

1: Who invented the teddy bear? - HISTORY

Finally, the thought of national parks reminds me that Prints & Photographs has been adding quite a lot of digital stereographs to the Prints & Photographs Online Catalog featuring outdoorsman Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, including his tour of the American West with stops in Yellowstone and Yosemite.

Share Donate At a time when millions of Americans stood in soup lines and politicians focused on reviving economically depressed communities, the idea of restoring depleted populations of ducks and other wild animals seemed far-fetched, to say the least. But that is exactly what Pulitzer Prize-winning political cartoonist J. At the meeting, Darling urged conservationists from all across the country and different walks of life to unite into a block that could influence lawmakers. American wildlife conservation is grounded in the belief that wildlife belongs to the people—a concept commonly known as the Public Trust Doctrine or the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation. In his ruling, Chief Justice Robert Taney stated, "[w]hen the people of New Jersey took possession of the reins of government, and took into their own hands the powers of sovereignty, the prerogatives and regalities which before belonged to either the crown or the parliament, became immediately and rightly vested in the state. With laws established to sustain healthy wildlife populations, conservation-minded leaders emerged to challenge the values by which Americans perceived wildlife. After the assassination of President McKinley in , the great hunter and outdoorsman Theodore Roosevelt moved into the White House and the bully pulpit. Before he ended his term as president in , he endowed the United States with million acres of protected landscapes for the conservation of wildlife—approximately 84, acres for every day he was in office. With Americans and legislators beginning to embrace the concepts of conservation as a core, fundamental value, the first national wildlife refuge, national forests, national monuments, and game preserves were created. By the s, ill-advised farming practices encouraged by the federal government led to the Dust Bowl. The lid had come off of the prairie and Iowa cartoonist Ding Darling began the vision for what would become the National Wildlife Federation. Many people cared about wildlife conservation, but nobody was organized in any fashion to advocate for or influence policy decisions. Darling dreamed of a federation promoting conservation interests, encouraging social diversity, and demanding action from Congress. His dream became reality in when he convinced President Franklin Roosevelt to convene more than 2, conservationists—including farmers, hunters, anglers, garden club members, and other outdoor enthusiasts—from across the country to the first North American Wildlife Conference at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. There the General Wildlife Federation changed two years later to the National Wildlife Federation was formed with the idea of uniting sportsmen and all outdoor and wildlife enthusiasts behind the common goal of conservation, and Ding Darling became the first president of the organization. This first conference was such a success that energized and motivated participants returned home to organize federations in each of their states. These affiliates became the backbone of National Wildlife Federation and today work closely alongside us, providing governance for the organization and the vision and grassroots needed to achieve our joint conservation goals. This gathering is a time of collaboration and unity, during which affiliates and staff collectively decide on the policy resolutions that will guide our ongoing conservation work. Stamps for Wildlife Ding Darling saw the impacts from the Dust Bowl firsthand as an avid waterfowl hunter, and he began letting people know about it. His cartoons and conservation ethic caught the attention of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who appointed him the head of the U. Biological Survey in the forerunner to the U. Aldo Leopold had just published his classic text, Game Management, and Darling was instrumental in making the service a professional agency implementing the practice of scientific management of fish and wildlife. Most of these lands are now protected in the U. The Federal Duck Stamp is still the primary source of revenue for waterfowl management and purchased by all waterfowl hunters to this day. Darling resigned from his post with the Biological Survey in November , wanting to devote his time to the meeting that ultimately established the National Wildlife Federation. One suggestion urged the federation to create stamps depicting wildlife. Darling jumped at the idea and created 16 images for the first sheet of conservation stamps in By the time the final sheet was issued in , more than a

thousand species had been represented and millions of dollars raised for wildlife. Wildlife artwork was the tool with which the National Wildlife Federation built bridges between wild animals and the people interested in protecting them. It began with stamps, but prints, magazines, books, and other products incorporating wildlife imagery eventually followed.

2: Theodore Roosevelt and Conservation - Theodore Roosevelt National Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Roosevelt was famous throughout his career as a hunter and outdoorsman. Not only was he a fine marksman and hunter who donated hundreds of animal skins to the Smithsonian Institution and the American Museum of Natural History, he was also an author who penned many articles and several books about the outdoor life.

Roosevelt was the first sitting president to leave the country. In November, Roosevelt made presidential history by becoming the first chief executive to leave the United States. He sailed aboard USS Louisiana to personally inspect the construction of the Panama Canal, a project that he had championed as president. A boxing accident left him virtually blind in one eye. During his days in the White House, he regularly put up his dukes against former professional boxers and other sparring partners until a punch from a young artillery officer smashed a blood vessel and left him nearly blind in his left eye. Roosevelt was a prolific author. From his earliest days, Roosevelt had a passion for reading and writing. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy were to have been a club member. Roosevelt once scaled the Matterhorn. While a student at Harvard, Dr. Dudley Sargent warned Roosevelt, who had been a sickly child, that, because of a weak heart, failure to lead a sedentary life could have fatal consequences. He volunteered to lead an infantry unit in World War I. At the outbreak of World War I, the year-old ex-president was eager to return to the front lines. Roosevelt vehemently lobbied President Woodrow Wilson to send him to France at the head of a man expeditionary force. Around the country, supporters of the hero of San Juan Hill staged rallies of support, but Roosevelt would not get called to fight in the war that eventually claimed his son Quentin, who was killed in action when his plane was shot down over France in 1918. Start your free trial today. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

3: Theodore Roosevelt - Virtual Exhibit

Roosevelt was the second of four children born into a socially prominent family of Dutch and English ancestry; his father, Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., was a noted businessman and philanthropist, and his mother, Martha Bulloch of Georgia, came from a wealthy, slave-owning plantation family. In frail.

