

# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 1

1. **CORNELIS<sup>1</sup> GELDERSMAN** was born about 1575 in Gelderland, the Netherlands. He married **MAIJKE MEERTENS**.

Cornelis Geldersman and Maijke Meertens had the following child:

2. i. **MARTEN CORNELIUS<sup>2</sup> VAN ROSEVELT** (son of Cornelis Geldersman and Maijke Meertens) was born in 1596 in Haarlem, Noord-Holland, Nederland. He died between 1687-1691 in Zeeland, the Netherlands. He married **CORNELIA LODEWYCK**.

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## Generation 2

2. **MARTEN CORNELIUS<sup>2</sup> VAN ROSEVELT** (Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Cornelis<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1596 in Haarlem, Noord-Holland, Nederland. He died between 1687-1691 in Zeeland, the Netherlands. He married **CORNELIA LODEWYCK**.

Marten Cornelius van Rosenvelt and Cornelia Lodewyck had the following child:

3. i. **CLAES MARTENSEN<sup>3</sup> VAN ROSEVELT** (son of Marten Cornelius van Rosenvelt and Cornelia Lodewyck) was born about 1626 in Nieuw Amsterdam, New York, New York County, New York. He died between 1658-1660. He married Jannetje Tomas von Rosenvelt about 1650. She was born in 1625 in Zeeland, Netherlands. She died in 1660.

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## Generation 3

3. **CLAES MARTENSEN<sup>3</sup> VAN ROSEVELT** (Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup>, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup>, Cornelis<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1626 in Nieuw Amsterdam, New York, New York County, New York. He died between 1658-1660. He married Jannetje Tomas von Rosenvelt about 1650. She was born in 1625 in Zeeland, Netherlands. She died in 1660.

Claes Martensen van Rosenvelt and Jannetje Tomas von Rosenvelt had the following child:

4. i. **NICHOLAS<sup>4</sup> ROOSEVELT** (son of Claes Martensen van Rosenvelt and Jannetje Tomas von Rosenvelt) was born in 1658. He died on Jul 30, 1742. He married Heyltje Jans Kunst in 1682.

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## Generation 4

4. **NICHOLAS<sup>4</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born in 1658. He died on Jul 30, 1742. He married Heyltje Jans Kunst in 1682.

Nicholas Roosevelt and Heyltje Jans Kunst had the following children:

5. i. **JOHANNES<sup>5</sup> ROOSEVELT** (son of Nicholas Roosevelt and Heyltje Jans Kunst). He died on Apr 04, 1750. He married HEYLTJE SIOERTS. She died in 1752.
6. ii. **JACOBUS "JAMES" ROOSEVELT** (son of Nicholas Roosevelt and Heyltje Jans Kunst) was born on Feb 28, 1692. He died on May 05, 1776. He married CATHARINA HARDENBROEK.

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## Generation 5

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 5

**JOHANNES<sup>5</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman). He died on Apr 04, 1750. He married **HEYLTJE SIOERTS**. She died in 1752.

Johannes Roosevelt and Heyltje Sioerts had the following child:

7. i. **JACOBUS<sup>6</sup> ROOSEVELT** (son of Johannes Roosevelt and Heyltje Sioerts). He died on May 12, 1777. He married **ANNETJE BOGERT**. She died in 1773.
6. **JACOBUS<sup>5</sup> "JAMES" ROOSEVELT** (Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Feb 28, 1692. He died on May 05, 1776. He married **CATHARINA HARDENBROEK**.

Jacobus "James" Roosevelt and Catharina Hardenbroek had the following child:

8. i. **ISAAC<sup>6</sup> ROOSEVELT** (son of Jacobus "James" Roosevelt and Catharina Hardenbroek) was born in 1726. He died in 1794. He married **CORNELIA HOFFMAN**. She was born on Aug 13, 1734. She died on Nov 13, 1789.

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### Generation 6

7. **JACOBUS<sup>6</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman). He died on May 12, 1777. He married **ANNETJE BOGERT**. She died in 1773.

Jacobus Roosevelt and Annetje Bogert had the following child:

9. i. **JAMES JACOBUS<sup>7</sup> ROOSEVELT** (son of Jacobus Roosevelt and Annetje Bogert) was born in 1759. He died in Aug 1840. He married Maria van Schaak (daughter of Cornelius van Schaak and Angeltje Yates) on Mar 08, 1793. She was born in 1773. She died on Feb 03, 1845.
8. **ISAAC<sup>6</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born in 1726. He died in 1794. He married **CORNELIA HOFFMAN**. She was born on Aug 13, 1734. She died on Nov 13, 1789.

Isaac Roosevelt and Cornelia Hoffman had the following child:

10. i. **JAMES<sup>7</sup> ROOSEVELT** (son of Isaac Roosevelt and Cornelia Hoffman). He married **MARIA ELIZA WALTON**.

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### Generation 7

9. **JAMES JACOBUS<sup>7</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born in 1759. He died in Aug 1840. He married Maria van Schaak (daughter of Cornelius van Schaak and Angeltje Yates) on Mar 08, 1793. She was born in 1773. She died on Feb 03, 1845.

# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 7

James Jacobus Roosevelt and Maria van Schaak had the following child:

11. i. CORNELIS VAN SCHAAK<sup>8</sup> ROOSEVELT (son of James Jacobus Roosevelt and Maria van Schaak) was born on Jan 30, 1794. He died on Jul 01, 1871. He married Margaret Barnhill (daughter of Robert Barnhill and Elizabeth Potts) about 1822. She was born in 1799. She died in 1861.
10. **JAMES<sup>7</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman). He married **MARIA ELIZA WALTON**.

James Roosevelt and Maria Eliza Walton had the following child:

12. i. ISAAC<sup>8</sup> ROOSEVELT (son of James Roosevelt and Maria Eliza Walton) was born on Apr 21, 1790. He died on Oct 23, 1863. He married Mary Rebecca Aspinwall (daughter of John Aspinwall and Susan Howland) on Apr 26, 1827. She was born on Dec 20, 1809. She died on Feb 24, 1886.

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## Generation 8

11. **CORNELIS VAN SCHAAK<sup>8</sup> ROOSEVELT** (James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Jan 30, 1794. He died on Jul 01, 1871. He married Margaret Barnhill (daughter of Robert Barnhill and Elizabeth Potts) about 1822. She was born in 1799. She died in 1861.

Cornelis van Schaak Roosevelt and Margaret Barnhill had the following child:

13. i. THEODORE<sup>9</sup> ROOSEVELT (son of Cornelis van Schaak Roosevelt and Margaret Barnhill) was born on Sep 22, 1831. He died on Feb 09, 1878. He married Martha Bullock (daughter of James Stephens Bullock and Martha) on Dec 22, 1853. She was born on Jul 08, 1834. She died on Feb 14, 1884.
12. **ISAAC<sup>8</sup> ROOSEVELT** (James<sup>7</sup>, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, James<sup>7</sup>, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Apr 21, 1790. He died on Oct 23, 1863. He married Mary Rebecca Aspinwall (daughter of John Aspinwall and Susan Howland) on Apr 26, 1827. She was born on Dec 20, 1809. She died on Feb 24, 1886.

