say that men were threatened until they let women and children on the boats first. Where others say that the men willingly did so. This was just one example of differing accounts of the night. There were many. However it was pretty clear that the ship was full of chaos and people fighting to stay alive.

Silen, Andrea. "Remembering the Titanic." *National Geographic Society KIDS*, National Geographic 13 Apr. 2015, <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/history/a-titanic-anniversary/#TitanicInterior1.jpg>.

This source informed us that there was a theory that has not been proved completely wrong yet, so it could have been a possibility. This was that the cause of the Titanic sinking could have been more than just the iceberg, maybe something like a coal fire could have happened as well. There is no doubt that the ship hit that iceberg, but what people can't seem to figure out is why many website and news channels have this theory that the Titanic may have had a fire to help with the sinking of the massive ship.

“The Titanic.” *Smithsonian*. Smithsonian, <https://www.si.edu/spotlight/titanic>.

From this website, we learned the length overall: 882.5 feet. gross tonnage: 46,329 tons, beam: 92.5 feet, net tonnage: 24,900 tons, and that the depth was 59.5 feet. The Titanic had several famous people. On April 14, 1912, at 11:40 p.m. an iceberg struck the starboard bow. 1522 people were lost in the Atlantic Ocean that day. The limited number of survivors not only had to make it on the twenty lifeboats but, also survive on them for hours.

“The Wreck of The RMS Titanic .” *History of the Titanic*. History of the Titanic, 2017, www.historyofthetitanic.org/titanic-wreck.html.

From this source, we learned about the discovery of the wreckage of the Titanic. We also learned that only about 300 of the 1522 passengers bodies were recovered. Which means that over 1000 bodies were never recovered. With only twelve days to find and search the Titanic, a previously failed Titanic explorer, Robert Ballard began searching for the Titanic once again. But this time he had the support of the Navy and deep-sea submarine equipment. On September 1, 1985, Robert discovered the nearly seventy-year-old wreckage of the Titanic. Because of how old and significant it is, the Titanic is now protected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It is located at the GPS location of, “N41 43.91651 W49 56.74992.”

“Titanic passenger and Crew log” *Encyclopedia Titanica*. Encyclopedia Titanica, 10/03/18, www.encyclopedia-titanica.org

This source had a lot of great information. Some of which is a list of the passengers and crew members aboard the Titanic. There was a total of 913 crew members, but only 215 survived. After the ship was struck by an iceberg and sunk only 739 survived of the 2,229 (or 2,227) of the people survived, which really puts it into perspective how bad of a tragedy this incident was. There was also a log of families and survivors, from this we saw/learned just how many families were destroyed by this tragedy.

“Titanic.” *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Ted., vol. 19, World Book, Inc., a Scott Fetzer Company, 2008, pp. 301–302.

This source gave us the information on small things. We learned things like that it took a total of about 26 months to fully build and be ready to set sail. We also learned the route of the Titanic. The plan was to leave Southampton, England go to Cherbourg, France, then go to Queenstown, Ireland, and lastly New York, USA. The return route was going to be the same just in reverse. The book also informed us that the Titanic was named after the Greek word for gigantic.

Vollbrecht, Matthew. *Titanic - The Most Complete Story Ever Told*. BookBaby, 2012.

From this book, we learned that the world needed the Titanic. So much negativity was happening around everyone: wars, fires, and overall hardships. It seemed like all that everyone needed was a break, so on March 31, 1909, a heavy industry company by the name of Harland and Wolff set off to create the grandest and most luxurious ship that both the upper class and the lower class could afford. Thus the unsinkable Titanic was born. The ship was one of the few times during the early 20th century that both wealthy and poor people were forced to mix and communicate. We used this source to help us fully understand the Titanic and to understand the motives behind ‘her’ creators.

Wilson, Andrew. *Shadow of the Titanic: the Extraordinary Stories of Those Who Survived*. Atria Books, 2013.

