



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

In His Own Right 1904-2004

An Exhibition Prepared by Naomi Pasachoff

CHAPIN LIBRARY · WILLIAMS COLLEGE

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THE ELECTION of 2004 marked, among other things, the centenary of the election of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency of the United States in, as he put it, “my own right.” In September 1901, then-Vice President Roosevelt had been sworn into office as the 26th Chief Executive of the United States following the assassination of President William McKinley.

Roosevelt, commonly known as T.R., has been held up as the Republican president on whom the 21st-century party should most try to model itself. Conservative columnist David Brooks, for example, calls on the GOP to redefine governmental activism with T.R.’s policies in mind. Brooks notes T.R.’s dictum that government should interfere “with social life” only “to make the chances of competition more even, not to abolish them.”

The GOP, however, is not alone in laying claim to T.R.’s legacy. In a speech laying out his foreign policy in Seattle in May 2004, Democratic candidate Senator John Kerry accused the Bush administration of repeatedly violating “the fundamental tenet of Roosevelt’s approach. As Roosevelt described it, if a man continually blusters, if he lacks civility, a big stick will not save him from trouble.” Both Kerry and the third-party candidate, Ralph Nader, could also claim to be the true heirs of T.R.’s pro-environmental stance and his progressive taxation policies. Additionally, Nader’s candidacy itself in the 2004 (and 2000) presidential race, according to columnist William Safire, was no more nor less the act of a spoiler than T.R.’s Bull Moose candidacy was in 1912.

In the 2004 election season the Chapin Library proudly mounted an exhibition in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, a candidate for all seasons as well as for all parties. It was drawn from the Library’s extensive Theodore Roosevelt collection, the core of which was formed by the Library’s founder, Alfred C. Chapin, Williams Class of 1869. Like Roosevelt, Chapin began his career with a stint in the New York State Assembly, where the two men maintained a cordial and respectful acquaintanceship despite their opposing political affiliations.

Unless otherwise noted, all items exhibited are the gift of Alfred C. Chapin. The exhibition was organized, and the case labels written, by Naomi Pasachoff, Research Associate at Williams College. For the most part, the label texts have been reprinted here as they appeared in the exhibition, though in a partly different order and with a few additional notes that were omitted from the display for lack of space.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919
Henry Davis Minot, 1859-1890

The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks
New York: Privately Printed, 1877

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Theodore Roosevelt’s Diaries of Boyhood and Youth
Illustrated from photographs and with facsimiles of the author’s drawings and letters
New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1928
Estate of Cole Porter

Roosevelt was an avid naturalist from childhood. His first published work (albeit privately printed) is a catalogue of birds based on observations he began in the Adirondacks in August 1874, at age 15. During the last week of June 1877, his Harvard classmate and close friend Henry Davis Minot joined in the birding.

T.R. kept a diary from before his tenth birthday through the age of 19. The diaries were published in book form nine years after his death, complete with several illustrations drawn by the young diarist.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

The Naval War of 1812
New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1882

Charles G. Washburn, 1857-1928

Theodore Roosevelt: The Logic of His Career
Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1916

T.R. began his first effort as a historian while a senior at Harvard. Even though it made for ponderous reading, the carefully documented study, which successfully challenged many conclusions by the British authority on the War of 1812, remained required reading at the Naval Academy in Annapolis for many years.

The portrait shown, of T.R. as a Harvard undergraduate, is one of six photographs in a book by his classmate Charles G. Washburn, one of the few college acquaintances whose friendship T.R. truly valued. Washburn had his own active career in Republican politics in Massachusetts and Washington before serving as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Autograph letter signed, to Alfred C. Chapin
Oyster Bay, N.Y., January 30, 1917

Roosevelt served in the New York State legislature from 1882 to 1884. In 1883 he was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, a position that was destined to become Democrat Chapin's. Thirty-five years later, T.R. wrote to his former colleague: "All told I have been thrown in contact with half a dozen Speakers at Albany; and looking back I feel that you were the best of all." Before returning to legal practice, Chapin went on to become New York State Comptroller, Mayor of Brooklyn, a member of the House of Representatives in the 52nd Congress, and New York State Railroad Commissioner. In 1915 he began to form the important Chapin Library of rare books and manuscripts for his *alma mater*, Williams College.

Hermann Hagedorn, 1882-1964

Roosevelt in the Bad Lands
Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1921

On February 4, 1884, T.R. suffered a terrible double personal blow. His wife of 3½ years, *née* Alice Hathaway Lee, died two days after giving birth to a daughter, and his mother, *née* Martha Bulloch, died of typhoid fever. Heartbroken, T.R. left politics, moved to the Dakota Territory, and for two years devoted his efforts to ranching and writing.

The frontispiece photo of Hagedorn's book about Roosevelt's years as a rancher shows him "On the round-up, 1885." Hagedorn, a German-American, joined T.R. in advocating U.S. intervention against Germany in World War I. He later became the first director of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association (now the Theodore Roosevelt Association).

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typescript of speech delivered at Dickinson,
Dakota Territory, July 4, 1886

In summer 1886 T.R. was invited to be "orator of the day" at the Fourth of July festivities in Dickinson, a little town of 700 people on the Northern Pacific. In the eleven-page typewritten speech he prepared for the occasion, Roosevelt encouraged his fellow pioneers to become involved in public life. After delivering the

speech, T.R. traveled by train with frontiersman-journalist Arthur Packard. When T.R. confided in Packard his belief that he could contribute most "in a public and political way," Packard told him, "Then you will become President of the United States." Packard recalled that T.R. seemed already to have reached the same conclusion.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Life of Thomas Hart Benton
Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1887

Gouverneur Morris
Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1888

In the house at his Elkhorn Ranch and over a store in Medora in Dakota Territory, T.R. spent about three months researching and another three writing his biography of Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858). Benton, a fervent advocate of western expansion, argued that an overland trade route to the Pacific Coast would provide a much more economical way to ship goods directly to Asia than the current route around Cape Horn. He also saw a better future out West for poor farmers and workers from the East. Though well reviewed at the time of publication, T.R.'s book is no longer held in especially high regard.

