

O.L.L.I. LECTURE – THEODORE ROOSEVELT – AMERICA’S “TEDDY”

RICK KISTNER - LECTURER

A TIMELINE OF THE LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

DATE	EVENT
October 27, 1858	Born at 28 East 20th Street, New York City, child of Theodore and Martha ("Mittie") Bulloch Roosevelt. There were four children in all - Anna ("Bamie"), Theodore ("Teedie". He hated to be called "Teddy"), Elliott ("Ellie") and Corinne ("Coney").
April 24, 1865	Watches Abraham Lincoln's funeral procession 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.
1869 – 1870	Travels to Europe with his family for an extended vacation.
1872 to 1873	Travels to Egypt with his family for an extended vacation.
1876-1880	Attended Harvard College
February. 9, 1878	Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. dies from stomach cancer at the family's new home, 6 West 57th Street, NYC.
June 30, 1880	Graduates from Harvard, <i>magna cum laude</i> , member Phi Beta Kappa.
1880-1882	Enters Columbia Law School in October 1880; discontinued study of law in 1882 without taking a degree or becoming a lawyer.
October 27, 1880	Marries Alice Hathaway Lee of Chestnut Hill, MA on his 22nd birthday. (Alice born July 29, 1861)
1880	Joins the Republican Party
November 8, 1881	Elected to New York State Assembly from New York City (the youngest man ever elected to the Assembly) by a margin of 3,490 votes to 1,989. Serves three one-year terms, 1882, 1883 and 1884. Minority Leader 1883.

1882	Publishes first book, <i>The Naval War of 1812</i> , written partly while TR was in college. It set the standard for studies on naval strategy and was required reading at the Naval Academy in Annapolis for many years.
August 1, 1882	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	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. (The Cigar Bill)
1883-1884	Establishes two cattle ranches, Maltese Cross and Elkhorn, near Medora, Dakota Territory (in region now part of North Dakota).
February 12, 1884	Birth of 1st child, daughter Alice Lee Roosevelt at the Roosevelt family home on 57th Street in NYC.
February 14, 1884	Both his mother "Mittie" and his Wife Ann die within hours of each other at the family home (Mother from Typhus, wife from Kidney Disease). Theodore is in attendance at the death of each.
March, 1884	Has a home built in Oyster Bay on Long Island. The house, completed in 1885, was named Sagamore Hill in honor of Sagamore Mohannis, the Indian chief who used the hill as a meeting place in the 1660s.
April, 1884	As Chairman of the Committee on Cities, presented report which resulted in vital changes in the Charter of New York City.
June, 1884	Delegate to the Republican National Convention.
1884-1886	Rancher in the badlands of the Dakota Territory.
1885	Publishes <i>Hunting Trips of a Ranchman</i>
November 2, 1886	Runs for Mayor of New York City, is defeated by Abram S. Hewitt.
December 2, 1886	Marries childhood sweetheart Edith Kermit Carow (born August 6, 1861, Norwich, CT) in London, England.
1887	Publishes <i>Life of Thomas Hart Benton</i> .

September 13, 1887	Theodore's first son (second child), Theodore Roosevelt, Junior, is born at Sagamore Hill.
1888	Publishes three books: <u>Life of Gouverneur Morris</u> , <u>Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail</u> , and <u>Essays in Practical Politics</u> .
October 10, 1889	Son Kermit Roosevelt is born at Sagamore Hill.
1889	First two volumes of <u>The Winning of the West</u> are published. Two more volumes of this four-volume history of the frontier would follow in 1894 and 1896.
May 7, 1889- May 5, 1895	U.S. Civil Service Commissioner, Washington by President Benjamin Harrison.
August 13, 1891	Birth of his daughter, Ethel Carow Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill.
April 10, 1894	Son Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt, born in Washington, DC.
August 14, 1894	Brother Elliott Roosevelt (father of Eleanor Roosevelt) dies after a suicide attempt.
1895	Publishes <u>Hero Tales from American History</u> , in collaboration with Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.
May 6, 1895- April 19, 1897	Resigns US Civil Service Commission post to become President of the Board of Police Commissioners, New York City. Receives national press attention for his reforms, including "midnight rambles" in search of policemen not at their posts.
April 19, 1897	Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President William McKinley.
November 19, 1897	Son Quentin Roosevelt, born in Washington, DC.
May 6, 1898	Resigns as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st US Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (the "Rough Riders").
May 15- Sept. 16, 1898	Serves with First US Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, the "Rough Riders," during Spanish-American War. Promoted to Colonel of the regiment before the Battle of San Juan Heights where he receives his baptism under fire.
July 1, 1898	Battle of San Juan Heights. Is nominated for, but denied, the Congressional Medal of Honor, but receives it posthumously one hundred years later.