From this book we learned about the lives of some of the survivors, after the sinking. We learned that in the early 1900’s there wasn’t a medical diagnosis for PTSD. There also weren’t many antidepressants drugs or options for counseling. Ten of the survivors sadly killed themselves in the years after the shipwreck. Despite the lack of mental help received many of the survivors went on to live amazing lives. A woman by the name of Margaret Brown, took control of her lifeboat and helped save the lives of almost everyone on board her lifeboat, after the man in charge of the boat had a mental breakdown on board the ship. She didn’t listen to the men, when they said women couldn’t/shouldn’t row and made everyone who was able help row the boat. She refused to leave the rescue ship until everyone got the medical attention they needed. Once she returned home she raised \$10,000 for the survivors committee, which she was later appointed the leader of. She was given an honorary medal for her work that she later did during WW1.

Wilson, Frances. *How to Survive the Titanic: the Sinking of J. Bruce Ismay*. HarperCollins Publishers, 2012.

We learned that the owner of the Titanic was a man by the name of J. Bruce Ismay. We learned about him and failure. On the night of the crash, he pushed aside women and children so that he could be on board a lifeboat. When he returned home all he seemed to care about was that his ship was destroyed. Not once did he say anything about the people that died. He will forever be remembered as a coward and a failure as not only a leader but also a human being.

Images

Primary

"All Titanic Passengers Are Safe; Transferred in Lifeboats at Sea." *Evening Sun*, April 15, 1912, <https://www.prattlibrary.org/locations/ssh/index.aspx?id=4480#accounts>

The photo is black and white. It is a newspaper headline from the Evening Sun company. The headline reads in black bold letters, "All Titanic Passengers Are Safe; Transferred In Lifeboats At Sea". A picture of a man wearing some kind of naval uniform is just underneath it. This source is primary because it is a digitally stored newspaper from when the Titanic sunk.

Bailey, Joseph. "The R.M.S. Titanic." *National Geographic Society, National Geographic*, 9 Nov. 2012, <<https://media.nationalgeographic.org/assets/photos/000/306/30650.jpg>>.

The Titanic is docked and its engines are on. Smoke is visibly leaving the the ship through the pipes. You can see people onboard the ship and on the docs the left boarding. On the dock on the right you can see a group of people watching the ship. The photo is black and white. It is primary because it was a firsthand picture taken on a day when the crew and workers were getting ready to set sail.

Bain N.S. "Stuart Collett; survivor of the TITANIC". *Library of Congress*, Apr. 19, 1912, <www.loc.gov/item/2001704328/>

The photo is black and white. A man wearing a nice suit and a fancy hat holds papers in his gloved left hand. He right hand is inside his jacket. His expression is kind of grumpy. This photo is primary because it is a firsthand picture that was digitally stored in the library of Congress.

Bain N.S. "The Titanic". *Library of Congress*, May or Apr. 1911,
<www.loc.gov/item/2001704326/>.

The photo is black and white. It shows a big ship that read the Titanic on the side. Its is surrounded by support beams and has a wooden ramp leading to the top of it. The ship is still being built. This photo is primary because it was taken as the Titanic was being built and was then digitally stored in the Library of Congress.

"Crowd awaiting survivors from the Titanic". *Library of Congress*, Apr. 18 1912,
<www.loc.gov/item/2001704324/>.

A large crowd of people; men, women, and children. All stand together a crowd. All wearing coats, hats, and gloves. In the background you can see two old cars parked. Which means the crowd is most likely in the street. The photo is black and white. This photo is a primary photo because it was taken when the crowd was waiting for survivors and digitally stored in the Library of Congress.

"FLEET, FREDERICK. TITANIC." *Library of Congress*, 1912
<<https://www.loc.gov/item/2016863712/>>

This black and white photo shows Frederick Fleet from mid torso up to his head. This man is dressed in a suit and tie with a hat on. He is looking up at something in the sky. This photo is primary because it was taken in 1912 and later stored inside the Library of Congress.

"Group of survivors of the Titanic disaster aboard the Carpathia after being rescued". *Library of Congress*, Apr. 1912 <<https://www.loc.gov/item/90707557/>>.

A group of multiple women sit covered in towels and blankets on a the deck of some time of ship. They all seem to be have conversations with other people. One of them hold a baby. Three of them look like they are deep in conversation. Another woman seems to be crying and looking at the floor. This photo is primary because it was taken while these women were on board the Carpathia. So it is a firsthand photo that is digitally stored in the Library of Congress.