Kennedy holds the title for being the youngest President ever elected into office at 43 years old, Theodore Roosevelt is still the youngest U. He took office at 42 years old, following the assassination of William McKinley for whom he served as Vice President. While being President of the United States is quite an accomplishment, Roosevelt had many other important jobs and positions long before being President. He then served as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for over a year, from to , until being elected Governor of New York later that same year. He was given this award, the first statesman ever to receive it, because of his work in negotiating peace for the Russo-Japanese war which took place from to Roosevelt also used arbitration to resolve a dispute with Mexico. Some people felt that Roosevelt was an imperialist who helped to take over the Philippines. Some countries even felt that politics were in play and that giving this award to Roosevelt was more of a political move than bestowing an honor on a worthy individual. However, when looking at his many other accomplishments, the award seems to have gone to the right man. During Sinclair had been paid to go to work undercover in the meat packing industry to find out what really went on behind closed doors. His book would become a best seller, depicting harsh working conditions for many immigrants and an appalling handling of meat amidst unsanitary conditions. The Act included inspection requirements, including: This same year President Roosevelt also signed the Pure Food and Drug Act, putting similar inspection and safety requirements on other foods and drugs. The Roosevelt Corollary In , the Monroe Doctrine was a loose regulatory doctrine that was intended to keep European imperialism from overshadowing the U. While it was little more than a piece of paper to European powers, it began a solid statement of U. President Roosevelt added to the Monroe Doctrine establishing America as a type of police force for the region. Many people were concerned about Europe invading countries like Venezuela and the corollary stated that as a last resort the U. During the battle of San Juan Hill in the Republic of Cuba, Roosevelt led his men up the hill while being shot at from the enemy. Theodore Roosevelt is on Mt. National Parks When it comes to nature and the great outdoors, no one has done more to preserve its greatness than Theodore Roosevelt. Growing up he was fascinated with taxidermy and later became an avid hunter. During his time as president, he established five national parks, created 51 federal sanctuaries for birds, created four national game reserves, dedicated over million acres of national forests, and created 18 national monuments, including the Grand Canyon. To date, the National Park Service has dedicated more units to his name than any other person. His hunting partners tracked one down and tied it to a tree for Roosevelt to shoot it. Feeling that was unsportsmanlike, he refused, but had the bear shot to put it out of its misery. Their popularity took off and over years later they remain a favorite childhood toy. The goal of the Square Deal was to help middle class citizens while still allowing businesses to be free from outrageous demands that often came with organized labor. Roosevelt felt strongly that the government needed to intervene between large companies who were concerned with little more than obtaining wealth and defrauding the public to their benefit. This Act stopped the practice of railroads giving rebates to companies they favored. Later came the Hepburn Act, a response to public outcry over unregulated increases of rates. Low Inflation During both his first and second term, President Roosevelt was able to keep inflation low, with the rate increasing each term by only five percent. Lower single digit inflation is often associated with good, healthy economic growth and during his time in office, inflation was an average of one percent per year. From to , inflation fluctuated between five percent and negative two percent. The Panama Canal President Roosevelt had been an ardent supporter of building a canal which would link the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean by cutting through Panama. The mile stretch goes through the Isthmus of Panama and has been a prominent addition to international maritime trading. Although this was a project France was working on, they soon gave up due to the high death rate of workers and multiple engineering issues. Roosevelt successfully took over the project in and the canal was finally finished in Approximately 1, ships

used the canal its first year. Currently, over 14,00 use it yearly. Being one of the greatest and largest engineering projects to ever be undertaken, the canal is often referred to as one of the seven wonders of the modern world, thanks largely in part to President Roosevelt. Teddy Roosevelt accomplished a great deal. The Newlands Reclamation Act In , the Newlands Reclamation Act was a federal law that Roosevelt helped to pass to provide necessary funding for irrigation. Initially, it started with the first 13 states, but additional states were then included. Funding came from the sale of semi-arid public land that had been owned by the government. Eventually, the Act stimulated agriculture and transformed many states out West, creating good working land from formerly useless land. States like Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota all benefited from the Act and now produce a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and nuts. During those years he increased the size and power of the U. Navy began with 90 small ships, it quickly grew to a modern navy with many fighting vessels, all due to Roosevelt. Loving a good fight, he would often show off his skills during dinners with important dignitaries. He had mats put into the White House and he could be found sparring with anyone willing to fight with him, including his wife. As railroads expanded and textile factories became more abundant, workers began to get hurt in larger numbers. Prior to the FELA Act which held companies liable for injuries on the job, workers would have to sue to try and get compensation. Workers still had to prove the company was negligent, but the new laws supported by President Roosevelt made the way easier for workers to be compensated when the company was at fault. Forest Service Along with being a conservationist, President Roosevelt protected public lands and wildlife. He wanted the forests to be around for continued use for years to come, and his name still resonates with conservation and the great outdoors. Summing Things Up As you can see from all that has been described here, Theodore Roosevelt was an accomplished President. If you are interested in learning more about TR, a great place to start is by reading his own autobiography. You can pick this book up at some stores or on Amazon. Thanks for stopping by. A History of the United States. Forseman Publishing Share this:

4: Teddy Roosevelt The Outdoorsman | The Blog of the GunsAndAmmo Store

And so let's explore Theodore Roosevelt legacy as an outdoorsman for those who aren't familiar with his views and commitment to the wild places of America. Early Life And The Boone And Crockett Club.

