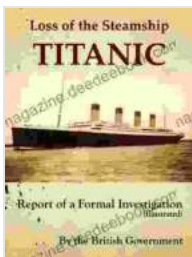


# Loss of the Steamship Titanic: Report of Formal Investigation, Illustrated

On April 15, 1912, the RMS Titanic, the world's largest and most luxurious passenger ship, sank in the North Atlantic Ocean after striking an iceberg. The sinking of the Titanic resulted in the deaths of more than 1,500 people, making it one of the deadliest maritime disasters in history.



## Loss of the Steamship Titanic; Report of a Formal Investigation (Illustrated) by David M. McGee

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 945 KB  
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In the aftermath of the disaster, a formal investigation was conducted to determine the causes of the sinking. The investigation was led by a British judge, Lord Mersey, and included testimony from survivors, crew members, and experts.

The investigation's report was published in 1913 and provides a detailed account of the events leading up to and including the sinking of the Titanic. The report also includes recommendations for changes to maritime safety regulations.

## **The Voyage**

The RMS Titanic was built by the White Star Line and was intended to be the largest and most luxurious passenger ship in the world. The ship was 882 feet long and 108 feet wide, and it had a gross tonnage of 46,328 tons. The Titanic was powered by three steam engines and could reach a speed of 23 knots.

The Titanic departed from Southampton, England, on April 10, 1912, bound for New York City. The ship was carrying 2,224 passengers and crew members. The passengers included some of the wealthiest and most famous people in the world, including John Jacob Astor IV, Benjamin Guggenheim, and Isidor Straus.

The Titanic's voyage was initially uneventful. The ship sailed through calm seas and clear weather. However, on the evening of April 14, the Titanic entered an area of icebergs. The ship's lookouts spotted an iceberg ahead at 11:40 p.m., but it was too late to avoid a collision.

## **The Collision**

The Titanic struck the iceberg at 11:40 p.m. on April 14, 1912. The impact of the collision caused a number of watertight compartments in the ship's hull to be breached. The Titanic began to fill with water and sink.

The crew of the Titanic attempted to launch the ship's lifeboats, but there were not enough lifeboats for everyone on board. Many of the lifeboats were also launched with only a few people in them.

The Titanic sank at 2:20 a.m. on April 15, 1912. More than 1,500 people died in the disaster, including many women and children.

## The Investigation

In the aftermath of the Titanic disaster, a formal investigation was conducted to determine the causes of the sinking. The investigation was led by a British judge, Lord Mersey, and included testimony from survivors, crew members, and experts.

The investigation's report was published in 1913 and provides a detailed account of the events leading up to and including the sinking of the Titanic. The report also includes recommendations for changes to maritime safety regulations.

The investigation found that the Titanic sank due to a number of factors, including:

- \* The ship's excessive speed in an area known to be frequented by icebergs.
- \* The lack of sufficient lifeboats on board the ship.
- \* The failure of the crew to properly evacuate the ship.

The investigation's report made a number of recommendations for changes to maritime safety regulations, including:

- \* A requirement that all passenger ships carry enough lifeboats for everyone on board.
- \* A requirement that all passenger ships be equipped with wireless telegraph equipment.
- \* A requirement that all passenger ships maintain a continuous lookout for icebergs.

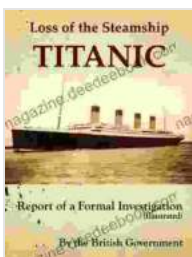
The recommendations made by the investigation's report have been adopted by maritime safety authorities around the world. These changes have helped to prevent future maritime disasters.

The sinking of the RMS Titanic was a tragedy that resulted in the deaths of more than 1,500 people. The investigation into the disaster revealed a number of factors that contributed to the sinking, including the ship's excessive speed in an area known to be frequented by icebergs, the lack of sufficient lifeboats on board the ship, and the failure of the crew to properly evacuate the ship.

The recommendations made by the investigation's report have been adopted by maritime safety authorities around the world. These changes have helped to prevent future maritime disasters.

The sinking of the Titanic remains one of the most famous maritime disasters in history. The disaster has been the subject of numerous books, articles, and films. The Titanic has also been the inspiration for a number of memorials and museums.

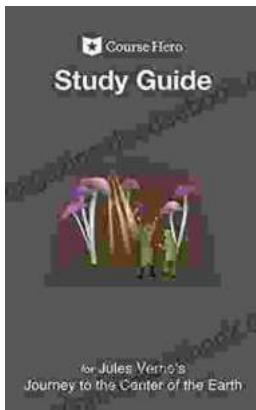
The sinking of the Titanic is a reminder of the importance of maritime safety. The recommendations made by the investigation's report have helped to make passenger ships safer and more reliable. However, it is important to remember that maritime disasters can still happen. We must all be vigilant in following maritime safety regulations and in improving the safety of passenger ships.



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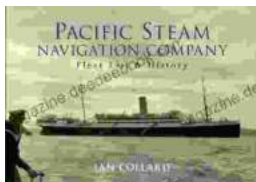
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