

EUROPEAN ROYAL BLOODLINES OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS



WRITTEN BY
RAYMOND C. WILSON

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European Royal Bloodlines
of the
American Presidents

★ UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS



Written by

RAYMOND C. WILSON

Author of:

Martyr of the Race Course

The Men Who Saved West Point

Wounded Warriors - Their Struggle for Independence

Pass in Review - Military School Celebrities (Volume One)

Pass in Review - Military School Celebrities (Volume Two)

Pass in Review - Military School Celebrities (Volume Three)

Pass in Review - Military School Celebrities (Volume Four)

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Introduction

It is interesting to note that all 45 American presidents have carried European royal bloodlines into office. Every one of the 45 American presidents has been genetic descendants from just one person, Charlemagne, the eighth century King of the Franks.



According to Harold Brooks-Baker of the Burke's Peerage (the Bible of aristocratic genealogy based in London), every presidential election in America has been won by the candidate with British and French royal genes. If America declared its Independence from the European monarchies in 1776, how is it possible that every single president has descended from European monarchs? If presidents are democratically elected as we are told, what are the odds that we would always choose members of British and French royal bloodlines to lead us?

Picking up on Harold Brooks-Baker's 'most royal candidate' theory, Michael Tsarion (author of *Astrotheology* and *Sidereal Mythology*) wrote: "The Americas have always been owned and governed by the same royal families of Britain and Europe that conventional history states as being among those defeated during the wars of so-called Independence."

Another believer in the 'most royal candidate' theory was David Icke (author of *Tales from the Time Loop*). Icke wrote: "If it really is the Land of the Free and if, as is claimed, anyone really can become the president, you would fairly expect that the presidents [George Washington to Joe Biden] would express that genetic diversity. This has not been the case. The presidents of the United States are as much a royal dynasty as anything in Europe, from whence their bloodlines came."

Gary Boyd Roberts (author of *Ancestors of American Presidents*) stated: "By branching out far enough on the presidential family tree, the dedicated researcher will find that all 45 presidents share kinship, belonging to the same general ancestry, often called the 13th Illuminati bloodline, the Merovingian line, and/or the Windsor-Bush bloodline. If you go deeply enough into the genealogical research you will find that ALL the presidents are from this line. Granted the relationships are sometimes distant 10th or 15th cousins, but in a country with hundreds of millions to choose from, this simply cannot be chance or coincidence."

According to an article entitled "So you're related to Charlemagne? You and every other living European..." written by Adam Rutherford for *The Guardian* on 24 May 2015, if you're vaguely of European extraction [like all the Presidents of the United States], you are also the fruits of Charlemagne's prodigious loins. A fecund ruler, he sired at least 18 children by motley wives

and concubines. Royal lineages are historically the only ones to get documented well until the modern era, and Charlemagne's lineage is bountiful.

Adam Rutherford explains that this is merely a numbers game. You have two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on.

Ancestral Mathematics

In order to be born, you needed:

2 parents

4 grandparents

8 great-grandparents

16 second great-grandparents

32 third great-grandparents

64 fourth great-grandparents

128 fifth great-grandparents

256 sixth great-grandparents

512 seventh great-grandparents

1,024 eighth great-grandparents

2,048 ninth great-grandparents

For you to be born today from 12 previous generations, you needed a total of 4,096 ancestors over the last 400 years.

But this ancestral expansion is not borne back ceaselessly into the past. If it were, your family tree when Charlemagne was Le Grand Fromage would harbor more than a billion ancestors – more people than were alive then. What this means is that pedigrees begin to fold in on themselves a few generations back, and become less arboreal, and more web-like.

In 2013, geneticists Peter Ralph and Graham Coop showed that all Europeans are descended from exactly the same people. Basically, everyone alive in the ninth century who left descendants is the ancestor of every living European today, including Charlemagne.

With the advent of cheap genetic sequencing, the deep, intimate history of everyone can be revealed. We carry the traces of our ancestors in our cells, and now, for the price of a secondhand copy of Burke's Peerage, you can have your illustrious past unscrambled. The results are beguiling, but don't necessarily show your geographical origins in the past. They show with whom you have common ancestry today.

Half of your genome comes from your mother and half from your father, a quarter from each of your grandparents. But because of the way the DNA deck is shuffled every time a sperm or egg is made, it doesn't keep halving perfectly as you meander up through your family tree. If you're fully outbred (which you aren't), you should have 256 great-great-great-great-great-grandparents. But their genetic contribution to you is not equal. Before long, you will find ancestors from whom you bear no DNA. They are your family, your blood, but their genes have been diluted out of your bloodline. Even though you are directly descended from Charlemagne, you may well carry none of his DNA. This is true for you as well as all the Presidents of the United States.

Charlemagne

King of the Franks (768-814)

King of the Lombards (774-814)

Holy Roman Emperor (800-814)



Charlemagne (son of Pepin III and Bertrada of Laon) was born on 2 April 742 in Northern Europe. In 768, when Charlemagne (also known as Charles the Great) was 26, he and his younger brother Carloman inherited the kingdom of the Franks. In 771, Carloman died and Charlemagne became sole ruler of the kingdom. At that time the Franks were falling back into barbarian ways, neglecting their education and religion. The Saxons of northern Europe were still pagans. In the south, the Roman Catholic Church was asserting its power to recover land confiscated by the Lombard kingdom of Italy. Europe was in turmoil.

Charlemagne was determined to strengthen his realm and to bring order to Europe. In 772, he launched a 30-year military campaign to accomplish this objective. By 800 Charlemagne was the undisputed ruler of Western Europe. His vast realm encompassed what are now France, Switzerland, Belgium, and The Netherlands. It included half of present-day Italy and Germany, and parts of Austria and Spain. By establishing a central government over Western Europe, Charlemagne restored much of the unity of the old Roman Empire and paved the way for the development of modern Europe.



On Christmas Day in 800, while Charlemagne knelt in prayer in Saint Peter's in Rome, Pope Leo III placed a golden crown on the bowed head of the king. Charlemagne is said to have been surprised by his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor, declaring that he would not have come into the church had he known the pope's plan. However, some historians say the pope would not have dared to act without Charlemagne's knowledge.



The Coronation of Charlemagne (Painting by Friedrich Kaulbach)

Charlemagne learned to read Latin and some Greek but apparently did not master writing. At meals, instead of having jesters perform, he listened to visiting scholars read from learned works. Charlemagne believed that government should be for the benefit of the governed. He was a reformer who tried to improve his subject's lives. He set up money standards to encourage commerce and urged better farming methods.