Roosevelt, all sons of Cornelius Roosevelt. He had an older sister, Anna nicknamed "Bamie", a younger brother, Elliott, and a younger sister, Corinne. His paternal grandfather was of Dutch descent; [5] his other ancestry included primarily Scottish and Scots-Irish, English [6] and smaller amounts of German, Welsh, and French. He repeatedly experienced sudden nighttime asthma attacks that caused the experience of being smothered to death, which terrified both Theodore and his parents. Doctors had no cure. Having learned the rudiments of taxidermy, he filled his makeshift museum with animals that he killed or caught; he then studied the animals and prepared them for display. At age nine, he recorded his observation of insects in a paper entitled "The Natural History of Insects". Roosevelt said, "My father, Theodore Roosevelt, was the best man I ever knew. He combined strength and courage with gentleness, tenderness, and great unselfishness. He would not tolerate in us children selfishness or cruelty, idleness, cowardice, or untruthfulness. He had discovered the significant benefits of physical exertion to minimize his asthma and bolster his spirits. After being manhandled by two older boys on a camping trip, he found a boxing coach to teach him to fight and strengthen his body. Brands argued that "The most obvious drawback to his home schooling was uneven coverage of the various areas of human knowledge". When he entered Harvard College on September 27, , his father advised: He studied biology intently and was already an accomplished naturalist and a published ornithologist; he read prodigiously with an almost photographic memory. Biographer Henry Pringle states: Roosevelt, attempting to analyze his college career and weigh the benefits he had received, felt that he had obtained little from Harvard. He had been depressed by the formalistic treatment of many subjects, by the rigidity, the attention to minutiae that were important in themselves, but which somehow were never linked up with the whole. Roosevelt was an able law student, but he often found law to be irrational; he spent much of his time writing a book on the War of . Nonetheless, Roosevelt found allies in the local Republican Party, and he defeated an incumbent Republican state assemblyman closely tied to the political machine of Senator Roscoe Conkling. After his election victory, Roosevelt decided to drop out of law school, later saying, "I intended to be one of the governing class. Navy records, ultimately publishing *The Naval War of* in . The book contained drawings of individual and combined ship maneuvers, charts depicting the differences in iron throw weights of cannon shot between rival forces, and analyses of the differences between British and American leadership down to the ship-to-ship level. Upon release, *The Naval War of* was praised for its scholarship and style, and it remains a standard study of the war. He assumed custody of his daughter when she was three. While working with Joseph Bucklin Bishop on a biography that included a collection of his letters, Roosevelt did not mention his marriage to Alice nor his second marriage to Edith Kermit Carow. He immediately began making his mark, specifically in corporate corruption issues. Roosevelt exposed suspected collusion in the matter by Judge Theodore Westbrook, and argued for and received approval for an investigation to proceed, aiming for the impeachment of the judge. The investigation committee rejected impeachment, but Roosevelt had exposed the potential corruption in Albany, and thus assumed a high and positive political profile in multiple New York publications. He allied with Governor Cleveland to win passage of a civil service reform bill. United States presidential election, With numerous presidential hopefuls to choose from, Roosevelt supported Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, a colorless reformer. Roosevelt fought hard and succeeded in influencing the Manhattan delegates at the state convention in Utica. He then took control of the state convention, bargaining through the night and outmaneuvering the supporters of Arthur and James G. Blaine; he gained a national reputation as a key person in New York State. Lynch, an Edmunds supporter, to be temporary chair. In a crucial moment of his budding political career, Roosevelt resisted the demand of the Mugwumps that he bolt from Blaine. He bragged about his one small success: To do this needed a mixture of skill, boldness and energy. Having gotten a taste of national politics, Roosevelt felt less aspiration for advocacy on the state level; he then retired to his new "Chimney Butte Ranch" on the Little Missouri River. He debated the pros and cons

