



Theodore Roosevelt® Public Speaking Contest Student Resource Materials



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Brief Chronology of the Life of Theodore Roosevelt

Prepared by Linda Milano
Former Assistant Director, Theodore Roosevelt Association

- 1858** OCTOBER 27: Born at 28 East 20th Street, New York City, the second child of Theodore (“Thee” or “Greatheart”) and Martha (“Mittie”) Bulloch Roosevelt. In all there would be four children: Anna (“Bamie” or “Bye”), Theodore (“Teedie”), Elliott (“Ellie”) and Corinne (“Coney”).
- 1865** Watches Abraham Lincoln’s funeral cortege from an upstairs window of his grandfather’s house on Union Square, New York City. With him are his younger brother Elliott and a friend named Edith Kermit Carow.
- 1876** Enters Harvard University.
- 1878** FEBRUARY 9: Death of his father due to stomach cancer, at the family’s new home at 6 West 57th Street, New York City.
- 1880** JUNE 30: Graduates from Harvard University, *magna cum laude*, member of Phi Beta Kappa.
- OCTOBER 27: Marries Alice Hathaway Lee (born July 29, 1861, Boston, MA).
- Joins Republican Party.
- OCTOBER: Enters Columbia Law School to study Law before leaving school to enter public service in 1882, without graduating or becoming a lawyer.
- 1882** Publishes *The Naval War of 1812*, written partly while he was in college. It set the standard for studies on naval strategy and was required reading at the United States Naval Academy for many years.
- Becomes the youngest man elected to the New York State Assembly by a margin of 3,490 votes to 1,989.
- “I put myself in the way of things happening; and they happened”...“During the three years’ service in the Legislature I worked on a very simple philosophy of government. It was that personal character and initiative are the prime requisites in political and social life.”*
- AUGUST 1: Joins the National Guard. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in B Company of New York’s Eighth Regiment. Would be promoted to Captain the following year.
- 1883** Re-elected by the widest margin of any legislator in New York (by a two-to-one majority). Becomes Minority Leader. Is taken on a tour of New York City tenements by Samuel Gompers and is horrified by the conditions he witnesses. Works to pass legislation to ease conditions.
- Establishes himself as a ranchman in western Dakota on his first hunting trip there, with two cattle ranches (The Maltese Cross and Elkhorn) near Medora, North Dakota.
- 1884** FEBRUARY 12: Birth of his first child, Alice Lee Roosevelt, at 6 West 57th Street.
- FEBRUARY 14: Death of his mother due to typhoid fever and his wife due to Bright’s Disease (a chronic kidney infection). Both died within hours of each other in the same house.
- “It was a grim and an evil fate, but I never have believed it did any good to*

flinch or yield for any blow, nor does it lighten the blow to cease from working.” (Private letter, March 1884)

MARCH: Signs a contract with the firm of Joseph Wood & Sons of Lawrence, Long Island, to build a home in Oyster Bay at the insistence of his sister Bamie, who convinced him his daughter would need a home. He had originally planned the home with his wife Alice, and was planning to name it *Leeholm* in honor of her family name. The house, completed in 1885, would later be named Sagamore Hill in honor of Sagamore Mohannis, the Indian chief who used the hill as a meeting place and signed his people’s rights to the land over to the settlers in the 1660s.

APRIL: As Chairman of the Committee on Cities, presents report which results in vital changes in the Charter of New York City.

JUNE: Delegate to the Republican National Convention.

1884-1886 Ranchman in the badlands of the Dakota Territory.

“It was still the Wild West in those days, the Far West of Owen Wister’s stories, and Frederic Remington’s drawings, the soldier and the cowpuncher. The land of the West has gone now, ‘gone, gone with the lost Atlantis,’ gone to the isle of ghosts and strange dead memories...In that land we led a hardy life. Ours was the glory of work and the joy of living.”

1885 Publishes *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman*.

1886 NOVEMBER 2: Candidate for Mayor of New York. Defeated by Abram S. Hewitt, the son-in-law of Peter Cooper. Hewitt’s New York City home would later become the Cooper-Hewitt Museum.

“But anyway, I had a bully time.”

DECEMBER 2: Marries Edith Kermit Carow (born August 6, 1861 in Norwich, CT) in London.

1887 Publishes *Life of Thomas Hart Benton*.

SEPTEMBER 13: Birth of his son Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., at Sagamore Hill.

1888 Publishes *Life of Gouverneur Morris*.

Publishes *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail*.

Publishes *Essays in Practical Politics*.

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Publishes first two volumes of *The Winning of the West*; succeeding volumes were published in 1894 and 1896.

MAY 7: Appointed U.S. Civil Service Commissioner in Washington, DC. Serves until May 5, 1895.

“The opposition to reform is generally well led by skilled parliamentarians, and they fight with the vindictiveness natural to men who see a chance of striking at the institution which has baffled their greed. These men have a gift at office-mongering, just as other men have a peculiar knack at picking pockets; and they are joined by all the honest dull men, who vote wrong out of pure ignorance, and by a very few sincere and intelligent, but wholly misguided people.”

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AUGUST 13: Birth of his daughter, Ethel Carow Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill.

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- MAY 6: Resigns as Civil Services Commissioner to become President of the Police Commission of the City of New York. Receives national press attention for his reforms, including “midnight rambles” in search of policemen not at their posts. Orders that all police officers must report for target practice, thus establishing the foundation of the Police Academy, one of the first in the country.
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- 1897** Publishes *American Ideals*.
- APRIL 19: Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President William McKinley.
- “The shots that hit are the shots that count.”*
- NOVEMBER 19: Birth of his son, Quentin Roosevelt, in Washington, DC.
- 1898** MAY 6: Resigns as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (the “Rough Riders”). Is later promoted to Colonel of the Regiment before the Battle of San Juan Heights. Serves with the Rough Riders May 15-September 16, 1898.
- “A man’s usefulness depends upon his living up to his ideals in so far as he can. Now I have consistently preached what our opponents are pleased to call ‘Jingo Doctrines’ for a good many years. One of the commonest taunts directed at men like myself is that we are armchair and parlor Jingos who wish to see others do what we only advocate doing. I care very little for such a taunt, except as it affects my uselessness; but I cannot afford to disregard that fact that my power for good, whatever it may be, would be gone if I didn’t try to live up to the doctrines I have to preach.”*
- JUNE 24: Baptism of fire at Las Guasimas.
- JULY 1: Battle of San Juan Heights. Is later nominated for, but denied, the Congressional Medal of Honor.
- “As for the political effect of my actions, in the first place, I never can get on in politics, and in the second, I would rather have led that charge and earned my colonelcy than served three terms in the U.S. Senate. It makes me feel as though I could now leave something to my children which will serve as an apology for my having existed.”*
- AUGUST 14: The Rough Riders land at Montauk, Long Island, to begin a six-week quarantine.
- SEPTEMBER 27: Nominated by the Republican Party for Governor of New York State.
- OCTOBER 5: Opening of campaign at Carnegie Music Hall. Speech on *The Duties of a Great Nation*.
- “I am not having an entirely pleasant campaign. I may win yet, and I am going in to do everything that can be done.”*
- NOVEMBER 8: Elected Governor of New York State (661,715 votes) with a plurality of 17,786 votes. His opponent was Democrat Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn (643,921 votes).

“At that time boss rule was at its very zenith...In each case I did my best to persuade Mr. Platt not to oppose me...It was only after I had exhausted all the resources of my patience that I would finally, if he still proved obstinate, tell him that I intended to make the fight anyhow.”

DECEMBER 31: Takes oath of office before Secretary of State John Palmer.

1899 Publishes *The Rough Riders*. First installment appeared in *Scribner’s* in January.

JANUARY 2: Inauguration in Assembly Chamber. The day was so cold that the brass instruments of the band escorting him to the State Capitol building froze into silence. Annual message to legislature, dealing with taxation, the Erie Canal, commerce, labor, the National Guard, roads, civil service, state forests and the economy.

JANUARY 6: First weekly cabinet meeting.

1900 NOVEMBER 6: Elected Vice President. The McKinley-Roosevelt ticket received 7,219,530 votes to 6,358,071 for Democrats William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.

“If I have been put on the shelf, my enemies will find that I can make it a cheerful place of abode.”

DECEMBER 31: Evening in Albany for farewell dinner given by Timothy L. Woodruff.

1901 MARCH 4: Takes office as Vice President.

SEPTEMBER 14: President McKinley dies as a result of an assassin’s bullet; he was shot on September 6 while attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, NY. TR is summoned from Mount Tahawus in

the Adirondacks to Buffalo. At age 42, Roosevelt becomes the 26th President of the United States and is sworn into office at about 3:50 p.m. at the Ansley Wilcox Mansion, 641 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, the youngest man ever to become President (John F. Kennedy was the youngest man ever elected to that office at the age of 43).

“The course I followed, of regarding the Executive as subject only to the people, and, under the Constitution, bound to serve the people affirmatively in cases where the Constitution does not explicitly forbid him to render the service, was substantially the course followed by both Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln.”

1902 FEBRUARY 19: Orders antitrust suit under Sherman Act to dissolve Northern Securities Company, first of 45 antitrust suits.

MAY 22: Crater Lake National Park in Oregon established. Other National Parks established by TR are Wind Cave National Park (South Dakota, 1903); Sullys Hill (North Dakota, 1904); Platt National Park (Oklahoma, 1906); and Mesa Verde National Park (Colorado, 1906).