In his personal life, Charlemagne had three wives (Desiderata, Hildegard, Fastrada) and five concubines (Himiltrude, Gersuinda, Madelgard, Regina, Ethelind). These women gave birth to 18 children: (1) Pepin the Hunchback; (2) Charles the Younger; (3) Carloman (renamed Pepin); (4) Adalhaid; (5) Rotrude (or Hruodrud); (6) Louis; (7) Lothair; (8) Bertha; (9) Gisela; (10) Hildegarde; (11) Adaltrude; (12) Ruodhaid; (13) Theodrada; (14) Hiltrude; (15) Drogo; (16) Hugh; (17) Richbod; and (18) Theodoric.

He was reportedly a devoted father, who encouraged his children's education. He allegedly loved his daughters so much that he prohibited them from marrying while he was alive.

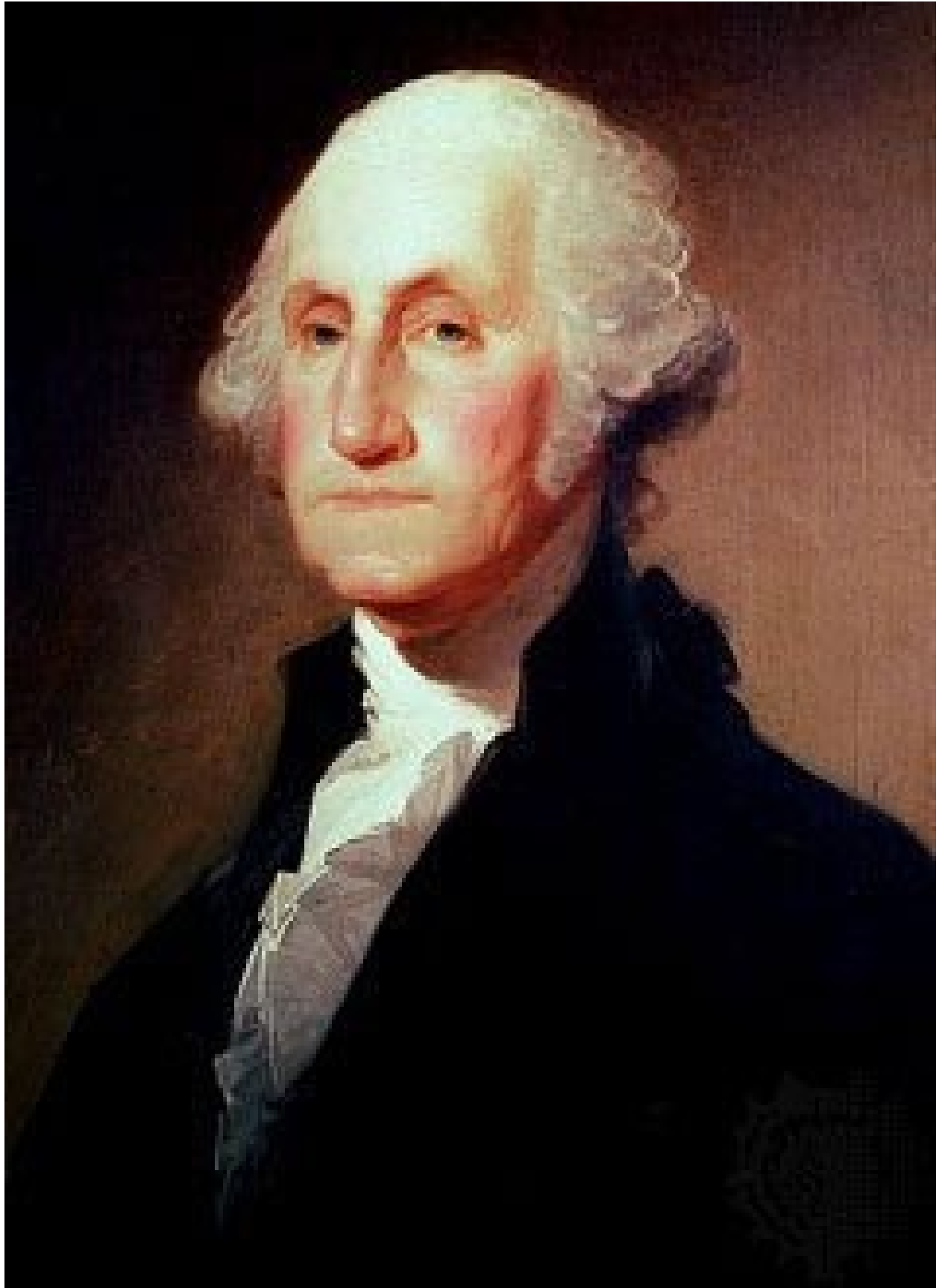
Charlemagne himself crowned his youngest son, Louis as his successor in 813 A.D. at Aachen. The pope was not present at this coronation and had no role in it.

The empire was passed on to Louis upon Charlemagne's death from pleurisy on 28 January 814 A.D. Charlemagne's former empire lasted only another generation in its entirety; its division, according to custom, between Louis's own sons after their father's death laid the foundation for the modern states of Germany and France.

George Washington

1st President of the United States (1789-1797)

30th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



George Washington (son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball) was born on 22 February 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father died when George was 11 and his older brother Lawrence helped raise him. Little is known about the early life of the man who grew up to be the “Father of His Country.” While in his teens, George trained as a surveyor. At the age of 20, Washington was appointed adjutant in the Virginia militia. For the next three years, he fought in the wars against the French and Indians, serving as General Edward Braddock's aide in the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne. In 1759, he resigned from the Virginia militia, married Martha Dandridge Custis (a wealthy widow with two young children), and settled down as a gentleman farmer on his inherited estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

As a militiaman, Washington had been exposed to the arrogance of the British officers, and his experience as a planter with British commercial restrictions increased his anti-British sentiment. He opposed the Stamp Act of 1765. After 1770, Washington became increasingly prominent in organizing resistance. While serving as a delegate to the Continental Congress, Washington was selected as commander in chief of the Continental Army and took command of the fledgling troops at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 3 July 1775. Inadequately supported by the Congress and in charge of inexperienced troops who were badly equipped, General Washington conducted the war on the policy of avoiding major engagements with the British and wearing them down by harassing tactics. His able generalship, along with the French alliance and the growing weariness within Britain, brought the war to a conclusion with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, on 19 October 1781.