Notes for Isaac Roosevelt:

Isaac Roosevelt was born just four days after famed American statesman Benjamin Franklin died on April 17, 1790.

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin\\_Franklin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Franklin)

Isaac's birth was about three months prior to the July 14, 1790 Bastille Day in France. It is celebrated on 14 July each year. In France, it is called "Fête Nationale" ("National Holiday"), inofficial parlance, or more commonly "quatorze juillet" ("14 July"). It commemorates the 1790 Fête de la FÉdÉration, held on the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789 to free seven prisons being held in that Prison; the anniversary of the storming of the

## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 8

Bastille was seen as a symbol of the uprising of the modern French nation, and of the reconciliation of all the French inside the constitutional monarchy which preceded the First Republic, during the French Revolution.

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bastille\\_Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bastille_Day)

Isaac Roosevelt and Mary Rebecca Aspinwall had the following child:

14. i. JAMES<sup>9</sup> ROOSEVELT (son of Isaac Roosevelt and Mary Rebecca Aspinwall) was born in 1828. He died in 1900. He married Sara Delano (daughter of Warren Delano and Catherine Robbins Lyman) on Oct 07, 1880. She was born on Sep 21, 1854. She died on Sep 07, 1941.

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### Generation 9

13. THEODORE<sup>9</sup> ROOSEVELT (Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Sep 22, 1831. He died on Feb 09, 1878. He married Martha Bullock (daughter of James Stephens Bullock and Martha) on Dec 22, 1853. She was born on Jul 08, 1834. She died on Feb 14, 1884.

Notes for Theodore Roosevelt:

This Theodore Roosevelt is the father of the President Theodore Roosevelt. He (the father) was born the same year Former President John Quincy Adams took his seat as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives on December 7, 1831. Adams is the 30th cousin, threetimes removed to me. This Theodore Roosevelt is a fourth cousin to United States President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. President Theodore Roosevelt is a fifth cousin to the 32th President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. FDR is my half eighth cousin. So, Teddy is a cousin to a cousin. Teddy's other relation to us is through his niece, Eleanor Roosevelt, who married Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt and Martha Bullock had the following children:

- i. ANNA<sup>10</sup> ROOSEVELT (daughter of Theodore Roosevelt and Martha Bullock). She married WILLIAM SHEFFIELD COWLES.
15. ii. THEODORE "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT (son of Theodore Roosevelt and Martha Bullock) was born on Oct 27, 1858 in New York City, New York. He died on Jan 06, 1919 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He married (1) ALICE HATHAWAY LEE on Oct 27, 1880 in Brookline, Massachusetts. She was born on Jul 29, 1861 in Chestnut Hill, Boston, Massachusetts. She died on Feb 14, 1884 in New York City, New York. He married (2) EDITH KERMIT CAROW on Dec 02, 1886 in London, England. She was born on Aug 06, 1861 in Norwich, Connecticut. She died on Sep 30, 1948 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.
16. iii. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT (son of Theodore Roosevelt and Martha Bullock) was born on Feb 28, 1860. He died in 1894. He married ANNA REBECCA HALL. She was born in 1863. She died in 1892.
- iv. CORINE ROOSEVELT (daughter of Theodore Roosevelt and Martha Bullock) was born on Sep 27, 1861. She died on Feb 17, 1933.

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 9

14. **JAMES<sup>9</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Isaac<sup>8</sup>, James<sup>7</sup>, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Isaac<sup>8</sup>, James<sup>7</sup>, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born in 1828. He died in 1900. He married Sara Delano (daughter of Warren Delano and Catherine Robbins Lyman) on Oct 07, 1880. She was born on Sep 21, 1854. She died on Sep 07, 1941.

James Roosevelt and Sara Delano had the following child:

17. i. **FRANKLIN DELANO<sup>10</sup> ROOSEVELT** (son of James Roosevelt and Sara Delano) was born on Jan 30, 1882 in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. He died on Apr 12, 1945 in Warm Springs, Georgia. He married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (daughter of Elliott Roosevelt and Anna Rebecca Hall) on Mar 17, 1905 in New York. She was born on Oct 11, 1884 in New York City, New York. She died on Nov 07, 1962 in New York City, New York.

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### Generation 10

15. **THEODORE<sup>10</sup> "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT** (Theodore<sup>9</sup>, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Theodore<sup>9</sup>, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Oct 27, 1858 in New York City, New York. He died on Jan 06, 1919 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He married (1) **ALICE HATHAWAY LEE** on Oct 27, 1880 in Brookline, Massachusetts. She was born on Jul 29, 1861 in Chestnut Hill, Boston, Massachusetts. She died on Feb 14, 1884 in New York City, New York. He married (2) **EDITH KERMIT CAROW** on Dec 02, 1886 in London, England. She was born on Aug 06, 1861 in Norwich, Connecticut. She died on Sep 30, 1948 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

Notes for Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt:

President Roosevelt (Teddy), the 26th President of the United States, was born the same year that George Goethals was born (6/29/1858 - 1/21/1928), who is the American army engineer that directed construction of the Panama Canal.

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Washington\\_Goethals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington_Goethals)

President Theodore Roosevelt is a fifth cousin to the 32nd President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who is my half eighth cousin. So, Teddy is a cousin to a cousin. His other relation to us is through his niece, Eleanor Roosevelt, who married Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Another way to describe Teddy's relationship is that he is the brother of the father-in-law of the seventh great grandson of my seventh fifth great grandmother, Alice Carpenter.

Though President Theodore Roosevelt is not directly related to our first President, General George Washington, Theodore's relative, Franklin, is related to General Washington as a 13th cousin, eight times removed.

On July 1, 1898, Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" waged a victorious assault on San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish American War. He was one of the most conspicuous heroes of the war

Harry Seth Sharpe, my grandfather, was a Private in Company L of the Texas Infantry in the Spanish American War. He drew a pension as of November 21, 1927, Certificate

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

#A-8-6-28, Company L, Texas Infantry. In historic narratives about the Spanish American War, it is noted that the then Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the future President of the United States, had a recruiting effort in San Antonio to garner soldiers for the war effort. Roosevelt's recruiting was at the Menger Hotel, that gracious old place of hospitality across the street from the famed Alamo. The recruiting story is available at the hotel today, where we have visited several times. Actually, when my parents lived in San Antonio in their senior years, the restaurant in the Menger Hotel was the favorite place of luxury where my mother loved to dine for special occasions. Though we do not have information about Harry's recruitment, we believe it most likely took place at this San Antonio event, as it is reasonably close to Georgetown where Harry lived.

President Theodore Roosevelt first used the term "muck-rake" as he criticized what he saw as the excesses of investigative journalism in a speech to the Gridiron Club in Washington on March 17, 1906.

On the issue of immigration, President Roosevelt had a definite opinion. This is quoted from a 1907 speech: "In the first place, we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here in good faith becomes an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with everyone else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed, or birthplace, or origin. But this is predicated upon the person's becoming in every facet an American, and nothing but an American ... There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag ... We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language ... and we have room for but one sole loyalty and that is a loyalty to the American people."

President Roosevelt was a strong outdoors man and hunter. In an account about the Winchester rifle history, it was reported that "President Teddy Roosevelt was also a Winchester devotee, using the 1895 model on his famous 1909 African safari, which historians credited with boosting the sale of Winchester sporting rifles."

