

importance. This material, consisting of more than 20,000 clippings and arranged in such form as to make it always accessible, he presented to the Society in 1917. The gift was a very valuable addition to our archives as it supplemented the collection of William Jennison along similar lines but of an earlier generation.

Quiet in manner and self-contained Mr. Rice was thought by some to be almost eccentric, although this was far from the truth. While the many vicissitudes of his life caused a sensitive nature to withdraw somewhat within himself, to his friends Mr. Rice showed a warm heart and a staunch loyalty, which appealed to them as strongly as his literary and historical ability attracted all others who came to know him.

C. L. N.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt—born October 27, 1858, died January 6, 1919—was elected a member of this Society in April, 1918. What is said of him here will relate exclusively to his work as a writer of American history, although, as is well known, this forms but a small part of his contribution to literature, and great as his accomplishments have been in the broader field, they were only a part of his prodigious activities.

His first history was the first book he wrote, "The Naval War of 1812," in 1882, when he was twenty-four years old. In 1886 he wrote the "Life of Thomas H. Benton," in 1888, "Gouverneur Morris," and in 1889, "The Winning of the West." In November, 1890, he published "New York," a history of the City; and in April, 1895, in conjunction with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, "Hero Tales from American History." While Governor of New York, he published "The Rough Riders, a history of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, in the war with Spain," and in 1913 his Autobiography.

In the "Naval War of 1812", Roosevelt began to preach the doctrine of which he was the aggressive champion all his life:—

That a miserly economy in preparation (for war) may in the end involve a lavish outlay of men and money, which, after all, comes too late to more than partially offset the evils produced by the original short-sighted parsimony.

Roosevelt admired Benton as the man who stood by the nation against his own section and refused to abandon his principles.

"The Winning of the West" is by far his most important work, and the one which will determine his place as an historian. He was no doubt led to write it because of his experience on the frontier. He says in the preface:—

In conclusion, I would say that it has been to me emphatically a labor of love to write of the great deeds of the border people. I am not blind to their manifold shortcomings, nor yet am I ignorant of their many strong and good qualities. For a number of years I spent most of my time on the frontier, and lived and worked like any other frontiersman. The wild country in which we dwelt and across which we wandered was in the Far West; and there were, of course, many features in which the life of a cattleman on the great plains and among the Rockies differed from that led by a backwoodsman in the Alleghany forests a century before. Yet the points of resemblance were far more numerous and striking. We guarded our herds of branded cattle and shaggy horses, hunted bear, bison, elk, and deer, established civil government, and put down evildoers, white and red, on the banks of the Little Missouri, and among the wooded, precipitous foothills of the Bighorn, exactly as did the pioneers who a hundred years previously built their log cabins beside the Kentucky or in the valleys of the Great Smokies. The men who have shared in the fast vanishing frontier life of the present feel a peculiar sympathy with the already long vanished frontier life of the past.

In the history of the City of New York, appears the same intense Americanism which he constantly preached so vigorously to the very end of his life. In this book, written nearly thirty years ago, he said:

Above all, the one essential for success in every political movement which is to do lasting good, is that our citizens should act as Americans; not as Americans with a prefix and qualification—not as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, Native-Americans—but as Americans pure and simple.

To "Hero Tales from American History," written in conjunction with Senator Lodge, Roosevelt contributed: Daniel Boone and the Founding of Kentucky; George Rogers Clark and the Conquest of the Northwest; King's Mountain; The Storming of Stony Point; The Cruise of the *Wasp*; The *General Armstrong* Privateer; The Battle of New Orleans; "Remember the Alamo;" Hampton Roads; The Flag Bearer; Death of Stonewall Jackson; The Charge of Gettysburg; Lieutenant Cushing and the Ram *Albatross*; Farragut at Mobile Bay.

I once asked Mr. Roosevelt what he considered the best things he had ever written, and the following are the references he gave me to the books here mentioned: The Foreword in his Autobiography. Page 103 2nd paragraph. Pages 342, 343, to the middle of page 345. Page 355, last paragraph. Page 364, last paragraph, and to its end on the next page. Page 377, last paragraph to end. Page 575. He said of Chapter 9, including pages 342-347: "This chapter is the best I ever wrote." In "The Winning of the West" the references were: Vol. I, pages 1-10. Vol. 111, pages 51-53. The editions referred to are those existing in 1915.

When Roosevelt graduated from College it seemed probable that he would devote his life either to science or literature; later the choice appeared to be between politics and letters, for in 1900 he said, speaking of continuing in politics:

I am by no means sure that I ought to go into public life at all, provided some remunerative work offered itself. The only reason I would like to go on is that as I have not been a money maker, I feel rather in honor bound to leave my children the equivalent in a way of a substantial sum of actual achievement in politics or letters.

He was an omnivorous reader and a most voluminous writer. I was a good deal surprised when he said to me about six years ago: "I am not a very ready writer. No one knows how much time I put into my articles for the *Outlook*." He then pulled a typewritten manuscript from his pocket and said—"Here is an article that I am going over, as I have opportunity, correcting and recasting it," and then he added, "but my work is done three months ahead."

This was one reason why he was able to accomplish so much; he was always doing the work of tomorrow, of next week, or of next year. During the winter of 1909, Roosevelt was at work on the addresses he was to deliver after his African trip and while in Europe. This characteristic of always being ahead of his work, coupled with untiring industry was what enabled him to accomplish so much.

He was a scientific naturalist and famous hunter. He has a place among the explorers of the world. His military career, while brief, was highly honorable and effective. As a statesman, patriot and leader of men, he stood preëminent, while the number of his books and their quality would satisfy the ambition of one who wished only to be distinguished as an historian and in letters.

C. G. W.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE

Andrew Dickson White was born at Homer, N. Y., November 7, 1832, and died at Ithaca, November 4, 1918. He was the son of Horace and Clara Dickson White, and his father was a pioneer in Western railroad building. He was graduated from Yale in 1853, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1856. In 1857 he became Professor of history and English literature at the University of Michigan, but in 1863 he returned to New York, where he became prominent in Republican politics and was elected to the New York legislature.

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