September 27, 1898	Nominated by the Republican Party for Governor of New York State.
November 8, 1898	Elected Governor of New York State (661,715 votes) with a plurality of 17,786 votes. Serves from Dec. 31, 1898 - Dec. 31, 1900.
November 6, 1900	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.
Sept. 6, 1901	President William McKinley shot while attending the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, NY. TR, on a hiking trip with his family, is summoned from the Adirondacks to Buffalo.
September 14, 1901	At age 42, Roosevelt becomes the 26th President of the United States and is sworn into office at about 3:15 p.m. at the Ansley Wilcox Mansion, 641 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, the youngest man ever to become President,
February 19, 1902	Orders antitrust suit under Sherman Act to dissolve Northern Securities Company in the first of 45 antitrust suits.
May 22, 1902	Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, established, the first of five proclaimed by Roosevelt.
June 17, 1902	Newlands Reclamation Act signed, leading to first 21 federal irrigation projects including Theodore Roosevelt Dam, Arizona.
June 28, 1902	Isthmian Canal Act begins the process of American involvement in the Panama Canal.
October 15, 1902	Settles Anthracite Coal Strike.
December 31, 1902	Roosevelt settles the Venezuelan Affair.
February 14, 1903	Department of Commerce and Labor established.
March 14, 1903	Proclaimed Pelican Island, Florida as first of 51 federal bird reservations
November 13, 1903	Recognition of the Republic of Panama after it's secession from Colombia.
November 18, 1903	Treaty signed with Panama for building of Panama Canal.
November 8, 1904	Reelected President over Democrat Alton B. Parker.
December 6, 1904	Issued "Roosevelt Corollary" to Monroe Doctrine in annual message to Congress.
February 1, 1905	National Forest Service established.
March 4, 1905	Inaugurated for second term as President.

March 17, 1905	"Gives away his niece Eleanor Roosevelt at her wedding to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in New York City.
September 5, 1905	Portsmouth Treaty signed ending Russo-Japanese War after mediation by TR.
January 1906	Mediates a dispute between France and Germany over Morocco.
February 17, 1906	Marriage of his daughter Alice to Ohio Congressman Nicholas Longworth in a magnificent White House ceremony.
June 8, 1906	Signs Antiquities or National Monuments Act establishing the first of 18 "National Monuments."
June 29, 1906	Signs Hepburn Act giving Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate railroad rates.
June 30, 1906	Signs Pure Food and Drug Act and federal meat inspection law.
Nov. 8-26, 1906	President and Mrs. Roosevelt go to Panama to inspect building of the canal, the first time a president leaves US while in office.
December 10, 1906	Is first American to win a Nobel Prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese Peace.
Dec. 16, 1907- Feb. 22, 1909	Voyage of the Great White Fleet around the world - the first circumnavigation of the globe by a national naval force.
February 18, 1909	North American Conservation Conference convened at White House.
March 4, 1909	Administration ends with inauguration of successor William Howard Taft.
March 1909 - June 1910	Led Safari in Africa to gather specimens for Smithsonian Institution with son Kermit, then toured Europe.
May 20, 1910	Represents the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII.
February 21, 1912	Announces candidacy for Republican nomination against President Taft.
June 18-22, 1912	Republican National Convention meets in Chicago and re-nominates incumbent Taft even though TR has won all but one primary and caucus. Roosevelt supporters bolt, charging "theft" of nomination.
August 5-7, 1912	Convention of new National Progressive party (nicknamed "Bull Moose" party) held in Chicago, adopts reform platform, and nominates TR for President and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California for Vice President.
October 14, 1912	Shot in the chest by John Schrank while campaigning in Milwaukee but continues with a 90 speech.
November 5, 1912	Democrat Woodrow Wilson elected president over TR, who came in second, and Republican Taft. Roosevelt most votes of any third party candidate ever.
May 26-31, 1913	Trial of <i>Roosevelt vs. Newett</i> , TR's successful libel suit against Michigan editor who called him a drunk.
	Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition, sponsored by American Museum of Natural History and Brazilian government, explores Brazil's "River of Doubt," now named "Rio Roosevelt" or Rio Teodoro". - nearly dies on the trip.