Source: "Great Days Outdoors Magazine," March 2006, published monthly by Alan White, Stapleton, Alabama ([www.gdomag.com](http://www.gdomag.com)), page 9

"With the assassination of President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, not quite 43, became the youngest President in the Nation's history in September, 1901. He was elected in 1904. He served till his term ended January 20, 1909. He brought new excitement and power to the Presidency, as he vigorously led Congress and the American public toward progressive reforms and a strong foreign policy.

"He took the view that the President, as a steward of the people, 'should take whatever action necessary for the public good, unless expressly forbidden by law or the Constitution.' I did not usurp power," he wrote, "but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power."

"Roosevelt's youth differed sharply from that of the log cabin Presidents. He was born in New York City in 1858 into a wealthy family, but he, too, struggled --- against ill health --- and, in his triumph, became an advocate of the strenuous life.

"In 1884 his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and his mother died on the same day. Roosevelt spent much of the next two years on his ranch in the Badlands of Dakota Territory. There he mastered his sorrow as he lived in the saddle, driving cattle, hunting big game --- he even captured an outlaw. On a visit to London, he married Edith Carow in December 1886.

"Boss Tom Platt, needing a hero to draw attention away from scandals in New York State, accepted Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1898. Roosevelt won and

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

served with distinction.

"As President, Roosevelt held the ideal that the Government should be the great arbiter of the conflicting economic forces in the Nation, especially between capital and labor, guaranteeing justice to each and dispensing favors to none.

"Roosevelt emerged spectacularly as a "trust buster" by forcing the dissolution of a great railroad combination in the Northwest. Other antitrust suits under the Sherman Act followed.

"Roosevelt steered the United States more actively into world politics. He liked to quote a favorite proverb, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick. . . .'

"Aware of the strategic need for a shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Roosevelt ensured the construction of the Panama Canal. His corollary to the Monroe Doctrine prevented the establishment of foreign bases in the Caribbean and arrogated the sole right of intervention in Latin America to the United States.

"He won the Nobel Peace Prize on December 10, 1906 for mediating the Russo-Japanese War, reached a Gentleman's Agreement on immigration with Japan, and sent the Great White Fleet on a goodwill tour of the world."

Source:<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/tr26.html>

He was the first American to win the Nobel Peace Prize. It was a prize that began world-wide awards in 1901. The other of our family members to win a Nobel Peace Prize was the sixth American to win it. It was the former Senator from Minnesota and who was the United States Secretary of State, Frank Billings Kellogg. Frank is my half sixth cousin, twice removed to me. I must admit that some of the more contemporary winners of the Nobel Peace Prize have made me wonder whether the value of that prize has not depreciated in its meaning.

"Some of Theodore Roosevelt's most effective achievements were in conservation. He added enormously to the national forests in the West, reserved lands for public use, and fostered great irrigation projects.

"He crusaded endlessly on matters big and small, exciting audiences with his high-pitched voice, jutting jaw, and pounding fist. 'The life of strenuous endeavor' was a must for those around him, as he romped with his five younger children and led ambassadors on hikes through Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C.

"Leaving the Presidency in 1909, Roosevelt went on an African safari, then jumped back into politics. In 1912 he ran for President on a Progressive ticket. To reporters he once remarked that he felt as fit as a bull moose, the name of his new party."

Source:<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/tr26.html>

"Despite his contention that he was 'as fit as a bull moose,' the Republican Party denied Theodore Roosevelt its nomination for President and, instead, backed incumbent William Taft. Four years earlier, Taft was Roosevelt's handpicked successor for the presidency, but the two had a falling out. Taft called TR a 'dangerous egotist' and a 'demagogue.' Roosevelt countered by referring to Taft as a 'fathead' and a 'puzzlewit.' William Howard Taft is the first cousin of the husband of my seventh cousin, once removed, Eleanor Kellogg Chase.

"With his defeat, Roosevelt bolted the Republican Party to run under the banner of the Progressive Party - renamed the Bull Moose Party in his honor. Feeling the pressure, Taft

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

broke with precedent and became the first President to campaign actively on his own behalf while in office. The election turned into a two-way race between Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, with Taft running a distant third. Roosevelt called for a 'Square Deal' and would control monopoly by regulating it. Wilson spoke of the 'New Freedom' and called for the break up of big business as a means of restoring economic competition.

"In the end, Republicans split their vote between Roosevelt and Taft, allowing Wilson to gain the presidency with a 42% plurality. Wilson's victory made him only the second Democrat to win the presidency, since the Civil War. Taft was humiliated, gaining only 8 electoral votes to Roosevelt's 88."

Source:<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/votr.htm>

Roosevelt was "Shot in the chest while entering an automobile outside the Hotel Gilpatrick in Milwaukee, Wisconsin by would-be assassin John Nepomuk Schrank at about 8:00p.m. Campaigning on the 'Bull Moose' ticket, Roosevelt delivered a 90-minute speech at the Auditorium in Milwaukee before seeking medical attention. The bullet would never be removed."

Source:[http://www.opm.gov/about\\_opm/tr/phototimeline.asp](http://www.opm.gov/about_opm/tr/phototimeline.asp)

Teddy Roosevelt's tenure as President ultimately was honored with the naming of a room after him in the White House. Here's the story:

"The windowless Roosevelt Room occupies the original site of the president's office when the West Wing was built in 1902. Seven years later, the room became a part of two waiting rooms when the West Wing was expanded and the Oval Office was built. When Franklin Roosevelt relocated the Oval Office from the center of the building to the southeast corner in 1934, this room received a skylight.

"Franklin Roosevelt called this room the Fish Room, where he displayed an aquarium and fishing mementos. John Kennedy continued the room's nautical theme by mounting a sailfish that he caught in Acapulco, Mexico.

"President Richard Nixon named the room in 1969 to honor Theodore Roosevelt for building the West Wing and Franklin Roosevelt for expanding it. Today the room is used as a conference room and features a multimedia center for presentations."

Source:<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/life/rooseveltroom.html>

On September 29, 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt (R-NY) presided over the groundbreaking ceremony and laid the cornerstone of the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., praying that "Godspeed the work begun this noon."

Source: <http://www.grandoldpartisan.typepad.com/>

Theodore Roosevelt is one of four U. S. Presidents who are honored by their presence on that famous sculptured mountain face on Mount Rushmore in South Dakota. The fact that had a working ranch where he lived in the Bad Lands of South Dakota in the 1880's had nothing to do with his selection for this huge memorial.

The four presidents are (and what they represent): George Washington, representing our nations struggle for independence; Thomas Jefferson, representing our accomplishments in forging a working representative government; Abraham Lincoln, representing our nations assertion that all citizens are free and equal and representing a union among the states, instead of a loose federation of states; and Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt, representing our



# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 10

nation's turning to give global leadership as of the 20th century. His approach to broadening the use of Presidential power apparently contributed to his landing of a place on this famous memorial.