JUNE 17: Newland Reclamation Act signed, leading to the first 21 federal irrigation projects, including Theodore Roosevelt Dam in Arizona.

JUNE 28: Isthmian Canal Act.

OCTOBER 15: Roosevelt settles the Anthracite Coal Strike.

DECEMBER 31: Roosevelt settles the Venezuelan Affair.

1903 FEBRUARY 14: Department of Commerce and Labor established.

FEBRUARY 19: Elkins Anti-Rebate Act for railroads signed.

MARCH 14: Proclaimed Pelican Island, FL, as first federal bird

sanctuary; Roosevelt proclaimed a total of 51 bird sanctuaries.

MARCH: Roosevelt settles the Alaskan Boundary dispute.

NOVEMBER 13: Recognition of the Republic of Panama after Panama's secession from Columbia.

NOVEMBER 18: Treaty signed with Panama for building of Panama Canal, which was completed in 1914.

"Panama declared itself independent and wanted to complete the Panama Canal, and opened negotiations with us. I had two courses open. I might have taken the matter under advisement and put it before the Senate, in which case we should have had a number of most able speeches on the subject, and they would have been going on now, and the Panama Canal would be in the dim future yet. We would have had a half century of discussion afterward."

DECEMBER 17: Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba.

1904 NOVEMBER 8: Elected President over Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee, by the widest popular margin ever recorded.

"I am glad to be elected President in my own right."

DECEMBER 6: Issued "Roosevelt Corollary" to Monroe Doctrine in Annual Message to Congress.

1905 FEBRUARY 1: National Forest Service established.

MARCH 4: Inaugurated as President.

MARCH 17: Acting as stand-in for his deceased brother Elliott, he gives away his niece Eleanor Roosevelt at her wedding to her fifth cousin once removed, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in New York City.

JUNE 2: Wichita Forest, Oklahoma, made first federal game preserve. Other federal game preserves established by TR are the Grand Canyon (1908); Fire Island, Alaska (1909); and National Bison Range, Montana (1909).

SEPTEMBER 5: Signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth ending the Russo-Japanese War.

Publishes *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*.

1906 JANUARY: Algeciras conference opened as TR mediated dispute between France and Germany over Morocco.

FEBRUARY 17: Marriage of his daughter Alice to Ohio Congressman Nicholas Longworth in a magnificent White House ceremony.

JUNE 8: Antiquities or National Monuments Act signed, by which TR established the first 18 "National Monuments," including Devils Tower (1906); Muir Woods (1908); Grand Canyon (1908) and Mount Olympus (1909).

JUNE 11: Forest Homestead Act.

JUNE 29: Hepburn Rate Act signed, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate railroad rates.

JUNE 30: Signed both the Pure Food and Drug Act and the federal meat inspection law.

NOVEMBER 8-16: President and Mrs. Roosevelt went to Panama to inspect building of the Canal, the first time a President left the U.S. while in office.

DECEMBER 10: Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in the Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, becoming the first American to win a Nobel Prize in any of the six categories.

- 1907** DECEMBER 16: American Great White Fleet starts around the world. It will be the first circumnavigation of the globe by a national naval force.
- 1908** MAY 13-15: First Conference of Governors meets at the White House to consider problems of conservation.
- JUNE 8: Appointed a National Conservation Commission to prepare the first inventory of natural resources.
- 1909** FEBRUARY 18: North American Conservation Conference convened at the White House.
- FEBRUARY 22: Return of the Great White Fleet.
- "In my own judgment the most important service that I rendered to peace was the voyage of the battle-fleet around the world."*
- MARCH 4: Roosevelt retires from the Presidency, being succeeded by William Howard Taft.
- MARCH 23: Sails for Africa.
- 1909-1910** Hunting in Central Africa with his son Kermit to gather specimens for the Smithsonian Institution.
- 1910** MARCH 14: Arrives at Khartoum.
- APRIL 23: Delivers "Citizenship in a Republic" speech at the Sorbonne, Paris. "The Man in the Arena" quote from that speech becomes world-famous.
- "It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the*
- great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat."*
- MAY 20: Serves as Special Ambassador to England at the funeral of King Edward VII.
- MAY 31: Address at the Guildhall, London.
- JUNE 18: Returns to New York
- Publishes *African Game Trails*.
- Publishes *The New Nationalism*. Delivered the speech "The New Nationalism" at Osawatomie, Kansas on August 31.
- 1911** Becomes an editor for *Outlook* Magazine.
- 1912** FEBRUARY 21: Announces candidacy for the Republican nomination for President.
- "My hat is in the ring."*
- Publishes *Realizable Ideals*.
- JUNE 18-22: Defeated at the Republican National Convention in Chicago, even though he had won all but two primaries. Incumbent William Howard Taft is nominated. Roosevelt supporters bolted, charging "theft" of nomination.
- AUGUST 5-7: Convention of new National Progressive ("Bull Moose") Party held in Chicago, adopted reform platform and nominated TR for President and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California for Vice President.
- "This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in if it is not a*

reasonably good place for all of us to live in.” ... “Laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people.”

OCTOBER 14: Shot in the chest at Milwaukee by would-be assassin John Schrank. Delivers a 90-minute speech before seeking medical attention.

“I did not care a rap for being shot. It is a trade risk, which every prominent public man ought to accept as a matter of course.”

NOVEMBER 5: Defeated by Democrat Woodrow Wilson. Roosevelt received the largest percentage of votes of any third party candidate.

1913 Publishes *Theodore Roosevelt – An Autobiography*.

Publishes *History as Literature and Other Essays*.

MAY 26-31: Trial of *Roosevelt vs. Newett*, TR’s successful libel suit against the Michigan editor who called him a drunk.

OCTOBER 4: Sails for South America for lecture tour and jungle expedition.

1914 FEBRUARY 27-APRIL 27: Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History and the Brazilian government, explored Brazil’s *River of Doubt*, now named *Rio Roosevelt* or *Rio Teodoro*. Roosevelt nearly dies on the trip.

“I had to go. It was my last chance to be a boy.”

Publishes *Through the Brazilian Wilderness*.

Publishes, in collaboration with Edmund Heller, *Life Histories of African Game Animals*.

1915 JANUARY 1: Publishes *America and the World War*.

“The kind of ‘neutrality’ which seeks to preserve ‘peace’ by timidly refusing to live up to our plighted word and to denounce and take action against such wrong as that committed in the case of Belgium, is unworthy of an honorable and powerful people. Dante reserved a special place of infamy in the Inferno for those base angels who dared side neither with evil or with good. Peace is ardently to be desired, but only as the handmaiden of righteousness. There can be no such peace until well-behaved, highly civilized small nations are protected from oppression and subjugation.”

APRIL 19-MAY 22: Libel suit, *Barnes vs. Roosevelt*, against Republican leader William Barnes, Jr.; decided in favor of Roosevelt.

1916 Publishes *A Booklover’s Holidays in the Open*.

Publishes *Fear God and Take Your Own Part*.

JUNE 7-10: Republican and Progressive national conventions meet in Chicago, at same time in different halls, in an effort at a joint nomination.

JUNE 10: Nominated by the Progressive Party for the Presidency; refused the nomination and gives his support to the Republican candidate, Charles Evans Hughes.

“We have room for but one loyalty, loyalty to the United States. We have room for but one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Speech.”

1917 FEBRUARY: Requests permission of President Woodrow Wilson to raise and equip a Division of volunteers for service in France.

“Peace is not the end. Righteousness

	<i>is the end.” ... “If I must choose between righteousness and peace I choose righteousness.”</i>		New York City. With him are his younger brother Elliott and a friend named Edith Kermit Carow.
	MAY 19: Request finally refused.	1876	Enters Harvard University.
	All four of his sons enlist. His daughter Ethel serves as a Red Cross nurse at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, accompanying her husband, surgeon Dr. Richard Derby.	1878	FEBRUARY 9: Death of his father due to stomach cancer, at the family’s new home at 6 West 57 th Street, New York City.
	Publishes <i>Foes of Our Own Household</i> .	1880	JUNE 30: Graduates from Harvard University, <i>magna cum laude</i> , member of Phi Beta Kappa.
1918	JULY 14: Death of youngest son Quentin Roosevelt in France when he was shot down as a fighter pilot.		OCTOBER 27: Marries Alice Hathaway Lee (born July 29, 1861, Boston, MA).
	JULY: Roosevelt refuses Republican nomination for Governor of New York.		Joins Republican Party.
	Publishes <i>The Great Adventure</i> .		OCTOBER: Enters Columbia Law School to study Law before leaving school to enter public service in 1882, without graduating or becoming a lawyer.
	<i>“Our present business is to fight, and continue fighting until Germany is brought to her knees. Our next business will be to help guarantee the peace of justice for the world at large, and to set in order the affairs of our own household.”</i>	1882	Publishes <i>The Naval War of 1812</i> , written partly while he was in college. It set the standard for studies on naval strategy and was required reading at the United States Naval Academy for many years.
1919	JANUARY 6: Death of Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill due to an arterial blood clot.		Becomes the youngest man elected to the New York State Assembly by a margin of 3,490 votes to 1,989.
	<i>“All of us who give service, and stand ready for sacrifice, are torch bearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of some other runners...Both life and death are parts of the same Great Adventure.”</i>		<i>“I put myself in the way of things happening; and they happened”...“During the three years’ service in the Legislature I worked on a very simple philosophy of government. It was that personal character and initiative are the prime requisites in political and social life.”</i>
1858	OCTOBER 27: Born at 28 East 20 th Street, New York City, the second child of Theodore (“Thee” or “Greatheart”) and Martha (“Mittie”) Bulloch Roosevelt. In all there would be four children: Anna (“Bamie” or “Bye”), Theodore (“Teedie”), Elliott (“Ellie”) and Corinne (“Coney”).	1883	AUGUST 1: Joins the National Guard. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in B Company of New York’s Eighth Regiment. Would be promoted to Captain the following year.
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	conditions.		
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DECEMBER 31: Evening in Albany for farewell dinner given by Timothy L. Woodruff.

