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Elliott Roosevelt, Sr. – A Spiral Into Darkness: the Influences

by Raymond E. Spinzia

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Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt I (1794-1871) was the first Roosevelt to settle in what is today the Nassau County section of New York's Long Island.¹ In the 1860s he chose the Oyster Bay area as the seat of his country residence and was quickly followed by other members of the Roosevelt clan. Indeed, by the early 1900s the present-day Village of Cove Neck had become a virtual Roosevelt family compound. While other Roosevelts chose different sections of Long Island in which to reside, the only Roosevelt to build a residence in the vicinity of the Village of Hempstead was Elliott Roosevelt, Sr. (1860-1894), the son of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt, Sr., who resided in Manhattan and at *Tranquility* in Oyster Bay Cove.²



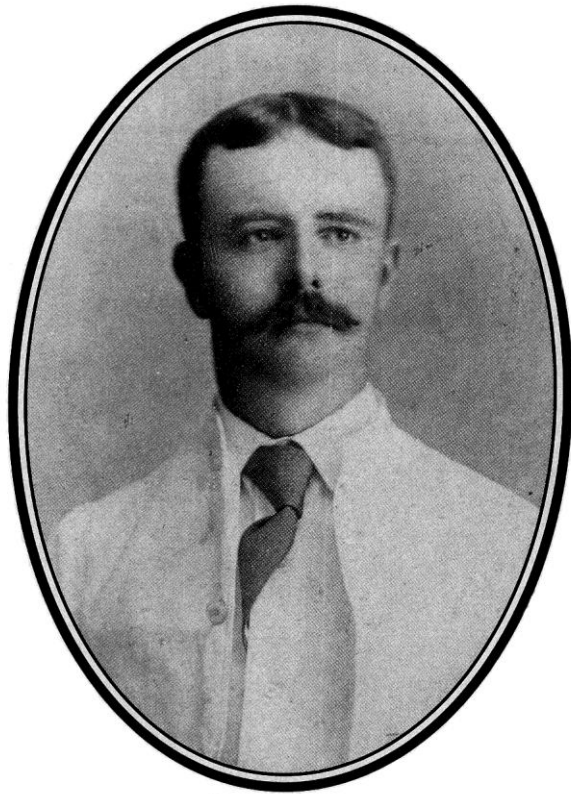
Tranquility

Martha's health, in the best of times, was fragile. The stress created by the Civil War took its toll on her health and, in turn perhaps, on that of her children who seemed to experience one debilitating health event

after another. With news of the each Confederate defeat, Martha, a Southern patriot, became increasingly despondent and obsessed with neatness and cleanliness. Reclusive, rarely leaving her Manhattan brownstone, she began taking to her bed for weeks at a time with complaints of chest pains.³

In a belated attempt to alleviate Martha's condition, the Roosevelts began renting *Tranquility* in 1874. Its architecture, which was reminiscent of a southern plantation and which somewhat resembled Martha's family seat *Bulloch Hall* in Roswell, Georgia, must have been comforting to Martha's delicate emotional state.⁴ Life at *Tranquility* for the children was a joyful, rough and tumble affair but the illnesses of both mother and children were taking a cumulative toll on the family.

The Roosevelts' daughter Anna was the only one of the children whose health problems were not attributed to what was referred to then by doctors as hysteria. She was required to wear a back brace necessitated by the fact that she had been born with Pott's disease, a form of osteal tuberculosis which resulted in curvature of the spine. Their son Theodore, who would become the twenty-sixth President of the United States, was undersized, underweight, highly susceptible to colds and fevers, and suffered from headaches, nightmares, nausea, congenital nervous diarrhea, and acute asthma attacks.⁵ Their daughter Corinne suffered from a form of chronic asthma. Their son Elliott's problems began in 1874, the same year in which the Roosevelts had settled at *Tranquility*. The fourteen-year-old Elliott began experiencing fainting spells, blood rushes to the head, blackouts, severe headaches, and an inability to concentrate on his studies. He became afraid of the dark or to sleep alone and had fits during which he babbled incoherently.⁶



Elliott Roosevelt, Sr.