of staying loyal with his political friend, Henry Cabot Lodge. After Blaine won the nomination, Roosevelt had carelessly said that he would give "heartly support to any decent Democrat". He distanced himself from the promise, saying that it had not been meant "for publication". It is a subject I do not care to talk about. New York studio photo. Roosevelt learned to ride western style, rope and hunt on the banks of the Little Missouri. Though he earned the respect of the authentic cowboys, they were not overly impressed. He felt compelled to promote conservation and was able to form the Boone and Crockett Club, whose primary goal was the conservation of large game animals and their habitats. Roosevelt accepted the nomination despite having little hope of winning the race against United Labor Party candidate Henry George and Democratic candidate Abram Hewitt. The very citadel of spoils politics, the hitherto impregnable fortress that had existed unshaken since it was erected on the foundation laid by Andrew Jackson, was tottering to its fall under the assaults of this audacious and irrepressible young man. Whatever may have been the feelings of the fellow Republican party President Harrison "and there is little doubt that he had no idea when he appointed Roosevelt that he would prove to be so veritable a bull in a china shop" he refused to remove him and stood by him firmly till the end of his term. Soon after he declined, he realized that he had missed an opportunity to reinvigorate a dormant political career. He retreated to the Dakotas for a time; his wife Edith regretted her role in the decision and vowed that there would be no repeat of it. William Lafayette Strong, a reform-minded Republican, won the mayoral election and offered Roosevelt a position on the board of the New York City Police Commissioners. Roosevelt implemented regular inspections of firearms and annual physical exams, appointed recruits based on their physical and mental qualifications rather than political affiliation, established Meritorious Service Medals, and closed corrupt police hostelrys. During his tenure, a Municipal Lodging House was established by the Board of Charities, and Roosevelt required officers to register with the Board; he also had telephones installed in station houses. Riis described how his book affected Roosevelt: When Roosevelt read [my] book, he came No one ever helped as he did. When he left I had seen its golden age. There is very little ease where Theodore Roosevelt leads, as we all of us found out. The lawbreaker found it out who predicted scornfully that he would "knuckle down to politics the way they all did", and lived to respect him, though he swore at him, as the one of them all who was stronger than pull. In the light of it everything was transformed. Roosevelt chose to defer rather than split with his party. Long was more concerned about formalities than functions, was in poor health, and left many major decisions to Roosevelt. I would regard war with Spain from two viewpoints: While Roosevelt and many other Americans blamed Spain for the explosion, McKinley sought a diplomatic solution.

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As president, Roosevelt provided federal protection for almost million acres of land, an area equivalent to the entire Eastern Seaboard from Maine to Florida. He initiated the U. Forest Service, and sat aside national forests; he signed the Antiquities Act and pursuant to it created the first 18 national monuments, including the Grand Canyon and Muir Woods; an ardent ornithologist, he set up the first 51 federal bird reservations; he named five national parks, and added lands to a sixth " Yosemite; by executive order he established the first four national game preserves, including the National Range; and the instituted first 24 reclamation, or federal irrigation, projects. Long before he considered a career in politics, he had a fascination with the natural world and thought he would be a naturalist. It was on a summer trip to the country that five year old TR began to hunt for plants and animals to study. At the age of seven, he began his career as a zoologist. Where had it been caught, how long was it, what species of seal was it? The area of zoology which interested him the most was ornithology. He approached the trip as an official scientific expedition for the collection of specimens for the Roosevelt Museum of Natural History. With his sister, TR prowled the shores of the Nile, observing and hunting its fowl in fact, it was his desire to collect specimens that led to his interest in hunting. So as happens sometimes, the youthful passions of one individual can result in the creation of some truly wonderful things. Roosevelt was a passionate hunter. He loved the thrill of tracking and chasing game, the skill in marksmanship, the careful and deliberate recording of his observations about each hunt, the demanding preservation of specimens, and the pleasure of capturing in rich and vibrant language this ephemeral experience so that he could share it with the world. Roosevelt was well acquainted with the noted naturalists of the time. Roosevelt felt as Burroughs did. In April , the two men toured Yellowstone Park together and Burroughs wrote about it in *Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt*, published in . In Roosevelt publicly entered the nature-fakers controversy when he gave an interview and circulated an article defending Burroughs and stating his own views. John Burroughs continued to correspondent with TR for years. But in the course of many expeditions to, and much time spent in regions where our American lynxes of different kind were found " both lucivees and bob cats " and after puzzling over hundreds of their trails in the snow, and watching and sometimes shooting and hounding the animals, have never seen anything that remotely suggested courses of conduct like those Long describes. They do not hunt in bands; they hunt separately. They do not follow the trail of game as wolves and foxes do, though they may occasionally follow a fresh trail for a comparatively short distance. They occasionally why lie in wait, but they are much more apt to stall their prey, rambling about through the woods until they see or smell it and then creeping up to it. I do not believe that a lynx or any other animal of the cat kind ever allured a caribou fawn or any other animal to its death in the way Long describes, and I have never seen or known of a trustworthy hunter who did see a party of lynxes act as he describes that party of lynxes acting as they crossed the country. However, I must now return to Panama and kindred subjects and leave lucivees, bob cats, etc. It is, as you point out, well-nigh impossible to say with our present knowledge exactly what effects such things have on the life of the species; yet I am strongly inclined to believe that the coloration of the mother in the case of certain ground-breeding birds, where this coloration blends with the dead leaves and soil, is of benefit. In some species the cock-bird takes part in incubating. I wonder whether this is the case as often where the cock bird is brightly colored as where he is dull colored? I am inclined to sympathize with both of these views myself. I think there has been preposterous exaggeration among those who speak of the conscious teaching by animals of their young but I fool that the balance of proof certainly is in favor of this being at least occasionally true. I believe it would be very valuable if we could get observations to show its frequency, and the kind of animals in which it occurs. So it is with mental processes. Man, and the higher anthropoid apes, for instance, have developed from ancestors which in the immemorial past possessed only such mental attributes as a mollusk or crustacean of today possesses. For reasons which we may never know, man, perhaps some time in the Quaternary period "