The chaotic years under the Articles of Confederation led Washington to return to public life in the hope of establishing a strong central government. He presided over the Constitutional Convention and yielded to the demand that he serve as first president. He was inaugurated on 30 April 1789, in New York. In office, he sought to unite the nation and establish the authority of the new government at home and abroad. Greatly distressed by the emergence of the Hamilton-Jefferson rivalry, Washington worked to maintain neutrality but actually sympathized more with Alexander Hamilton. Following his unanimous reelection in 1792, Washington's second term was dominated by the Federalists. His Farewell Address on 17 September 1796 rebuked party spirit and warned against permanent alliances with foreign powers.

George Washington died at his home in Mount Vernon on 14 December 1799. After his death, Washington was praised for being “first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”



Washington Family Tree



John Adams

2nd President of the United States (1797-1801)

32nd Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



John Adams (son of Deacon John Adams and Susanna Boylston) was born on 30 October 1735 in Braintree, Massachusetts. Although his father was only a farmer and shoemaker, the Adams family could trace its lineage back to the first generation of Puritan settlers in New England.

When John Adams graduated from Harvard University in 1755, he considered teaching and the ministry but finally turned to law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. Six years later, he married Abigail Smith, a minister's daughter from neighboring Weymouth.

Adams opposed the Stamp Act, served as lawyer for patriots indicted by the British, and by the time of the Continental Congresses, was in the forefront of the movement for independence. At these meetings in Philadelphia, Adams encouraged the colonists to seek independence from Great Britain. It was Adams who suggested that George Washington be appointed as commander in chief of the new Continental Army.

While serving as a delegate to the Continental Congress (1774-78), Adams was appointed to a committee with Thomas Jefferson and others to draft the Declaration of Independence.

In 1776-78, Adams was appointed to many congressional committees, including one to create a navy and another to review foreign affairs. Adams was overseas during much of the Revolutionary War. He served as a diplomat in France, the Netherlands, and England (1778-88). Subsequently, Adams helped negotiate the peace treaty with Britain, and in 1785 became envoy to London.

In the first U.S. presidential election, he received the second largest number of votes and became vice president under George Washington. He was reelected as vice president in 1792. Though a Federalist, John Adams did not get along with Alexander Hamilton, who sought to prevent his election to the presidency in 1796.

In 1798, Adams' independent policy as President of the United States averted a war with France but completed the break with Hamilton and the right-wing Federalists. At the same time, the enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts, directed against foreigners and against critics of the government, exasperated the Jeffersonian opposition. The split between Adams and Hamilton resulted in

Thomas Jefferson becoming the next president.

Adams retired to his farm in Quincy in 1801. In 1812, Adams overcame his bitterness toward Jefferson, with whom he began an illuminating correspondence. Both men died on 4 July 1826, the Declaration's 50th anniversary.

John Adam's son, John Quincy Adams, followed in his father's footsteps to become the sixth President of the United States.



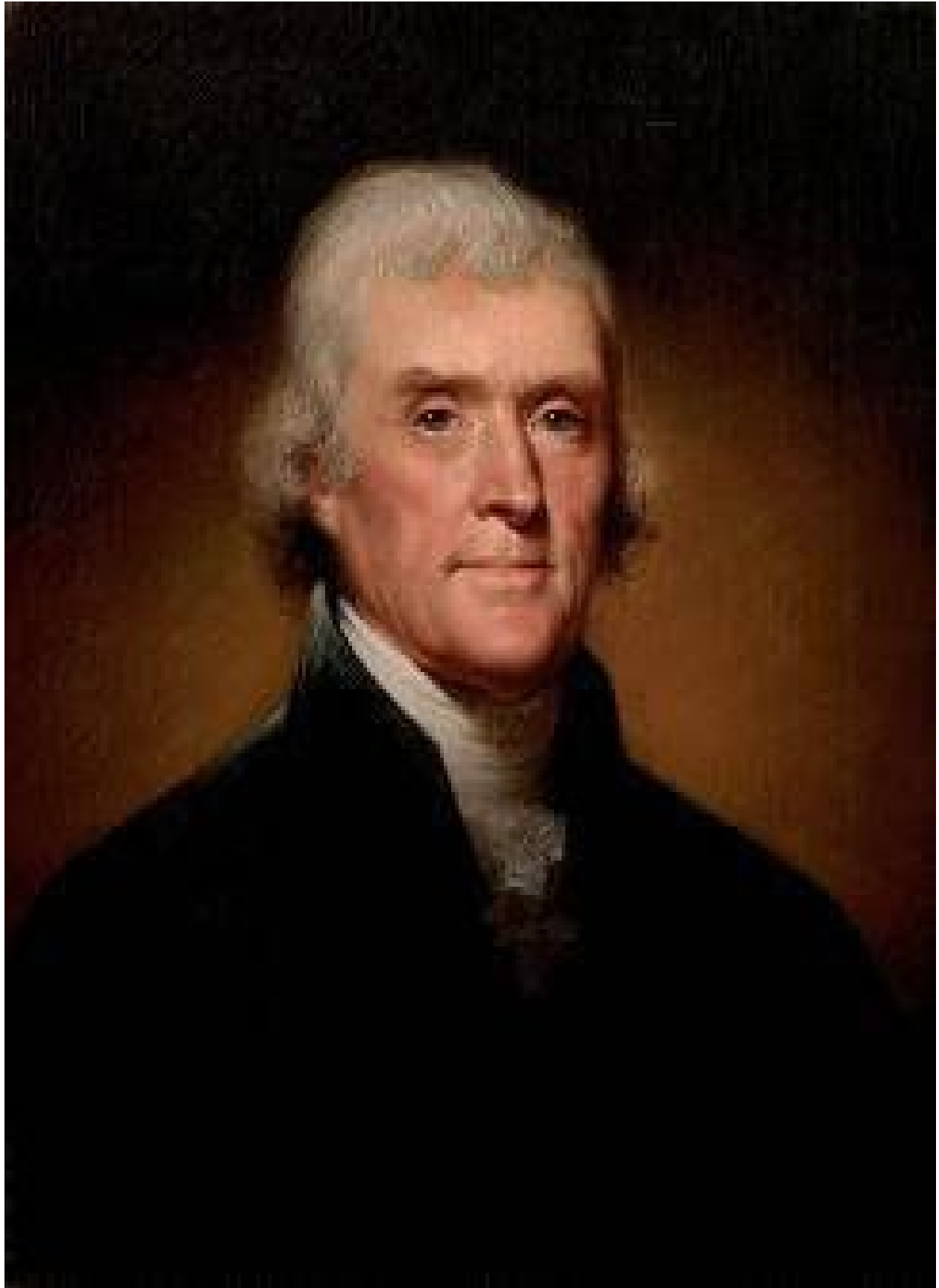
Adams Family Tree



Thomas Jefferson

3rd President of the United States (1801-1809)

29th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Thomas Jefferson (son of Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph) was born on 13 April 1743, at Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Virginia. His father died when Thomas was 14. Thomas inherited from his father, a planter and surveyor, some 5,000 acres of land, and from his mother, a high social standing.