In 1876, unable to contend with the pressure of attending school, Elliott was sent to Fort McKavett in Texas to recuperate. Life among the "Buffalo Soldiers" and Indian fighters seemed to agree with Elliott. His health had so improved during his stay in the West that, upon returning to New York, he was able to plan and embark on a trip to India in 1880 where he was entertained by local dignitaries and members of the British army serving in India. It was during this trip to India that Elliott participated in big game hunts and learned to play polo, a game that would become his life's passion. He was physically spent after this trip having contracted a fever and having lost considerable weight. However, as was the case with his trip to Texas, he seemed to be devoid of the physical maladies that had plagued him at home.

Elliott's illnesses resurfaced shortly after his return to New York in March 1882. At the age of eighteen he had begun to use alcohol as a depressant hoping to stem his attacks. By 1882 his excessive consumption of alcohol was becoming a major concern to the family as would his later use of Laudanum and morphine.⁷

Unable to muster the concentration to write a memoir of his trip to India, he reveled in New York's social scene. It was during this period that twenty-three-year-old Elliott met and, in 1883, married the socially prominent twenty-year-old Anna Rebecca Livingston Hall (1863-1892), the daughter of Valentine Gill and Mary Livingston Ludlow Hall, Jr., whose estate *Oak Terrace* was located in Tivoli, New York. While the union of the Hall and Roosevelt families on the surface was a social triumph, the predisposition of both families to alcoholism turned the union into a quagmire from which Elliott really never resurfaced.



Oak Terrace

In addition to a history of alcohol addiction, the Halls had the reputation for carrying eccentricity and disfunctionalism to new levels. Valentine Gill Hall, Jr. (1834-1880) was an austere, self-absorbed, religious zealot who considered gaiety sinful and rigidly enforced piety while deferring religious questions to his resident theologian. Valentine strictly controlled the education of his children, ruled the family with an iron hand, and, due to inherited wealth, never worked.⁸ His wife Mary and four daughters were not allowed to make decisions. He even forbade them to shop in public, insisting that merchants bring their merchandise to the estate so that he could supervise their purchases. His actions created a wife who had no concept of child-raising, who was incapable of making decisions, and who was thoroughly unacquainted with the management of *Oak Terrace*, a task she would quite suddenly be required to assume. After Valentine's death in 1880 Mary basically allowed the children to fend for themselves, thereby further fueling the family's instability.

Mary's sons Edward and Valentine were both alcoholics who spent beyond their means and, subsequently, beyond their inheritances. Edward was a whiney alcoholic while Valentine was a totally out-of-control, irresponsible alcoholic, who took to shooting at people as they passed by the estate.⁹

Of the four surviving Hall daughters, Mary having died at the age of three, only one Elizabeth had a truly successful marriage. She married Stanley Mortimer and resided at their estate *Roslyn Hall* in Old Wesbury.¹⁰ Elizabeth's sister Edith, who was thought to be the model for Lily Bart in Edith Wharton's *The House of Mirth*, married William Forbes Morgan, Jr. and eventually lost her inheritance when it was poorly invested by financial advisors. Their sister Maude was married twice. Her first husband Lawrence Waterbury, with whom she resided at their estate in Pelham, New York, was a high-spirited sportsman and gambler who frittered away their inheritances and was constantly in debt. Maude would later marry David Gray and reside at *Gray House* in Portland, Maine.



Anna Rebecca Livingston Hall Roosevelt

With the marriage of the eldest of the Hall sisters Anna Rebecca Livingston Hall to Elliott Roosevelt, Sr., who at the time of their marriage in 1883 was already known as a heavy drinker with an addiction to Laudanum, a tragic scene was set.¹¹ When not under the influence of alcohol or drugs, Elliott was the urbane personification of intelligence and charisma coupled with thoughtful congeniality. As a youth he exhibited leadership, athletic prowess, intellectual potential, poetic introspection, a curious mind, and a generous, compassionate nature with a flexible, non-dogmatic approach to living. He explored the world with confidence and was protective of his elder brother Theodore. His wife Anna, on the other hand, was self-consumed, regal, poorly educated, aloof, overwrought, extravagant,

and a failure as a parent, solely interested in fashions, parties, and sports. Elliott's brother Theodore considered her to be utterly frivolous.¹²