1901 MARCH 4: Takes office as Vice President.

SEPTEMBER 14: President McKinley dies as a result of an assassin's bullet; he was shot on September 6 while attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, NY. TR is summoned from Mount

Tahawus in the Adirondacks to Buffalo. At age 42, Roosevelt becomes the 26th President of the United States and is sworn into office at about 3:50 p.m. at the Ansley Wilcox Mansion, 641 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, the youngest man ever to become President (John F. Kennedy was the youngest man ever elected to that office at the age of 43).

"The course I followed, of regarding the Executive as subject only to the people, and, under the Constitution, bound to serve the people affirmatively in cases where the Constitution does not explicitly forbid him to render the service, was substantially the course followed by both Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln."

1902 FEBRUARY 19: Orders antitrust suit under Sherman Act to dissolve Northern Securities Company, first of 45 antitrust suits.

MAY 22: Crater Lake National Park in Oregon established. Other National Parks established by TR are Wind Cave National Park (South Dakota, 1903); Sullys Hill (North Dakota, 1904); Platt National Park (Oklahoma, 1906); and Mesa Verde National Park (Colorado, 1906).

JUNE 17: Newland Reclamation Act signed, leading to the first 21 federal irrigation projects, including Theodore Roosevelt Dam in Arizona.

JUNE 28: Isthmian Canal Act.

OCTOBER 15: Roosevelt settles the Anthracite Coal Strike.

DECEMBER 31: Roosevelt settles the Venezuelan Affair.

1903 FEBRUARY 14: Department of Commerce and Labor established.

FEBRUARY 19: Elkins Anti-Rebate Act for railroads signed.

MARCH 14: Proclaimed Pelican Island, FL, as first federal bird sanctuary; Roosevelt proclaimed a total of 51 bird

sanctuaries.

MARCH: Roosevelt settles the Alaskan Boundary dispute.

NOVEMBER 13: Recognition of the Republic of Panama after Panama's secession from Columbia.

NOVEMBER 18: Treaty signed with Panama for building of Panama Canal, which was completed in 1914.

"Panama declared itself independent and wanted to complete the Panama Canal, and opened negotiations with us. I had two courses open. I might have taken the matter under advisement and put it before the Senate, in which case we should have had a number of most able speeches on the subject, and they would have been going on now, and the Panama Canal would be in the dim future yet. We would have had a half century of discussion afterward."

DECEMBER 17: Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba.

1904 NOVEMBER 8: Elected President over Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee, by the widest popular margin ever recorded.

"I am glad to be elected President in my own right."

DECEMBER 6: Issued "Roosevelt Corollary" to Monroe Doctrine in Annual Message to Congress.

1905 FEBRUARY 1: National Forest Service established.

MARCH 4: Inaugurated as President.

MARCH 17: Acting as stand-in for his deceased brother Elliott, he gives away his niece Eleanor Roosevelt at her wedding to her fifth cousin once removed, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in New York City.

JUNE 2: Wichita Forest, Oklahoma, made first federal game preserve. Other

federal game preserves established by TR are the Grand Canyon (1908); Fire Island, Alaska (1909); and National Bison Range, Montana (1909).

SEPTEMBER 5: Signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth ending the Russo-Japanese War.

Publishes *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*.

1906 JANUARY: Algeciras conference opened as TR mediated dispute between France and Germany over Morocco.

FEBRUARY 17: Marriage of his daughter Alice to Ohio Congressman Nicholas Longworth in a magnificent White House ceremony.

JUNE 8: Antiquities or National Monuments Act signed, by which TR established the first 18 "National Monuments," including Devils Tower (1906); Muir Woods (1908); Grand Canyon (1908) and Mount Olympus (1909).

JUNE 11: Forest Homestead Act.

JUNE 29: Hepburn Rate Act signed, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate railroad rates.

JUNE 30: Signed both the Pure Food and Drug Act and the federal meat inspection law.

NOVEMBER 8-16: President and Mrs. Roosevelt went to Panama to inspect building of the Canal, the first time a President left the U.S. while in office.

DECEMBER 10: Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in the Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, becoming the first American to win a Nobel Prize in any of the six categories.

1907 DECEMBER 16: American Great White Fleet starts around the world. It will be the first circumnavigation of the globe by a

- national naval force.
- 1908** MAY 13-15: First Conference of Governors meets at the White House to consider problems of conservation.
- JUNE 8: Appointed a National Conservation Commission to prepare the first inventory of natural resources.
- 1909** FEBRUARY 18: North American Conservation Conference convened at the White House.
- FEBRUARY 22: Return of the Great White Fleet.
- "In my own judgment the most important service that I rendered to peace was the voyage of the battle-fleet around the world."*
- MARCH 4: Roosevelt retires from the Presidency, being succeeded by William Howard Taft.
- MARCH 23: Sails for Africa.
- 1909-1910** Hunting in Central Africa with his son Kermit to gather specimens for the Smithsonian Institution.
- 1910** MARCH 14: Arrives at Khartoum.
- APRIL 23: Delivers "Citizenship in a Republic" speech at the Sorbonne, Paris. "The Man in the Arena" quote from that speech becomes world-famous.
- "It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while*
- daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat."*
- MAY 20: Serves as Special Ambassador to England at the funeral of King Edward VII.
- MAY 31: Address at the Guildhall, London.
- JUNE 18: Returns to New York
- Publishes *African Game Trails*.
- Publishes *The New Nationalism*.
Delivered the speech "The New Nationalism" at Osawatomie, Kansas on August 31.
- 1911** Becomes an editor for *Outlook Magazine*.
- 1912** FEBRUARY 21: Announces candidacy for the Republican nomination for President.
- "My hat is in the ring."*
- Publishes *Realizable Ideals*.
- JUNE 18-22: Defeated at the Republican National Convention in Chicago, even though he had won all but two primaries. Incumbent William Howard Taft is nominated. Roosevelt supporters bolted, charging "theft" of nomination.
- AUGUST 5-7: Convention of new National Progressive ("Bull Moose") Party held in Chicago, adopted reform platform and nominated TR for President and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California for Vice President.
- "This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in if it is not a reasonably good place for all of us to live in." ...*
"Laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people."
- OCTOBER 14: Shot in the chest at Milwaukee by would-be assassin John Schrank. Delivers a 90-minute speech

before seeking medical attention.

"I did not care a rap for being shot. It is a trade risk, which every prominent public man ought to accept as a matter of course."

NOVEMBER 5: Defeated by Democrat Woodrow Wilson. Roosevelt received the largest percentage of votes of any third party candidate.

1913 Publishes *Theodore Roosevelt – An Autobiography*.

Publishes *History as Literature and Other Essays*.

MAY 26-31: Trial of *Roosevelt vs. Newett*; TR's successful libel suit against the Michigan editor who called him a drunk.

OCTOBER 4: Sails for South America for lecture tour and jungle expedition.

1914 FEBRUARY 27-APRIL 27: Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History and the Brazilian government, explored Brazil's *River of Doubt*, now named *Rio Roosevelt* or *Rio Teodoro*. Roosevelt nearly dies on the trip.

"I had to go. It was my last chance to be a boy."

Publishes *Through the Brazilian Wilderness*.

Publishes, in collaboration with Edmund Heller, *Life Histories of African Game Animals*.

1915 JANUARY 1: Publishes *America and the World War*.

"The kind of 'neutrality' which seeks to preserve 'peace' by timidly refusing to live up to our plighted word and to denounce and take action against such wrong as that committed in the case of Belgium, is unworthy of an honorable and powerful people. Dante reserved a special place of infamy in the Inferno for those base

angels who dared side neither with evil or with good. Peace is ardently to be desired, but only as the handmaiden of righteousness. There can be no such peace until well-behaved, highly civilized small nations are protected from oppression and subjugation."

APRIL 19-MAY 22: Libel suit, *Barnes vs. Roosevelt*, against Republican leader William Barnes, Jr.; decided in favor of Roosevelt.

1916 Publishes *A Booklover's Holidays in the Open*.

Publishes *Fear God and Take Your Own Part*.

JUNE 7-10: Republican and Progressive national conventions meet in Chicago, at same time in different halls, in an effort at a joint nomination.

JUNE 10: Nominated by the Progressive Party for the Presidency; refused the nomination and gives his support to the Republican candidate, Charles Evans Hughes.

"We have room for but one loyalty, loyalty to the United States. We have room for but one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Speech."

1917 FEBRUARY: Requests permission of President Woodrow Wilson to raise and equip a Division of volunteers for service in France.

"Peace is not the end. Righteousness is the end." ... "If I must choose between righteousness and peace I choose righteousness."

MAY 19: Request finally refused.

All four of his sons enlist. His daughter Ethel serves as a Red Cross nurse at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, accompanying her husband, surgeon Dr. Richard Derby.

Publishes *Foes of Our Own Household*.

1918 JULY 14: Death of youngest son Quentin Roosevelt in France when he was shot down as a fighter pilot.

JULY: Roosevelt refuses Republican nomination for Governor of New York.