A graduate of the College of William and Mary, Jefferson studied law, but showed an interest in science and philosophy. His literary skills and political clarity brought him to the forefront of the revolutionary movement in Virginia.

As delegate to the Continental Congress, Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. In 1776, he entered the Virginia House of Burgesses and initiated a comprehensive reform program for the abolition of feudal survivals in land tenure and the separation of church and state.

In 1779, Jefferson became governor of Virginia, but constitutional limitations on his power, combined with his own lack of executive energy, caused an unsatisfactory administration. When the British invaded Virginia in 1781, Jefferson returned to his beautiful home at Monticello, Virginia. His wife, Martha Wayles Skelton, died one year later in 1782.

In 1785, Jefferson succeeded Benjamin Franklin as minister to France. His sympathy for the French Revolution led him into conflict with Alexander Hamilton when Jefferson was secretary of state in President Washington's cabinet. He resigned in 1793.

As a reluctant candidate for president in 1796, Jefferson came within three votes of election. Through a flaw in the Constitution, he became vice president, although an opponent of President Adams.

Jefferson was elected president in 1801 by the House of Representatives as a result of Hamilton's decision to throw the Federalist votes to him rather than to Aaron Burr, who had tied him in electoral votes. It took 36 ballots and two months to decide the outcome of this election.

The purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803 was the most notable act of Jefferson's administration. Reelected in 1804, Jefferson tried desperately to keep the United States out of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, employing to this end

the unpopular embargo policy.

After his retirement to Monticello in 1809, Jefferson developed his interest in education. He founded the University of Virginia and watched its development with great interest.

Thomas Jefferson died at his home in Monticello on 4 July 1826. Before his death, Jefferson listed the accomplishments that he wanted inscribed on his tombstone -- serving as the nation's president was not one of them.



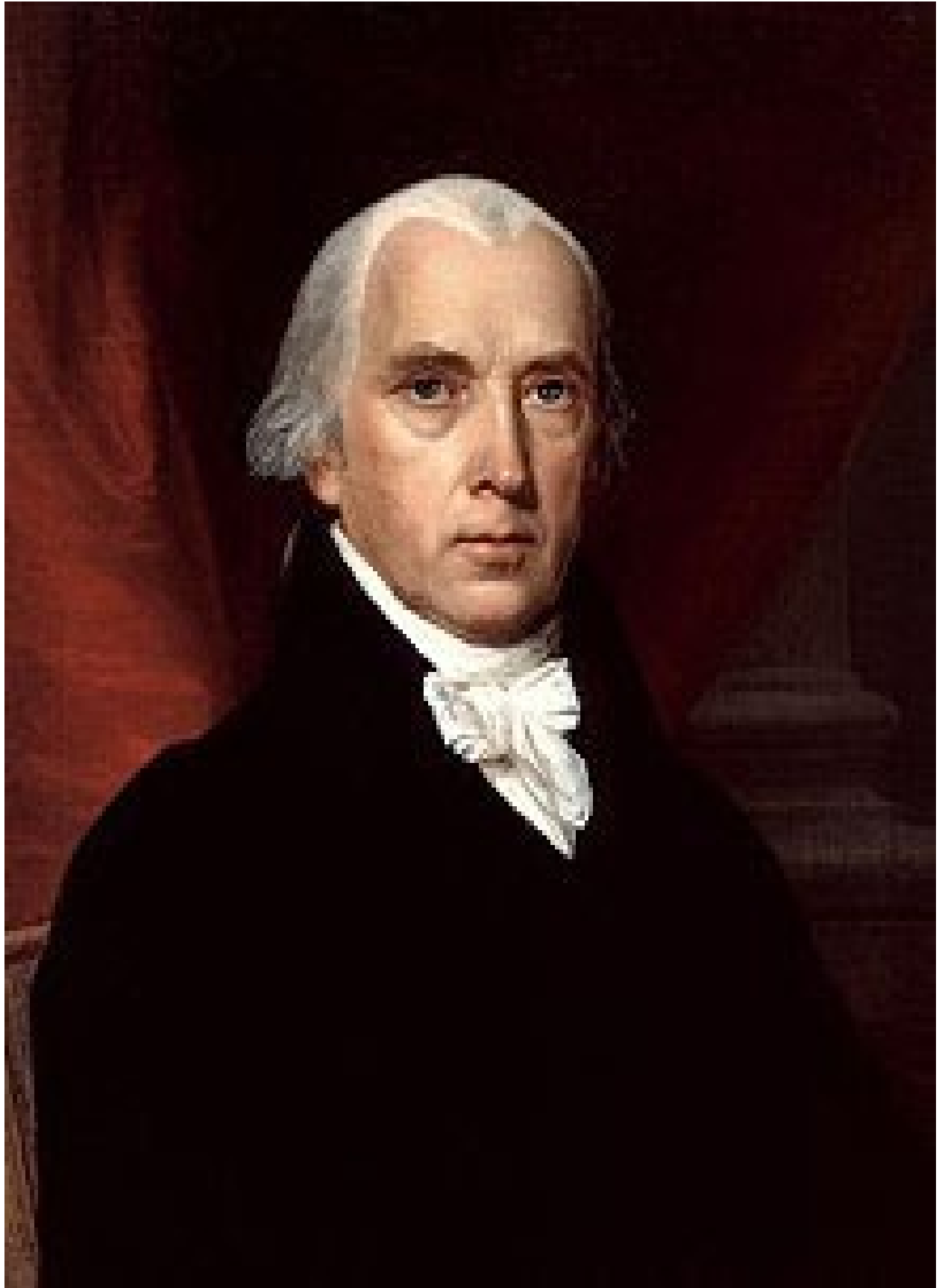
Jefferson Family Tree



James Madison

4th President of the United States (1809-1817)

30th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



James Madison (son of Colonel James Madison, Sr. and Eleanor Rose Conway) was born in Port Conway, Virginia on 16 March 1751. A graduate of Princeton University (then called the College of New Jersey), Madison joined the struggle for independence on his return to Virginia in 1771.

In the 1770s and 1780s Madison was active in state politics, where he championed the Jefferson reform program, and in the Continental Congress. Madison was influential in the Constitutional Convention as leader of the group favoring a strong central government and as recorder of the debates; and he subsequently wrote, in collaboration with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, the Federalist papers to aid the campaign for the adoption of the Constitution.