Like T.R.'s biography of Benton, his life of Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), a founding father and signer of the Constitution, was part of Houghton Mifflin's American Statesmen series. T.R. worked on this book at Sagamore Hill, his home in Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he moved with his second wife, *née* Edith Kermit Carow, in 1887. Edith discussed the research findings with her husband and edited his writing. In 1913 T.R. would once again put on his biographer's cap, focusing on his own life story.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail
Illustrated by Frederic Remington
New York: Century Co., 1888

Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905

Frederic Remington (1861-1909), with whose work patrons of the Clark Art Institute will be familiar, used Roosevelt's own Kodak photographs as the basis for his illustrations of T.R.'s book. Most of its twelve

chapters appeared originally as a series of articles in *Century*.

After resuming his political career, T.R. remained an avid hunter (though an advocate of regulated hunting and of animal protection). He dedicated *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter* to John Burroughs (1837-1921), the Catskill Mountain naturalist, whom T.R. called “Oom [Dutch ‘uncle’] John.” Even before first meeting Burroughs in 1889, T.R. had been a fan of his books on nature and the outdoors. In 1903 the two men embarked on a two-month, 14,000-mile tour that included Yellowstone National Park, which is one of the hunting trips described in the book.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Essays on Practical Politics
New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1888

The two essays that appear in this book, “Phases of State Legislation” and “Machine Politics in New York City,” had already been published as articles in *Century*. In his introduction T.R. responds to criticism of the articles for “offering no cure for the evils they portrayed.” He asserts that his aim was merely to give “an accurate account of certain phases of our political account.” He also argues that the health of the political system can be improved only partially through legislation. More important is the commitment of each individual to do “his part in raising to a healthier level the moral standard of the whole community.”

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

The Merit System versus the Spoils System
Autograph draft manuscript

Autograph letter signed, to a Mr. Potts
Washington, D.C., November 15, 1889
Gift of Richard McG. Helms, Class of 1935

Sometimes called “the father of our merit system of government,” T.R. eventually published a polished version of *The Merit System versus the Spoils System* in the February 1890 issue of the *Century*. During his six-year tenure as U.S. Civil Service Commissioner (May 7, 1889-May 5, 1895), 26,000 jobs that had formerly been given out as patronage became subject to competitive civil service exams.

The letter to Mr. Potts, written when T.R. had served six months on the Civil Service Commission, indicates that not all positions lend themselves to competitive examinations.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919 **Henry Cabot Lodge, 1850-1924**

Hero Tales from American History
New York: Century Co., 1895

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

American Ideals and Other Essays Social and Political
New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1897

T.R. and Henry Cabot Lodge met at Harvard’s exclusive Porcellian Club but became close personal and political friends while helping to block the Republican presidential nomination of James G. Blaine in 1884. Edith Roosevelt, who had an independent friendship with Lodge, suggested that he and her husband collaborate on *Hero Tales from American History*, which they dedicated to her. Of its twenty-six chapters, Lodge wrote twelve (including, oddly enough, one on Gouverneur Morris), while T.R. wrote the remaining fourteen. Lodge was among those who pressured President Benjamin Harrison to give T.R. one of four posts on the Civil Service Commission. Around the time of this book’s publication, T.R. resigned from the Commission to become president of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City, a post he held from May 6, 1895 to April 19, 1897.

Roosevelt dedicated *American Ideals and Other Essays Social and Political* to Lodge. At the time of the book’s publication T.R. was serving as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a post to which President William McKinley had appointed him on April 19, 1897. Some of the book’s fifteen essays reflect T.R.’s previous involvement in New York politics and the Civil Service Commission. The final essay, “The Law of Civilization and Decay,” cautions against the loss of national virility and the subordination of “everything to mere ease of life.”

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

The Rough Riders

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899

Purchased on the John S. Van E. Kohn '28 Fund

T.R. resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in April 1898, when the Spanish-American War broke out over the issue of the liberation of Cuba. Even before then, he had begun to organize what became the first Volunteer Cavalry Regiment – the Rough Riders. The war, which lasted less than four months, marked the transformation of the U.S. into a world power – and of T.R. into a national hero. Colonel Roosevelt and his men became famous for their charge up Kettle Hill. From its top their fire aided other troops in capturing the blockhouse on San Juan Hill, key to breaching the Spanish defenses on the heights above the city of Santiago de Cuba. With American guns now commanding the harbor, the Spanish navy was unable to escape, and Spanish land forces surrendered soon after.

In his book *The Rough Riders* T.R. was able to spin the legend of his heroic band of 1,250 volunteers, which included cowboys, Native Americans, and college athletes. The book's six chapters were first published in Scribner's beginning in January 1899, when T.R. began his term as Governor of New York.

Jim Higgers

The Adventures of Theodore: A Humorous Extravaganza as Related by Jim Higgers to One of the Rough Writers

Illustrated by Henrich

Chicago: H.J. Smith & Devereaux, 1901

Bernhardt Wall, 1872-1956

One Midnight with Roosevelt

New York: Bernhardt Wall, 1922

T.R.'s boastfulness in *The Rough Riders* led to some parodies, including *The Adventures of Theodore: A Humorous Extravaganza as Related by Jim Higgers to One of The Rough Writers*. According to Higgers, T.R. chose the designation "Rough Writers" for the newspaper correspondents assigned to cover his exploits.

While more than one-third of the Rough Riders were casualties of the Spanish-American War, the survivors held periodic reunions. Shown here is an etching based on a portrait of T.R. "sketched at a Rough Riders' luncheon, San Diego, Calif. 1915." The artist, Bernhardt Wall, served with the 202nd New York Volunteers during the Spanish-American War.

Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" in Camp, Tampa, U.S.A.