Publishes *The Great Adventure*.

“Our present business is to fight, and continue fighting until Germany is brought to her knees. Our next business will be to help guarantee the peace of justice for the world at large, and to set in order the affairs of our own household.”

1919 JANUARY 6: Death of Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill due to an arterial blood clot.

“All of us who give service, and stand ready for sacrifice, are torch bearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of some other runners...Both life and death are parts of the same Great Adventure.”

Theodore Roosevelt: A Life of Public Service

Prepared by Howard Ehrlich
Acting Executive Director, Theodore Roosevelt Association

1) The New York Assembly: (November 1881-1883)

TR was elected to the state legislature in January, 1882 from the twenty-first district in Manhattan. He started his campaign with a very simple form letter to the voters of the twenty-first district.

*“Dear Sir,
Having been nominated as a candidate for member of Assembly for this District, I would esteem it a compliment if you honor me with your vote and personal influence on Election Day.*

*Very respectfully,
Theodore Roosevelt”*

As you can see from this early campaign letter TR was truly a novice when it came to politics. There is no mention of his qualifications, his views on the issues of the day or what he hoped to do if he were to be elected. He was elected to this office with the help and support from the so-called "Fifth Avenue Crowd," a group of respected businessmen, writers, bankers, etc., who helped TR gather support from influential families who lived in the district. They basically stated that he was the man who had "honesty and integrity" and was "eminently qualified" for the job. In addition to these endorsements TR was encouraged to go on a saloon tour which his advisors realized early on was not a good idea for the outspoken Roosevelt. TR was elected by a majority of some 1,500 votes. Even after his election to the Assembly he assured a friend in a letter, "But don't think I am going to go into politics after this year, for I am not." In fact, he remained in politics for his entire life.

2) The Race for Mayor of the City of New York: (1885)

TR would enter the race for Mayor of the City of New York shortly after losing both his mother and wife on the same day. Even though he was very reluctant to enter the race, he did so as a way of showing loyalty to the Republican party. He even knew that he had little chance of winning. As he confessed to a friend, "The best I could hope for is to make a decent run." His opponents were Abram Hewitt, the Tammany Hall-backed candidate, and Henry George, an independent-social reformer candidate. The outcome was encouraging in that even though he came in third (Hewitt won) his vote total was such that he certainly could be proud. This result gave him the confidence to put his hat back in the political arena not too long afterwards.

3) Civil Service Commissioner: (May 1889-May 1895)

President Benjamin Harrison appointed TR as one of three commissioners on the federal Civil Service Commission in May, 1889. The job was a thankless one. He could only make recommendations to the President about reforms and who should be placed in which jobs. His primary thrust for job seekers was "what you know not who you know." TR took his position seriously as indicated in a letter to Representative Henry Cabot Lodge (R-Mass). "I am perfectly willing to be turned out -- or legislated out -- but while in office I mean business."

4) Police Commissioner: (May 1895-April 1897)

TR accepted his role as police commissioner with the same gusto as he did his other political challenges. As he readied himself for his new job he commented to a friend, "It is a position in which it is absolutely impossible to do what will be expected of me; the conditions will not admit it. I must make up my mind to much criticism and disappointment." He was right in that the word spread throughout the department that the new commissioner was searching the streets of New York City for derelict and corrupt officers. He had no room for corruption of any kind under his tenure. This reputation of being a reformer would be his political calling card for the remainder of his career

5) Assistant Secretary of the Navy: (April 1897-May 1898)

TR wanted this job badly because the thought of being without a job in the political arena was unimaginable. He also wanted to pave a new path for himself after serving as Police Commissioner. "I am very glad to get out of this place; for I have done all that could be done, and now the situation has become literally intolerable," he said. TR welcomed the opportunity to become the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and was thrilled to be offered the job. He got right to work by advocating the construction of a dozen new battleships, and warning President McKinley of the encroachment of the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* near Hawaii and spelling out the various options available to him, which impressed President McKinley. TR also warned the President of dispatching the United States' fleet to the Mediterranean for fear of future action closer to home in Cuba, and informed McKinley that in event of a war with Spain, he would resign his office and volunteer to fight. TR had consistently advocated war with Spain. Conflict with Spain became closer to reality on the night of February 15, 1898 when a horrendous explosion rocked the battleship *Maine* which was in port in Havana Harbor, killing some 250 crewmen. Up until this point TR had been in a minority of those who advocated war with Spain. However, after the devastation of the *Maine*, American views changed. The American outrage toward Spain was egged on not only by Roosevelt but also by the Hearst newspaper chain. This "yellow journalism" as it was called pushed President McKinley towards asking Congress for a declaration of war. TR had prepared the U.S. fleet well and made sure the ships could sail at any time. Roosevelt confidently told his good friend Dr. Leonard Wood, "I have done everything I can to get our navy ready." On April 11, President McKinley asked Congress for a declaration of war. Congress promptly voted for a war with Spain. Now TR had his war.

6) The Rough Rider: (May 1898-September 1898)

There was no question in Theodore Roosevelt's mind that he would be an active participant in the upcoming war. He was nearly forty years old and had never really had any serious military training. None of this would prevent TR from becoming the soldier of his dreams. The only question was if the war would end before he could be part of it. If he did not make it to Cuba in time, he hoped to go to the Philippines or some other theater of action. He was proud of his all-volunteer Rough Rider regiment in that the men came from very diverse backgrounds. The First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry consisted of Ivy Leaguers, Native Americans, cowboys, businessmen and sons of veterans of the Civil War. The Rough Riders trained first in San Antonio, Texas. Then it was off to Tampa, Florida where, after an arduous four day trip, they arrived to wait for their ship. TR realized immediately that there was much confusion over the logistics of the anticipated invasion, including terrible disorganization around location of camps and shortages of food and medical supplies. There was a rumor that the Spanish fleet was lurking in the waters off Florida, which delayed the troops' departure. After this rumor turned out to be false some forty-eight transport ships finally headed for Cuba. The landing faced incredible difficulties. Men struggled to make it from landing vessels on to the beach and many horses and mules drowned in the confusion.

Roosevelt finally had his chance to attack, charging up Kettle Hill on his horse "Little Texas" as his men followed on foot. Very near the top of the hill TR ran into a wire fence. He got off his horse and then advanced the short distance to the top on foot alongside his men. Realizing their situation was hopeless, the Spanish troops retreated from their position. TR then turned his attention to San Juan Hill, and he and his men joined in the assault with other units already on their way up. Again, the Spanish realized they were outnumbered and retreated. TR had his Crowded Hour, as he later called it. General Wheeler, TR's commanding officer, recommended him for promotion to colonel and also the Medal of Honor. Roosevelt did not shrink from this when he commented, "I think I earned my Colonelcy and medal of honor, and I hope I get them." He would get his promotion to colonel but would not live to receive his Medal of Honor. Congress finally awarded him the medal posthumously in 1999. On January 16, 2001 President Clinton presented the medal to the Roosevelt family in a White House reception. What was the importance of the assault on San Juan Hill in TR's life? TR put it this way years later: "San Juan was the great day of my life."

7) Governor of New York: (December 1898-December 1900)

After returning from Cuba, TR turned his thoughts back to his career. The boss of the New York Republican Party, Tom Platt, had a problem with New York's then-Governor Black. One of the members of the Governor's administration was accused of "losing" one million dollars. This money was earmarked for improvements to the Erie Canal. So boss Platt went looking for a candidate who was untarnished. Theodore Roosevelt's name came up immediately. He was fresh, untarnished and a popular hero of the just-ended war. Yet Platt wondered if he would be able to control Roosevelt, since TR Roosevelt had a reputation as a reformer--not something Platt was particularly interested in. However, Platt's advisors pointed out that he had no realistic alternative. So after a brief meeting with Roosevelt, Platt assured him that the nomination was his if he wanted it. TR ran for governor like he

soldiered in Cuba: he charged right out of the gate. TR used his war record as the basis for his campaign strategy and had former comrades in arms appear with him on the campaign trail. Rough Riders who served under TR would make testimonials about his leadership. It was pure theater.

TR's enemies called him an American imperialist. In an election that centered around corruption in both parties Roosevelt came out the victor, but by an extremely narrow margin of less than eighteen thousand votes out of 1.3 million votes cast.

TR made it clear from the start that he was the Governor of New York, not boss Platt. He consulted with Platt on appointments and tried to work with him to a point. Roosevelt always used the advice of his late father when making important decisions. As he put it, "I have done nothing of which I do not think Father would approve if he were alive." Early in his administration Roosevelt supported the franchise tax bill that would tax franchises awarded by the state to railroad and street car companies. Platt was very concerned by Roosevelt's support of this bill, but TR asserted that the bill would demonstrate that the Republican party, "...had the people's interest at heart." In supporting the legislation, Governor Roosevelt had shown his true colors and Platt then knew that TR was a true reformer. Other of his reform accomplishments as governor included: on the job improvements for workers; expansion of the state's conservation program; reorganization of the state's and local civil service systems; improvements to the state's canal system; and reforms to the state's educational, election law, banking and transportation systems; and regulation of corporations.

Any discussion of Roosevelt's stewardship as governor must emphasize that he tried to disassociate himself from the political machine in order to become a governor for all the people of the state.