Serving in the new Congress, Madison soon emerged as the leader in the House of the men who opposed Hamilton's financial program and his pro-British leanings in foreign policy. Retiring from Congress in 1797, he continued to be active in Virginia and drafted the Virginia Resolution protesting the Alien and Sedition Acts. His intimacy with Jefferson made him the natural choice for secretary of state in 1801. As secretary of state, Madison protested to warring France and Britain that their seizure of American ships was contrary to international law.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson as president. His wife, Dolley Payne Todd, whom he married in 1794, brought a new social sparkle to the executive mansion (White House).

It was under President Madison that the United States declared war on Great Britain over the rights of neutrals to engage in freedom of the seas. The War of 1812 was a war for which the United States was unprepared and for which Madison lacked the executive talent to mobilize the nation's energies. During the Chesapeake Campaign of the war, Madison was on the battlefield at Bladensburg, Maryland on 24 August 1814, where the Maryland and Virginia militias were soundly routed by the British. Upon hearing that the British troops were en route to Washington, Dolley Madison ordered the large 1796 Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington removed from its frame, and spirited out of the executive mansion with whatever else she could save before the British arrived. President Madison, and those living in Washington, fled the city, and the British captured it putting all public buildings (including the White House and

the Capitol) to the torch. Less than one day after the attack began, a sudden, very heavy thunderstorm - possibly a hurricane - put out the fires. Following the storm, the British troops returned to their ships, many of which were badly damaged.

After completing the second term of his presidency, Madison retired to his beloved estate, Montpelier, in Orange County, Virginia where he died on 28 June 1836.



Madison Family Tree



James Monroe

5th President of the United States (1817-1825)

35th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



James Monroe (son of Spence Monroe and Elizabeth Jones) was born on 28 April 1758 in Westmoreland County, Virginia. At age 16, Monroe entered the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. He cut his college studies short in 1776 to join the Continental Army and fight for independence from Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War. In late December 1776, Monroe took part in a surprise attack on a Hessian encampment at the Battle of Trenton. Though the attack was successful, Monroe suffered a severed artery in the battle and nearly died. After his wounds healed, Monroe returned to Williamsburg to study law, becoming a protégé of Virginia Governor Thomas Jefferson. Monroe then entered Virginia politics and later national politics under the sponsorship of Jefferson. In 1786, Monroe married Elizabeth (Eliza) Kortright.

Fearing centralization, Monroe opposed the adoption of the Constitution and, as senator from Virginia, was highly critical of the Hamiltonian program. In 1794, President Washington appointed Monroe as the minister to France. Monroe's troubled diplomatic career ended with his recall in 1796.

From 1799 to 1802, Monroe served as governor of Virginia. In 1803, President Jefferson sent him to France to help negotiate the Louisiana Purchase and for the next few years he was active in various negotiations on the continent as Jefferson's minister to Great Britain.

In 1808, Monroe flirted with the radical wing of the Republican Party, which opposed Madison's candidacy; but his presidential push did not reap favorable results. After a brief term as governor of Virginia in 1811, Monroe accepted President Madison's offer to become secretary of state. During the War of 1812, Monroe vainly sought a field command and instead served as secretary of war from September 1814 to March 1815.

In 1816, Monroe was elected president over the Federalist Rufus King. When he was sworn into office on 4 March 1817, Monroe became the first U.S. president to have his ceremony outdoors and give his inaugural address to the public. The new president and his family could not take up immediate residence in the White House, because it had been destroyed by the British in 1814. Reelected without opposition in 1820, Monroe pursued the course of systematic tranquilization that won for his administration the name "the era of good feeling." Monroe signed

the Missouri Compromise, acquired Florida, and with the able assistance of his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, formulated the Monroe Doctrine in 1823.

James Monroe died in New York City on 4 July 1831, the third president to die on the anniversary of Independence.