or some time before it began to advance in extraordinary fashion. Yet wide and deep though the gulf is between even the lowest man and an anthropoid ape or some carnivore as intelligent as a dog, there are in both the latter animals and in a good many other higher animals intellectual traits and if I may use the word very loosely moral or ethnical traits, which represent embryonic or rudimentary forms of such intellectual and moral traits of our own, and perhaps prefigure them, just as the little skin-covered bony knobs or knob-like epidermal growths on the heads of the animals which, ages ago, were the ancestors of the deer, the antelope, the rhinoceros of to-day, prefigured the extraordinary horn and antler growth of the existing forms. Of course my comparison is not meant to be accurate. The distance traveled in our case has been immeasurably greater, and the make-believe out-of-door observers who read human emotions and thoughts into all kinds of birds and mammals deserve the most severe chastisement, and I fool that you rendered a really great service by what you did in reference to them; but all I moan is that I would be careful not to state my position in such extreme form as to let them shift the issue to one in which they will have very excellent observers on their side. I am aroused at your falling foul of Hudson, that Englishman who writes of South America. I think the coyote hunt would have had too much rapid galloping and too little walking to suit you. But on the bear hunt I longed for you all the time. On the other hand, I should be rather surprised if it proved true that the higher monkey did not occasionally teach its offspring on some point or other in a way analogous even if somewhat remotely analogous to the way in which a Bushman teaches his or her offspring. Profound though the gulf is between the highest monkey and the highest man. I think the gap between the highest monkey and an African Bushman is in all respects far less than that between the same monkey and the herring. I should be surprised to find that the salamander or the herring ever in any shape or way did anything that remotely resembled teaching its offspring. On the other hand, I should be rather surprised if it proved true that the higher monkey did not occasionally teach its offspring on some point or other in a way analogous even if somewhat remotely analogous to the way in which a Bushman teaches his or her offspring. You are an infinitely more competent observer than I am, my dear sir, but all honest observation by a man capable of seeing things at all as they are, may be of some service; and perhaps it is just as well that we who on most points agree so exactly should be set down as differing somewhat even though the difference is more apparent than reason this matter. Now of course a salt water bivalve will die in fresh water, but he will die in the air; and if the duck simply walked upon the shore would achieve the purpose far better. In any event I am certain no such act ever occurred save in Mr. I have come across two more articles of Long an advertisement of a new book of his. It is utterly infamous in these magazine editors to be willing to publish such outrageous falsehoods. This particular article deals with the Canada lynx; and it has no more right to be called natural history than has the account of the roc-catching elephants in the Arabian Nights tales. You performed a public service when you attacked Long. If the chance ever comes though I suppose not in a year when I have so many legitimate enemies to fire at I shall take your article as a text and skin Long alive. Roosevelt and I walk around the White House grounds. I do not moan that one should use the gun indiscriminately; but there are some birds, those that are rare and shy, warblers that keep to the very tops of the trees, or those that lie in jungley places, that can not be made out by the aid of field glasses? Or at least I cannot make them out. Now and then a warbler will come into full view as that Cape May warbler did and I will be able to examine it with complete satisfaction; but often after listening for a half hour to a fine, wiry little song, and occasionally catching a glimpse of a small, agile bird fluttering behind a spray of leaves, it will fly off without my having the slightest idea of what it is; and the dull-colored females cannot be told apart at all. If species are common of course after a while one might find out what they are. Moreover, I am afraid they would not contain anything of any real interest just ordinary birds around Oyster Bay or those I saw in the Adirondacks or in Maine. Roosevelt and me to spend three or four days at Pine Knot in Virginia? I am sure you would like it; we would show you many birds, some of them new; and we might see passenger pigeons! We camped on the beach under a low bluff near the grove where a few years ago on a similar expedition we saw a red fox. There were four of us at work, and I simply never thought of the nest until afterwards, when we were loading the hay from the cocks onto the hay wagon. I am as positive as I can be, however, from the behavior of the female redwings, that there was certainly one, and I think two, of their nests within fifty yards of that corner of the old barn. If so, you will find

the description and picture of the Dominican or yellow-throated -warbler, although the picture does not portray the bird, as it ought to, with the long bill of the black-and-white warbler instead of the ordinary Dendroica bill. If you will tell me what book of birds you have by you, which contains an account of the warblers, I will write you back the page on which you will find the description. The American Museum of Natural History people tell me it is the only skin they happen to have from north of Maryland. It is funny how incidents sometimes crowd together. Really I have begun to feel a little like a nature faker myself during the last fortnight; for I have seen two or three things which I very much you could have seen with me. The other night I took out the boys in rowboards for a camping out expedition. Yesterday on the tennis ground I found a mo-la shrew. He was near the side lines first. I picked him up in a handkerchief, as he bit ray hand, and after we had all looked at him I let him go; but in a few minutes he came back and deliberately crossed the tennis grounds by the net. As he ran over the level floor of the court his motion reminded all of us of the motion of those mechanical mice that run around on wheels when wound up. A chipmunk that lives near the tennis court continually crosses it while the game is in progress. He has done it two or three times this year, and either he or his predecessor has had the same habit for several years. I am really puzzled to know why he should o across this perfectly bare surface, with the players jumping about on it, when he is not frightened and has no reason that I can see for going. Apparently he grows accustomed to the players and moves about among them as he would about for instance among a herd of cattle. The political part of your letter I am not going to discuss now. Perhaps I am too fond of Taft and too closely associated with him to expect even dear friends outside to take the same view of him that I do. Unquestionably they have struck one of the ways in which species do develop, but I think they give this way an altogether excessive prominence, and it is I think absurd for them to say natural selection never originates a species. The highest scientific authorities disagree widely as regards certain forms of life, one side contending that there are a dozen species which the other lumps into one or two. As regards some forms, we see a complete intergradation between very different-looking animals. As regards other forms, the connecting links have vanished, and in such cases the general tendency at present seems to be to treat the first instance as one species with a number of different varieties, but to make of the second a number of different species. Take the African zebra, for instance. There are two or three undoubtedly distinct kinds. This has developed into six or eight well-marked forms, all of which have been described as separate, species, but all of which absolutely intergrade. On the other hand, on the same continent in the southernmost part there are two big antelope-like creatures called the bontebok and blesbok. They are highly-colored creatures, very much alike, but with certain distinctive marks which are always present. It seems to me beyond question that there was such a connecting link, but that it has simply happened that the intervening forms have died out. The same is true of the hartebeests, there are as many forms as of the zebra, but they do not intergrade; the connecting links have gone. As to exactly how much natural selection counts for, I am not able to say; but it certainly seems to me that it counts for something. I am much interested in your account of the woodchucks and thistle-finches. Here all the birds were back this spring just as they had been last summer. The black-throated green was not in the grove where I showed him to you, but either he or another was in a grove some three or four hundred yards off, and there have been several of this kind around the place. The purple finches have nested near the house, and the Baltimore oriole in the same drooping elm that I showed you. They skipped nesting there last year. The red winged blackbirds are more numerous than ever; one sang on the roof of the new barn. The finest frames, tailored to match the document you have chosen. These can period style, antiques, gilded, wood, etc.

