SOFTWARE & TECH

List Of People On Titanic

PUBLISHED
November 25, 2026

REFERENCE
#1795583249819344

Exploring the Complete Roster: The List Of People On Titanic

The story of the RMS Titanic has captivated the world for over a century. While the tragedy of its sinking in 1912 is well-known, the true heart of the narrative lies in the individuals aboard the ship. A comprehensive **list of people on Titanic** offers more than just names; it provides a window into the social structures, dreams, and human experiences of the early 20th century. From wealthy industrialists to humble immigrants seeking a new life, each person on that list has a story to tell. This article delves into the composition of the passenger manifest, the stories of notable individuals, and the enduring legacy of those who sailed on the "unsinkable" ship.

The Significance of the Titanic Passenger Manifest

The **list of people on Titanic** is one of the most meticulously studied documents in maritime history. It is not simply a roll call; it represents a cross-section of Edwardian society. The manifest was carefully divided into three classes, reflecting the rigid social hierarchy of the era. For historians and genealogists, the passenger list is a vital resource for understanding migration patterns, social dynamics, and personal stories of courage and loss. The official list includes all ticketed passengers, which numbered approximately 1,317 individuals, as well as the ship's crew, bringing the total aboard to around 2,224 souls.

The creation of the list was a logistical necessity for the White Star Line. It contained details such as names, ages, occupations, nationalities, and port of embarkation. Today, this list is accessible through various archives, allowing descendants and researchers to trace connections to the voyage. The **list of people on Titanic** also serves as a poignant reminder of the human cost of the disaster, with only about 706 survivors, which means nearly 1,500 names on the list are those of victims.

How the List of People On Titanic Was Compiled

Compiling the **list of people on Titanic** was a complex task undertaken by the ship's pursers and the White Star Line's booking offices. Passengers purchased tickets and provided their details, which were then transcribed into the ship's manifest. This document was often handwritten and contained mistakes and variations in spelling, which can create challenges for modern researchers. For example, passengers who boarded at the last port, Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, were added to the list with less detail than those who boarded in Southampton or Cherbourg.

Several versions of the passenger manifest exist. The most authoritative ones are the official lists published by the United States Senate inquiry and the British Board of Trade investigation, both of which collected testimonies and evidence immediately after the disaster. These official documents are the foundation for any reliable **list of people on Titanic** used today. Additionally, the lists are often cross-referenced with personal accounts, telegrams, and even passenger tickets that survived the wreck. Despite the challenges, the record is remarkably complete, allowing us to explore the lives of the individuals with surprising clarity.

First Class Passengers: Wealth and Prominence

The first-class passenger **list of people on Titanic** reads like a "who's who" of the Gilded Age. This group included some of the wealthiest individuals in the world, who paid enormous sums for the luxury and exclusivity of the voyage. Among the most famous names are **John Jacob Astor IV**, one of the richest men in America, who was traveling with his young bride, Madeleine. Astor was last seen smoking a cigarette on the deck before the ship went down. Another prominent figure was **Benjamin Guggenheim**, a mining magnate who famously changed into his evening clothes and declared, "We are dressed in our best and are prepared to go down like gentlemen."

The list also includes **Margaret "Molly" Brown**, who would later be known as "The Unsinkable Molly Brown" for her heroic efforts in helping others into lifeboats. Other notable individuals include **Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon** and his wife, Lucile, a famous fashion designer; **Isidor Straus**, co-owner of Macy's department store, and his wife Ida, who famously refused to leave his side; and **Charles Hays**, a Canadian railway magnate. The first-class section had the highest survival rate, at about 60%, due to their proximity to the lifeboats and priority during evacuation. However, the list shows that many of the wealthiest men died, adhering to the "women and children first" protocol.

Among the women in first class, **Countess of Rothes** (Lucile Carter) is remembered for taking the tiller of Lifeboat 8, steering it away from the sinking ship. **Mrs. J. Stuart White** and **Mrs. Arthur Ryerson** also feature prominently in survivor accounts. The **list of people on Titanic** also includes children like **Jack Ryerson**, who was one of the few children in first class to survive, and the **Allison children**, Lorraine and Trevor, whose tragic story is well-documented (Lorraine survived but Trevor did not). These personal stories highlight the individual dramas within the broader disaster.

Second Class Passengers: The Middle Class Journey

The second-class **list of people on Titanic** comprised a diverse group of professionals, teachers, clergy, and small business owners. They enjoyed comfortable accommodations, though not as lavish as first class, and the cost of their tickets was roughly equivalent to a month's salary for a skilled worker. The survival rate for second class was around 44%, with women and children again having a much higher chance of survival than men. Notable second-class passengers include **Lawrence Beesley**, a science teacher who later wrote one of the most accurate accounts of the disaster, "The Loss of the S. S. Titanic."