Monroe Family Tree



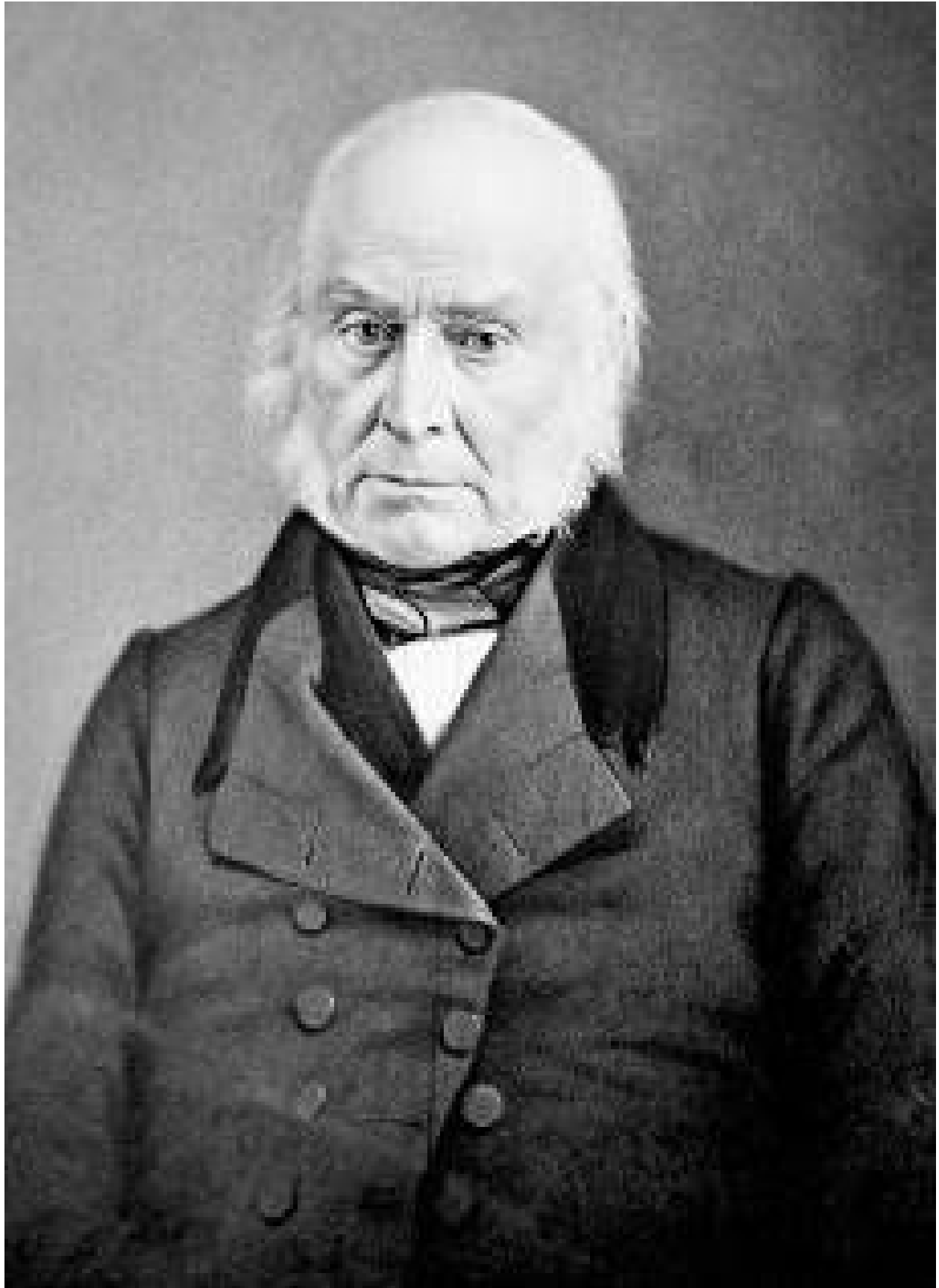
Charlemagne = Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I of Lombardy = Bertha of Toulouse
Bernard of Italy = Cunigunda of Laon
Pepin II of Vermandois = Rothaide de Bobbio
Herbert I of Vermandois = Bertha of Morvois
Beatrix de Vermadois = Robert I of France
Hugh Magnus = Hedwige of Saxony
Hugh Capet = Adelaide of Aquitaine
Robert II the Pious = Constance of Arles
Henry I of France = Anne of Kiev
Philip I the Amorous = Bertha of Holland
Louis VI the Fat = Adelaide de Maurienne
Louis VII the Younger = Adele of Champagne
Philip II Augustus = Isabella of Hainault
Louis VIII the Lion = Blanche of Castile
Louis IX of France = Margaret of Provence
Philip III the Bold = Isabella of Aragon
Philip IV the Fair = Joan I of Navarre
Isabella of France = Edward II of England
Edward III of England = Phillipa of Hainault
John of Gaunt = Katherine Swynford
John Beaufort = Margaret Holland
Joan Beaufort = James I, King of Scotland
James II, King of Scotland = Mary of Guelders
James III, King of Scotland = Margaret of Denmark
James IV, King of Scotland = Margaret Drummond
Lady Margaret Stewart = John Gordon
George Gordon = Lady Elizabeth Keith
Lady Elizabeth Gordon = John Stewart
Lady Elizabeth Stewart = Hugh Fraser
Margaret Fraser = James Cumming
Janet Cumming = Rev. Alexander Munro
Agnes Munro = David Monroe
Andrew Monroe = Elizabeth Alexander
William Monroe = Margaret Bowcock
Andrew Monroe = Christian Tyler
Spence Monroe = Elizabeth Jones
Maj. James Monroe = Elizabeth Kortright



John Quincy Adams

6th President of the United States (1825-1829)

33rd Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



John Quincy Adams (son of John Adams and Abigail Smith) was born on 11 July 1767 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. He accompanied his father on missions to Europe, gaining broad knowledge from study and travel. He even accompanied Massachusetts statesman Francis Dana to Russia before returning home to graduate from Harvard and study law.

In 1794, President Washington appointed 26 year old John Quincy Adams as minister to the Netherlands, and in his father's administration he was minister to Prussia (1797–1801).

In 1803, John Quincy Adams became a U.S. senator as a Federalist, but his independence led him to approve Jeffersonian policies in the Louisiana Purchase and in the Embargo Act of 1807. The Federalists were outraged, and Adams resigned from the Senate in 1808.

Sent as minister to Russia in 1809, Adams was well received, but the Napoleonic wars eclipsed Russian-American relations. Adams then helped to draw up the Treaty of Ghent (1814), and served as minister to Great Britain.

As secretary of state (1817–25) under President James Monroe, Adams gained enduring fame. He negotiated a major treaty with Spain, which secured for the United States a great expanse of land that stretched to the Pacific. Adams was also the architect of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) which essentially closed European colonization of Central and South America.

In 1824, Adams was a candidate for the U.S. presidency. Neither he, nor Andrew Jackson, nor Henry Clay received a majority in the Electoral College, and the election was decided in the House of Representatives. There Henry Clay supported John Quincy Adams, making him president. Adams appointed Clay secretary of state, over the Jacksonians' outcry that the appointment fulfilled a corrupt bargain. With little popular support and without a party, Adams had an unhappy, ineffective administration, despite his attempts to institute a broad program of internal improvements.