New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1898

Stereo view

Gift of Robert P. Fordyce, Class of 1956

The "Rough Riders" First View of Santiago: Trenches on San Juan Hill – Cuba

New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1899

Stereo view

Gift of Robert P. Fordyce, Class of 1956

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several companies, including Underwood & Underwood, sold stereo views of scenes, meant to be looked at with a special device that produces a three-dimensional image. These views show the Rough Riders prior to their shipping out from Tampa, Florida, in mid-June, and their first view of Santiago de Cuba.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed letter signed, to William J. Boies

Albany, N.Y., May 18, 1899

Gift of Gifford Doxsee

William J. Boies's paper, the *New York Evening Post*, doled out its share of praise and criticism to T.R. over his years in public service. Just what "that matter" was to which Governor Roosevelt refers in his letter remains a mystery. Other letters that T.R. wrote around the same time, however, deal with his objection to efforts to recall the Franchise Tax Bill introduced by State Senator John Ford, a Democratic lawyer and economist. Like Ford, Governor Roosevelt favored a tax on the earnings of corporate franchises. The passage of the corporate franchise tax in New York State is considered a milestone in the history of economic justice in America.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

State of New York. Public Papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, 1899
Albany, N.Y.: Brandow Printing Co., 1899

T.R.'s heroic return home from Cuba, where he had led the "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-American War, coincided with the search of New York Republican boss Thomas C. Platt for a suitable gubernatorial candidate to draw attention away from the state's political scandals. Elected on November 8, 1898, T.R. was inaugurated on January 2, 1899. Although as governor he tampered with the status quo more than Platt liked – removing several corrupt politicians, instituting a civil service system, and imposing a corporate franchise tax – his gubernatorial papers indicate that some of his time was spent on issues such as bridge-building and the adulteration of beer.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed letter signed, to George R. Sheldon
Albany, N.Y., February 3, 1900

While making it clear that he would be interested in the presidential nomination in 1904, T.R. did not encourage those supporters who wanted him to challenge McKinley for the nomination in 1900. His lack of interest in the vice-presidency may have been rooted in economics to some degree: the vice-president's salary was modest, though the social obligations accompanying the office were not. Senator Lodge helped push T.R. into the vice-presidency, along with New York Republican boss Platt, who was eager to get this reformer out of Albany. Platt's threats to oppose Roosevelt's gubernatorial aspirations led T.R. to question whether he could recapture the statehouse.

George Sheldon, to whom T.R. wrote in February 1900, was a New York Republican and delegate to the 1900 (and 1916) Republican National Conventions. In this letter the Governor baldly states his lack of interest in the vice-presidency. The General Wood to whom he refers in the letter had been Colonel Leonard Wood, the original commander of the Rough Riders.

Inaugural Souvenir

Washington: Inaugural Committee, 1901

Charles Eugene Banks, 1852-1932

Le Roy Armstrong, 1854-1927

Theodore Roosevelt, Twenty-Sixth President of the United States: A Typical American
New York: Eaton & Mains, 1901

The *Inaugural Souvenir* of 1901 describes McKinley's 1897 inauguration, the last of the 19th century, as being less partisan in spirit "than ever before." How the national mood had changed by the first inaugurations of the 21st century!

The assassination of President McKinley, on September 6, 1901, catapulted T.R. into the presidency only a few months into his vice-presidency. At forty-two, he was the youngest man to become president. T.R. may not have been exactly "A Typical American," as this book calls him, but the introduction makes a case for his being "the first President of the New United States," whom the whole country could claim as its own – an Easterner by birth, with Southern connections through his mother's family, and Western connections as a result of his cowboy days (a uniter, not a divider?).

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed letter signed, with manuscript corrections,
to William J. Boies
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1903
Gift of Gifford Doxsee

Just as the presidential campaign of 2004 began in early 2003, Roosevelt's efforts to be re-elected "in my own right" began about eighteen months before the election of 1904. In spring 1903 T.R. went on his two-month, 14,000-mile, early presidential campaign tour, during which he made the speeches he alludes to in the letter to William J. Boies. Boies (b. 1868), banking editor at the *New York Evening Post*, was among the individuals with whom Roosevelt maintained a long correspondence.

T.R. was the first vice president to win the nomination on his own after completing the term of his deceased predecessor. (Truman and Johnson would later follow.) On November 8, 1904, T.R. was re-elected President over Democrat Alton B. Parker. (T.R.'s main rival, Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio, had died four months

prior to the convention.) T.R. won by a larger margin of the popular vote than any earlier president. After his election, T.R. announced that he would “under no circumstances” run for President – again a pledge he honored in 1908 (though by 1912 he claimed to have meant he would not run for a third *consecutive* term).

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

“A Square Deal for Every Man”: A Collation of Quotations from the Addresses and Messages of Theodore Roosevelt – Being a Self-Delineation of His Character and Ideals

Edited by Robert J. Thompson

Chicago: Robert J. Thompson, 1904

At an address he gave in the Grand Canyon on May 6, 1903, Roosevelt asserted: “All I ask is a square deal for every man.” The term *square deal* became associated with T.R.’s domestic policies, which promised social reform. The alphabetically organized collection by Robert J. Thompson of quotations from T.R.’s statements (from “America” through “World Power”) is intended to give the reader a summary “of the state philosophy of Theodore Roosevelt.”

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Letter of Theodore Roosevelt Accepting the Republican Nomination for President of the United States, Sept. 12, 1904

New York: Allied Printing, 1904

Byron Andrews, 1852-1910

The Facts about the Candidate

Illustrated by A.J. Klapp

Chicago: Sam Stone, 1904

Campaign button, showing Theodore Roosevelt in his Rough Rider uniform, with the slogan *Teddy is Good Enough for Me*

T.R. concludes his thirty-two-page letter accepting the nomination for President, addressed to the Chairman of the Notification Committee of the Republican Party, by asserting that the “all-important end of policy and administration” is “the reign of peace at home and throughout the world . . . , which comes only by doing justice.”