Another well-known figure is **Fr. Thomas Byles**, a Catholic priest who was traveling to the United States to officiate his brother's wedding. He is remembered for leading prayers and hearing confessions on the deck as the ship sank, refusing a place in a lifeboat. **Michel Navratil**, a Frenchman traveling under the alias "Louis Hoffman," kidnapped his two sons, Michel Jr. and Edmond, and was taking them to America. He perished, but the boys survived, becoming known as the "Titanic Orphans" until their mother was identified and reunited with them. The second-class list is a rich source of stories about ordinary people facing an extraordinary crisis.

Third Class Passengers: The Immigrant Dream

The third-class **list of people on Titanic** is by far the largest and most diverse group, comprising approximately 710 passengers. This group was predominantly made up of immigrants, many from Ireland, England, Scandinavia, and Southern Europe, seeking better opportunities in the United States and Canada. They were traveling in steerage, which was cramped but considered relatively modern for its time. However, the survival rate for third class was devastatingly low, at just 25%, largely because they were housed in the lower decks far from the lifeboats, and many had difficulty navigating the labyrinthine corridors to reach the boat deck.

The list includes families like the **Goodwins** (a family of eight from England who all perished), the **Sages** (a family of 11 from England who all died), and the **Larsson family** from Sweden. Individual stories include **Anna Sofia Nysten**, a 22-year-old Swedish woman who was traveling to join her fiancé, and **Eugene Daly**, an

Irishman who survived and later provided crucial testimony about the third-class experience. The third-class list also includes many individuals who were not listed by their full names, leading to the identification of the "Unknown Child" (later identified as Sidney Leslie Goodwin). These passengers represent the human cost of the disaster, their dreams of a new life shattered in the North Atlantic.

The Crew of the Titanic: The Essential Workers

No **list of people on Titanic** is complete without including the crew, who numbered about 885 individuals. They were an essential part of the ship's operation, including officers, engineers, seamen, stewards, stokers, and cooks. The crew's survival rate was even lower than third-class passengers, at about 22%. This was because many of them remained at their posts to keep the lights on, operate the pumps, and assist passengers, truly living up to the "women and children first" ethos. Captain **Edward John Smith** went down with his ship, as did the ship's designer, **Thomas Andrews**, who was on board as a representative of Harland and Wolff.

Other notable crew members include **Charles Lightoller**, the Second Officer who was the most senior officer to survive, and **Harold Bride** and **Jack Phillips**, the wireless operators who sent out distress signals until the very end (Phillips died, Bride survived). The **list of people on Titanic** also shows that many crew members were from Southampton, England, and the loss of the ship devastated that city. The crew's sacrifice is a central theme in the Titanic story, highlighting the duty and bravery of those who served.

Survivors and Casualties: Numbers and Stories

From the full **list of people on Titanic**, statisticians have derived chilling numbers. Of the approximately 2,224 people aboard, only 706 survived, leaving 1,518 casualties. The survival rates varied dramatically by class and gender. For example, 97% of first-class women survived, compared to only 33% of third-class women. For men in first class, the survival rate was 33%, but for third-class men, it was just 16%. The crew's survival rate of 22% includes many who died in the engineering spaces.

The list of survivors includes many famous names, such as "Molly" Brown, Lawrence Beesley, and the Navratil boys. The list of victims includes the vast majority of the ship's population. Organizations like the Red Cross and the White Star Line worked tirelessly to compile accurate **list of people on Titanic** survivors and casualties in the days following the disaster, posting them in public places and publishing them in newspapers. This process was fraught with errors, as some individuals were mistakenly listed as dead and others as saved, but the final accounting remains largely accurate.

How to Access the Complete List of People On Titanic Today

For those interested in exploring the **list of people on Titanic** in depth, numerous resources are available. The most authoritative source is the **Encyclopedia Titanica**, a comprehensive online database that includes biographies, photographs, and detailed records of every passenger and crew member. Other excellent sources include the **National Archives of the United Kingdom**, which holds the official Board of Trade inquiry records, and the **United States Senate inquiry** records. Websites like **FamilySearch** and **Ancestry.com** have digitized versions of the passenger lists, making them searchable by name, class, and nationality.

Museums such as the Titanic Belfast

Related Articles

- **Are James Blunt And Emily Blunt Related**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/are-james-blunt-and-emily-blunt-related.pdf
- **Was Remember Me Based On A True Story**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/was-remember-me-based-on-a-true-story.pdf
- **Ess Employee Self Service Costco**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/ess-employee-self-service-costco.pdf
- **The Case For Christianity By Cs Lewis**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/the-case-for-christianity-by-cs-lewis.pdf

TOPIC INDEX

#list • #people • #titanic

DIGITAL EDITION

list-of-people-on-titanic

DIGITAL EDITION

list-of-people-on-titanic

DIGITAL EDITION

list-of-people-on-titanic

DIGITAL EDITION

list-of-people-on-titanic