Into this environment their first child Anna Eleanor was born. In the spring of 1887 Elliott decided to withdraw from his partnership in the Ludlow real estate firm and sail to Europe aboard the S.S. *Britannic* with his wife, her sister Elizabeth, the two-and-a-half-year-old Anna Eleanor, and her nurse. Their trip was interrupted when just one day out of port their ship was rammed by the S.S. *Celtic*, the bow of which pierced a full ten feet into the side of the S. S. *Britannic* killing several passengers and injuring numerous others. In spite of the bedlam that ensued, all of the Roosevelt party managed to reach the safety of the lifeboats. Undaunted Elliot decided to continue the family's trip to Europe aboard another ocean liner. The terrified Anna Eleanor refused to go and was left at *Gracewood*, the Cove Neck estate of Elliott's uncle James King Gracie.¹³

Upon returning to New York Elliott took a position at the banking and brokerage firm of James King Gracie and at the end of the summer of 1887 began building his Long Island country residence *Half Way Nirvana* on ten acres in the present-day hamlet of Salisbury.¹⁴ While it was being built the Roosevelts rented the Richardson homestead on Front Street in Hempstead so that they could ride-to-the-hounds and Elliott could participate in the polo matches at the nearby Meadow Brook Club.¹⁵

Distressed by Elliott's lifestyle, Theodore wrote to their sister Anna in the spring of 1888 saying, "I do hate his [Elliott's] Hempstead life. I don't know whether he could get along without the excitement now, but it is certainly unhealthy, and leads to nothing."¹⁶

By the spring of 1889 Elliott and Anna had completed the furnishing and decoration of *Half Way Nirvana* and were able to fully participate in the season's activities. Parties at their estate centered on alcohol consumption and discussions of fashions, horses, polo, and riding-to-the-hounds. Elliott's brother Theodore rarely visited *Half Way Nirvana* blaming Anna for Elliott's aimless lifestyle and increasing dependence upon alcohol.¹⁷ It was during this time that Elliott and his family began moving with the seasons from Manhattan to Long Island



Elliott and daughter Anna Eleanor Roosevelt at Half Way Nirvana

to Newport, the expenses for which caused him to invade the principal of his inheritance. By early 1890 his drinking had begun to threaten the family name. His sisters dreaded having him for dinner. Theodore, who saw his brother as little as possible, wrote to his sister Anna concerning Elliott's lifestyle, "It is a perfect nightmare."¹⁸

After an attempted cure in Michigan in 1890 was unsuccessful, Elliott was finally convinced to commit himself to the Marien Grund Sanctuary in Graz, Austria, for treatment. After a three-month stay in Graz, Elliott, his wife, and sister Anna relocated to Paris where his wife gave birth to their third child, Gracie Hall Roosevelt, while Elliott was having a Parisian affair with an American from Detroit by the name of Mrs. Florence Bagley Sherman.¹⁹ Elliott's post-treatment recovery was further complicated by the birth of his illegitimate son Elliott Roosevelt Mann just three months prior to that of his son Gracie.²⁰ The child's mother Katy Mann, a servant in Elliott's New York household, immediately threaten to initiate a paternity suit if Elliott didn't provide \$10,000 towards his son's support. Elliott, at first, denied that the child was his and refused to pay Mann. After a specialist examined the child and declared it to be a Roosevelt, Elliott's brother-in-law Douglas Robinson, his uncle James King Gracie, and his brother Theodore convinced Elliott that for the sake of the family's reputation it would be best if he paid the child support. Elliott agreed but, to date, the exact sum paid remains in question.²¹

Stunned by the events, Elliott's condition continued to worsen. This coupled with outburst of violence began to frighten his wife. In January 1892 Theodore agree to drop the insanity and commitment proceedings against Elliott, which he had initiated, if Elliott agreed to sign two-thirds of his remaining fortune over to a trust for his wife and children, take a six-month cure at Suresnes followed by a five-week treatment at the Keeley Center in Dwight, Illinois, and finally find gainful employment. It was further agreed that if Elliott met these conditions he would be allowed to resume life with his family some time in 1894.²²

In the spring of 1892 Elliott left the Keeley Center, having fulfilled the agreement to this point. He traveled to Abingdon, Virginia, to the vast tract of land Douglas Robinson had recently acquired. He was to map and develop the property for coal mining and logging operations. Everything seemed to be progressing as planned until Elliott's twenty-nine-year-old wife Anna contracted diphtheria and died on December 7, 1892.

