

= Passengers of the RMS Titanic =

The passengers of the RMS Titanic were among the estimated 2 @, @ 344 people who sailed on the maiden voyage of the second of the White Star Line 's Olympic class ocean liners , from Southampton , England to New York City in the US state of New York . Partway through the voyage , the ship struck an iceberg and sank in the early morning of 15 April 1912 , resulting in the deaths of over 1 @, @ 500 people , including approximately 815 of the passengers .

The Titanic 's passengers were divided into three separate classes , determined not only by the price of their ticket but by wealth and social class : those travelling in first class , most of them the wealthiest passengers on board , included prominent members of the upper class , businessmen , politicians , high @-@ ranking military personnel , industrialists , bankers , entertainers , socialites , and professional athletes . Second class passengers were middle class travellers and included professors , authors , clergymen , and tourists . Third class or steerage passengers were primarily emigrants moving to the United States and Canada .

= = Passengers = =

= = = First class = = =

The Titanic 's first class passenger list was a " who 's who " of the rich and prominent of the upper class in 1912 . A single person berth in first class cost between £ 30 (equivalent to £ 2 @, @ 700 in 2015) , up to £ 870 (equivalent to £ 78 @, @ 000 in 2015) for a parlour suite and small private promenade deck . First class passengers enjoyed a number of amenities including a gymnasium , a squash court , a salt water swimming pool , electric and Turkish baths , a barbershop , kennels for first class dogs , elevators , and both open and enclosed promenades . First class passengers also traveled accompanied by personal staff ? valets , maids , nurses and governesses for the children , chauffeurs and cooks .

Members of the British aristocracy made the trip : The Countess of Rothes , wife of the 19th Earl of Rothes , embarked at Southampton with her parents , Thomas and Clementina Dyer @-@ Edwardes , and cousin Gladys Cherry . Sir Cosmo Duff @-@ Gordon , 5th Baronet of Halkin , and his wife , Lucy , Lady Duff @-@ Gordon were on board as well . Sir Cosmo was a wealthy Scottish landowner and Olympic fencing medalist , while Lady Duff @-@ Gordon , known professionally as Lucile , was a leading fashion designer who served a wealthy and exclusive clientele including the British Royal Family . Colonel Archibald Gracie IV , a real estate investor , member of the wealthy Scottish @-@ American Gracie family , embarked at Southampton . The Cavendishes of London were among other prominent British couples on board as well . Lord Pirrie , chairman of Harland and Wolff intended to travel aboard the Titanic , but illness prevented him from joining the ill @-@ fated voyage ; however White Star Line 's Managing Director J. Bruce Ismay and the ship 's Harland and Wolff designer , Thomas Andrews , were both on board to oversee the ship 's progress on her maiden voyage .

Some of the most prominent members of the American social elite made the trip : real estate builder , businessman , and multimillionaire Colonel John Jacob Astor IV and his 18 @-@ year @-@ old pregnant wife Madeleine were returning to the United States for their child 's birth . Astor was the wealthiest passenger aboard the ship and one of the richest men in the world ; his great @-@ grandfather John Jacob Astor was the first multimillionaire in America . Among others were industrialist magnate and millionaire Benjamin Guggenheim ; Macy 's department store owner and member of the United States House of Representatives , Isidor Straus and his wife Ida ; George Dennick Wick , founder and president of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company ; millionaire streetcar magnate George Dunton Widener ; vice president of Pennsylvania Railroad , John Thayer and his wife Marian ; Charles Hays , president of Canada 's Grand Trunk Railway ; William Ernest Carter and his wife , American social elite Lucile Carter ; millionaire , philanthropist and women 's rights activist Margaret Brown ; tennis star and banker Karl Behr ; famous American silent film

actress Dorothy Gibson ; prominent Buffalo architect Edward Austin Kent ; and President William Howard Taft 's military aide , Major Archibald Butt , who was returning to resume his duties after a six @-@ week trip to Europe . Swedish first class passenger and businessman Mauritz Håkan Björnström @-@ Steffansson , owned the most highly valued single object on board ; a masterpiece of French neoclassical painting entitled *La Circassienne au Bain* , for which he would later claim \$ 100 @,@ 000 in compensation (equivalent to \$ 2 @.@ 4 million in 2015) .

White Star financier J. P. Morgan and Milton S. Hershey , founder of Hershey 's chocolate , made plans to sail aboard the ship 's maiden voyage but cancelled at the last minute .