“Harold Bride in Marconi uniform”. *Encyclopedia Titanica*, c.1912

<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/harold-sydney-bride.html>

The photo isn't in color but its not black and white. It was a reddish tint to it. The photo shows a man from the chest up. He is wearing dress clothes. His tie is crooked and he seems to have sort of serious, not smiling expression. This picture is primary because it was taken of Harold Bride firsthand and published when he was interviewed.

“Harold Bride, surviving wireless operator of the TITANIC, with feet bandaged, being carried up ramp of ship” *Library of Congress*, <www.loc.gov/item/2002714434/>.

The picture shows a man with a banged foot. Being carried by two men up a ramp on to a dock. The men seem to be laughing about something. Behind them you can see a group of people leaving the boat as well. The photo is primary because it was taken by someone who was on the dock as they were leaving the Carpathia, so it's a firsthand photo that was latter stored in an electronic database, The Library of Congress.

“Louis & Lola ?-- TITANIC Survivors.” *Library of Congress* , Apr. 1912,
<www.loc.gov/item/2014691309/>.

Two small children stand in their pajamas, holding two toys. The taller of the two is looking up above the camera and the short of the two is looking at something next to the camera. The photo is primary because it was taken to help identify the boys and published in the newspaper and latter in Library of Congress.

The second of the two is almost the exact same accept the boys have different expressions on their faces. The small boy on the left side is now looking up toward something in the sky. The photo is primary because it was taken to help identify the boys and published in the newspaper and later in Library of Congress.

“Mrs. Charlotte Collyer”. *Library of Congress*, <www.loc.gov/item/2014699329/>.

This black and white photograph shows Mrs. Charlotte Collyer with her daughter Marjorie on a swing on what seems to be a front porch. They both have their hands in their lands and have dull expressions on their faces. Mrs. Colley seems to be staring of into the distance. Marjorie is looking straight at the camera. This picture is primary because it was taken and published firsthand and then stored in the Library of Congress.

“Nearer, my God, to Thee”, *Royal Greenwich Museum*,

<https://www.rmg.co.uk/schools-communities/schools/sessions/titanic-frozen-time>

The picture shows a newspaper which. The headline reads, “Nearer, my God, to Thee Played by Titanic's Band as Great Ship Sank”. The photo a yellowish color. This photo is primary because it is of a newspaper written during the time of the sinking.

“Officers of CARPATHIA”. Apr 12, 1913. *Library of Congress*,

[<www.loc.gov/item/2001704330/>](http://www.loc.gov/item/2001704330/).

This photo shows a group of 11 men who made up the crew of the Carpathia. They all are wearing their uniforms. Three men sit in chairs at the front. In the cent of the men is a trophy. This photo is primary because it was taken when the crew were on board the Carpathia and published and eventually stored in the Library of Congress.

Palmer, Bernice. “The Iceberg That Sank Titanic.” *Smithsonian*, Apr. 1912,

http://www.si.edu/sisearch/collection-images?edan_q=the%2BTitanic.

This black and white photo shows a iceberg in the distance. Everything else is just sea and sky. This source is primary because it was taken to show the icebergs that were in the path of the Titanic, and it was later stored in the Library of Congress.

“Photograph of a lifeboat carrying TITANIC survivors.” *The National Archives*, May 14, 1914,

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/278338>.

The picture shows 25 people on a lifeboat that is in the ocean rowing towards the camera. All the people on the boat are wearing life jackets and everyone but a few children are rowing the boat. This photo is primary because it was taken by someone on board the Carpathia as they were coming to save the people from the water. It was just digitally stored in the National Archives.

“Survivors of TITANIC on CARPATHIA.” *Library of Congress*, April 1912

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2014691298/>

This photo shows Titanic survivors on Carpathia, in the background you can see the ocean. This photo is part of the Bain collection. This photo is primary because it was taken by someone who was on the Carpathia and then later it was stored in the library of Congress.

“The Propellers of The Olympic”. *Ulster Folk & Transport Museum Northern Ireland*,
Collection Harland and Wolff.
<<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2012/04/titanic-shipwreck-revealed-complete-mosaic-images/02-propellers-of-the-olympic.jpg>>.

