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RMS Cedric

RMS *Cedric* was an <u>ocean liner</u> owned by the <u>White Star Line</u>. She was the second of a quartet of ships over 20,000 tons, dubbed <u>The Big Four</u>, and was the largest vessel in the world at the time of her launch.^[1] After her maiden voyage in 1903, she was in service until 1932.

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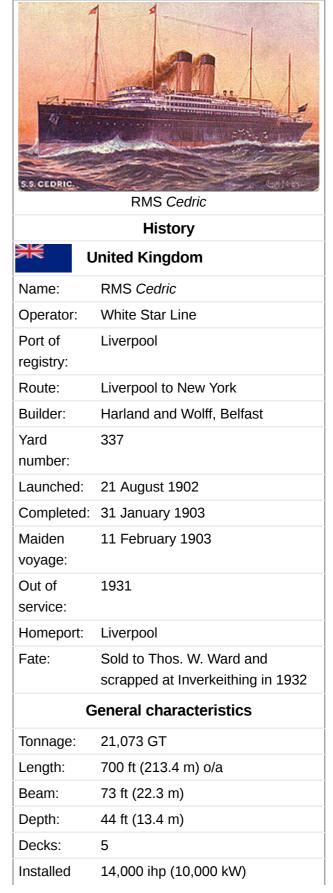
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History

Construction

Cedric was laid down in 1902 at the shipyard of Harland and Wolff, Belfast. She was the second of White Star's series known as the "Big Four", the other three being RMS Celtic, Baltic and Adriatic. Celtic was the first ship to exceed Brunel's SS Great Eastern in overall tonnage, which was quite an accomplishment, considering Brunel's giant ship held the size record for almost 40 years. Except for the Adriatic all of these in turn, when built, would be the largest ship in the world for a short time. RMS Cedric was a 21,035-gross ton ship, 700 ft (210 m) long and 75 ft 3.6 in (22.951 m) abeam, with two funnels, four masts, two propellers and a service speed of 16 kn (18 mph; 30 km/h). There was accommodation for 365 first-, 160 second- and 2352 thirdclass passengers, and a crew of about 350. She was launched in Belfast on 21 August 1902, in a private ceremony which included several guests, amongst others William Pirrie, the chairman of Harland and Wolff and Bruce Ismay, chairman of White Star Line.^[2] RMS *Cedric* commenced her maiden voyage from



Liverpool to New York on 11 February 1903. This was the only route on which she was ever used, although *Cedric* was also sometimes used for winter cruises to the Mediterranean.

Trans-Atlantic service

	S.S. "CEDRIC" COMMANDER H. J. HADDOCK. C.B. R.N.R.				
LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK OCTOBER 21ST. 1903					
	Dawnt's Rock Light Vezzel abeam 0.50 p.m. Oct. 22nd.				
DATE	MILES	LAT	LONG	REMARKS	
Oct 23	353	\$1.36	17.33	Strong NIy winds, head sea	
# 24	366	\$1.03	27.16	Nly gale, heavy sea	
* 25	355	49.35	36.19	Fresh gale, strong south winds	
~ 26	355	47.21	45.25	Light North Westerly winds.	
+ 27	372	44.55	53.41	Strong N.W. whids, head sea	
	362	42.31	61.21	NW winds, heavy head sea	
- 28	30.2				
	413	51.16	15.55	Fresh wind, moderat sea.	

A transcribed copy of the ship's log dated 21 October 1903

Inly
sopower:Propulsion:Two Quadruple cylinder quadruple
expansion reciprocating steam
engines:
Two screwsSpeed:17 kn (20 mph; 31 km/h)Capacity:1,223 passengersCrew:486 officers and crewNotes:Ship colours: black hull with gold
line, red boot-topping, upper works
white, funnels: White Star Buff

For the next 11 years the ship plied the <u>Atlantic</u> crossing without any major incident. When the <u>RMS *Titanic*</u> sank in April 1912, *Cedric* was in <u>New York City</u> and the ship's departure was delayed until the <u>RMS *Carpathia*</u> arrived with survivors, including crew members not required for the court of inquiry, who wished to travel back to <u>Liverpool</u>. However, *Cedric* had to

sail without any of *Titanic*'s survivors or crew due to their mandated appearances for testimony at the U.S. inquiry. Her last voyage on the Liverpool-New York service started on 21 October 1914, after which she was requisitioned for war service, and she was then converted to an armed merchant cruiser. *Cedric* was decommissioned in 1916, and then she was converted into a troopship for operation initially to Egypt and then to the U.S. In April 1917, her operation came under the auspices of the Liner Requisition Scheme. On 1 July 1917 Cedric collided with and sank the French schooner Yvonne-Odette with 24 crew drowned from the schooner. On 29 January 1918, *Cedric* collided with and sank the <u>Canadian Pacific</u> ship *Montreal* off Morecambe Bay. *Montreal* was taken in tow, but she sank the next day 14 mi (12 mmi; 23 km) from the Mersey Bar lightship. *Cedric* was returned to her owner in September 1919 and refitted by <u>Harland & Wolff</u>. She was refitted to accommodate 347 first-, 250 second- and 1000 third-class passengers. She resumed Liverpool–New York voyages. On 30 September 1923, *Cedric* collided with the <u>RMS Scythia</u> of the <u>Cunard Line</u> in <u>Queenstown</u> (Cobh) <u>harbour</u> during dense fog. Neither vessel was seriously damaged. On 23 October 1926, she was again altered to cabin, tourist and third class. Her last Liverpool–New York sailing commenced on 5 September 1931 and she was sold later the same year, for £22,150 to <u>Thos W Ward</u> and scrapped at Inverkeithing in 1932.

Notable passengers

The leader of the <u>Bahá'í Faith</u>, <u>`Abdu'l-Bahá</u>, traveled on the R.M.S. *Cedric* from Alexandria, Egypt, leaving on 25 March 1912, travelling via Naples, Italy on 28 March^[3] and arriving in New York City on 11 April 1912.^[4] On 5 December 1912 he again traveled on the *Cedric* from New York to Liverpool.^[5] <u>Shoghi Effendi</u>, as a youth 15 years old, accompanied <u>`Abdu'l-Bahá</u> from Egypt, disembarking in Italy.^[3]

Titanic survivor <u>Robert Williams Daniel</u>, a banker who frequently travelled to England on business, returned to New York from Liverpool on the R.M.S. *Cedric*, arriving on 4 December 1912 to learn of the death that day of his friend and fellow Titanic survivor <u>Archibald Gracie IV</u>, whom he was to visit while in New York.^[6]

Future garment industry trade union leader <u>Sidney Hillman</u> sailed to the United States (his name was spelled *Sydney Hilman* on the passenger manifest) as a steerage passenger on the *Cedric* from Liverpool in August 1907.

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Notes

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External links

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- RMS Cedric (http://www.greatships.net/cedric.html)
- Cabin Liners: R.M.S. Cedric Interior Tour (https://cabinliners.weebly.com/cedric.html)
- Collision with SV Yvonne-Odette (http://www.wrecksite.eu/wreck.aspx?207531)

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