= = = Second class = = =

Second classes passengers were leisure tourists , academics , members of the clergy and middle class English and American families . The ship 's musicians travelled in second class accommodations ; they were not counted as members of the crew but were employed by an agency under contract to the White Star Line . The average ticket price for an adult second class passenger was £ 13 , the equivalent of £ 1 @,@ 123 today. and for many of these passengers , their travel experience on the Titanic was akin to travelling first class on smaller liners . Second class passengers had their own library and the men had access to a private smoking room . Second class children could read the children 's books provided in the library or play deck quoits and shuffleboard on the second class promenade . Twelve @-@ year @-@ old Ruth Becker passed the time by pushing her two @-@ year @-@ old brother Richard around the enclosed promenade in a stroller provided by the White Star Line .

Two Roman Catholic priests on board , Father Thomas Byles and Father Joseph Peruschitz , celebrated Mass every day for second and third class passengers during the voyage . Father Byles gave his homilies in English , Irish and French and Father Peruschitz gave his in German and Hungarian .

Rev. John Harper , a well @-@ known Baptist pastor from Scotland , was travelling to America with his daughter and niece in order to preach at the Moody Church in Chicago .

Schoolteacher Lawrence Beesley , a science master at Dulwich College , spent much of his time aboard the ship in the library . Two months after the sinking , he wrote and published *The Loss of the SS Titanic* , the first eyewitness account of the disaster .

The Laroche family , father Joseph and daughters Simonne and Louise , were the only known passengers of black ancestry on board the ship . They , along with Joseph 's pregnant wife Juliette , were travelling to Joseph 's native island of Haiti . Joseph hoped that a move from their former home in Paris back to Haiti , where his uncle Cincinnatus Leconte was president , would take his family away from racial discrimination .

Another French family travelling in second class was the Navratils , travelling under the assumed name Hoffman . Michel Navratil , a Slovak @-@ born French tailor , had kidnapped his two young sons , Michel Jr. and Edmond from his estranged wife , assumed the name Louis M. Hoffman and boarded the ship in Southampton , intent on taking his children to the United States . Michel Sr. died in the sinking and photographs of the boys were circulated throughout the world in the hopes that their mother or another relative could identify the French toddlers , who became known as " The Titanic Orphans . " After arriving in New York , the children were cared for by Titanic survivor Margaret Hays until their mother , Marcelle Navratil travelled from Nice , France to claim them .

= = = Third class = = =

The third class passengers or steerage passengers left hoping to start new lives in the United States and Canada . Third class passengers paid £ 7 (£ 777 today) for their ticket , depending on their place of origin ; ticket prices often included the price of rail travel to the three departure ports . Tickets for children cost £ 3 (£ 259 today) .

Third class passengers were a diverse group of nationalities and ethnic groups . In addition to large numbers of British , Irish , and Scandinavian immigrants , there were passengers from Central and

Eastern Europe , the Middle East (primarily Lebanon and Syria) and Hong Kong . Some travelled alone or in small family groups . Several groups of mothers were travelling alone with their young children ? most going to join their husbands who had already gone to America to find jobs , and , having saved up enough money , could now send for their families .

Among the larger third @-@ class families were John and Annie Sage , who were immigrating to Jacksonville , Florida with their nine children , ranging in age from 4 to 20 years ; Anders and Alfrida Andersson of Sweden and their five children , who were travelling to Canada along with Alfrida 's younger sister Anna , husband Ernst and baby Gilbert ; and Frederick and Augusta Goodwin , who were moving with their six children to his new job at a power plant in New York . In 2007 , scientists using DNA analysis identified the body of a small fair @-@ haired toddler , one of the first victims to be recovered by the CS Mackay Bennett , as Frederick 's youngest child , 19 @-@ month @-@ old Sidney . The Sages , Anderssons and Goodwins all perished in the sinking .

The youngest passenger on board the ship , two @-@ month @-@ old Millvina Dean who , with her parents Bertram Sr. and Eva Dean and older brother Bertram , were emigrating from England to Kansas , died in 2009 . She was the last survivor of the Titanic disaster to die .

In order to compete with rival shipping company Cunard , the White Star Line offered their steerage passengers modest luxuries , in the hopes that emigrants would write to relatives back home and encourage them to travel on White Star Line ships . Third class passengers had their own dining facilities , with chairs instead of benches , and meals prepared by the third class kitchen staff . On other liners , the steerage passengers would have been expected to bring their own food . Rather than dormitory @-@ style sleeping areas , third class passengers had their own cabins . The single men and women were separated , women in the stern in two to six berth cabins , men in the bow in up to ten berth cabins , often shared with strangers . Each stateroom was fitted with wood panelling and beds with mattresses , blankets , pillows , electric lights , heat and a washbasin with running water , except for the bow cabins which did not have a private washbasin . Two public bathtubs were also provided , one for the men , the other for women .

Passengers gathered in the third class common room where they could play chess or cards , or walk along the poop deck . Third class children played in the common room or explored the ship ? nine @-@ year @-@ old Frank Goldsmith recalled peering into the engine room and climbing up the baggage cranes on the poop deck .