8) Vice President of the United States: (March-September 1901)

TR wound up as vice president for two reasons. First, Garrett Hobart, who had been vice president during President McKinley's first term, died, creating the vacancy. Secondly, "boss" Platt essentially did not want Roosevelt to run for a second term as governor. In February 1900 Roosevelt announced he would run for a second term as governor. He also indicated to Platt that he would not accept the candidacy for vice president even if he were nominated. However, privately TR decided that if the governorship could not be his then he would take the vice presidency if offered. The reason why he would accept the vice presidency is that if there was nothing else on the table for him politically then this would be a viable option.

Even though Roosevelt saw a nomination as vice president as a financially poor, do-nothing dead-end job, he eventually would accept the reality that if he were shut out of the race for governor and did not accept the nomination for vice president (if offered) he would be out of the public eye. This, in turn, would mean his political career could come to an abrupt halt.

Senator Mark Hanna (R-Ohio) did everything he could to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt at the Republican convention in Philadelphia but in the end he accepted the inevitable. Delegates to the convention could not understand why Hanna was so upset

about the nomination of Roosevelt to the office of vice president. Hanna's response was "Don't any of you realize that there's only one life between that madman and the Presidency?"

The expectation was for TR to do most of the campaigning so President McKinley could stay at his home in Ohio in order to convey the image that he was dealing solely with presidential issues. McKinley's idea was for the energetic Roosevelt to take on the boisterous Democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan. Roosevelt campaigned a great deal in the west. The issues of the campaign centered around the expansion of the U.S. into the Philippines, monopolies and corporate trusts, boss politics and the state of the economy. On a personal level TR did not care for Bryan at all. At one point TR called Bryan (in private) "a thorough-paced hypocrite." The election results were better than McKinley had achieved in his first term. TR did not shrink from giving himself full credit for his share in the victory. However, in the end he said the person who did the most for the Republican victory was no other than William Jennings Bryan.

TR realized early-on that once the election was over President McKinley had no use for him. TR essentially had nothing to do. He thought that the office of Vice President should be abolished. The only thing that kept him going was the fact that he could possibly be the next president. He noted carefully the support he had after his campaign in the west. This gave him hope that in 1904 there might be place for him atop the Republican ticket. Little did he know that he would not have to wait for 1904 to be President. TR stated, "Of course I should like to be President," and he added, "I feel I could do the job well." However, no one could possibly expect what would happen next.

9) The Presidency: (September 1901)

Vice President Roosevelt was on a tour of Vermont where he was scheduled to deliver a number of speeches when he was told some shocking news. President McKinley had been shot while visiting the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. The accused assassin was an anarchist named Leon Czolgosz. Roosevelt rushed off to Buffalo by train after getting word of the shooting. By the time Roosevelt arrived in Buffalo McKinley's doctors had taken decisive action in order to save the President's life. The assassin's bullet had torn through the President's stomach. McKinley's condition improved to the point that Roosevelt felt confident the President would make a full recovery.

Roosevelt decided to join his wife and children who were already vacationing in the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York. While on a hiking trip at Mount Tahawus he was informed that McKinley had taken a turn for the worse. However, Roosevelt decided not to return to Buffalo unless he was really needed. He came to the conclusion that he would just be getting in the way with the family and close friends of the President. He felt confident that he had showed the nation he was very concerned about the President's condition and was ready for whatever would happen next. This decision would change abruptly when a messenger gave him the news that President McKinley's life was slipping away. By the time he had reached the town of North Creek he was told by his personal secretary, William Loeb, that the president had died of a massive infection. So the new President boarded a train that would take him not just to Buffalo but to begin a new, unprecedented era in American history.

Roosevelt's train arrived in Buffalo at approximately 3:30 p.m. After paying his respects to Mrs. McKinley, TR took the oath of office. So on September 14, 1901 the American people had a new president. At six weeks short of his forty-third birthday, he was the youngest person to become president, then and now. TR was the right man for the right. Not only did he lead the United States into the twentieth century and make it a major player in world politics, but he also took the presidency to a new level of power and influence both in this country and around the world. The Roosevelt solution to successful leadership was simply this: combine intelligence with courage. TR believed that a president could do whatever the country needed unless expressly forbidden by the constitution to do so. This was certainly an activist approach as opposed to the caretaker approach of many of his predecessors. He believed that being president was a golden opportunity and he meant to take advantage of every minute he was in office. This office of President of the United States, he commented, is "one of the three or four offices in the world best worth filling."

10) TR Sets His Goals:

TR's accomplishments would be numerous and precedent-setting. There would be few presidents who could match his influence. His style of leadership would help bring the United States prominently on to the world stage as a new star with fresh ideas.

As Roosevelt began his presidency he outlined his very specific goals in the annual address to Congress. He stated that there was a great need for regulatory controls over corporations and called for helping wage earners by using protective tariffs, enforcing anti-trust laws, limiting the importation of cheap foreign goods, and cutting taxes. In addition, he favored the gold standard and wise government spending. To the railroad industry he had a very specific one-word message: regulation. He went on to state that railroads were public servants and needed to be treated as such. To the bankers he stated that the federal government would be watching their practices carefully.

He wanted to protect the country's natural resources not only for present but also future generations. In foreign affairs he thought the acquisition of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which had taken place in previous administrations, was in America's best interests. TR thought the U.S. must have a strong navy in order to enforce the Monroe Doctrine against European influence in the Western hemisphere. He pushed for the building of a canal through Central America that would expedite shipping from the long voyage around South America. His willingness to use the power of the presidency to its fullest stands in contrast to his more cautious and conservative predecessors.

11) A Prime Example of How Roosevelt Was to Run the Country:

The Coal Mining Crisis

His presidency had many highlights. An example is the coal mining crisis in October 1902. On the verge of a strike that could cripple the nation, TR had to make a ground breaking decision: should he use the office of the president to help mediate stalled negotiations in private industry? Financial magnate JP Morgan urged the president to act for fear that a coal strike would devastate the economy. He wanted the president to use the Sherman Antitrust Act to force the miners back to work. Instead the president had offered the coal miners

union a proposal that would create a presidential commission to study the issues and report back to the president with a possible outline for a settlement. While the commission studied the issues, the coal miners would go back to work. The president promised the union president John Mitchell that he would then try to get the mine operators to accept the commission's recommendation. Mitchell turned down the president's offer stating that the union would be giving in way more than the coal mine operators. TR essentially agreed. So to end the stalemate he threatened to have the army take over the mines in order to avoid a nation-wide crisis, especially with winter approaching. The mine operators decided it was too risky to allow the president to do this, so they agreed to have the commission study the issues but they only wanted certain members on the commission. After some haggling back-and-forth they agreed to have the president select certain members of the commission, a move the coal miners union also agreed to. The commission recommended a ten percent increase in pay for the miners but also stated that the United Mine Workers Union would not be the sole bargaining unit for all miners. However the real importance of this crisis was the way the president used the power of his office. He was not afraid to use his influence even in an issue where most other presidents were not willing to get involved.

Additional Highlights of TR's Presidency

- Construction of the Panama Canal
- Passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906 and Pure Food and Drug Act
- Conservation and Preservation: 240 million acres set aside for public lands
- Creation of the first National Monument: Devil's Tower
- Enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act "trust –busting"

Conclusion

Theodore Roosevelt dedicated himself to a life of public service. Although he died at the age of 60, he accomplished more than most people could in several lifetimes. He was not discouraged by early physical ailments or political disappointments. He established a new philosophy for the presidency in that he believed that the chief executive of the United States could use the power of his office in order to bring about badly needed change, and he was not afraid to step on the toes of those who might prevent such change. He was a president who believed that the ultimate purpose in life was to serve others. His message to the American people could be summed up when he stated, "Keep your eyes on the stars but your feet on the ground."

Theodore Roosevelt

A Brief Biography

Prepared by John A. Gable, Ph.D.

Executive Director, Theodore Roosevelt Association (1974-2005)

Theodore Roosevelt, born in New York City on October 27, 1858, was the twenty-sixth President of the United States, and a dynamic, colorful, multi-talented, charismatic man who became a hero to millions of Americans. TR was a sickly child who overcame the handicaps of severe asthma and poor eyesight to become a cowboy in the "wild west," the Colonel of the "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-American War, and a field naturalist and hunter in Africa and South America, leading what he called "the strenuous life." In politics and government, Roosevelt was a reformer who championed the "Square Deal" for all Americans. He was also the President who established the United States as a world power, built up the Navy, preached the doctrine of "speak softly and carry a big stick," and became the first American to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

TR was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1881 at the age of 23. After the tragic deaths of his wife and mother in the same house on the same day, February 14, 1884, TR became a cattle rancher in the Bad Lands of the Dakota territory. He returned east in 1886, was defeated for Mayor of New York, and married his childhood friend, Edith Kermit Carow. TR served as U.S. Civil Service Commissioner in Washington, 1889-1895, battling the "spoils system," and then was President of the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City, 1895-1897. In 1897 TR was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and began preparing the navy for the war he saw coming with Spain over the independence of Cuba. In 1898, when Spain declared war on the United States, Roosevelt resigned from the Navy Department, and organized the First U.S. Volunteer cavalry regiment, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." The hero of the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba, TR returned to be elected Governor of New York in November 1898. In 1900 TR was elected Vice President on the Republican ticket with President William McKinley. On September 14, 1901, McKinley died from an assassin's bullet, and TR became President, at 42 the youngest President before or since.