The final chapter of this miniature book asserts that T.R.’s “distinctive trait above all is moral courage,” describes the hostility “Wall Street stock jobbers” feel toward him, and predicts that the electorate will say to T.R. in November, “Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast kept the faith with McKinley, now be true to thyself.”

Henry V. Boynton, 1835-1905

Roosevelt’s Military Record

New York: Allied Printing, 1904

In a campaign season when evaluations of the candidates’ service during the Vietnam War has played a large role, it is interesting to note how the more things change, the more they stay the same. Boynton, who served as a Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Spanish-American War in 1898, had this sixteen-page pamphlet published for T.R.’s presidential campaign of 1904. While “President Roosevelt is not running on his military record,” Boynton asserts that when T.R. attains election in his own right, “veterans of the country’s battles then can feel that . . . its last war has furnished a President in the person of a brilliant soldier.” Acknowledging “those who have amused themselves by making light of the President’s part at Santiago,” Boynton quotes from papers submitted to the Army Board of Brevets and Medals of Honor recommending that “a Medal of Honor for his conduct in the battle of San Juan Hill be given to Colonel Roosevelt.”

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed letter, with manuscript additions,

to George B. Cortelyou

Washington, D.C., October 26, 1904

Gift of J. Brooks Hoffman, Class of 1940

The eight-volume collection of T.R.’s correspondence (1951-4) includes this letter, and another to Cortelyou in the Chapin collection from October 27, written shortly before the election, though without the holographic insertions. The campaign had grown so hot by late October that T.R. often sent three letters a day to Cortelyou (1862-1940), who had previously served in T.R.’s cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor and was now his campaign manager. When the Democratic candidate, Judge Alton B. Parker of the New York Supreme Court, learned that nearly three-quarters of

T.R.'s campaign funds came from corporations, he charged that Cortelyou had threatened industrialists with prosecution if they failed to make substantial contributions. While there was no evidence to corroborate that charge, voters were left to ask themselves whether T.R. was a bona fide trust-buster. T.R. concluded that Standard Oil's contribution to his campaign must be returned to prevent any misunderstanding.

A. Spectator

Mr. Roosevelt and the Presidency
New York: American News Co., 1904

In his first administration, T.R. failed to reassure business leaders that he would not impose stricter government control over industry. In 1904, the Supreme Court, agreeing with T.R.'s Department of Justice that the Northern Securities Company, formed by J.P. Morgan and James J. Hill, violated the Sherman Act, ordered the company's dissolution. The pamphlet *Mr. Roosevelt and the Presidency* is an open letter from the pseudonymous author to those who have "since the Northern Securities case was begun, been drifting into an antagonism against Mr. Roosevelt." "A. Spectator" hopes to persuade those individuals to support T.R., "because he is immeasurably the superior of any probable rival in either party, and because he is a sound, conservative, intelligent and honest executive of the law."

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Message of the President of the United States Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Third Session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress
Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904

A month after his successful election and three months before taking the oath of office for the second time, T.R. gave an annual message to Congress in which he laid out clearly his domestic goals. These included winning the authority for the Interstate Commerce Commission to set maximum railroad rates and the passage of legislation governing employer liability and controlling child labor. Despite T.R.'s unprecedented triumph at the polls, Congress balked at meeting his requests, which remained largely unfulfilled by the time of the inauguration.

Theodore Roosevelt Takes Oath of Office as President of the United States, Washington, D.C. March 4, 1905
Meadville, Pa.: Keystone View Company, 1905
Stereo view
Gift of Robert P. Fordyce, Class of 1956

The People's Choice Swears Faithfulness to Duty – President Roosevelt's Inauguration
New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1905
Stereo view
Gift of Robert P. Fordyce, Class of 1956

These stereo views record Roosevelt's inauguration on Saturday, March 4, 1905. In his inaugural address he spoke words that reverberate strangely a century later: "My fellow-citizens, no people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. . . . We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race. . . ."

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed letter signed, with manuscript additions, to William J. Boies
Oyster Bay, N.Y., August 23, 1905
Gift of Gifford Doxsee

Working for Peace – President Roosevelt and Envoys of Mikado and Czar on the Mayflower
New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1905
Stereo view
Gift of Robert P. Fordyce, Class of 1956

The letter to William J. Boies was written about two weeks before the Russo-Japanese War concluded with the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty at the peace conference to which Roosevelt brought the warring parties. The letter reveals T.R.'s opposition to Japan's demand, as the victors in the war, to extract compensation payments from Russia.

As the stereo view shows, on August 5, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt invited representatives of Russia and Japan to his home in Oyster Bay, from which they traveled to the Portsmouth peace talks on board the presidential yacht *Mayflower*.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Autograph reference letter for Charles C. Pierce
Washington, D.C., [1905?]
Gift of Richard McG. Helms, Class of 1935

U.S. Army Chaplain Charles C. Pierce (d. 1921), the subject of T.R.'s undated reference letter, served on the western frontier during the 1880s and 1890s. During the Spanish-American War he founded the Army's first modern mortuary affairs system. Called back from retirement during World War I to head the new Quartermaster Graves Registration Service, he was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Special Message of the President of the United States Concerning the Panama Canal, Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress on December 17, 1906
Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1906

In the realm of foreign policy, Roosevelt is perhaps best remembered for building the Panama Canal and for mediating the Russo-Japanese War. While T.R. claimed the canal as his proudest achievement, his handling of the matter was controversial.

In 1902, when he began to negotiate for the right to build a canal, Panama was a province of Colombia. When the Colombian Senate rejected the proposed treaty giving the U.S. control of a strip of land where the canal would be dug, T.R. supported a coup and then recognized the resulting Republic of Panama, which did sign the treaty. Although T.R.'s mediation between Russia and Japan was not without its critics, it led to his becoming the first American Nobel laureate when he was awarded the 1906 Peace Prize.