Ship 's regulations were designed to keep third class passengers confined to their area of the ship . The Titanic was fitted with grilles to prevent the classes from mingling and these gates were normally kept closed , although the stewards could open them in the event of an emergency . In the rush following the collision , the stewards , occupied with waking up sleeping passengers and leading groups of women and children to the boat deck , did not have time to open all the gates , leaving many of the confused third class passengers stuck below decks .

= = = Ticket @-@ holders who did not sail = = =

Numerous notable and prominent people of the era , who held tickets for the westbound passage or were guests of those who held tickets , did not sail . Others were waiting in New York to board for the passage back to Plymouth , England , on the second leg of Titanic 's maiden voyage . Many unused tickets that survived , whether they were for the westbound passage or the return eastbound passage , have become quite valuable as Titanic @-@ related artifacts . Among those who held tickets for a passage , but did not actually sail , include : Theodore Dreiser , Henry Clay Frick , Milton S. Hershey , Guglielmo Marconi , John Pierpont Morgan , Edgar Selwyn , Hugh Sullivan , and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt (who died in the sinking of the RMS Lusitania) .

= = Passengers by ethnicity = =

= = = Arab passengers = = =

Several passengers on the Titanic had Arabic origins . At the time , many carried identification from the Ottoman Empire that stated they were from Greater Syria , which included what is today Palestine , Jordan , Lebanon , and Syria . Passengers from Lebanon , for instance , had hometown villages today located in Lebanon . Kamal Kobeissi of Al Arabiya said " Even though the list of victims who died on the Titanic denotes who among them was Arab , it is difficult to find enough information on their Arab nationalities and what circumstances drove them to board the doomed ship . This [difficulty] even applies to Encyclopedia Titanic , the most comprehensive source on the 1912 tragedy . " The names of Arab people on the passenger register do not necessarily correspond to the original Arabic . For instance " Badr " was rendered " Badt , " Yusuf " was rendered " Joseph , " and " Boutros " was rendered as " Peter . " Of the Arab passengers who died , all were from today 's Lebanon except for one Egyptian .

According to Bakhos Assaf , mayor of Hardin , Lebanon , 93 passengers originated from what is today Lebanon , and Hardin had 20 passengers , the highest number of any Lebanese location . Of the Hardin passengers , 11 adult men died , while eight women and children and one adult man survived . Kamal Seikaly , an individual quoted in an article from the Lebanese publication Daily Star , stated that according to a May 16 , 1912 issue of the Al @-@ Khawater magazine stored in the American University of Beirut , of the 125 Lebanese aboard , 23 survived . The magazine states that 10 people from Kfar Meshki died on the Titanic .

In 1997 , Ray Hanania , a Palestinian American journalist , watched the Titanic (1997) film and noticed some background characters saying yalla , meaning " come on " in Arabic . This prompted him to research the issue and he discovered that Arab passengers were on board . In 1998 , he wrote a column about the Arabs on the RMS Titanic , " Titanic : We Share the Pain But Not the Glory . " According to Hanania 's analysis , there were 79 Arab passengers . According to Hanania , the task to " identify precisely " which passengers were Arab is difficult . Hanania stated that many were Christians because church sponsorship made it easier for Christians to get passage as opposed to Muslims .

In the book Titanic : Women and Children First (October 1998) , Judith Geller stated that " officially were 154 Syrians on board the Titanic and 29 were saved : four men , five children and 20 women " .

= = Survivors and victims = =

On the night of 14 April 1912 at around 11 : 40 pm , while the RMS Titanic was sailing about 400 miles (640 km) south of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland , the ship struck an iceberg and began to sink . Shortly before midnight , Captain Edward Smith ordered the ship 's lifeboats to be readied and a distress call was sent out . The closest ship to respond was Cunard Line 's Carpathia 58 miles (93 km) away , which would arrive in an estimated four hours ? too late to rescue all of Titanic 's passengers . Forty @-@ five minutes after the ship hit the iceberg , Captain Smith finally ordered the lifeboats to be loaded and lowered under the orders women and children first .

The first lifeboat launched was Lifeboat 7 on the starboard side with 28 people on board out of a capacity of 65 . It was lowered at around 12 : 45 am as believed by the British Inquiry . Collapsible Boat D was the last lifeboat to be launched , at 2 : 05 . Two more lifeboats , Collapsible Boats A and B , were in the process of being removed from their location on the roof of the officer 's house but could not be properly launched . Collapsible B floated away from the ship upside down , while Collapsible A became half @-@ filled with water after the supports for its canvas sides were broken in the fall from the roof of the officers ' quarters . There were arguments in some of the lifeboats about going back to pick up people in the water , but many survivors were afraid of being swamped by people trying to climb into the lifeboat or being pulled down by the suction from the sinking Titanic , though it turned out that there had been very little suction . At 2 : 20 am , Titanic herself sank . A small number of passengers and crew were able to make their way to the two unlaunched collapsible boats , surviving for several hours (some still clinging to the overturned Collapsible B) until they were rescued by Fifth Officer Harold Lowe .