Elected in his own right in 1904, TR as president in the years 1901-1909 established the office of Chief Executive as the center of the federal government, thereby creating the "modern presidency;" "busted" the trusts or monopolies; secured consumer protection legislation; and fought for the federal regulation of big business. In conservation he began the first federal irrigation projects; established the first federal wildlife preserves; created the U.S. Forest Service; set aside some 18 sites as national monuments, including Muir Woods, the Grand Canyon, and Mount Olympus; founded five national parks; and greatly expanded the national forest, water power, and mineral reserves. In foreign affairs, TR began the Panama canal, and mediated an end to the Russo-Japanese war, for which he was in 1906 awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

After leaving the White House, TR led an expedition to Africa for the Smithsonian Institution; unsuccessfully ran again for President in 1912 as the head of his own political party, the Progressive or "Bull Moose" Party; and explored the jungles of Brazil, where he charted an

unknown river now named for him, the "Rio Roosevelt." An intellectual as well as an activist and outdoorsman, TR wrote dozens of books on history, nature, politics, and his own adventures. He was President of the American Historical Association and one of the first elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The father of an active brood of six children, Alice, born to his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and Theodore Junior, Kermit, Ethel, Archibald and Quentin, born to his second wife, Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt, TR preached and exemplified family values. He died, at the age of 60, at his home, Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, Long Island, on January 6, 1919. Not without reason, TR has been called the "most interesting American." Criticized as a militarist, egotist, and political opportunist, TR's greatness has often been debated; but his importance in American history is as obvious as his face on Mount Rushmore.

A Selected Annotated Bibliography

Prepared by John A. Gable, Ph.D.
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This Bibliography is divided into four sections. Following "Bibliographical Aids," the section on "Works, Letters, and Papers of Theodore Roosevelt" is subdivided into a chronological listing of books by TR and published collections. The third section is devoted to "Monographs and Other Works on Theodore Roosevelt."

I. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AIDS

Black, Gilbert J., ed. ***Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919: Chronology, Documents, Bibliographical Aids***. Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana Publications, 1969.

Collin, Richard H. ***The Image of Theodore Roosevelt in American History and Thought, 1885-1965*** Ph.D. Dissertation, New York University, 1966. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI. Discusses virtually every book and major article on TR in period 1885-1965 and includes extensive bibliography.

Grantham, Dewey W., Jr. "Theodore Roosevelt in American Historical Writing, 1945-1960" ***Mid-America*** Vol. 43 No. 1 (January 1961): 3-35. Important bibliographical and historiographic article.

Theodore Roosevelt Collection: Dictionary Catalog and Shelf List. 5 vols. Prepared for publication by Gregory C. Wilson. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970. Reproduction of the over 52,000 cards in the catalog of the Theodore Roosevelt Collection at Harvard, the most complete collection of printed materials on TR. This, together with the 1986 *Supplement* (see below) is the most complete bibliography on TR.

Theodore Roosevelt Collection: Dictionary Catalog and Shelf List Supplement. Prepared for publication by Wallace Finley Dailey. Cambridge: Harvard College Library, 1986. Updating the original Harvard *Catalog* (see above), the *Supplement* contains virtually all publications and dissertations on TR in the years 1951-1986.

Index to the Theodore Roosevelt Papers. 3 vols. Washington, DC: Library of Congress's Presidential Papers Index Series. This guide describes the Theodore Roosevelt Papers at the Library of Congress, and lists letters sent and received by TR alphabetically and chronologically. The TR Papers include about 250,000 items and are available on microfilm.

The Theodore Roosevelt Association Film Collection: A Catalog. Prepared by Wendy White-Benson and Veronica M. Glimpse. Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1986. Lists the contents of the Theodore Roosevelt Association Film Collection in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division of the Library of Congress. The collection consists of over 140,000 feet of negative, duplicate negative, and positive stock on TR and his times.

Tilchin, William, "The Rising Star of Theodore Roosevelt's Diplomacy: Major Studies from Beale to the Present." ***Theodore Roosevelt Association Journal*** Vol. 15 No. 3 (Summer 1989): 2-24. Essay on the historiography of TR and foreign policy in the years from the 1950's to the end of the 1980's.

II. THE WORKS, LETTERS, AND PAPERS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

1. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF BOOKS BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

1882	<i>The Naval War of 1812</i>
1885	<i>Hunting Trips of a Ranchman</i>
1887	<i>Thomas Hart Benton</i>
1888	<i>Essays on Practical Politics</i> <i>Gouverneur Morris</i> <i>Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail</i>
1889-1896	<i>The Winning of the West</i> (vols. 1&2, 1889; vol. 3, 1894; vol. 4, 1896)
1891	<i>New York</i>
1893	<i>The Wilderness Hunter</i>
1895	<i>Hero Tales from American History</i> , with Henry Cabot Lodge
1897	<i>American Ideals</i> <i>Some American Game</i>
1899	<i>The Rough Riders</i>
1900	<i>The Strenuous Life</i> <i>Oliver Cromwell</i>
1905	<i>Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter</i>
1907	<i>Good Hunting</i>
1909	<i>Outlook Editorials</i>
1910	<i>African and European Addresses</i> <i>African Game Trails</i> <i>American Problems</i> <i>The New Nationalism</i>
1912	<i>The Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood</i> <i>Realizable Ideals</i>
1913	<i>Autobiography</i> <i>History as Literature and Other Essays</i> <i>Progressive Principles</i> <i>Through the Brazilian Wilderness</i>
1914	<i>Life-Histories of African Game Animals</i> , 2 vols. co-author with Edmund Heller
1915	<i>America and the World War</i>
1916	<i>Fear God and Take Your Own Part</i> <i>A Book Lover's Holiday in the Open</i>
1917	<i>The Foes of Our Own Household</i> <i>National Strength and International Duty</i>
1918	<i>The Great Adventure</i>

Note: Theodore Roosevelt was co-editor with George Bird Grinnell and contributed to three books published by the Boone and Crockett Club: *American Big Game* (1893), *Hunting in Many Lands* (1895), and *Trail and Campfire* (1897). TR, T.S. Van Dyke, D.G. Elliot and A.J. Stone were the contributors to *The Deer Family* (1902).

2. PUBLISHED COLLECTIONS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S WORKS, LETTERS, PAPERS, WRITINGS

Bishop, Joseph Bucklin, ed. *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919. Letters from 1898 to 1911.

Brands, H.W., ed. *The Selected Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*. New York: Cooper Square Press, 2001. A selection of Theodore Roosevelt's letters, starting from his childhood and continuing throughout the rest of his life.

DiNunzio, Mario R., ed. *Theodore Roosevelt: An American Mind; Selected Writings*. New York: Penguin Books, 1994. Selections from the books and speeches of Theodore Roosevelt, broken down and grouped by topic.

Griffith, William, ed. *The Roosevelt Policy*. 3 vols. New York: The Current Literature Publishing Company, 1919. Collection of TR's speeches, state papers and articles, which includes some World War I speeches not available in other collections.

Hagedorn, Hermann, ed. *Memorial Edition: Works of Theodore Roosevelt* 24 vols. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1923-1926. Most complete edition of TR's books, essays, state papers and other writings; supplants the Sagamore, Elkhorn, Allegheny and other editions or Roosevelt's collected works published in his lifetime. Introductions and bibliographical notes with each volume.

_____. *National Edition; Works of Theodore Roosevelt* 20 vols., New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1926. Shorter version of *Memorial Edition* listed above.

Hart, Albert Bushnell, and Herbert Ronald Ferleger, eds. *Theodore Roosevelt Cyclopedia*. 1941. 2d ed., edited by John Allen Gable, Oyster Bay, NY: Theodore Roosevelt Association and Meckler, 1989. CD-ROM Edition, 2000. Quotations from TR listed topically; revised edition includes annotated bibliography, introduction, chronology of TR's life, history of Theodore Roosevelt Association.

Irwin, Will, ed. *Letters to Kermit from Theodore Roosevelt, 1902-1908*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946. Letters from TR to his son, Kermit Roosevelt.

Kerr, Joan Patterson. *A Bully Father: Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*. New York: Random House, 1995. With a biographical essay and notes by the author and a forward by David McCullough.

Letters from Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, 1870-1918. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1924. Letters from TR to his sister, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles.

Morison, Elting, John M. Blum, et al., eds. *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* 8 vols. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1951-1954. The most complete published collection of letters by TR, includes approximately 6,500 letters; appendices with essays by John M. Blum, Alfred D. Chandler, Jr.; superb footnotes and indexes; chronology of TR's daily activities, 1898-1919, in vols. 2, 4, 6, 8.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Presidential Addresses and State Papers and European Addresses*. 8 vols. Homeward Bound Edition. New York: The Review of Reviews Company, 1910. Includes almost every speech given by TR in 1901-1910, many not found in any other collection.

_____. *Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913; Da Capo Press, Inc. Reprint, 1985. Taken from a series of articles TR wrote, he tells the story of his life. What is left out of his narrative is almost as telling as what is included.

_____. *Theodore Roosevelt's Diaries of Boyhood and Youth*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928. Diaries from 1868 through 1877.

_____. ***Selections from the Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, 1884-1918***. 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925. Letters between TR and his close friend, Lodge with some passages deleted by Senator Lodge.

_____. ***Hunting Trips of a Ranchman and The Wilderness Hunter***. New York: Random House, 1996. Two works written by TR during his days as a ranchman in the Dakota Bad Lands. Introduction by Stephen E. Ambrose.

_____. ***Through the Brazilian Wilderness*** Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1994. A personal account of TR's 1913 expedition of the River of Doubt in Brazil.

_____. ***The Man in the Arena***. Oyster Bay, NY: Theodore Roosevelt Association, 1987. A collection of nine of TR's most famous speeches and essays.