T.R.'s *Special Message* to Congress of December 17, 1906, is an account of his inspection tour the previous month of the future site of the Panama Canal. The tour marked the first time a president left the U.S. while in office. Despite the rain in Panama, T.R. made personal observations of the locks, the workers' living quarters, the dams, and the railroad. He was especially gratified by the public health progress the Americans had brought in Panama. Mosquito control had improved public health not only for the local population but also for the Caribbean workers building the canal. Water and sewer systems had cleaned up microbes. He endorsed as proper

the relationship between the white supervisors at Culebra Cut and the tens of thousands of black West Indian manual laborers.

"I Took the Isthmus": Ex-President Roosevelt's Confession, Colombia's Protest and Editorial Comment by American Newspapers on "How the United States Acquired the Right to Build the Panama Canal"
New York: M.B. Brown Printing & Binding, 1911

Joseph C. Freehoff, b. 1864

America and the Canal Title, or, An Examination, Sifting and Interpretation of the Data Bearing on the Wrestling of the Province of Panama from the Republic of Colombia by the Roosevelt Administration in 1903 in Order to Secure Title to the Canal Zone
New York: Published by the Author, 1916

The controversy surrounding T.R.'s support of the coup that wrested Panama from Colombia continued even after his administration drew to a close in 1909. Among other items in the booklet "*I Took the Isthmus*" are Colombia's claim that the behavior of the U.S. in the matter violated a previous treaty; an "Open Letter to Ex-President Roosevelt" from the Consul-General of Colombia; and a selection of editorials from the U.S. press. The pamphlet closes with an editorial that prophesies that "the republic [of Colombia] will foster for years, if not forever, a spirit of antagonism toward the United States. This country can not afford to have such enmities in South America."

Freehoff, author of another indictment of T.R.'s Panama policy, was a statistician with the Public Service Commission for New York City. Freehoff argues that the Roosevelt administration's actions "(1) violated international law, (2) violated the Treaty of 1846, and (3) rent asunder a sister republic."

Seymour Eaton ("Paul Piper"), 1859-1916

The Roosevelt Bears: Their Travels and Adventures
Illustrated by V. Floyd Campbell
Philadelphia: Edward Stern, 1906

The Teddy Bear made its entry on the world stage as a result of a hunting trip President Roosevelt made into the swamps of Mississippi in 1902. T.R. refused to shoot an old she-bear that had been cornered and tied to a tree.

Had he done so, he said, he wouldn't "be able to look my boys in the face again." *Washington Post* staff artist Clifford K. Berryman made the incident famous with a front-page cartoon in which he transformed the old bear into a cub. Among the many readers who saw the Berryman cartoon was Russian immigrant Morris Michtom, owner of a small novelty store in Brooklyn, New York. Seeing a potential market, Morris had his wife make a toy bear, with movable limbs, for sale. When it sold quickly, the Michtoms made others.

After obtaining T.R.'s permission to use Roosevelt's name in connection with the new toy, Michtom closed a deal with a large toy wholesaler to distribute the bears. Steiff soon offered a toy bear also.

When he first published the Roosevelt Bear stories, Canadian-born writer Seymour Eaton used the pen name Paul Piper. He did so because he had already made a name for himself as the author of college textbooks, whose reputation he was afraid of sullyng. Once the popularity of the Roosevelt Bear books was established, Eaton decided to drop the pen name.

Otho Cushing, 1871-1942

The Teddyssey

New York: Life Publishing Co., 1907

Wallace Irwin, 1876-1959

The Teddysee

Illustrated by M.L. Blumenthal

New York: B.W. Huebsch, 1910

A book of caricatures of T.R., organized loosely around Homer's *Odyssey*, Cushing's parody consists of eleven "books": Infancy, Youth, San Juan, Glorification, Inauguration, Temptation, Arbitration, Prevarication, Incantation, Iteration, Apotheosis. Cushing's Roosevelt, however, though drawn with his glasses on from infancy, is not a figure of fun. He is the hero of this story, living up to his image as a reformer by refusing to kowtow to American capitalists and by exposing governmental corruption. Cushing, a staff artist at *Life*, made frequent use of the Greek pantheon to satirize contemporary politics and society, of which *The Teddyssey* is only one example.

Although also loosely based on *The Odyssey*, *The Teddysee* is quite different from Cushing's parody. The eleven "books" of Cushing's work are simply eleven caricatures of T.R. The four books of Irwin's work, though illustrated, are actual humorous poems.

Kelly Miller, 1863-1939

Roosevelt and the Negro

Washington, D.C.: Hayworth Pub. House, 1907

John W. Bennett, b. 1862

Roosevelt and the Republic

New York: Broadway Publishing Co., 1908

Here Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University points out inconsistencies in Roosevelt's treatment of black Americans. He commends T.R. for inviting Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House, but condemns him for his actions in the Brownsville affair. On the night of August 13, 1906, a group of unidentified marauders shot up the town of Brownsville, Texas, resulting in one death. Local people assumed that black soldiers were the perpetrators. Despite the fact that a Texas court found no soldier guilty, T.R. dismissed more than 160 black soldiers, six of whom had won the Medal of Honor.

Self-styled Southern Populist John W. Bennett assailed Roosevelt for arrogating "colossal powers and prerogatives" into his own hands, so that "No man nor institution can set bounds to his activities. All this has been done on the plea of protecting popular interests." In his final sentence, Bennett states, "But one enigma will stand through time and eternity: - why democrats devoted to the Republic could have come to regard Roosevelt as their champion."

Frank Alister Murray

The Book of Ted, or, Roosevelt and the Railroads in Scripture

Chicago: Western News Co., 1907

In his second administration T.R. continued his efforts to regulate the nation's railroads and large business monopolies. *The Book of Ted, or Roosevelt and the Railroads in Scripture*, calls itself "a satirical summary - more or less biblical, but not bilious - of recent large events in the financial world, especially those bearing directly on the railroad problem." The last of its thirty-one quasi-biblical chapters about the Tribes of Rail concludes: "And all the people were amused at these things, for they loved better even than the King's game of Squardeel their own game of Pollyticks, which all their forefathers had played from the beginning of time."