This picture shows propellers of the titanic's sister ship, The Olympic. In the background you can see a group of 10 men and one child posing behind the massive ship. The photo is primary because it was taken when the ship was completed. It was later transferred to the Ulster Folk & Transport Museum in Northern Ireland, where it was later digitally uploaded into their Harland and Wolff collection.

“The times dispatch.” (Richmond, Va.), *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*.
Lib. of Congress. 28 April 1912.
<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038615/1912-04-28/ed-1/seq-45/>>

The photo is black and white. It is a newspaper headline from the Times Dispatch. The headline reads in black bold letters, “Queen of the Sea’s Awful Fate On her First Trip Out”. On the right side of the newspaper is a picture of five men wearing some kind of white naval uniform. The rest of the newspaper is hard to make out. This source is primary because it is a digitally stored newspaper from when the Titanic sunk.

“TITANIC lifeboats on way to CARPATHIA”. *Library of Congress*, Apr. 15 1912,
<www.loc.gov/item/2001704327/>.

This photo shows two lifeboats making their way to the Carpathia. You can see that almost everyone on both the boats are rowing. A person is standing closer of the two boat. This picture is primary because, it was taken by someone on board the Carpathia and it was later stored in the Library of Congress.

“Titanic, 45,000 Ton Monster, Ready for Service .” Newspaper. *Chronicling America*, 1911, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045487/1912-02-26/ed-1/seq-12/.

The photo is black and white. It is a newspaper article which has a big picture of the Titanic in the bottom left to top left corner. The words on the side describe the ships engines and weight. The source is primary because it was originally published when the Titanic was about to set sail and then later stored in the Chronicling America Database.

“The Chattanooga News: April 17, 1912”, *Mckee Library*, https://knowledge.e.southern.edu/historical_newspapers/

This photo show a newspaper. There are many different headlines. This source is primary because it is a newspaper from the 1912. There is a date at towards the bottom of the newspaper that reads April 17, 1912.

“The Cross Section of the Titanic.” Newspaper. *Chronicling America*, 1911, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045487/1912-04-16/ed-1/seq-26/>

This picture shows the Titanic cut in half showing what interior of the ship looked liked. The photo is black and white. The headline reads, “Cross Section of the Titanic- Four Blocks Long”. There is also a label for each floor and room that is shown in the diagram. The source is primary because it was originally published when the Titanic was about to set sail and then later stored in the Chronicling America Database.

“The Veranda Cafe and Palm Court of the Titanic.” Library of Congress, 1912 www.loc.gov/item/96503948/.

This black and white photograph, that has a brownish tint shows the veranda cafe and palm court part of the Titanic. The veranda cafe and palm court was two different rooms, they were on opposite sides of the ship from each other. This photo shows the large windows looking out to the sea. This photo is primary because it was taken from inside the Titanic and the stored in the Library of Congress.

Secondary

“BENJAMIN, ESTHER AND EVA HART”, *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/images/hart-family-H.jpg>

This black and white photo shows A young Eva Hart and her parents. Her father is on her right and her mother on the left. She is a young girl in this photo and wears a dress and pigtails.

“EVA HART IN LATER YEARS WITH DOG”, *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/images/eva-hart-older-with-dog-H.jpg>

This black and white photo features Eva Hart and her dog Hufflepuff. Eva sits in a chair with the dog on her lap. She is looking down at the dog in her lap smiling. The dog has its head turned sideways most likely looking at the camera crew.

GENTHE “LUCY DUFF GORDON AND HER PEKINGESE, 'FLEURETTE,’” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
<<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/lady-duff-gordon.html#pictures>>

This black and white photos shows Lucy Duff Gordon sitting in chair with her pet in her lap. She is wearing a big feather hat and looks very stern and serious. She looking to the side of the camera.

“Herbert Pitman and Charles Lightoller at the British Inquiry” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/charles-herbert-lightoller.html#articles-and-stories>

This picture shows two men standing. One with a pipe in his mouth. The photo is black and white. The men are both dressed nicely.

“JOSEPH BRUCE ISMAY,” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/images/res_1080477765_Ismay.jpg

This black and white picture shows J. Bruce Ismay, the owner of the Titanic. He has a mustache a nice button down and jacket. He is also smirking in the picture. His tie is straight and his color even and down.