_____ and Henry Cabot Lodge. ***Hero Tales: How Common Lives Reveal the Heroic Spirit of America***. Historical vignettes of people and incidents from the American past that TR and his friend H.C. Lodge thought best exemplified the national character.

Stout, Ralph, ed. ***Roosevelt in the Kansas City Star: Wartime Editorials by Theodore Roosevelt***. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921. World War I articles written by TR for ***The Kansas City Star*** and syndicate.

III. BIOGRAPHIES AND BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILES

Auchincloss, Louis. ***Theodore Roosevelt***. New York: Henry Holt and Company LLC, Times Books, The American Presidents Series; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., General Editor, 2001. A fairly short and readable biography; one of a series on the Presidents.

Bishop, Joseph Bucklin. ***Theodore Roosevelt and His Time, Shown in His Letters*** 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. This is an "official biography" of Roosevelt, authorized by TR, who approved part of the first draft before his death in 1919. Bishop stated that the work "supplements and completes" TR's *Autobiography* (1913). Extensive use made of TR's letters. The work, much maligned by critics, has real value since it expresses TR's own views on his career; but, of course, Bishop should be used with the caution needed in evaluating any autobiography.

Brands, H.W. ***TR: The Last Romantic***. New York: BasicBooks, a subsidiary of Perseus Books, LLC, 1997. Highly readable biography of TR; Brands feels that TR's romantic view of life helped inform his decisions.

Burton, David Henry. ***Theodore Roosevelt***. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1972. A short biography in Twayne's Rulers and Statesmen of the World series by a perceptive scholar.

Cadenhead, I.E., Jr. ***Theodore Roosevelt: The Paradox of Progressivism***. Woodbury, NY: Barron's Educational Series, 1974. A basic biography which includes a good discussion of the historiography of TR.

Chessman, G. Wallace. ***Theodore Roosevelt and the Politics of Power***. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1969. From the Library of American Biography series, at 214 pages this is the best short biography of TR.

Cordery, Stacy A., ***Theodore Roosevelt: In the Vanguard of the Modern***. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., 2003. College textbook; uses extensive quotes from historians, contains "questions for responsive essays" at the end of each chapter, and also discusses TR's legacy.

Dalton, Kathleen. ***Theodore Roosevelt: A Strenuous Life***. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002. Using previously unavailable or overlooked sources, Dalton brings to light many new facts and episodes from TR's life.

Einstein, Lewis. ***Roosevelt: His Mind in Action***. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930. Few of the early biographies of Roosevelt, including those by William Roscoe Thayer, Lord Charnwood, Harold Howland, and William Draper Lewis, have much utility, except for selected sections, for later scholars, but diplomat Einstein's interpretive biography still merits consideration.

Gardner, Joseph L. ***Departing Glory: Theodore Roosevelt as Ex-President***. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973. Detailed and well written account of TR's last years, 1909-1919.

Grantham, Dewey W., Jr., ed. ***Theodore Roosevelt***. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1971. A good collection of writings by TR's contemporaries and later historians in the Great Lives Observed series.

Harbaugh, William Henry. ***Power and Responsibility: The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt***. New York: Farrar, Straus and Cudahay, 1961. ***The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt*** Rev. ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1975. Dewey W. Grantham, Jr. states that Harbaugh has produced "the most comprehensive and reliable one-volume biography" of TR, "an authoritative and fair-minded study." This remains the best one volume biography of TR. Excellent bibliography with update in the 1975 edition.

Keller, Morton, ed. ***Theodore Roosevelt: A Profile***. New York: Hill and Wang, 1967. This volume in the American Profiles series contains assessments of TR by contemporaries and historians, and includes most important negative judgments on TR by H.L. Mencken, Stuart P. Sherman, John R. Chamberlain, and others.

Lorant, Stefan. ***The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt***. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1959. Packed with photos and reproductions, this is a fascinating look at the world around TR – his contemporaries, current affairs of his day, political cartoons, copies of his college transcripts and diploma, his wedding license, etc., its value lies mainly in the visual record.

McCullough, David. ***Mornings on Horseback***. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1981. An analytical and narrative account, marked by psychological insight and attention to social history, of TR and his family circle in the years 1858-1886; winner of the National Book Award.

Miller, Nathan. ***Theodore Roosevelt: A Life***. New York: William Morrow/Quill, 1992. A full-life biography of Theodore Roosevelt by the author of ***The Roosevelt Chronicles*** and ***FDR: An Intimate History***.

Morris, Edmund. ***The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt***. New York: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, 1979. Morris' brilliantly written book, which won the Pulitzer Prize, follows TR up to 1901, and is the first volume of a projected three-volume biography. Morris gives a detailed account of the first part of TR's career, with informative notes explaining the sources and reasons for interpretations. This is one of the most important and widely read books on TR.

_____. ***Theodore Rex***. New York: Random House, 2001. The second volume of the trilogy, this follows TR through the presidential years. There is more on politics than in the previous volume, which is to be expected. As in ***The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt***, there are extensive notes.

Pringle, Henry F. ***Theodore Roosevelt: A Biography***. New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., 1931. The Harcourt Brace paperback edition (1956) lacks footnotes and is condensed, and therefore the 1931 edition should be used by scholars. Pringle's biography won the Pulitzer Prize and was, for many years, the most influential book on TR. A product of the "debunking" school of biography, Pringle's biography is useful as a negative assessment of TR, although Pringle's scholarship has long been supplanted by the work of Harbaugh, Morris, George E. Mowry, and many other historians.

Putnam, Carleton. ***Theodore Roosevelt: The Formative Years, 1858-1886***. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1958. Putnam's work stands with Morris and McCullough as one of three great studies of Roosevelt's early life and career. Rich in detail, Morris says that the Putnam biography is a "masterpiece." Putnam originally intended to write further volumes, but the project was abandoned.

Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt. ***My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt***. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. This biography by TR's sister, the poet Mrs. Douglas Robinson, is an admiring tribute; "sentimental and inaccurate, but of prime importance nonetheless," Edmund Morris says.

Wister, Owen. ***Roosevelt: The Story of a Friendship***. New York: Macmillan Company, 1930. Wister, the author of *The Virginian*, a novel dedicated to TR, was a close friend of Roosevelt's over the years, and this biographical study shows the views of Roosevelt partisans.

Wood, Frederick S. ***Roosevelt As We Knew Him: The Personal recollections of One Hundred and Fifty of His Friends and Associates***. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company, 1927. Arranged in biographical sequence, this is a useful collection of memories and anecdotes of many who knew TR.

IV. MONOGRAPHS AND OTHER WORKS ON THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Beale, Howard K. ***Theodore Roosevelt and the Rise of America to World Power***. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1956. The best known and most detailed study of TR and foreign policy, but not exhaustive of the subject.

Berman, Jay Stuart. ***Administration and Progressive Reform: Theodore Roosevelt as Police Commissioner of New York***. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1987. Monograph on TR's service as President of the Board of Police Commissioners of York City, 1895-1897.

Blum, John Morton. ***The Republican Roosevelt***. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1954. Major study of TR as a "realpolitiker" by a leading historian who was one of the editors of ***The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt***.

Burns, James MacGregor, and Susan Dunn. ***The Three Roosevelts: Patrician Leaders Who Transformed America***. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2001. An examination of how TR's leadership and example began what has come to be known as the Roosevelt Century – through his own work, the inspiration he gave to his relatives, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt, and their own actions.

Burton, David H. ***Theodore Roosevelt; Confident Imperialist***. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1969. Major interpretive study on TR's views on foreign policy.

Butt, Archibald W. ***The Letters of Archie Butt, Personal Military Aide to President Roosevelt***. Edited by Lawrence F. Abbott. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page and Co., 1924. Butt's letters describing the last year of Roosevelt's administration.

_____. ***Taft and Roosevelt: The Intimate Letters of Archie Butt, Military Aide***. 2 vols. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran and Co., 1930. Major Butt continued as military aide under Taft, and recorded in his personal letters the split between Roosevelt and Taft.

Chessman, G. Wallace. ***Governor Theodore Roosevelt: The Albany Apprenticeship, 1898-1900***. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965. Thorough and scholarly account of TR's term as Governor of New York.

Collin, Richard H. ***Theodore Roosevelt's Caribbean: The Panama Canal, The Monroe Doctrine and the Latin American Context***. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University press, 1990. Detailed revisionist study sympathetic to TR's handling of the Venezuelan and Dominican crises, Cuba, Colombia, the Panama Canal, and the Monroe Doctrine.

_____. ***Theodore Roosevelt: Culture, Diplomacy and Expansion: A New View of American Imperialism***. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1985. Revisionist study favorable to TR which puts foreign policy and expansion in a cultural context; includes detailed biographical essay.

Cooper, John Milton, Jr. ***The Warrior and the Priest: Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt***. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1983. Fascinating dual biographical study of two antagonists.

Corry, John A. ***A Rough Ride to Albany: Teddy Runs for Governor***. New York: Fordham University Press, 2000. Focuses entirely on TR's campaign for the Governorship of New York State in 1898.

Cutright, Paul Russell. ***Theodore Roosevelt: The Making of a Conservationist***. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1985. One of two studies on TR and natural history and conservation written by Cutright, who was a biologist and historian in the field of natural history.

_____. ***Theodore Roosevelt the Naturalist***. New York: Harper and Bros., 1956. Should be used in conjunction with Cutright's 1985 book on TR for a complete view of TR as naturalist and conservationist.

Davis, Oscar King. ***Released for Publication: Some Inside Political History of Theodore Roosevelt and His Times, 1898-1919***. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925. Recollections of newspaper reporter and aide to TR.