Barnett M. Clinedinst, 1862-1953

Photograph of Theodore Roosevelt
Washington, D.C., 1907
Inscribed "To William J. Boies Esq. with the regards
and best wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, July 4th 1907"
Gift of Gifford Doxsee

Five years after Roosevelt inscribed this photo, Boies invited T.R. to his wedding (to the heiress to the Doxsee canned clams fortune). Presumably because he was so busy that summer in his 1912 presidential bid, T.R. had to turn down the invitation.

J.W. Weed ("Bonum Meritum")

A War of Words between President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan Concerning Railroad, Tariff, and Trust Questions and the Panic of 1907
Chicago: M.A. Donohue, 1908

When the stock market slumped in 1907, followed by a financial panic throughout the country, the business community blamed Roosevelt for his progressive legislation. During the panic of 1907, T.R. agreed to a merger between J.P. Morgan's U.S. Steel and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company because he was afraid that barring it might worsen the economic situation. *A War of Words*, written under a Latin pseudonym, uses the two 1907 meetings in Washington between Morgan and T.R. as "a foundation upon which to suppose that certain questions were considered and certain arguments advanced by both parties." The author depicts the president as "on the side of the people" and Morgan on the side of corporate interests. At the book's conclusion, "Mr. Morgan returned to New York a changed man. He saw the justice of every reform the President was striving to institute. He could not expect a single member of either house of congress to oppose the President's plans to give the people relief."

Annie Riley Hale, b. 1859

Rooseveltian Fact and Fable
New York: Broadway Publishing Co., 1908

Annie Riley Hale claims to be "neither Mr. Roosevelt's apologist nor his accuser," but quickly makes clear her bias, as she warns the entire "class of Rooseveltian worshippers" not to waste their time on her book. Mrs. Hale later wrote "Biological and Sociological Aspects of the Woman Question," as well as *These Cults*, an indictment of traditional medicine.

Newton C. Blanchard, 1849-1922, et al., editors

Proceedings of a Conference of Governors in the White House, Washington, D.C., May 13-15, 1908
Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1909

The President, Governors, and Other Leading Men at the National Resources Conference
New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1908
Stereo view
Gift of Robert P. Fordyce, Class of 1956

Both of T.R.'s administrations were marked by achievements in the field of conservation. He increased the acreage of the national forests and established the U.S. Forest Service; he designated five new national parks, eighteen national monuments, fifty-one federal bird reservations, and four national game preserves. Perhaps the most important achievement of his last year in office was his Governors' Conference on Conservation, a three-day affair that was the first step toward a conservation policy on both the national and state levels. It led to the appointment not only of a fifty-man commission to inventory all the nation's natural resources but also of conservation agencies in forty-one states. In his opening address, which he delivered in formal attire, T.R. announced that "the occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue."

The "other leading men" shown in the stereo view of the Conference on Conservation include the members of the cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, populist leader William Jennings Bryan, philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, railroad magnate James J. Hill, and several scientists.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed letter signed, with manuscript additions, to the Rev. John Wesley Hill
Washington, D.C., January 9, 1909
Gift of J. Brooks Hoffman, Class of 1940

Roosevelt's letter to the Reverend Dr. Hill, whose much appreciated work has been lost to posterity, reveals just how gracious the outgoing president could be in the face of the repeated entreaties of a pest.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed message signed, to the Senate and House of Representatives
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1909

Less than a month before Roosevelt's second administration ended with the inauguration of William Howard Taft on March 4, 1909, Roosevelt wrote this letter to both houses of Congress, urging the use of radio equipment on ocean-going vessels so that the United States might be "first among nations to enact a statute requiring the use of this safeguard of human life." Although some of its provisions were put into effect by July 1911, it took the sinking of the *Titanic* for Congress to pass the Radio Act of 1912.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Typed letter signed, with manuscript additions, to James R. Garfield
New York, October 20, 1910
Purchased on the Class of 1940 Fund

From the time that Roosevelt left the White House he kept his views in the public eye by writing editorials for different publications. One of these was *The Outlook*, a journal promoting the views of a group of Protestant clergy who promoted the "Social Gospel." This group rejected the accepted wisdom that the poor were responsible for their own situation, arguing instead that each member of society is responsible for every other. The recipient of this letter on *Outlook* letterhead, James Rudolph Garfield (1865-1950), son of President James A. Garfield, was a close political ally of T.R., whom he served as Secretary of the Interior (1907-9). In the summer of 1910 Garfield helped T.R. prepare for a

series of speeches he gave across the country. In the letter T.R. refers to the candidacy for Congress of George L. Record, a progressive Republican.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Outlook Editorials
New York: The Outlook Co., 1909

Roosevelt was only fifty when he left the White House in March 1909. A cartoon in *Punch's Almanach*, published in London, wondered "What Will Become of Roosevelt When His Term of Office is Concluded?" Among the suggested possibilities were a three-year engagement as a music hall entertainer, demonstrating "bronco-busting, revolver-shooting, etc."; an appointment to a religious post in a London neighborhood "in recognition of his muscular Christianity"; election as Lord Mayor of London; and acceptance of a post as Deputy Emperor of Sahara. In reality, T.R. followed up on earlier interests in adventure, exploration, and writing.

T.R.'s first *Outlook* editorial, "Why I Believe in the Kind of American Journalism for Which *The Outlook* Stands," appeared only two days after he completed his presidential duties.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

African Game Trails: An Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910
2 vols.

Through the Brazilian Wilderness
Illustrations from photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914

Within a month of his turning over the presidency to William Howard Taft, his chosen successor, T.R., accompanied by his son Kermit, left on a hunting expedition to Africa to gather specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. Scribner's gave T.R. a \$50,000 advance for magazine articles about the safari, which were also serialized in newspapers throughout the world before being published as books that sold about a million copies.