Elliott returned to Manhattan where he resumed drinking and taking drugs. Now plagued with hallucinations, he moved from apartment to apartment under assumed names with a new mistress, Mrs. Evans, while still seeing Mrs. Sherman. His behavior had become so outrageous that his sisters and his brother Theodore began receiving anonymous letters concerning Elliott's activities.²³

Undeterred by the financial losses he incurred in the Panic of 1893, Elliott continued to indulge his additions. He spiraled further into the darkness after his second child and namesake Elliott Roosevelt, Jr. (1889-1893) died of scarlet fever. By 1894 the situation seemed hopeless. Elliott was taking drugs and consuming up to six bottles of anisette, green mint, brandy, or champagne prior to noon. Theodore wrote their sister Anna, "He [Elliott] can't be helped and must simply be let go at his own gait . . . Poor fellow! If only he could have died instead of Anna."²⁴

On August 14, 1894, James King Gracie and Douglas Robinson were summoned to Elliott's apartment. The exact circumstances of Elliott's death are unclear. Some authors state that Elliott, who had contemplated suicide as early as 1890, jumped out of the parlor window of his Manhattan apartment while others claim that, in a state of delirium, he attempted to jump from the window. All historians agree that he died in his apartment bedroom after suffering a convulsion, sleeping quietly, and awaking with a moment of rationality just prior to his death.²⁵ At Theodore's insistence, Elliott was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn with other members of the Roosevelt family.²⁶ Two years later he was exhumed and buried with his wife Anna, his son Elliott, Jr., and Anna's Hall relatives in the cemetery of St. Paul's and Trinity Parish in Tivoli, New York.

Elliott and Anna's surviving children Gracie Hall and Anna Eleanor were raised at *Oak Terrace* by their Hall grandmother, who did her best to keep the children separated from Elliot's brother Theodore whom she disliked.



Elliott Roosevelt, Sr. and his children, c. 1892

Gracie Hall Roosevelt (1891-1941) attended Groton, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in college, and received a master's degree in engineering from Harvard. Like his father Elliott he was brilliant, charming, and drank and partied too much. At the age of twenty-one Gracie married Margaret Richardson (1892-1941) with whom he fathered three children prior to their divorce in 1925. He subsequently married Dorothy Kemp (1898-1985) and had three additional children before they divorced in 1937. Gracie was initially employed in the railroad industry and later as the controller of the City of Detroit. An alcoholic by 1937, Gracie's consumption of alcohol had increased to the point that he was unable to work and spent the last years of his life residing in a small cottage on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Hyde Park, New York, estate which was located just twenty miles from Hall's *Oak Terrace* estate where Gracie had been raised.²⁷

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), known as Eleanor, would marry her fifth cousin (once removed) President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and lead a long and distinguished life in public service. She instituted the concept of an activist First Lady and would eventually be known as "The First Lady of the World."²⁸

ENDNOTES

1. John Allen Gable, ed. "The Roosevelt Family in America: A Genealogy" Part 1 *Theodore Roosevelt Association Journal* Winter, 1990, p. 27.
2. Oliver Wolcott Roosevelt, Sr., who resided in the Village of Hewlett Neck, also had a residence in the Town of Hempstead. See Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead: Their Estates and Their Country Homes* (College Station, TX: Virtualbookworm, 2010) – Roosevelt entry. For the social history of the Roosevelts who resided in other areas of Long Island see: Harry W. Havemeyer, *East on the Great South Bay: Sayville and Bayport 1860-1960* (Mattituck, NY: Amereon House, 2001); Natalie A. Naylor, Douglas Brinkley, and John Allen Gable, eds., *Theodore Roosevelt: Many Sided American* (Interlaken, NY: Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1992); Raymond E. Spinzia, "Those Other Roosevelts: The Fortescues" *The Freeholder* 11 (Summer, 2006); Raymond E. and Judith A. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families: Their Estate and Their Country Homes* volumes I and II (College Station, TX: Virtualbookworm, 2006) – Roosevelt entries – and *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes in the Towns of Babylon and Islip* (College Station, TX: Virtualbookworm, 2007) – Fortescue and Roosevelt entries.
3. Martha's brother James was an officer in the Confederate navy. Her brother Irvine was a mid-shipman, who served about the Confederate ship *Alabama*. After the war they were forced to live in exile in Liverpool, England. Two other brothers were killed while serving in the Confederate army.
James King Gracie, who had married Martha's sister Anna and resided at *Gracewood* in Cove Neck, was a Southerner whose brother General Archibald Gracie was killed while serving in the Confederate army at the Battle of Petersburg.
Martha's ties to and sympathies for the Southern cause were so strong that she is reputed to have displayed a Confederate flag at the Roosevelt's Manhattan brownstone in celebration of Southern victories. Blanche Wiesen Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt Volume One 1884-1933* (New York: Viking, 1992), pp. 28-30, and John S. Wise, *Recollections of Thirteen Presidents* (Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries Press, 1968), p. 243.
4. *Bulloch Hall* is currently owned by the City of Roswell. It was restored in 1978 and is open to the public.
5. Edmund Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt* (New York: Coward, McCann, & Geoghegan, Inc., 1979), p. 40.
It may well have been that some of the children's illnesses were exacerbated by Martha's harrowing and fanciful stories of life in the South.
6. Latter day members of the Roosevelt family refer to Elliott's condition as epilepsy in spite of it having been diagnosed by his doctors as being induced by hysteria. There was no history of epilepsy in the family, Elliott did not have the classic symptoms of epilepsy, and the family, at the time, never referred to Elliott's condition as caused by epilepsy. David McCullough, *Mornings on Horseback* (New York: Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, 2001), pp. 144-46.
7. Peter Collier and David Horowitz, *The Roosevelts: An American Saga* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994), p. 80, and Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, pp. 428-30, 811.