Dennett, Tylor. ***Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War***. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page and Co., 1925. Early study of TR and diplomacy.

Dyer, Thomas G. ***Theodore Roosevelt and the Idea of Race***. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1980. Informed study showing different meanings and uses of the concept of "race" in Roosevelt's times. TR is shown to be a racial moderate and a neo-Lamarckian who believed in the equipotentiality of all races.

Esthus, Raymond A. ***Theodore Roosevelt and the International Rivalries***. Waltham, MA: Ginn-Blaisdeli, 1970. Good brief study.

_____. ***Theodore Roosevelt and Japan***. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1966. Useful work on important subject; good bibliography.

Gable, John Allen. ***The Bull Moose Years: Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party***. Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, 1978. History and analysis of the Progressive or "Bull Moose" party on both state and national levels, 1912-1916.

Gatewood, Willard B. ***Theodore Roosevelt and the Art of Controversy: Episodes of the White House Years***. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1970. Useful analysis of seven controversial episodes of the Roosevelt administration, including the Booker T. Washington dinner, the quarrel with Maria Storer, and the Secret Service controversy.

Gould, Lewis L. ***The Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt***. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1991. Important study of Roosevelt's administration, 1901-1909, in the American Presidency Series of the University of Kansas.

Hagedorn, Hermann. ***Roosevelt and the Bad Lands***. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921. Detailed account of TR's ranching days in the Dakota Territory.

_____. ***The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill***. New York: Macmillan Co., 1954. The Roosevelt family seen through rose-colored glasses, but an important source on TR's personal life that captures the charm of the Sagamore Hill family.

Hill, Howard C. ***Roosevelt and the Caribbean***. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1927. Study critical of TR.

Hurwitz, Howard L. ***Theodore Roosevelt and Labor in New York State, 1880-1900***. New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Detailed and essentially negative assessment of TR's pre-presidential dealings with labor.

Jeffers, H. Paul. ***Commissioner Roosevelt; The Story of Theodore Roosevelt and the New York City Police 1895-1897***. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1994. Goes into detail about TR's time with the NYPD.

Jeffers, H, Paul. ***Colonel Roosevelt: Theodore Roosevelt Goes to War 1897-1898***. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1996. Excellent account of TR's part in the preparation of the navy for war, the background of the Spanish-American War and his participation in the war.

Jones, Virgil Carrington. ***Roosevelt's Rough Riders***. Garden City, NY; Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1971. The story of one of the most famous regiments in the Spanish-American War - the Rough Riders - and their Colonel, Theodore Roosevelt.

Leary, John J., Jr. ***Talks with TR from the Diaries of John J. Leary, Jr.*** Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920. Private conversations with TR recorded by a newspaper reporter at Sagamore Hill; important source material on TR's post-presidential years.

Marks, Frederick W., III. ***Velvet on Iron: The Diplomacy of Theodore Roosevelt***. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1979. Major and controversial revisionist study which defends TR's foreign policies as president. Marks must be taken into account in any study of the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration. There is much that is new or neglected in this provocative and well-argued work. Includes a good bibliography on TR and foreign policy.

Mowry, George E. ***The Era of Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of Modern America, 1900-1912***. New York: Harper and Bros., 1958. Volume in the New American Nation Series. Solid, informed and balanced account of the Roosevelt and Taft administrations, and of the social and intellectual history of the period; perceptive analysis of the progressive movement; good bibliography for works up to 1958. All students of the period should begin with this book.

_____. ***Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement***. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1946. Narrative and analysis of the split in the Republican Party and the rise and fall of the Progressive Party, with emphasis on the years 1909-1912.

Neu, Charles E. ***An Uncertain Friendship: Theodore Roosevelt and Japan, 1906-1909***. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967. TR's dealings and problems with Japan after the Russo-Japanese War.

Norton, Aloysius A. ***Theodore Roosevelt***. Boston: Twayne Publishers, G. K. Hall and Co., 1980. Informative and useful book in Twayne's United States Authors Series.

O'Gara, Gordon C. ***Theodore Roosevelt the Rise of the Modern Navy***. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1943. Account of TR's work in building the modern Navy.

Ornig, Joseph R. ***My Last Chance to Be a Boy: Theodore Roosevelt's South American Expedition of 1913-1914***. Baton Rouge, LA; Louisiana State University Press, 1994. The trip that almost cost TR his life, told in detail, with a foreword by TR's great-grandson Tweed Roosevelt, who re-created the trip in 1994.

Pinchot, Gifford. ***Breaking New Ground***. New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., 1947. Autobiography of TR's chief forester; covers conservation policies up to the time of Pinchot's break with the Taft administration.

Reckner, James R. ***Teddy Roosevelt's Great White Fleet***. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1988. Account of the voyage of the U.S. fleet around the world, 1907-1909; good analysis of naval technology.

Renahan, Edward J., Jr. ***The Lion's Pride: Theodore Roosevelt and His Family in Peace and War***. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1998. A study of how TR's attitudes toward, and actions in, war had a profound effect on his children, especially his four sons.

Roosevelt, Nicholas. ***Theodore Roosevelt: The Man As I Knew Him***. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1967. Perceptive and admiring memoir by a cousin who was diplomat, newspaper writer, and conservationist.

Strock, James M. ***Theodore Roosevelt on Leadership: Executive Lessons from the Bully Pulpit.*** Roseville, CA: Forum/Prima Publishing, 2001. A study of the leadership techniques employed by TR to get people to work for him and to follow his lead. Strock takes these lessons and teaches how they may be used by others.

Vivian, James F. ***The Romance of My Life: Theodore Roosevelt's Speeches in Dakota.*** Fargo, ND: Theodore Roosevelt Medora Foundation, 1989. Chapters devoted to each of TR's trips and stays in North Dakota, 1886-1918, giving the text of virtually every speech delivered in North Dakota and the historical background of the speeches.

Wagenknecht, Edward. ***The Seven Worlds of Theodore Roosevelt.*** New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1958. Looking at the "worlds" of action, thought, human relations, family, spiritual values, public affairs and war and peace, Wagenknecht brilliantly analyzes the many-sided Theodore Roosevelt. Excellent bibliography. Edmund Morris states: "Succeeds more than any other work in capturing the size and complexity of TR."

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Hagedorn, Hermann. ***Sagamore Hill: An Historic Guide***. New York: Liberty York-Allen Wayne, Inc., 1993. Story of the house and family, illustrated.

Harbaugh, William H. ***The Theodore Roosevelts' Retreat in Southern Albermarle: Pine Knot, 1905-1908***. Reprinted from the Magazine of Albermarle County History, Vol. 51, 1993. Charlottesville: Albermarle County Historical Society, 1994. About TR's "Camp David."

Johnson, William D. ***T.R.: Champion of Ike Strenuous Life***. Oyster Bay, New York: Theodore Roosevelt Association, 1958. A photographic biography of Theodore Roosevelt.

Gable, John A., Douglas G. Brinkley and Natalie Naylor, eds. ***Theodore Roosevelt: Many Sided American***. Interlaken, NY: Heart of the Lake Publishing, 1992. The proceedings of a symposium on Theodore Roosevelt presented at Hofstra University. Papers on a variety of topics pertaining to Theodore Roosevelt and his family.

Morris, Sylvia Jukes. ***Edith Kermit Roosevelt: Portrait of a First Lady***. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1980 (hardcover); New York: Modern Library, 2001 (paperback). The only biography of TR's First Lady, Edith. A companion volume to Edmund Morris's books on TR, this rounds out the picture.

AUDIO-VISUAL RESOURCES

The Indomitable Teddy Roosevelt. Harrison Engel, Anacapa Productions, 1983. Color 16mm and videotape. Available from Churchill Films, 93 min. Excellent historic films of Roosevelt have been computer enhanced and speed corrected.

My Father, The President. Directed by Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, 1982. Color 16mm and videotape available from Pyramid Film and Video. 23 min. Charming tour of Sagamore Hill, TR's Long Island home, with episodes about his career, narrated by Ethel Roosevelt Derby, Roosevelt's late daughter.

TR: An American Lion. Directed by David deVries for Greystone Communications / The History Channel, 2003. VHS and DVD. The latest biography of TR, it aired in January 2003 on two evenings, two hours per evening. Discusses some of the latest research and attitudes.

T.R. and His Times A Walk Through the Twentieth Century with Bill Moyers. Corporation for Entertainment and Learning, 1983. Color 16mm and videotape available from PBS Video. 58 min. The life and times of Theodore Roosevelt are examined through film clips, still pictures and comments.

T.R.: The Story of Theodore Roosevelt. David Grubin Productions, WGBH, Boston, 1996. Videotape available from PBS Home Video. 240 min. This special presentation of the AMERICAN EXPERIENCE explores the influences of TR's childhood on the shaping of the man; charts TR's meteoric rise to the presidency; and explores the turbulent years after he left office, when he remained a potent political force and a fascinating human being.

Theodore Roosevelt: Rough Rider to Rushmore. A&E Biography, A&E Television Network, 1995. Videotape available from A&E Sales. 50 min. A stirring portrait of the president who transformed America from a fledgling nation into a world power.

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS PLEASE NOTE:

IN ADDITION TO THE MANY SOURCES OF INFORMATION LISTED HEREIN, YOUR SCHOOL AND LOCAL LIBRARY SHOULD BE ABLE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH OTHER BOOKS AND SOURCES WHICH MAY BE MOST VALUABLE TO YOUR RESEARCH AND PREPARATION.