Three years later, T.R. and Kermit set out on a much more hazardous expedition in which they both narrowly

escaped death and one expedition member murdered another. Assuring him that he would go down in history as one of the greatest explorers of all time, the foreign minister of Brazil encouraged T.R. to expand the scope of his expedition – to collect specimens in the Brazilian wilderness for the American Museum of Natural History – by mapping the course of a previously uncharted river. T.R. again signed a contract with Scribner’s for a series of articles that culminated ultimately in this book. T.R. never recovered fully from an abscessed thigh wound he suffered on the expedition, and the jungle fever he contracted led to premature aging.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

The New Nationalism

New York: The Outlook Co., 1910

When T.R. returned home in June 1910, he discovered that Progressive Republicans, feeling betrayed by Taft, wanted him to return to the political arena. When Taft was nonetheless renominated as the Republican presidential candidate for 1912, T.R. and his followers formed the Progressive or “Bull Moose” party. But (shades of Ralph Nader) T.R.’s candidacy succeeded only in splitting the Republican vote, assuring the election of Democratic New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson.

In the course of a three-week, sixteen-state, speaking tour of the West in August-September 1910, T.R. gave the most radical speech of his career at Osawatomie, Kansas, which placed him at the head of the country’s reformers. The title of his speech, “The New Nationalism,” became the title of a book from the publishing company owned by the Abbotts, the family that published *The Outlook*. The book concludes with an *Outlook* editorial, explaining that far from a radical and frightening policy, the New Nationalism is merely an extension of federal power over the course of the nation’s history. In fact, the policy, asserting that the president must serve as “steward of public welfare,” anticipated the social service state.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

A Charter of Democracy: Address by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-President of the United States before the Ohio Constitutional Convention on February 21, 1912
Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1912

In his speech to the Ohio Constitutional Convention on February 21, 1912, Roosevelt finally announced that he would compete with President Taft for the Republican nomination. In *A Charter of Democracy* he asserted that the people “should have the right to recall” poor judicial decisions, ones that appear to be “a monstrous perversion of the Constitution into an instrument for the perpetuation of social and industrial wrong and for the oppression of the weak and helpless.” Many newspapers (including the *New York Times*), and some of the most liberal politicians in the country, expressed strong negative reactions to that proposal.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Theodore Roosevelt’s Confession of Faith before the

Progressive National Convention, August 6, 1912

New York: Stoddard-Sutherland Press, 1912

“Bull Moose” pin

Gift of Mrs. George McLean Harper

Oliver E. Remey

Henry F. Cochems, b. 1875

Wheeler P. Bloodgood

The Attempted Assassination of

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt

Milwaukee: Progressive Publishing Co., 1912

An epigram from Kipling (“For there is neither East nor West”) was draped across the convention platform onto which the Bull Moose running mates, T.R. and Hiram Johnson, were ushered following their nominations at the Progressive National Convention. The nickname for the Progressive Party came from T.R.’s answer to a reporter’s query as to how he felt: “I feel as strong as a bull moose.”

On October 14, 1912, less than a month before the election, a saloonkeeper made an attempt on T.R.’s life shortly before the candidate was to deliver a speech in Milwaukee. The bullet that lodged in his chest – deflected by a glasses case in T.R.’s pocket – was never removed. T.R. insisted on giving his ninety-minute speech before being treated for the wound, from which he recovered in about two weeks. This book, compiled by the chairman of the national speakers’ bureau of the Progressive Party, the Wisconsin representative to the National Progressive Committee, and the city editor of the *Milwaukee Free Press*, is dedicated to “ex-president Theodore Roosevelt, the greatest American of his time.”

Leonard Charles Van Noppen, 1868-1935

Who Is Bashti-Beki, from "Armageddon"
Lynchburg, Va.: Brown-Morrison Co., 1912

George Kennan, 1845-1924

Misrepresentation in Railroad Affairs
Garden City, N.Y.: Country Life Press, 1916

The "Armageddon" reference in the title of this anti-T.R. publication – to the biblical place where the final battle will be fought between the forces of good and evil – recalls the conclusion of Roosevelt's acceptance speech at the 1912 Progressive National Convention: "We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord." *Bashti-Beki* appears to be a reference to the Egyptian Zodiac, where the name represents an unclean bird standing on a serpent under the feet of Orion.

Kennan had previously published parts of his book in the *North American Review*. In April 1916, that journal published a letter from T.R., accusing Kennan "of concealment, meanness, dishonesty, and cowardice" and called him "unfit to be believed." While Kennan does not believe T.R. to be "consciously unjust or untruthful," he finds the ex-president self-righteously convinced that he himself is always right "and that those whom he regards as his enemies have always been 'monstrously' wrong."

James Montgomery Flagg, 1877-1960

The Well-Knowns as Seen by James Montgomery Flagg
New York: George H. Doran, 1914

Notice that there are actually two profile caricatures of T.R. on the page shown: Roosevelt appears to be the only "well-known" James Montgomery Flagg thus honored. Flagg created the famous World War I painting of Uncle Sam pointing at the viewer, with the caption "I Want YOU for U.S. Army."

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

America and the World War
New York: Scribner's, 1915

The Square Deal in Industry: Speech . . . on the Adamson Law at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1916
Washington, D.C.: Republican National Committee, 1916

The poisonous relationship between Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, based partly on ego and partly on party conflict, was a terrible loss to the country. T.R. and Wilson had once agreed about many aspects of domestic reform, but T.R.'s constant second-guessing of the Democrat's policies made it difficult for President Wilson to govern.

In *America and the World War* T.R. takes Wilson to task for his policies of pacifism and neutrality. While Wilson refuses to strengthen the country's armed forces, "lest such action might give a wrong impression to the great warring powers," T.R. asserts that "Unpreparedness has not the slightest effect in averting war. Its only effect is immensely to increase the likelihood of disgrace and disaster in war." He calls for the immediate strengthening of the armed forces, the formation of a reserve corps, and the provision of military training for every American youth.