8. Nathan Miller, *Theodore Roosevelt: A Life* (New York: William Morrow and Co., 1992), p. 131, and McCullough, *Mornings on Horseback*, p. 248.

The Hall fortune derived from the extensive Livingston land holdings and mercantile firm of Tannele and Hall in which Valentine's father had been a partner. The Roosevelt fortune stemmed from extensive Manhattan real estate holdings and the firm of Roosevelt and Sons, which began after the Revolution as a hardware store evolving into an importing company with a virtual monopoly on imported pane glass and finally into a private investment banking firm. Indeed, the Roosevelt family's business interests were so lucrative that Elliott's grandfather Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt [I] was listed as one of the five richest men in New York State. Joseph P. Lash, *Eleanor and Franklin: The Story of Their Relationship Based on Eleanor Roosevelt's Private Papers* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1971), p. xvii.

Both Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Delano Roosevelt were opposed to the inheritance of large fortunes and proposed to Congress a graduated tax on inheritance. Nelson W. Aldrich, Jr., *Old Money: The Mythology of America's Upper Class* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), pp. 234-35, and Gustavus Myers, *The Ending of Hereditary American Fortunes* (New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1939), pp. 223, 370-71.

9. Shooting at passersby was not exclusive to the Hall family. While a sophomore at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt II, the son of Theodore and Eleanor Butler Alexander Roosevelt, Jr. [III], who resided at *Old Orchard* in Cove Neck, and grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, was indicted for allegedly "peppering" two policemen and a Boston newspaper man with pellets fired from an air pistol. *The New York Times* January 11, 1936, p. 32, and January 14, 1936, p. 23. Cornelius would eventually become the Chief of Technical Services in the Central Intelligence Agency. It was during his tenure as its head that the Technical Services section devised several bizarrely unique methods for assassinating Fidel Castro.

10. For a discussion of Mortimer's Long Island estate, see Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes*, vol. 1 – Mortimer entry.

11. Laudanum is an opium tincture sometimes sweetened with sugar. It is also known as "wine of opium." Ironically, the Delano side of Elliott's godson President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's family made their fortune in the China trade and, later, in the opium trade.

12. Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt Volume One 1884-1933*, p. 38, and Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 429.

13. Lash, p. 29. The incident aboard the S.S. *Britannic* so affected Anna Eleanor that she never lost her fear of the sea. David B. Roosevelt, *Grandmère: A Personal History of Eleanor Roosevelt* (New York: Warner Books, 2002), pp. 54-55.

14. Lash, pp. 30 and 32.

The hamlet of Salisbury was referred to by newspapers of the time as Hempstead and, occasionally, as Westbury.

On January 9, 1941, Henry Hicks delivered a speech, celebrating the seventy-seventh anniversary of slave emancipation, for the local Zion Church in Westbury's Firemen's Hall. In his speech Hicks stated that Charles Levi "owned a 45 acre farm on Newbridge Road, next north of the residence of Mr. Eliot [sic] Roosevelt, father of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, whose husband is now President. Mr. Eliot [sic] Roosevelt was a brother of President Theodore Roosevelt." The Newbridge Road, which at one time had also been called School Street, to which Hicks referred, is the modern-day street of Salisbury

Park Drive in the hamlet of Salisbury and should not be confused with the Newbridge Road [Route 106] of today which is located further to the East.