On the night of January 5, 1919, Roosevelt suffered breathing problems. After receiving treatment from his physician, Dr. George W. Faller, he felt better and went to bed. Roosevelt's last words were "Please put out that light, James" to his family servant James Amos. Between 4:00 and 4:15 the next morning, Roosevelt died in his sleep at [Sagamore Hill](#) after a blood clot had detached from a vein and traveled to his lungs. He was sixty years old. Upon receiving word of his death, his son Archibald telegraphed his siblings: "The old lion is dead." Woodrow Wilson's vice president, [Thomas R. Marshall](#), said that "Death had to take Roosevelt sleeping, for if he had been awake, there would have been a fight." Following a private farewell service in the North Room at Sagamore Hill, a simple funeral was held at [Christ Episcopal Church in Oyster Bay](#). Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, Charles Evans Hughes, Warren Harding, Henry Cabot Lodge, and William Howard Taft were among the mourners. The snow-covered procession route to [Youngs Memorial Cemetery](#) was lined with spectators and a squad of mounted policemen who had ridden from New York City. Roosevelt was buried on a hillside overlooking Oyster Bay.

Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Alice Hathaway Lee had the following child:

18. i. ALICE LEE<sup>11</sup> ROOSEVELT (daughter of Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Alice Hathaway Lee) was born on Feb 12, 1884 in New York City, New York. She died on Feb 20, 1980 in Washington, DC. She married Nicholas Longworth on Feb 17, 1906 in the Whitehouse, Washington, DC. He was born on Nov 05, 1869 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He died on Apr 09, 1931 in Aiken, South Carolina.

Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Edith Kermit Carow had the following children:

- ii. THEODORE "TED" ROOSEVELT JR. (son of Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Edith Kermit Carow) was born on Sep 13, 1887 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He died on Jul 12, 1944 in Normandy, France. He married Eleanor Butler Alexander on Jun 29, 1910 in New York. She was born in 1889 in New York City, New York. She died on May 29, 1960 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

Notes for Theodore "Ted" Roosevelt Jr.:

The first born son and namesake of President Roosevelt, "Ted" led a very distinguished life in his own right. He served as assistant Secretary of the U.S. Navy, Governor of Puerto Rico, and Governor-general of the Philippines during the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations.

Source:<http://users.legacyfamilytree.com/USPresidents/6116.htm>

Ted is the first cousin of the wife (Eleanor) of the seventh great grandson (FDR) of Alice Carpenter Southworth Bradford, my seventh grandmother.

Ted is attributed to have said, *"The Texas Navy... It's no exaggeration to say that without it, there would probably have been no Lone Star Republic, and possibly the State of Texas would still be part of Mexico."*

**Theodore "Ted" Roosevelt III**<sup>[2]</sup> (September 13, 1887 – July 12, 1944),

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

known as Theodore Jr., was an American government, business, and military leader. He was the eldest son of President [Theodore Roosevelt](#) and First Lady [Edith Roosevelt](#). He also was the first cousin of the Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Eleanor and I share the common 7<sup>th</sup> great grandmother, Alice Carpenter Southworth Bradford.

Roosevelt was instrumental in the forming of the [American Legion](#) in 1919 following his valiant service in the [United States Army](#) during World War I. He later served as [Assistant Secretary of the Navy](#), [Governor of Puerto Rico](#) (1929–32), [Governor-General of the Philippines](#) (1932–33), [Chairman of the Board of American Express Company](#), Vice-President at [Doubleday Books](#). Returning to the Army in 1940, he led the first wave of troops at [Utah Beach](#) during the [Normandy landings](#) in 1944, earning the [Medal of Honor](#) for his command. He died in [France](#) 36 days later, holding the rank of [Brigadier General](#).

Ted Roosevelt, Jr. was a Businessman, Politician, Governor of Puerto Rico, Governor General of the Philippines, US Army General, and World War II Medal of Honor Recipient. He was the oldest child and son of 26th US President Theodore Roosevelt and his wife Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt. He attended Groton School at Groton, Massachusetts and Harvard College (now Harvard University) at Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduating in 1909.

He then became a successful businessman, taking positions in the steel and carpet businesses before becoming the branch manager of an investment bank. In August, 1915 he attended a summer military camp at Plattsburg, New York that provided military training for business and professional men at their own expense and was later given a commission as a major in the US Army Reserve.

When the US entered World War I in April 1917 he was called to active duty and was sent to France where he became a battalion commander, eventually being promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and commanded the 26th Regiment of the 1st Division. In July 1918 he was gassed and wounded at the Battle of Soissons in Northern France.

In February 1919, after the end of the war, he was one of the founders of the soldiers' organization that eventually would become the American Legion. He returned to the US and remained in the US Army Reserve.

In 1920 he was elected to the New York State Assembly, serving until March 1921 when he was appointed by US President Warren G. Harding as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He came under congressional scrutiny during the Teapot Dome Scandal after his authorizing the transfer of oil leases from the US Navy to the Department of the Interior but was eventually cleared of any wrongdoing.

In 1924 he ran on the Republican ticket for Governor of New York and was defeated by the Democratic incumbent governor Alfred E. Smith. In September, 1929 he was appointed by US President Herbert Hoover as Governor of Puerto Rico, serving until 1932, when he was appointed by Hoover to be the Governor-General of the Philippines and resigned in November of that year and went to North Africa.

In 1935 he returned to the US and first became a vice president of the

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

publishing house Doubleday, Doran & Company. He then became an executive with American Express and also served on the boards of numerous non-profit organizations. In 1940 he attended a military refresher course offered to many businessmen as an advanced student, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in the US Army.

He returned to active duty in April 1941 and was given command of the 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, the same unit he fought with in World War I and later that year he was promoted to the rank brigadier general. In 1942, after the US entered World War II the previous December, he was sent to North Africa where he participated with his unit in the assault on Oran, Algeria in November, the beginning of Operation Torch.

During 1943, he was the second-in-command of the US 1st Infantry Division under Major General Terry Allen as it fought in the North African Campaign. His lack of not following uniform regulations and unorthodox approach to warfare drew the ire of Lieutenant General George S. Patton and he was reassigned. He participated in Operation Husky, seeing action in the Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943, commanded Allied Forces in Sardinia, and fought on the Italian mainland, and during the latter he served as chief liaison officer to the French Army in Italy for General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In February 1944 he was assigned to the staff of the US 4th Infantry Division in England to help lead the Normandy invasion. After several verbal requests to the division's commanding officer, Major General "Tubby" Barton, were denied, he sent a written request and was ultimately approved. Despite a heart condition and arthritis that forced him to use a cane, he led the assault on Utah Beach on June 6, 1944, and was the only general on D-Day to land by sea with the first wave of troops. During the assault he remained cool, calm, and collected and inspired all with humor and confidence, reciting poetry and telling anecdotes of his father to steady the nerves of his men.

A little over a month after his D-Day landing, he died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 56. Ironically, on the day of his death, he had been recommended by General Omar Bradley for promotion to the rank of major general. The following September he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. His citation reads:

"For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944, in France. After 2 verbal requests to accompany the leading assault elements in the Normandy invasion had been denied, Brig. General Roosevelt's written request for the mission was approved and he landed with the first wave of the forces assaulting the enemy-held beaches. He repeatedly led groups from the beach, over the seawall and established them inland. His valor, courage, and presence in the very front of the attack and his complete unconcern at being under heavy fire inspired the troops to heights of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Although the enemy had the beach under constant direct fire, Brig. General Roosevelt moved from one location to another, rallying men around him, directed and personally led them against the enemy. Under his seasoned, precise, calm, and unfaltering leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France."