At 4 : 10 am , the RMS Carpathia arrived at the site of the sinking and began rescuing survivors .

By 8 : 30 am , she picked up the last lifeboat with survivors and left the area at 08 : 50 bound for Pier 54 in New York City . Of the 711 passengers and crew rescued by the Carpathia , six , including first class passenger William F. Hoyt , either died in a lifeboat during the night or on board the Carpathia the next morning , and were buried at sea .

In the days following the sinking , several ships sailed to the disaster area to recover victims ' bodies . The White Star Line chartered the cable ship Mackay @-@ Bennett from Halifax , Nova Scotia to retrieve bodies . Three other ships followed in the search : the cable ship Minia , the lighthouse supply ship Montmagny and the sealing vessel Algerine . Each ship left with embalming supplies , undertakers , and clergy . Upon recovery , each body retrieved by the Mackay @-@ Bennett was numbered and given as detailed a description as possible to help aid in identification . The physical appearance of each body ? height , weight , age , hair and eye colour , visible birthmarks , scars or tattoos , was catalogued and any personal effects on the bodies were gathered and placed in small canvas bags corresponding to their number .

However , the ship found so many bodies that the embalming supplies aboard were quickly exhausted . Health regulations permitted that only embalmed bodies could be returned to port . Captain Larnder of the Mackay @-@ Bennett and the undertakers aboard decided to preserve all bodies of First Class passengers because of the need to visually identify wealthy men to resolve any disputes over large estates . As a result , the majority of the burials at sea were third class passengers and crew . Larnder himself claimed that as a mariner , he would expect to be buried at sea . However complaints about the burials at sea were made by families and undertakers . Later ships such as Minia found fewer bodies , requiring fewer embalming supplies , and were able to limit burials at sea to bodies which were too damaged to preserve .

Bodies recovered were preserved and taken to Halifax , Nova Scotia , the closest city to the sinking with direct rail and steamship connections . A large temporary morgue was set up in a curling rink and undertakers were called in from all across Eastern Canada to assist . Relatives from across North America came to identify and claim the bodies of their relatives . Some bodies were shipped to be buried in their home towns across North America and Europe . About two @-@ thirds of the bodies were identified . Of the remaining 150 unclaimed bodies , 121 were taken to the non @-@ denominational Fairview Lawn Cemetery ; 19 were buried in the Roman Catholic Mount Olivet Cemetery , and 10 were taken to the Jewish Baron de Hirsch Cemetery . Unidentified victims were buried with simple numbers based on the order in which their bodies were discovered .

In mid @-@ May 1912 , over 200 miles (320 km) from the site of the sinking , RMS Oceanic recovered three bodies , numbers 331 , 332 and 333 , who were among the original occupants of Collapsible A , which was swamped in the last moments of the sinking . Although several people managed to reach this lifeboat , three died during the night . When Fifth Officer Harold Lowe and six crewmen returned to the wreck site after the sinking with an empty lifeboat to pick up survivors , they rescued surviving passengers from Collapsible A , but left the three dead bodies in the boat : Thomson Beattie , a first @-@ class passenger , and two crew members , a fireman and a seaman . After their retrieval from Collapsible A by Oceanic , the bodies were buried at sea .

= = Passenger list = =

The following is a full list of known passengers who sailed on the maiden voyage of the RMS Titanic .

Included in this list are the nine @-@ member Guarantee Group and the eight members of the ship 's band , who were given passenger accommodations and treated as both passengers and crew . They are also included in the list of crew members on board RMS Titanic .

Passengers are colour @-@ coded , indicating whether they were saved or perished . The passenger did not survive The passenger survived

Survivors are listed with the lifeboat from which they were known to be rescued . Victims whose remains were recovered after the sinking are listed with a superscript next to the body number , indicating the recovery vessel :

MB ? CS Mackay @-@ Bennett (bodies 1 ? 306)

M ? CS Minia (bodies 307 ? 323)
MM ? CGS Montmagny (bodies 326 ? 329)
A ? SS Algerine (body 330)
O ? RMS Oceanic (bodies 331 ? 333)
I ? SS Ilford (body 334)
OT ? SS Ottawa (body 335)

Numbers 324 and 325 were unused , and the six bodies buried at sea by the Carpathia also went unnumbered .

== First class ==

== Second class ==

== Third class ==

== Cross @-@ channel passengers ==

In addition to the above @-@ listed passengers , the Titanic carried 29 cross @-@ channel passengers who boarded at Southampton and disembarked at either Cherbourg , France or Queenstown , Ireland .

== First passenger survivors to die ==

== Last passenger survivors to die ==