Roosevelt's estate was on the east side of Salisbury Park Drive in the vicinity of Valentines Road. See *Map of Long Island*, Hyde & Co., 2nd edition, July 1897. Both the 1897 map and a copy of Hicks' speech are in the collection of the Westbury Memorial Public Library. See also Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent Families in the Town of Hempstead: Their Estates and Their Country Homes* – Roosevelt entry.

For a discussion of the Hempstead Plains in 1891, see Henry Hicks (with Foreword by Judith A. Spinzia and Afterword by Natalie A. Naylor), "The Hempstead Plains and its Flora, 1891" *The Nassau County Historical Society Journal* 58 (2003):30-40.

15. *Hempstead Sentinel*, October 7, 1943, n.p., and James Brough, *Princess Alice: A Biography of Alice Roosevelt Longworth* (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1975), p. 72.

16. Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt Volume One 1884-1933*, p. 50.

17. Theodore blamed Anna for not providing Elliott with a stabilizing environment and condemned her for her "Thoroughly Chinese moral and mental perspective." Theodore wrote, Anna's "totally frivolous life has, as was inevitable, eaten into her character like an acid." H. W. Brands, *T. R. The Last Romantic* (New York: Basic Books, 1977), p. 245.

In spite of his opposition to excessive alcohol consumption and the turmoil it was creating in the Roosevelt family, in 1884 Theodore cast the deciding vote in the New York State Assembly thereby preventing the passage of a state prohibition law stating, "It is idle to hope for the enforcement of a law where nineteen-twentieths of the people do not believe in the justice of its provisions." Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 497.

18. Brands, p. 245.

19. Betty Boyd Caroli, *The Roosevelt Women* (New York: Basic Books, 1998), pp. 92-93, and Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt Volume One 1884-1933*, p. 63.

20. In 1921 Elliott Roosevelt Mann (1891-1941) married Lena Wilhelmina Prigge, the daughter of William and Meta Steen Prigge.

John Allen Gable, ed. "The Roosevelt Family in America: A Genealogy" Part 2, *Theodore Roosevelt Association Journal* Spring, 1990, pp. 52, 75.

Elliott Roosevelt, Sr. was not the only Roosevelt to have an illegitimate child. For a discussion of the illegitimate family of his uncle Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, Sr., who resided at *Lotos Lake* in Bayport, see: Havemeyer, *East on the Great South Bay: Sayville and Bayport 1860-1960*; Spinzia, "Those Other Roosevelts: The Fortescues;" and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes in the Towns of Babylon and Islip* – Fortescue and Roosevelt entries.

21: The Mann family claimed that the money was "stolen" by attorneys in legal fees.

22. Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, pp. 445-46.

23. Caroli, p. 243.

24. Sylvia Jukes Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt* (New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1980), pp. 142-43, and Brands, p. 259.

25. Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 143 and Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt Volume One 1884-1933*, p. 88.

To settle Elliott's debts to Mrs. Evans the Roosevelt family turned to Freddy [Frank] Weeks, members of whose family were long time Oyster Bay residents. While discussing the matter with Mrs. Evans in her apartment, her husband burst in and threatened Weeks with a revolver. Cook, *Eleanor Roosevelt Volume One 1884-1933*, p. 513.

26. When Elliott's mother-in-law suggested that Elliott be buried with his wife in Tivoli, New York, his brother Theodore refused the proposal, writing, "I promptly vetoed the hideous plan." Brands, p. 260.

27. Gracie Hall Roosevelt is buried with his parents in Tivoli, New York.

28. President Franklin Delano and Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt Roosevelt's son Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr. is the only member of the Hyde Park branch of the family to reside on Long Island with residences first in Woodbury and later in Upper Brookville. Franklin Delano and Ethel du Pont Roosevelt, Jr.'s son Christopher married Rosalind Havemeyer, the daughter of Horace and Rosalind Everdell Havemeyer, Jr., who resided in Islip and, later, Dix Hills. Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent South Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes in the Towns of Babylon and Islip* – Horace Havemeyer, Jr. entry – and Spinzia, *Long Island's Prominent North Shore Families: Their Estates and Their Country Homes*, vol. I – Horace Havemeyer and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr. entries.

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