His other military and foreign awards and decorations include Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star (with two oak

# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 10

leaf clusters), the Purple Heart, the World War I Victory Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (with four campaign stars), the World War Two Victory Medal (posthumous), the French Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre, and the French Liberation Medal (posthumous). I

In 1955 the remains of his youngest brother Quentin who was killed in aerial combat in France during World War I were removed from their original burial location and reinterred next to him at the American Cemetery in Normandy.

He was portrayed by actor Henry Fonda in the 1962 film "The Longest Day." His life, political views, and actions are documented in Ken Burns' 2014 PBS miniseries "The Roosevelts." (bio by: [William Bjornstad](#))

- iii. KERMIT ROOSEVELT (son of Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Edith Kermit Carow) was born on Oct 10, 1889 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He died on Jun 04, 1943 in Alaska. He married Belle Wyatt Willard on Jun 10, 1914 in Madrid, Spain. She was born on Jul 01, 1892 in Baltimore, Maryland. She died on Mar 30, 1968 in Manhattan, New York.

Notes for Kermit Roosevelt:

"During World War I, Kermit fought with the British Army, joining as a Captain, later, when stricken with malaria, he was transferred to the US Army. Kermit accompanied his father on both the African safari, and the exploration of the River of Doubt (renamed Rio Roosevelt) in the Amazon of Brazil."

Source: <http://users.legacyfamilytree.com/USPresidents/6117.htm>

- iv. ETHEL CAROW ROOSEVELT (daughter of Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Edith Kermit Carow) was born on Aug 13, 1891 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. She died in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. She married Richard Derby on Apr 04, 1913 in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He was born on Apr 07, 1881 in New York. He died on Jul 21, 1963 in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Notes for Ethel Carow Roosevelt:

Ethel Carow Roosevelt was born August 13, 1891. This was mere days prior to the August 24, 1891 patent issue for the motion picture camera made to Thomas Alva Edison, her sixth cousin, twice removed.

"During World War I, Ethel, then a nurse, served in France in the same hospital as her husband served as a surgeon. Later, she became involved with the Red Cross, and served as Nassau County Chairman during World War II, and then as Chairman of the Nassau County Nursing Service. Her long involvement, even while traveling, is shown by her correspondence still residing in the Nassau County Red Cross archives. When the Red Cross recently brought her Fifty Year Service Pin to Sagamore Hill, they had to correct themselves - it was not fifty years of service, it was sixty. When it came time to have her portrait painted, she did not choose to wear an evening gown and jewels, she wore her Red Cross uniform.

## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

"She put in many years of work to turn Sagamore Hill into a National Historic Site. Ethel was one of the first two women to serve on the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History."

Source:<http://users.legacyfamilytree.com/USPresidents/6118.htm>

- v. ARCHIBALD BULLOCH ROOSEVELT (son of Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Edith Kermit Carow) was born on Apr 09, 1894 in Washington, DC. He died in Oct 1979 in Palm Springs, Florida. He married Grace Stackpole Lockwood on Apr 14, 1917 in Boston, Massachusetts. She died in Jun 1971 in Cold Spring Har., New York.
- vi. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT (son of Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt and Edith Kermit Carow) was born on Nov 19, 1897 in Washington, DC. He died on Jul 14, 1919 in Cambrai, France.

Notes for Quentin Roosevelt:

Earlier in the year of Quentin's birth, The New York Sun ran an editorial that answered a question from 8-year-old Virginia O'Hanlon: "Is there a Santa Claus?" on September 21, 1897.

Source:<http://www.stormfax.com/virginia.htm>

"Quentin never married, although he was engaged to Flora Payne Whitney. She was denied permission to go to France and marry Quentin while he was serving in the 'fledgling air service.' Quentin was shot down behind enemy lines in Germany at the tender age of 20. While his father was proud of all his sons' service in the war, some feel he never quite recovered from the death of his youngest child, but he also believed 'Both life and death are part of the same Great Adventure. . . .'"

Source:<http://users.legacyfamilytree.com/USPresidents/6120.htm>

- 16. **ELLIOTT<sup>10</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Theodore<sup>9</sup>, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Theodore<sup>9</sup>, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Feb 28, 1860. He died in 1894. He married **ANNA REBECCA HALL**. She was born in 1863. She died in 1892.

Elliott Roosevelt and Anna Rebecca Hall had the following child:

- 19. i. **ANNA ELEANOR<sup>11</sup> ROOSEVELT** (daughter of Elliott Roosevelt and Anna Rebecca Hall) was born on Oct 11, 1884 in New York City, New York. She died on Nov 07, 1962 in New York City, New York. She married Franklin Delano Roosevelt (son of James Roosevelt and Sara Delano) on Mar 17, 1905 in New York. He was born on Jan 30, 1882 in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. He died on Apr 12, 1945 in Warm Springs, Georgia.
- 17. **FRANKLIN DELANO<sup>10</sup> ROOSEVELT** (James<sup>9</sup>, Isaac<sup>8</sup>, James<sup>7</sup>, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, James<sup>9</sup>, Isaac<sup>8</sup>, James<sup>7</sup>, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Jan 30, 1882 in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. He died on Apr 12, 1945 in Warm Springs, Georgia. He married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (daughter of Elliott Roosevelt and Anna Rebecca Hall) on Mar 17, 1905 in New York. She was born on Oct 11, 1884 in New York City, New York. She died on Nov 07, 1962 in New York City, New York.

Notes for Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

President Roosevelt is my half eighth cousin. The ancestor in common is our seventh great grandmother, Alice Carpenter, who immigrated from England to Plymouth Colony in 1623. Roosevelt is descended through Alice and her first husband, Englishman Edward Southworth. I am descended through Alice and her second husband, William Bradford, born in England, but known most notably as the Mayflower passenger who become Governor of Plymouth Colony. Roosevelt is the 18th cousin, four times removed to my son-in-law, Steve O. Westmoreland, through his mother's line.

Roosevelt is the eleventh cousin, once removed from England's Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill. The ancestor in common to President Roosevelt and Sir Churchill is Viscount Anthony Browne III. Viscount Browne is the tenth great grandfather of President Roosevelt and is the eleventh great grandfather of Sir Churchill.

President Roosevelt is the half 13th cousin, eight times removed to our first President, General George Washington.

"(Roosevelt) served as the 32nd President of the United States and was elected to an unprecedented four terms in office. He served from 1933-1945, and is the only President to serve more than two terms. [The adoption of the 22nd Amendment to the United States Constitution on February 27, 1951 limited anyone serving as President more than two terms, so Roosevelt's accomplishment may never be repeated.] As a central figure of the 20th century, scholarly surveys rank Franklin Delano Roosevelt among the three greatest U.S. Presidents. [Of course, the political bent of citizens from the field of the scholarly tend to reflect policies championed by FDR! Such view is not universal.]