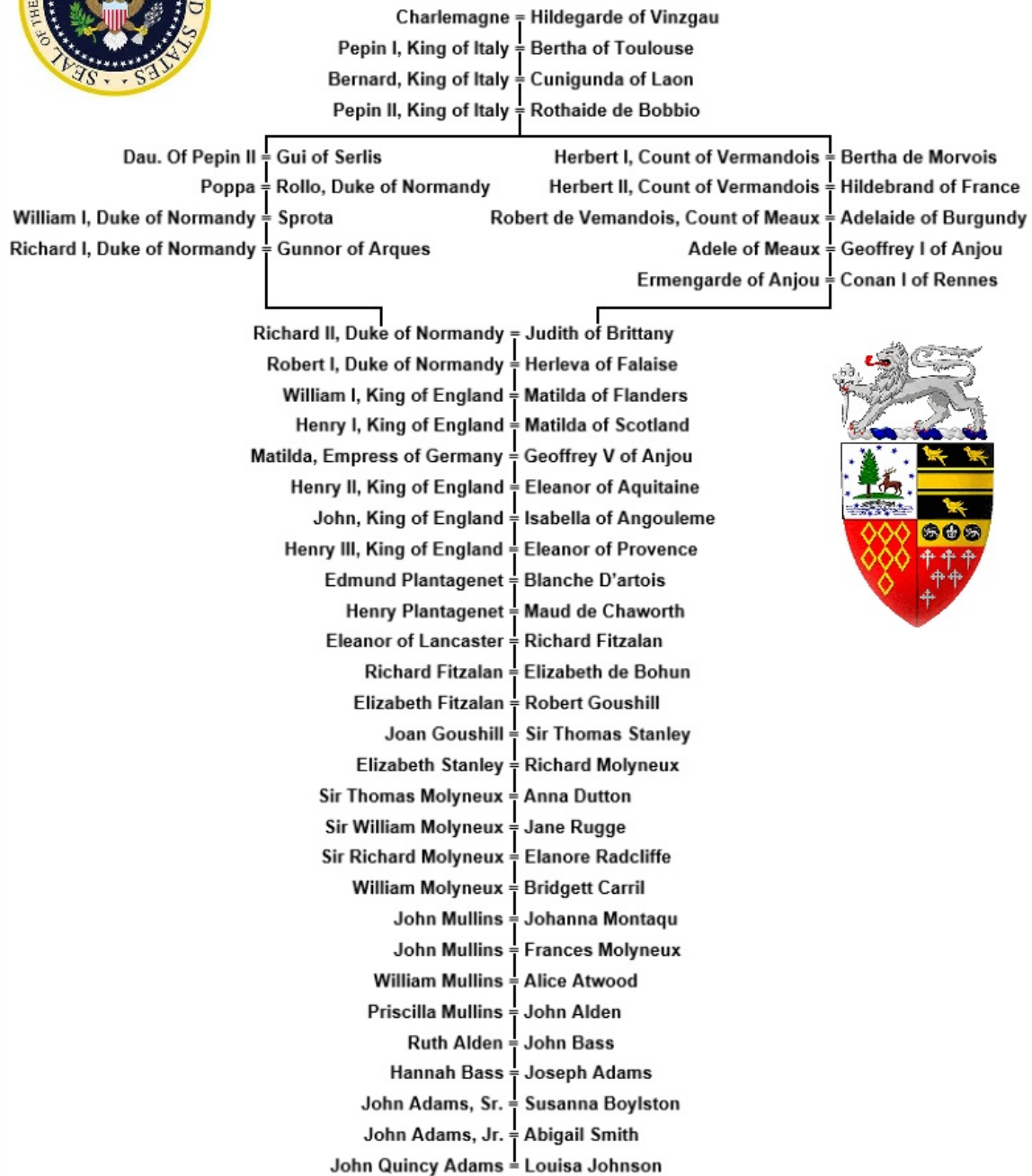
After Andrew Jackson won the presidential election in 1828, Adams retired to his farm in Quincy. Unexpectedly in 1830, the Plymouth district elected him to the U.S. House of Representatives, and there for the remainder of his life he served as a powerful leader. Above all, he fought against limitations on civil

liberties.

On 21 February 1848, John Quincy Adams rose to answer a question put forth by Speaker of the House Robert Charles Winthrop. Immediately thereafter, Adams collapsed, having suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage. Two days later, on 23 February 1848, he died with his wife at his side in the Speaker's Room inside the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.



Adams Family Tree



Andrew Jackson

7th President of the United States (1829-1837)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Andrew Jackson (son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth Hutchinson) was born on 15 March 1767, in the Scots-Irish community in the Waxhaws, straddling the border between North and South Carolina. Jackson's father died in February 1767, three weeks before his son Andrew was born. When Andrew was 14, his mother died of cholera while nursing American prisoners of war on board two British ships in the Charleston harbor during the Revolutionary War. After a turbulent boyhood as an orphan and a British prisoner, Jackson moved west to Tennessee, where he soon qualified for law practice. His marriage to Rachel Donelson Robards in 1791 was complicated by subsequent legal uncertainties about the status of her divorce.

During the 1790s, Jackson served in the Tennessee Constitutional Convention, the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, and on the Tennessee Supreme Court.

After some years of living as a country gentleman at the Hermitage near Nashville, Jackson was given command of Tennessee troops sent against the Creeks. He defeated the Indians at Horseshoe Bend in 1814. Jackson became a major general and won the Battle of New Orleans over veteran British troops on 8 January 1815, making him a national hero.

In 1818, Jackson invaded Florida and captured Pensacola. He sparked an international incident when he hanged two Englishmen who were charged with aiding Seminole and Creek Indians against the United States during the First Seminole War.

A presidential push began for Jackson in 1821. To cultivate it, Jackson returned to the U.S. Senate. Though Jackson won a plurality of electoral votes in the 1824 presidential election, he lost in the U.S. House of Representatives when Henry Clay threw his support behind John Quincy Adams. Four years later, Jackson easily defeated Adams.

Andrew Jackson, the first president to come from humble origins, built his reputation as a populist and a defender of the common man over the political elite. As president, Jackson greatly expanded the power and prestige of the presidential office and carried through an unprecedented program of domestic reform. The support given his policies by the common man resulted in his

triumphant reelection in 1832 over Henry Clay.

After watching the inauguration of his handpicked successor (Martin Van Buren), Jackson retired to the Hermitage, where he maintained a lively interest in national affairs. Andrew Jackson died on 8 June 1845 at the age of 78 of chronic dropsy and heart failure. Memorials to Jackson include a set of four identical equestrian statues by the sculptor Clark Mills: in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.; in Jackson Square, New Orleans; in Nashville on the grounds of the Tennessee State Capitol; and in Jacksonville, Florida.