6: 15 Amazing Accomplishments of Theodore Roosevelt! | Guy Counseling

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Contact Us Theodore Roosevelt and Conservation "We have fallen heirs to the most glorious heritage a people ever received, and each one must do his part if we wish to show that the nation is worthy of its good fortune. Theodore Roosevelt first came to the Badlands in September A sportsman-hunter all his life, Roosevelt sought a chance to hunt the big game of North America before they disappeared. Although his writings depict numerous hunting trips and successful kills, they are laced with lament for the loss of species and habitat. He saw the effects of overgrazing, and suffered the loss of his ranches because of it. While many still considered natural resources inexhaustible, Roosevelt would write: We have become great because of the lavish use of our resources. But the time has come to inquire seriously what will happen when our forests are gone, when the coal, the iron, the oil, and the gas are exhausted, when the soils have still further impoverished and washed into the streams, polluting the rivers, denuding the fields and obstructing navigation. After becoming president in , Roosevelt used his authority to protect wildlife and public lands by creating the United States Forest Service USFS and establishing national forests, 51 federal bird reserves, 4 national game preserves, 5 national parks, and 18 national monuments by enabling the American Antiquities Act. During his presidency, Theodore Roosevelt protected approximately million acres of public land. Today, the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt is found across the country. There are six national park sites dedicated, in part or whole, to our conservationist president. You can find more information about these places under Theodore Roosevelt related websites. Public Lands Established by Theodore Roosevelt The conservation legacy of Theodore Roosevelt is found in the million acres of public lands he helped establish during his presidency. Much of that land - millions acres - was set aside as national forests. The idea was to conserve forests for continued use. Roosevelt was also the first president to create a Federal Bird Reserve, and he would establish 51 of these during his administration. Today there is a national wildlife refuge in every state, and North Dakota boasts the most refuges of any state in the country. When the National Park Service was created in - seven years after Roosevelt left office - there were 35 sites to be managed by the new organization. Roosevelt helped created 23 of those. See below for a list of the sites created during his administration which are connected with the National Park Service. National Parks National parks are created by an act of Congress. Before , they were managed by the Secretary of the Interior. Roosevelt worked with his legislative branch to establish these sites:

7: Teddy Roosevelt's Winchesters

Theodore Roosevelt facts, biography, speeches, photos, cartoons, quotes, and comprehensive research resources.