"During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Roosevelt created the New Deal to provide relief for the unemployed, recovery of the economy, and reform of the economic system. His most famous legacies include the Social Security system [which he envisioned to be somewhat temporary and to be discontinued when no longer needed] and the regulation of Wall Street [the economic world of investments in stock and financial instruments.] His aggressive use of an active federal government re-energized the Democratic party. Roosevelt built the New Deal coalition that dominated politics into the 1960s. He and his wife Eleanor Roosevelt remain touchstones for American liberalism. The conservatives fought back, but Roosevelt consistently prevailed, until he tried to pack the Supreme Court in 1937. The Conservative coalition formed to stop New Deal expansion.

"On February 15, 1933, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt escaped an assassination attempt in Miami, Florida that claimed the life of Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak.

"After 1938, Roosevelt championed rearmament and led the nation away from isolationism as the world headed into World War II. He provided extensive support to Winston Churchill and the British war effort before the attack on Pearl Harbor pulled the U.S. into the fighting. During the war, Roosevelt and the United States provided decisive leadership against Nazi Germany and made the United States the principal arms supplier and financier of the Allies who defeated Germany, Italy and Japan. Roosevelt led the United States as it became the Arsenal of Democracy, putting 16 million American men and women into uniform.

"On the home front his term saw the end of unemployment, restoration of prosperity,

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

significant new taxes and controls, 120,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans sent to relocation camps, and new opportunities opened for African Americans and women. As the Allies neared victory, Roosevelt played a critical role in shaping the post-war world, particularly through the Yalta Conference and the creation of the United Nations. Roosevelt died [April 12, 1945] on the eve of victory in World War II and was succeeded in office by Vice President Harry S. Truman.

"Roosevelt's administration redefined liberalism for subsequent generations and realigned the Democratic Party. It based his New Deal coalition on labor, ethnic and racial minorities, the South, big city machines, and the poor."

Source:[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin\\_Delano\\_Roosevelt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_Delano_Roosevelt)

On August 2, 1939, Albert Einstein signed a letter to President Roosevelt, urging the creation of an atomic weapons research program. On October 11, 1939, A letter from Albert Einstein was delivered to President Franklin D. Roosevelt about Einstein's concern of the possibility of atomic weapons. This must have been a somber communication for Roosevelt to receive on this, the 55th birthday of his wife, Eleanor.

Source:<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/20080802.html?th&emc=th>  
<http://www.infoplease.com/dayinhistory>

On January 24, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill concluded a wartime conference in Casablanca, Morocco. I doubt that either statesman realized they were related to each other as eleventh cousins, once removed. On November 28, 1943, Franklin and Winston met again. This time, it was at Tehran where they met with Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin. So, it maybe said that we had our biggest guns of our family dealing with Stalin, and it took a while to rid the earth of his murderous rampage.

On April 12, 1945, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, died of a cerebral hemorrhage while at his family's retreat home in Warm Springs, Georgia. He was age 63.

Notes for Anna Eleanor Roosevelt:

Eleanor Roosevelt is a fifth cousin, once removed, to her husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Her husband, FDR, is my half eighth cousin. She is the niece of President Theodore Roosevelt.

She was a woman known for a number of quotations. Among them: "Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events; and small minds discuss people." "It's better to light a candle than to curse the darkness." One quotation with a bit of humor: "I once had a rose named after me and I was very flattered. But I was not pleased to read the description in the catalogue: no good in a bed, but fine up against a wall."

**Anna Eleanor Roosevelt** (October 11, 1884 – November 7, 1962) was an American politician, diplomat, and activist. She was the longest-serving [First Lady of the United States](#), having held the post from March 1933 to April 1945 during her husband President [Franklin D. Roosevelt's](#) four terms in office, and served as United States Delegate to the [United Nations General Assembly](#) from 1945 to 1952. President [Harry S. Truman](#) later called her the "First Lady of the World" in tribute to her [human rights](#) achievements. Roosevelt was a member of the prominent American [Roosevelt](#) and [Livingston](#) families and a niece of President [Theodore Roosevelt](#).

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## Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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### Generation 10

She had an unhappy childhood, having suffered the deaths of both parents and one of her brothers at a young age. At 15, she attended Allenwood Academy in London, and was deeply influenced by its feminist headmistress [Marie Souvestre](#).

Returning to the U.S., she married her fifth cousin once removed, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in 1905. The Roosevelts' marriage was complicated from the beginning by Franklin's controlling mother, [Sara](#), and after Eleanor discovered her husband's affair with [Lucy Mercer](#) in 1918, she resolved to seek fulfillment in a public life of her own. She persuaded Franklin to stay in politics after he was [stricken with debilitating polio](#) in 1921, which cost him the normal use of his legs, and Roosevelt began giving speeches and appearing at campaign events in his place.

Following Franklin's election as [Governor of New York](#) in 1928, and throughout the remainder of Franklin's public career in government, Roosevelt regularly made public appearances on his behalf, and as First Lady while her husband served as President, she significantly reshaped and redefined the role of that office during her own tenure and beyond, for future First Ladies.

Though widely respected in her later years, Roosevelt was a controversial First Lady at the time for her outspokenness, particularly her stance on racial issues. She was the first presidential spouse to hold regular press conferences, write a daily newspaper column, write a monthly magazine column, host a weekly radio show, and speak at a national party convention. On a few occasions, she publicly disagreed with her husband's policies. She launched an experimental community at [Arthurdale, West Virginia](#), for the families of unemployed miners, later widely regarded as a failure. She advocated for expanded roles for women in the workplace, the [civil rights](#) of African Americans and Asian Americans, and the rights of World War II refugees.

Following her husband's death in 1945, Roosevelt remained active in politics for the remaining 17 years of her life. She pressed the United States to [join and support the United Nations](#) and became its first delegate. She served as the first chair of the [UN Commission on Human Rights](#), and oversaw the drafting of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#). Later she chaired the [John F. Kennedy](#) administration's [Presidential Commission on the Status of Women](#).

By the time of her death, Roosevelt was regarded as "one of the most esteemed women in the world"; she was called "the object of almost universal respect" in her *New York Times* obituary. In 1999, she was ranked ninth in the top ten of [Gallup's List of Most Widely Admired People of the 20th Century](#).

Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt had the following children:

- i. ANNA ELEANOR<sup>11</sup> ROOSEVELT (daughter of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on May 03, 1906. She married (1) CURTIS BEAN DALL on Jun 05, 1926. She married (2) JOHN BOETTIGER on Jan 18, 1935 in New York. He was born on Mar 25, 1900 in Chicago, Illinois. He died on Oct 31, 1950 in Manhattan, New York City, New York. She married (3) JAMES ADDISON HALSTED on Nov 11, 1952 in Malibu, California.
- ii. JAMES ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Dec 23, 1907. He married (1) BETSEY CUSHING on Jul 04, 1930 in Brookline, Massachusetts. He married (2) ROMELLE THERESA SCHNEIDER on Apr 14, 1941 in Beverly Hills, California. She was born in 1916. He married (3) GLADYS IRENE OWENS on Jul 02, 1956 in Los Angeles, California. She was born in 1917. He married (4) MARY MARY LENA WINSKILL on Oct 03, 1969 in Hyde Park, New York. She was born on Jun 05, 1939 in



# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 10

Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.

