

## Summaries of Testimonies

### Helen Bishop – Passenger

Husband woke her at 23.45 saying that the boat had struck something.

They got dressed and went up on deck.

They noticed the intense cold again having noted how uncomfortably cold it was in the lounge earlier that evening.

The steward laughed at them and told them to go back to their stateroom on B deck, No. 47.

Fifteen minutes later they were told to go back upstairs.

The Captain didn't appear until about ten more minutes had passed (forty minutes after the initial collision).

### Alexander Carlyle – Naval Architect

He retired as Head Designer from Harland Wolff in 1910.

He was responsible for the designing davits that held the lifeboats on board the ship.

It was his opinion that the Board of Trade would require more lifeboats on the Titanic due to its size.

He produced designs that could fit four boats on each davit and also one that fit two, but neither design was utilised.

### Frederick Fleet- Lookout on the Titanic

On previous voyages he always used binoculars when serving as lookout.

Titanic was the first trip where there were no binoculars.

They had binoculars in Belfast but not when they left Southampton despite asking for them.

The only place that had binoculars was the bridge.

### Charles Hendrickson – Leading Fireman

In his lifeboat there were twelve passengers – seven crew, two women and three men.

Two of the passengers were from First class – **Lord and Lady Duff-Gordon** who refused to go back for more.

At least another dozen would have fit easily into the lifeboat but the Duff-Gordon's were frightened of being 'swamped' by survivors.

They were all picked up by the Carpathia.

## Vocabulary

<u>Word and Class</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<b>commissioner</b> (noun)	An official appointed to lead an investigation
<b>testimony</b> (noun)	A statement of evidence often under oath
<b>ill- fated</b> (adjective)	Doomed or unlucky
<b>voyage</b> (noun)	A journey or expedition
<b>en-route</b> (adjective)	On the way
<b>intense</b> (adjective)	Extreme force or having strong feelings
<b>stewards</b> (noun)	Person employed to look after passengers on a ship
<b>thoroughly</b> (adverb)	Very much or very well
<b>indestructible</b> (adjective)	Not able to be broken or destroyed
<b>vessel</b> (noun)	Container
<b>davits</b> (noun)	Small crane on board a ship
<b>capacity</b> (noun)	Role or volume
<b>wreckage</b> (noun)	Remains of a destroyed ship
<b>desirable</b> (adjective)	Wanted
<b>revolutionary</b> (adjective)	New or introducing great change
<b>precaution</b> (noun)	Protections or defences
<b>swamped</b> (adjective)	Overwhelmed
<b>funnel</b> (noun)	A <b>chimney</b> on a ship
<b>luxury</b> (adjective)	A state of great comfort or elegance and usually expensive
<b>crew</b> (noun)	A group of workers who look after the ship
<b>navigate</b> (verb)	A plan and direct the course of a ship
<b>collision</b> (noun)	Two things crashing into each other
<b>cruise</b> (noun)	Travelling for pleasure and relaxation
<b>staunchly</b> (adverb)	Loyally and committed
<b>disaster</b> (noun)	Sudden accident
<b>survivor</b> (noun)	Someone who made it out alive
<b>starboard</b> (noun)	The right side of the ship.
<b>resplendent</b> (adjective)	Attractive and impressive by being richly colourful

April 10<sup>th</sup> 1912, the Titanic set sail from Southampton to New York.

2,224 passengers and crew were on board the ship.

April 14<sup>th</sup> 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg. 710 people were rescued from their life-boats.

The Carpathia rescued the people from their life-boats.

1, 514 people drowned or died from hypothermia.