Once he won that election—overwhelmingly defeating the Democratic contender Alton B. Parker by to electoral votes—Roosevelt put teeth into his Square Deal programs. He pushed Congress to grant powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate interstate railroad rates. Also in , Roosevelt pressed Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug and Meat Inspection acts , which created agencies to assure protection to consumers. American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Sources: At his urging, Congress created the Forest Service to manage government-owned forest reserves, and he appointed a fellow conservationist, Gifford Pinchot , to head the agency. Simultaneously, Roosevelt exercised existing presidential authority to designate public lands as national forests in order to make them off-limits to commercial exploitation of lumber, minerals, and waterpower. Roosevelt set aside almost five times as much land as all of his predecessors combined, million acres Theodore Roosevelt photographed in Colorado in Library of Congress, Washington, D. Every year he asked for bigger appropriations for the army and navy. Congress cut back on his requests, but by the end of his presidency he had built the U. Navy into a major force at sea and reorganized the army along efficient, modern lines. To meet such threats, he framed a policy statement in that became known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. It stated that the United States would not only bar outside intervention in Latin American affairs but would also police the area and guarantee that countries there met their international obligations. Construction began at once on the Panama Canal , which Roosevelt visited in , the first president to leave the country while in office. He considered the construction of the canal, a symbol of the triumph of American determination and technological know-how, his greatest accomplishment as president. Roosevelt showed the soft-spoken, sophisticated side of his diplomacy in dealing with major powers outside the Western Hemisphere. In Asia he was alarmed by Russian expansionism and by rising Japanese power. In ’05 he worked to end the Russo-Japanese War by bringing both nations to the Portsmouth Peace Conference and mediating between them. More than just to bring peace, Roosevelt wanted to construct a balance of power in Asia that might uphold U. Contrary to his bellicose image, Roosevelt privately came to favour withdrawal from the Philippines, judging it to be militarily indefensible, and he renounced any hopes of exerting major power in Asia. He saw British and U. In secret instructions to the U. Especially after a financial panic in , his already strained relations with Republican conservatives in Congress degenerated into a spiteful stalemate that blocked any further domestic reforms. Roosevelt also moved precipitously and high-handedly to punish a regiment of some African American soldiers, some of whom had allegedly engaged in a riot in Brownsville , Texas, in which a man was shot and killed. Although no one was ever indicted and a trial was never held, Roosevelt assumed all were guilty and issued a dishonourable discharge to every member of the group, depriving them of all benefits; many of the soldiers were close to retirement and several held the Medal of Honor. On his return he became ineluctably drawn into politics. For a while, he tried not to take sides between progressive Republicans who supported his policies and those backing President William Howard Taft. Both policy differences and personal animosity eventually impelled Roosevelt to run against Taft for the Republican nomination in Roosevelt spoke both from conviction and in hopes of attracting votes from reform-minded Democrats. Roosevelt had been shot in the chest by a fanatic while campaigning in Wisconsin , but he quickly recovered. I might have won. Public Domain Since the Progressive Party had managed to elect few candidates to office, Roosevelt knew that it was doomed, and he kept it alive only to bargain for his return to the Republicans. In the meantime, he wrote his autobiography and went on an expedition into the Brazilian jungle, where he contracted a near-fatal illness. When World War I broke out in , he became a fierce partisan of the Allied cause. Although he had some slight hope for the Republican nomination, he was ready to support almost any candidate who opposed Wilson; he abandoned the Progressives to support the Republican candidate, Charles Evans Hughes , who lost by a narrow margin. After the United States entered the war his anger at Wilson boiled over when his offer to lead a division to France was rejected. His four sons served in

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combat; two were wounded, and the youngest, Quentin, was killed when his airplane was shot down. But he died in early January , less than three months after his 60th birthday. Cabinet of President Theodore Roosevelt
The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt.

8: Theodore Roosevelt Autograph | Raab Collection

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was born on October 27, 1858, at East 20th Street in New York City. He was the second of four children born to socialite Martha Stewart "Mittie" Bulloch and businessman and philanthropist Theodore Roosevelt Sr. (brother of Robert Roosevelt and James A. Roosevelt, all sons of Cornelius Roosevelt).

Our 26th President Theodore Roosevelt is well known as an avid outdoorsman and hunter — more so than any other U. President — and he tops our list at No. Sportsman Channel New Berlin, Wis. The complete list can be found below as well as online at www.Presidents.com as follows: Arthur; 7 Dwight Eisenhower; and 8 Calvin Coolidge. During a bear hunt, a guide forcibly restrained an old bear, after it had been wounded, making it an easy kill for the President. Roosevelt first began his love for hunting when he was only 12. He had quite the passion for exploration and hunting, and he felt most natural and at ease out in the wilderness. He hunted all types of animals and traveled all over in search of game, including Colorado, the Dakota Territory, Maine and Africa, where he brought back many exotic animals for the Smithsonian. An accomplished writer, he penned numerous books on hunting and the wilderness, including *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman*. He also had a profound influence on the American West and land conservation, establishing national parks and setting aside more than million acres for national forests. His political efforts led to the creation of the U. His decisions and actions helped to save entire species from probable extinction through his aggressive efforts about declining American wildlife. Cleveland was an active outdoorsman, loving spending time camping, deer stalking, shooting, and fresh and saltwater fishing. Some hint that for him fishing was an absolute obsession. He not only loved the sport but the entire fish species, devoting much time to reading and learning about their traits and habits. It has been said that he fished almost daily during the 1880s, bringing some criticism from the press. In 1885 he wrote a book on fishing and another of his joys, game shooting: *A Fine Wing Shot*. Cleveland was also handy with a gun and on the hunt, often sitting in a duck blind from dawn to dusk, forgoing any rest. Although more skilled at duck hunting, Cleveland considered quail hunting to be the most satisfying of all — next to fishing, of course. General George Washington was quite familiar with firearms and ammunition, as well as the strategy behind both. He was commanding officer of the Continental Army and our first true national general. He was an excellent horseman and rode often, especially across his thousands of acres of land, as well as during his military career. Vernon, was more than 8,000 acres, affording him much land on which he rode his horses, hunted and fished. He also hunted duck and enjoyed fishing, both salt and fresh water. Washington was a physical specimen for these times — abnormally tall and strong — and was naturally adept for the outdoors. His physical stature helped him on frontier expeditions, during military battles, and while maintaining and hunting his land until his death at 64. Hoover had a lifelong passion for fishing that traces back to his childhood. The President even had a getaway camp on the Upper Rapidan River in Virginia where he could steal away for trout fishing and much needed political escape. He also wrote *A Remedy for Disappearing Game Fishers*, published in 1892, to advocate for game fish conservation. He was known for promoting the relaxing, life-enhancing benefits of fishing. Hoover is credited with many great fishing quotes including the following: Jackson was a true military man familiar and fond of guns. Jackson would often tell his military men: Known for dueling, legend put his duels at while historians say it was really around 1800. Once in a duel, he got hit right in the chest, two inches from his heart. He was also the first known target of a presidential assassination attempt. The man approached Jackson with two pistols, both of which misfired. According to some accounts, Jackson proceeded to beat him senseless with his cane. Arthur — The 21st U. Arthur was a skilled and avid fisherman, especially at fly fishing. His love of fishing made him the subject of many political cartoons of the day that poked fun at his frequent fishing trips. He was famous for his salmon fly-fishing technique and he held an Atlantic salmon record of 50lbs along the Cascapedia River in Canada. Arthur, along with his media coverage, helped increase the popularity of fishing in the country during his time in office. And he fished all over the United States and in Argentina. Knowing his passion for fishing, hundreds of constituents sent him gifts of flies, rods and reels. From the Adirondacks to South Dakota to Wisconsin, most of his summers were spent fishing and fly fishing. Often the President was lured by locals to certain