“LUCY DUFF GORDON IN 1910” Encyclopedia Titanica,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/images/LadyDuff-WaldorfA10.jpg>

This black and white photo shows Lucy Duff Gordon wearing a fancy dress, white gloves and a hat. In her visible hand she holds a purse. Her expression is more regal and fancy like.

“LAWRENCE BEESLEY,” Encyclopedia Titanica,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/files/1/larence-beesley-m.jpg>

This photo shows school teacher Lawrence Beesley. He wears a button down a coat and a jacket. His collar goes up. The photo is in black and white. There are also white dots all over the place.

“Lucy Noël Martha, Countess of Rothes” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/countess-of-rothes.html#articles-and-stories>

This photo shows a woman in a white dress. She is looking down towards the floor. The words, “The Countess of Rothes” is printed on the photo.

“LAWRENCE BEESLEY,” Encyclopedia Titanica,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/files/1/larence-beesley-m.jpg>

This photo shows school teacher Lawrence Beesley. He wears a button down a coat and a jacket. His collar goes up. The photo is in black and white. There are also white dots all over the place.

“Masabumi Hosono, Titanic survivor.” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/masabumi-hosono.html#articles-and-stories>

This photo shows a man wearing glasses. He has a mustache. The photo is black and white.

“Mrs Lucile Carter” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,

<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/lucile-carter.html#articles-and-stories>

This photo show a woman wearing a dress. Her hair is in a bun. The photo has a yellowish tone to it.

“Portraits of famous Titanic passengers” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,

<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/portraits-famous-titanic-passengers.html>

This picture is a collage of many passengers on the Titanic. All of the different portraits are numbered they are as follows: (1) J.B. Ismay, (2) Countess of Rothes, (3) Lord Ashburton, (4) Isidor Straus, (5) Mrs Cavendish, (6) Major Butt and (7) Benjamin Guggenheim.

“Portrait of ‘Molly’ Brown”, *Encyclopedia Titanica*,

<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/molly-brown.html#articles-and-stories>

The picture shows a woman wearing a dress. She is facing forward but looking off the right side of the picture. The picture is black and white.

“Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon in 1896, age 34 portrait” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,

<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/titanic-survivor/sir-cosmo-duff-gordon.html#articles-and-stories>

This picture shows a man. Wearing a top hat. He is wearing a dress coat. The picture is black and white.

“The Dining Room on The Titanic” *National Geographic KIDS, Everett Historical/ShutterShock*.

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/history/a-titanic-anniversary/#TitanicInterior1.jpg>

This photo shows the grand dining hall in the ship. The ceiling has a pattern of intertwining circles and diamond shapes. All the tables have at least four leather and chairs to go with it. This source is trustworthy because national geographic is a very respected company that is responsible for many things involving the history of the world.

“The great Titanic disaster.” *Library of Congress*, 1912, <www.loc.gov/item/96514444/>.

This picture is a picture of a collage of pictures that was made in memorial to the sinking of the ship. The main part is five pictures, four at all corners and one in the center. Underneath are three different columns with words in them.

“Steamer titanic compared with the largest structures in the world.” *Science Source*,
<https://www.sciencesource.com/archive/RMS-Titanic-Compared-to-World-Structures-SS2538075.html#/SearchResult&ITEMID=SS2538075>

The picture is colored black and white. In the picture, nine structures are propped up to be vertical next to each other. These structures include the pyramids of giza. The largest of them is in center. It is a ship which side reads the Titanic. The picture is colored black and white.

“Survivors of TITANIC - Family Group”. Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, 1912.

This black and white picture features a family of four. A mother, father, child, and a baby. The male child stands to the right of her mother who is sitting in chair with a baby in her lap next to her, standing by the chair is the father who has a mustache and a frown on his face.

“Violet Jessop in her Voluntary Aid Detachment uniform” *Encyclopedia Titanica*,
<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/violet-jessop-vad.html>

This photo show Ms. Jessop wearing her V.A.D uniform. Her hair is in a up and tuck under her hat. Her outfit has a medical plus sign on it and she wears all white besides that. The photo is black and white.