- iii. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Mar 18, 1909 in New York City, New York. He died on Nov 08, 1909 in New York City, New York.
- iv. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Sep 23, 1910 in New York City, New York. He married (1) RUTH JOSEPHINE GOOGINS on Jul 22, 1933 in Burlington, Iowa. He married (2) FAYE MARGARET EMERSON on Dec 03, 1944 in Grand Canyon, Colorado. She was born on Jul 08, 1917 in Elizabeth, Louisiana. She died on Mar 09, 1983 in Majorca, an island off the south coast of Spain. He married (3) MINNEWA BELL on Mar 15, 1951 in Miami Beach, Florida. She was born in 1911. He married (4) PATRICIA WHITEHEAD in Nov 1960 in Qualicum, British Columbia, Canada. He married (5) ELIZABETH BROWNING DONNER on Jan 16, 1932. She was born on Dec 05, 1911 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- v. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Aug 17, 1914 in Campobello, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on Aug 17, 1988 in Poughkeepsie, New York. He married (1) ETHEL DU PONT on Jun 30, 1937 in Wilmington, Delaware. She was born in 1915 in Wilmington, Delaware. She died on May 25, 1965 in Grosse Pointe, Michigan. He married (2) SUZANNE PERRIN on Aug 31, 1949 in Manhattan, New York, New York. He married (3) FELICIA SCHIFF on Jul 01, 1970 in New York. He married (4) PATRICIA LOUISE OAKES on May 06, 1977 in Dutchess County, New York. She was born on Mar 17, 1951 in Mexico City, Mexico. He married (5) LYNDA STEVENSON after 1951.

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## Generation 11

18. **ALICE LEE<sup>11</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Theodore<sup>10</sup> "Teddy", Theodore<sup>9</sup>, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Theodore<sup>10</sup> "Teddy", Theodore<sup>9</sup>, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Feb 12, 1884 in New York City, New York. She died on Feb 20, 1980 in Washington, DC. She married Nicholas Longworth on Feb 17, 1906 in the Whitehouse, Washington, DC. He was born on Nov 05, 1869 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He died on Apr 09, 1931 in Aiken, South Carolina.

Notes for Alice Lee Roosevelt:

Temporarily, she became a Democrat during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and proudly boasted in a 60 Minutes interview with Eric Sevareid broadcast February 17, 1974, that she was a "hedonist." I am not proud of Alice's heritage in our family line, not necessarily due to the political twists, but I detest the surrounding of the hedonism (seeking mostly pleasure in life).

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice\\_Roosevelt\\_Longworth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_Roosevelt_Longworth)

Notes for Nicholas Longworth:

Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, married Rep. Nicholas

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# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 11

Longworth (R-OH). Longworth would later become Speaker of the House. The Longworth House Office Building in Washington, DC is named after him.

Alice Lee Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth had the following child:

- i. PAULINA LONGWORTH (daughter of Nicholas Longworth and Alice Lee Roosevelt) was born on Feb 04, 1925 in Chicago Lying-In Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. She died on Jan 27, 1957 in Washington, DC.

19. **ANNA ELEANOR<sup>11</sup> ROOSEVELT** (Franklin Delano<sup>10</sup>, James<sup>9</sup>, Isaac<sup>8</sup>, James<sup>7</sup>, Isaac<sup>6</sup>, Jacobus<sup>5</sup> "James", Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup> van Rosenvelt, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman, Elliott<sup>10</sup>, Theodore<sup>9</sup>, Cornelis van Schaak<sup>8</sup>, James Jacobus<sup>7</sup>, Jacobus<sup>6</sup>, Johannes<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas<sup>4</sup>, Claes Martensen<sup>3</sup>, Marten Cornelius<sup>2</sup> van Rosenvelt, Cornelis<sup>1</sup> Geldersman) was born on Oct 11, 1884 in New York City, New York. She died on Nov 07, 1962 in New York City, New York. She married Franklin Delano Roosevelt (son of James Roosevelt and Sara Delano) on Mar 17, 1905 in New York. He was born on Jan 30, 1882 in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. He died on Apr 12, 1945 in Warm Springs, Georgia.

Notes for Anna Eleanor Roosevelt:

Eleanor Roosevelt is a fifth cousin, once removed, to her husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Her husband, FDR, is my half eighth cousin. She is the niece of President Theodore Roosevelt.

She was a woman known for a number of quotations. Among them: "Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events; and small minds discuss people." "It's better to light a candle than to curse the darkness." One quotation with a bit of humor: "I once had a rose named after me and I was very flattered. But I was not pleased to read the description in the catalogue: no good in a bed, but fine up against a wall."

**Anna Eleanor Roosevelt** (October 11, 1884 – November 7, 1962) was an American politician, diplomat, and activist. She was the longest-serving [First Lady of the United States](#), having held the post from March 1933 to April 1945 during her husband President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#)'s four terms in office, and served as United States Delegate to the [United Nations General Assembly](#) from 1945 to 1952. President [Harry S. Truman](#) later called her the "First Lady of the World" in tribute to her [human rights](#) achievements. Roosevelt was a member of the prominent American [Roosevelt](#) and [Livingston](#) families and a niece of President [Theodore Roosevelt](#).

She had an unhappy childhood, having suffered the deaths of both parents and one of her brothers at a young age. At 15, she attended Allenwood Academy in London, and was deeply influenced by its feminist headmistress [Marie Souvestre](#).

Returning to the U.S., she married her fifth cousin once removed, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in 1905. The Roosevelts' marriage was complicated from the beginning by Franklin's controlling mother, [Sara](#), and after Eleanor discovered her husband's affair with [Lucy Mercer](#) in 1918, she resolved to seek fulfillment in a public life of her own. She persuaded Franklin to stay in politics after he was [stricken with debilitating polio](#) in 1921, which cost him the normal use of his legs, and Roosevelt began giving speeches and appearing at campaign events in his place.

Following Franklin's election as [Governor of New York](#) in 1928, and throughout the remainder of Franklin's public career in government, Roosevelt regularly made public appearances on his behalf, and as First Lady while her husband served as President, she significantly reshaped and redefined the role of that office during her own tenure and beyond, for future First Ladies.

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# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 11

Though widely respected in her later years, Roosevelt was a controversial First Lady at the time for her outspokenness, particularly her stance on racial issues. She was the first presidential spouse to hold regular press conferences, write a daily newspaper column, write a monthly magazine column, host a weekly radio show, and speak at a national party convention. On a few occasions, she publicly disagreed with her husband's policies. She launched an experimental community at [Arthurdale, West Virginia](#), for the families of unemployed miners, later widely regarded as a failure. She advocated for expanded roles for women in the workplace, the [civil rights](#) of African Americans and Asian Americans, and the rights of World War II refugees.

Following her husband's death in 1945, Roosevelt remained active in politics for the remaining 17 years of her life. She pressed the United States to [join and support the United Nations](#) and became its first delegate. She served as the first chair of the [UN Commission on Human Rights](#), and oversaw the drafting of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#). Later she chaired the [John F. Kennedy](#) administration's [Presidential Commission on the Status of Women](#).

By the time of her death, Roosevelt was regarded as "one of the most esteemed women in the world"; she was called "the object of almost universal respect" in her *New York Times* obituary. In 1999, she was ranked ninth in the top ten of [Gallup's List of Most Widely Admired People of the 20th Century](#).