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vacation spots, with locals going as far as stocking streams to ensure plenty of fish. Although not at first an avid fisherman, his secret service agent introduced him to fishing and he was hooked.

9: Theodore Roosevelt Timeline

Theodore Roosevelt was the first president of the s, a time of great expansion and development. His devotion to conserving our natural and cultural history helped establish a precedent at an important time in our nation's history.

By David Link As a writer and outdoorsman, there are a few historical figures that I take particular interest in because of their impact on the outdoors and the outdoor lifestyle that many of us Americans cherish today. Nevertheless, he was a boy that could draw from a well of seemingly endless determination, and this attitude would no doubt take him far in life both as the President and a lover of the outdoors. It was during one trip in Europe that Roosevelt also found the key to tackling his nagging asthma. He was hiking in the Alps with his family and displayed the ability to keep pace with his father during a strenuous hike. It turned out that his asthma was kept at bay by exercise not always the case with a condition like asthma and he began to seek exercise and activity in many forms as he continued to grow. After finishing school, Roosevelt married his first wife Alice Lee. This sent Roosevelt into a bout of depression where he focused on his first political activities. He proved to be a powerful supporter in New York politics, but the draw of the West also called to him, and after the election, he moved to North Dakota and built his own ranch called Elkhorn. He also began to express his love and interest in the lifestyle, and he wrote three books and many magazine articles about western life. Almost larger than life, it was during this time that Roosevelt became a deputy sheriff in the region. He famously captured three outlaws who had stolen his riverboat and escorted them back for trial instead of resorting to vigilante justice. It was during this time that Roosevelt teamed up with famous Deadwood sheriff Seth Bullock to track some horse thieves as well. Roosevelt the ND rancher. The famous explorers Boone and Crockett were among the first to realize that over-harvesting of game animals could have a adverse effect on the American habitats, and Roosevelt named the club in their honor. Many hunters may not know that the Boone And Crockett club was the first to outline the practice of fair chase of game, a principle which is still highly honored in modern hunting. The organization also campaigned for expansions of Yellowstone National Park, and many of its members would be key in the future creation of the National Park and National Forest system along with the National Wildlife Refuges. The Boone And Crockett Club was key in eliminating the practice of commercial market hunting that especially impacted big game in the West, and they consistently contributed funds to key conservation efforts. Today the club still exists, and they are responsible for outlining the big game scoring system that hunters utilize to measure their trophies against others. This caused Roosevelt to turn his attention back to Washington, and he was soon appointed in a number of positions that improved his standing in national politics including the US Civil Service Commission and the New York City Police Commissioner. He still visited North Dakota regularly and continued to publish works based upon the history and activities of western culture, but his duties continually distracted him from the ranching profession, and he eventually sold Elkhorn around the same time he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His fame was solidified in the Battle of Cuba, and he began a fast track to the White House that included a term as Governor of New York and then 6 months as Vice President. When President McKinley was shot, Roosevelt assumed the Presidency and brought with him the strong sense of conservation that would positively change the American wilderness forever. Crater Lake a few years after its establishment as a National Park. Yellowstone holds that honor and was established in by Ulysses S. Yet Roosevelt drastically stepped up the conservation efforts of the US government over his time as President, and he made the biggest impact in conservation efforts both past and present. His achievements include the establishment of the US Forest Service that consolidated earlier efforts at establishing National Forests, and encouraged new types of landowners attune to the conservation of forest reserves with the Forest Homestead Act. He also preserved a wealth of National Monuments with the Antiquities Act. During this time, Roosevelt also became friends with the famous naturalist John Muir, and together they helped preserve key areas of the Yosemite Valley. Roosevelt with naturalist John Muir in Yosemite. All told, Roosevelt protected over ,, acres of land for conservation during his terms, and this included national forests, 51 federal bird refuges, 18 National Monuments, and 5 National Parks. This is a gift to American that cannot be overshadowed, and it is

one that we all still enjoy today. After his Presidency, Roosevelt engaged in a comprehensive safari in East and Central Africa for the Smithsonian Institute in which he helped catalog and send back 11, animals which were later displayed in museums across America. These are beautiful lands that should be available to all, and although I respect the right of those to own private property in places like the Rockies, I also think it would be a tragic consequence if all these lands were divided up and fenced off. A later expedition the Roosevelt and his son Kermit undertook to map a river in the Amazon later named the Roosevelt River. Historical background researched with the help of NPS. All images one , two , three , four , and thumb courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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