In June 1916 T.R. declined the Progressive Party's nomination for president. In his speech four months later in Wilkes-Barre he explained his support of Republican presidential candidate Charles Evans Hughes: "I champion Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson because in every . . . crisis Mr. Wilson, by his public acts, has shown that he will yield to fear, that he will not yield to justice; whereas the public acts of Mr. Hughes have proved him to be incapable of yielding in such a crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders."

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Fear God and Take Your Own Part
New York: George H. Doran, 1916
Gift of Robert L. Volz

*Roosevelt in the Kansas City Star:
War-Time Editorials by Theodore Roosevelt*
Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1921

In an opening statement to *Fear God and Take Your Own Part*, dated from Sagamore Hill on April 24, 1916, Roosevelt argues that in the months since the first edition of the book appeared, President Wilson's conduct of foreign policy has been woeful. The Wilson administration's refusal to prepare for war against Germany, for example, has led to "the murder of the thousands of men, women and children on the high seas."

Between September 1917 and January 1919, when T.R. died unexpectedly from a blood clot in the heart, he wrote over 100 syndicated articles for the *Kansas City Star*, which were reprinted around the country. So strong were T.R.'s editorials criticizing the country's lack of preparedness for war that rumors circulated of a government plan to censor them and possibly prosecute T.R. for sedition.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

What Are the Fourteen Points?
Autograph manuscript signed

Further Consideration of the Fourteen Points
Autograph manuscript signed

In a speech before Congress on January 8, 1918, President Wilson put forth his so-called "Fourteen Points" proposal for ending the World War. In it he outlined the basis of a peace treaty and suggested the foundation of a League of Nations. One of Roosevelt's *Kansas City Star* editorials mocked Wilson's "Fourteen Scraps of Paper." T.R. worried that U.S. membership in such a body would limit the U.S. in foreign relations.

In the first of these two related handwritten drafts, T.R. describes what he viewed as the repression of political positions contrary to the administration's. Americans "may like to guess what [the Fourteen Points] mean although I am not certain that such guessing is permitted . . . under the new theory of making democracy safe for all kinds of peoples abroad who have never heard of it by interpreting democracy at home as meaning that it is unlawful for the people to express any except favorable opinions of the way in which the public servants of the people transact its public business."

In the second manuscript T.R. asserts that if the League "is designed to do away with nationalism it will work nothing but mischief. If it is devised in some fashion as an addition to nationalism and as an addition to preparing our own strength for our own defense it may do a small amount of good. . . ."

Jay Norwood Darling ("Ding"), 1876-1962

The Long, Long Trail
in *Theodore Roosevelt: Report of Memorial Meeting Held at Elmwood Music Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. Wednesday, January 8, 1919, at the Hour of His Funeral at Oyster Bay*
Buffalo: Printed by J.W. Clement Co., 1919

Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling won two Pulitzer Prizes for his editorial cartoons. He had great admiration for T.R., with whom he shared a passion for conservation of the world's natural resources. Darling drew "The Long, Long Trail" as a tribute after the ex-president's death. Widely reprinted, the image was also reproduced in non-paper media, such as bronze.

William Hard, 1878-1962

Theodore Roosevelt: A Tribute by William Hard.
Portland, Maine: Thomas Bird Mosher, 1919.

Journalist William Hard (1878-1962) served for a time on the editorial staff of the socialist magazine *Metropolitan*, which T.R. also joined in 1914. Hard's tribute was originally printed in the January 25, 1919, issue of *The New Republic*, 19 days after Roosevelt's death. Printer Thomas Bird Mosher (1852-1923), one of the first to introduce mail order copies of beautiful yet affordable books, reissued the tribute on hand-made paper in a print run of only 550 copies.

Had Theodore Roosevelt lived longer, would he have been the Republican nominee in 1920? Warren G. Harding, the Republican who did win the nomination and then the election, is generally ranked as one of the weakest presidents. We cannot rewrite history, but we can hardly fail to note how many themes from T.R.'s career were still being played in the presidential race of 2004.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919

Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children

Edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919

Roosevelt took his correspondence with his children seriously, and began to write each one even before that child had become literate, using drawings to convey a message. A few of the letters are to other individuals but regarding the children. The earliest is dated May 6, 1898, from Tampa, Florida, where the Rough Riders were training; the last, December 23, 1911, is from New York. The letters seem to have little political relevance, if any, though they are charming personal documents. The book's editor, Joseph Bucklin Bishop, first came into contact with T.R. when the latter was Police Commissioner of New York City and the former was a police reporter for the *New York Evening Post*.

Kermit Roosevelt, 1889-1943

The Happy Hunting-Grounds

Autographed edition

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920

Kermit, T.R.'s second son and expedition-mate, emulated his father in making hunting and exploration themes for his writing. An unexpected aspect of hunting is covered in the fifth chapter of *The Happy Hunting-Grounds*: "Two Book-Hunters in South America," written "In Collaboration with Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt," which reveals the exploits of these two bibliophiles and collectors in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. In June 1943, while stationed in the U. S. Army's Fort Richardson, Alaska, Kermit committed suicide. (Quentin, T.R.'s youngest child, was a casualty of World War I. Alice, his eldest child, who died in 1980 at age 96, outlived her five siblings.)

Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, 1861-1933

My Brother Theodore Roosevelt

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921

President Roosevelt and His Family at Their Summer Home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1907

Stereo view

Gift of Robert P. Fordyce, Class of 1956

In the preface to her book, Robinson – the youngest of T.R.'s three siblings – is careful to say that she has written neither a biography nor a "political history of the times" but rather "a sister's interpretation of a world-wide personality," based both on T.R.'s letters to her and on her memories. Corinne, a published though not terribly proficient poet, was also active in the Red Cross and the Salvation Army and served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican New York State Committee and the Republican National Committee.

This stereo view shows the Roosevelt family at Sagamore Hill, T.R.'s home from 1885 until his death in 1919 and also his "Summer White House" from 1902 to 1908. Today a National Historic Site run by the National Park Service, it is furnished as it was during T.R.'s lifetime.