Notes for Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

President Roosevelt is my half eighth cousin. The ancestor in common is our seventh great grandmother, Alice Carpenter, who immigrated from England to Plymouth Colony in 1623. Roosevelt is descended through Alice and her first husband, Englishman Edward Southworth. I am descended through Alice and her second husband, William Bradford, born in England, but known most notably as the Mayflower passenger who become Governor of Plymouth Colony. Roosevelt is the 18th cousin, four times removed to my son-in-law, Steve O. Westmoreland, through his mother's line.

Roosevelt is the eleventh cousin, once removed from England's Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill. The ancestor in common to President Roosevelt and Sir Churchill is Viscount Anthony Browne III. Viscount Browne is the tenth great grandfather of President Roosevelt and is the eleventh great grandfather of Sir Churchill.

President Roosevelt is the half 13th cousin, eight times removed to our first President, General George Washington.

"(Roosevelt) served as the 32nd President of the United States and was elected to an unprecedented four terms in office. He served from 1933-1945, and is the only President to serve more than two terms. [The adoption of the 22nd Amendment to the United States Constitution on February 27, 1951 limited anyone serving as President more than two terms, so Roosevelt's accomplishment may never be repeated.] As a central figure of the 20th century, scholarly surveys rank Franklin Delano Roosevelt among the three greatest U.S. Presidents. [Of course, the political bent of citizens from the field of the scholarly tend to reflect policies championed by FDR! Such view is not universal.]

"During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Roosevelt created the New Deal to provide relief for the unemployed, recovery of the economy, and reform of the economic system. His

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# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 11

most famous legacies include the Social Security system [which he envisioned to be somewhat temporary and to be discontinued when no longer needed] and the regulation of Wall Street [the economic world of investments in stock and financial instruments.] His aggressive use of an active federal government re-energized the Democratic party. Roosevelt built the New Deal coalition that dominated politics into the 1960s. He and his wife Eleanor Roosevelt remain touchstones for American liberalism. The conservatives fought back, but Roosevelt consistently prevailed, until he tried to pack the Supreme Court in 1937. The Conservative coalition formed to stop New Deal expansion.

"On February 15, 1933, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt escaped an assassination attempt in Miami, Florida that claimed the life of Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak.

"After 1938, Roosevelt championed rearmament and led the nation away from isolationism as the world headed into World War II. He provided extensive support to Winston Churchill and the British war effort before the attack on Pearl Harbor pulled the U.S. into the fighting. During the war, Roosevelt and the United States provided decisive leadership against Nazi Germany and made the United States the principal arms supplier and financier of the Allies who defeated Germany, Italy and Japan. Roosevelt led the United States as it became the Arsenal of Democracy, putting 16 million American men and women into uniform.

"On the home front his term saw the end of unemployment, restoration of prosperity, significant new taxes and controls, 120,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans sent to relocation camps, and new opportunities opened for African Americans and women. As the Allies neared victory, Roosevelt played a critical role in shaping the post-war world, particularly through the Yalta Conference and the creation of the United Nations. Roosevelt died [April 12, 1945] on the eve of victory in World War II and was succeeded in office by Vice President Harry S. Truman.

"Roosevelt's administration redefined liberalism for subsequent generations and realigned the Democratic Party. It based his New Deal coalition on labor, ethnic and racial minorities, the South, big city machines, and the poor."

Source:[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin\\_Delano\\_Roosevelt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_Delano_Roosevelt)

On August 2, 1939, Albert Einstein signed a letter to President Roosevelt, urging the creation of an atomic weapons research program. On October 11, 1939, A letter from Albert Einstein was delivered to President Franklin D. Roosevelt about Einstein's concern of the possibility of atomic weapons. This must have been a somber communication for Roosevelt to receive on this, the 55th birthday of his wife, Eleanor.

Source:<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/20080802.html?th&emc=th>  
<http://www.infoplease.com/dayinhistory>

On January 24, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill concluded a wartime conference in Casablanca, Morocco. I doubt that either statesman realized they were related to each other as eleventh cousins, once removed. On November 28, 1943, Franklin and Winston met again. This time, it was at Tehran where they met with Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin. So, it maybe said that we had our biggest guns of our family dealing with Stalin, and it took a while to rid the earth of his murderous rampage.

On April 12, 1945, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, died of a cerebral hemorrhage while at his family's retreat home in Warm Springs, Georgia. He was age 63.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt and Franklin Delano Roosevelt had the following children:

- i. ANNA ELEANOR<sup>11</sup> ROOSEVELT (daughter of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on May 03, 1906. She married (1) CURTIS BEAN

# Descendants of Cornelis Geldersman

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## Generation 11

- DALL on Jun 05, 1926. She married (2) JOHN BOETTIGER on Jan 18, 1935 in New York. He was born on Mar 25, 1900 in Chicago, Illinois. He died on Oct 31, 1950 in Manhattan, New York City, New York. She married (3) JAMES ADDISON HALSTED on Nov 11, 1952 in Malibu, California.
- ii. JAMES ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Dec 23, 1907. He married (1) BETSEY CUSHING on Jul 04, 1930 in Brookline, Massachusetts. He married (2) ROMELLE THERESA SCHNEIDER on Apr 14, 1941 in Beverly Hills, California. She was born in 1916. He married (3) GLADYS IRENE OWENS on Jul 02, 1956 in Los Angeles, California. She was born in 1917. He married (4) MARY MARY LENA WINSKILL on Oct 03, 1969 in Hyde Park, New York. She was born on Jun 05, 1939 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.
- iii. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Mar 18, 1909 in New York City, New York. He died on Nov 08, 1909 in New York City, New York.
- iv. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Sep 23, 1910 in New York City, New York. He married (1) RUTH JOSEPHINE GOOGINS on Jul 22, 1933 in Burlington, Iowa. He married (2) FAYE MARGARET EMERSON on Dec 03, 1944 in Grand Canyon, Colorado. She was born on Jul 08, 1917 in Elizabeth, Louisiana. She died on Mar 09, 1983 in Majorca, an island off the south coast of Spain. He married (3) MINNEWA BELL on Mar 15, 1951 in Miami Beach, Florida. She was born in 1911. He married (4) PATRICIA WHITEHEAD in Nov 1960 in Qualicum, British Columbia, Canada. He married (5) ELIZABETH BROWNING DONNER on Jan 16, 1932. She was born on Dec 05, 1911 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- v. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt) was born on Aug 17, 1914 in Campobello, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on Aug 17, 1988 in Poughkeepsie, New York. He married (1) ETHEL DU PONT on Jun 30, 1937 in Wilmington, Delaware. She was born in 1915 in Wilmington, Delaware. She died on May 25, 1965 in Grosse Pointe, Michigan. He married (2) SUZANNE PERRIN on Aug 31, 1949 in Manhattan, New York, New York. He married (3) FELICIA SCHIFF on Jul 01, 1970 in New York. He married (4) PATRICIA LOUISE OAKES on May 06, 1977 in Dutchess County, New York. She was born on Mar 17, 1951 in Mexico City, Mexico. He married (5) LYNDA STEVENSON after 1951.

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