Jackson Family Tree



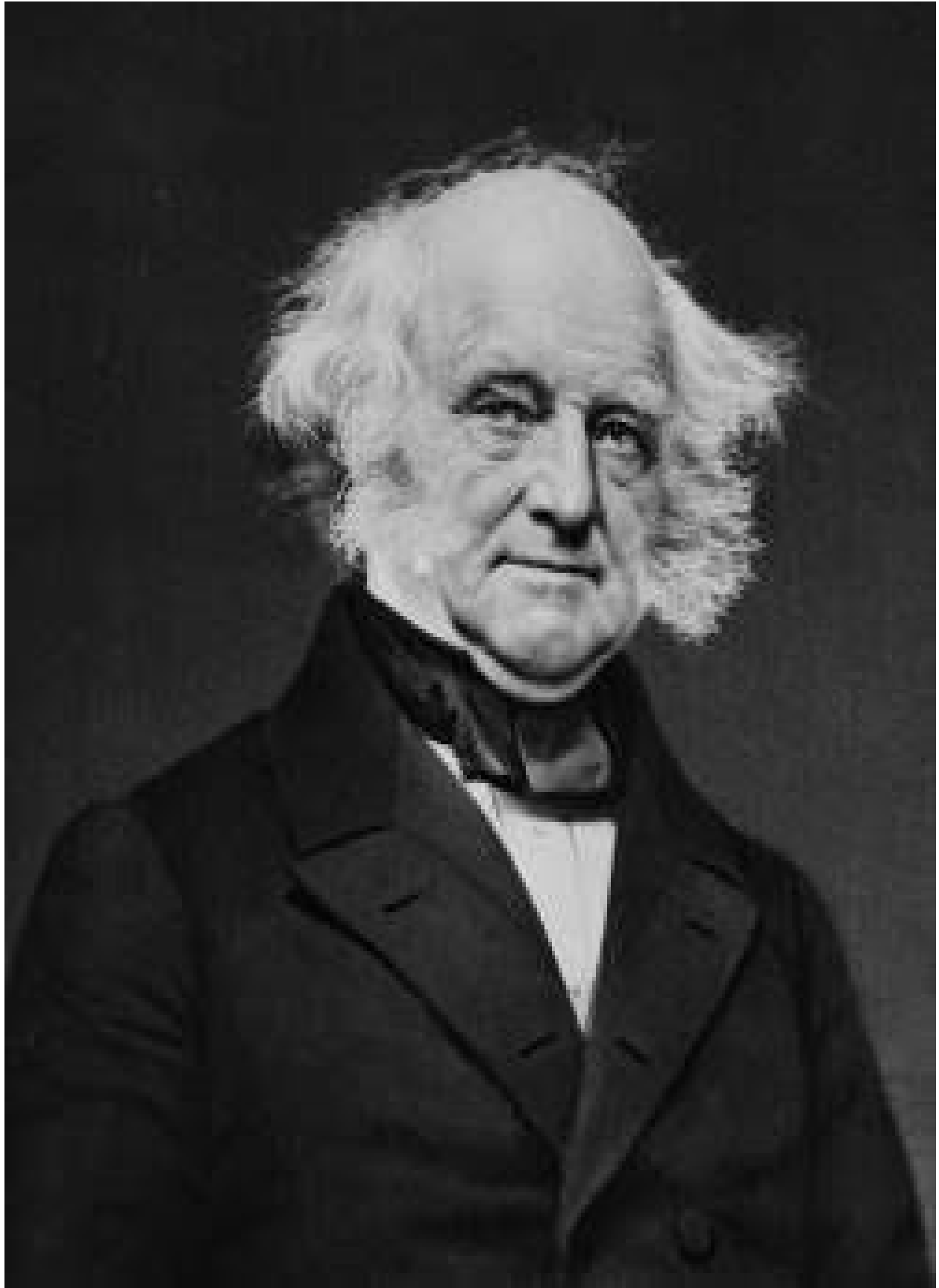
Charlemagne	=	Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I	=	Bertha
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Pepin II	=	Rothaide de Bobbio
Dau. of Pepin II	=	Gui of Senlis
Poppa	=	Rollo (Rolf the Ganger)
William I Longsword	=	Sprota
Richard I the Fearless	=	Gonnor de Crepon
Godfrey FitzRichard de Brionne	=	Hawise de Guines
Gilbert "Crispin" de Brionne	=	Constance de EU
Richard FitzGilbert Clare	=	Rohese Gifford
Gilbert de Clare	=	Adeliza de Clermont
Richard de Clare	=	Alice de Meschines
Roger de Clare	=	Maud de St. Hilary
Richard de Clare	=	Amice FitzRobert
Gilbert de Clare	=	Isabel Marshall
Isabella de Clare	=	Robert de Brus
Robert de Brus	=	Marjorie of Carrick
Robert I, King of Scotland	=	Isabella of Mar
Marjorie Bruce	=	Walter Stewart
Robert II, King of Scotland	=	Elizabeth Mure
Robert III, King of Scotland	=	Annabella Drummond
Mary Stewart	=	Sir James Kennedy
Sir Gilbert Kennedy	=	Catherine Maxwell
John Kennedy	=	Elizabeth Gordon
Margaret Kennedy	=	Sir Patrick Vans
Alexander Vans	=	Janet Kennedy
Sir Patrick Vans	=	???
Sir John Vans	=	Janet McCullough
Sir Patrick Vans	=	Catherine Kennedy
Sir John Vans	=	Margaret McDowall
Rev. John Vans	=	Elizabeth Shaw
Dr. Lancelot Vans	=	Euphemia Baine
John Vance	=	Mary Williamson
Elizabeth Vance	=	Joseph Jackson
Andrew Jackson, Sr.	=	Elizabeth Hutchinson
MG Andrew Jackson, Jr.	=	Rachel Donelson



Martin Van Buren

8th President of the United States (1837-1841)

35th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Martin Van Buren (son of Abraham Van Buren and Maria Hoes Van Alen) was born on 5 December 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Martin was raised speaking primarily Dutch, and learned English at school; he remains the only President whose first language was not English. After graduating from the village school, he became a law clerk, entered practice in 1803, and soon became active in state politics as state senator and New York attorney general.

Martin Van Buren married Hannah Hoes in Catskill, New York, on 21 February 1807. The couple had five children, four of whom lived to adulthood. Hannah contracted tuberculosis, and died in Kinderhook on 5 February 1819, at age 35. Van Buren never remarried.

In 1820, Van Buren was elected to the United States Senate. He threw the support of his efficient political organization, known as the Albany Regency, to William H. Crawford in 1824 and to Andrew Jackson in 1828. The Albany Regency relied on a coalition of small farmers, but also enjoyed support from the Tammany Hall machine in New York City.

In February 1829, President Andrew Jackson wrote to Van Buren to ask him to become secretary of state. Van Buren quickly agreed, and he resigned as Governor of New York the following month; his tenure of forty-three days is the shortest of any Governor of New York. He was soon on close personal terms with Andrew Jackson and played an important part in the Jacksonian program.

In 1832, Van Buren became Jackson's vice president. As vice president, Van Buren continued to be one of Jackson's primary advisors and confidants. With Jackson's support, Van Buren won the presidential nomination of the 1835 Democratic National Convention without opposition.

Two months into Van Buren's presidency, some important state banks in New York, running out of hard currency reserves, refused to convert paper money into gold or silver, and other financial institutions throughout the nation quickly followed suit. This financial crisis would become known as the Panic of 1837. Van Buren attributed it to the overexpansion of credit and favored establishment of an independent treasury as repository for the federal funds.

In 1838, Van Buren directed General Winfield Scott to forcibly move all Cherokees who had not yet complied with the 1835 Treaty of New Echota. Some

20,000 people were relocated to Oklahoma against their will during the Cherokee removal, part of the Trail of Tears.

Defeated by William Henry Harrison in 1840, Van Buren was the leading contender for the Democratic nomination in 1844 until he publicly opposed immediate annexation of Texas.

Van Buren's died of bronchial asthma and heart failure at his Lindenwald estate in Kinderhook on 24 July 1862.



Van Buren Family Tree



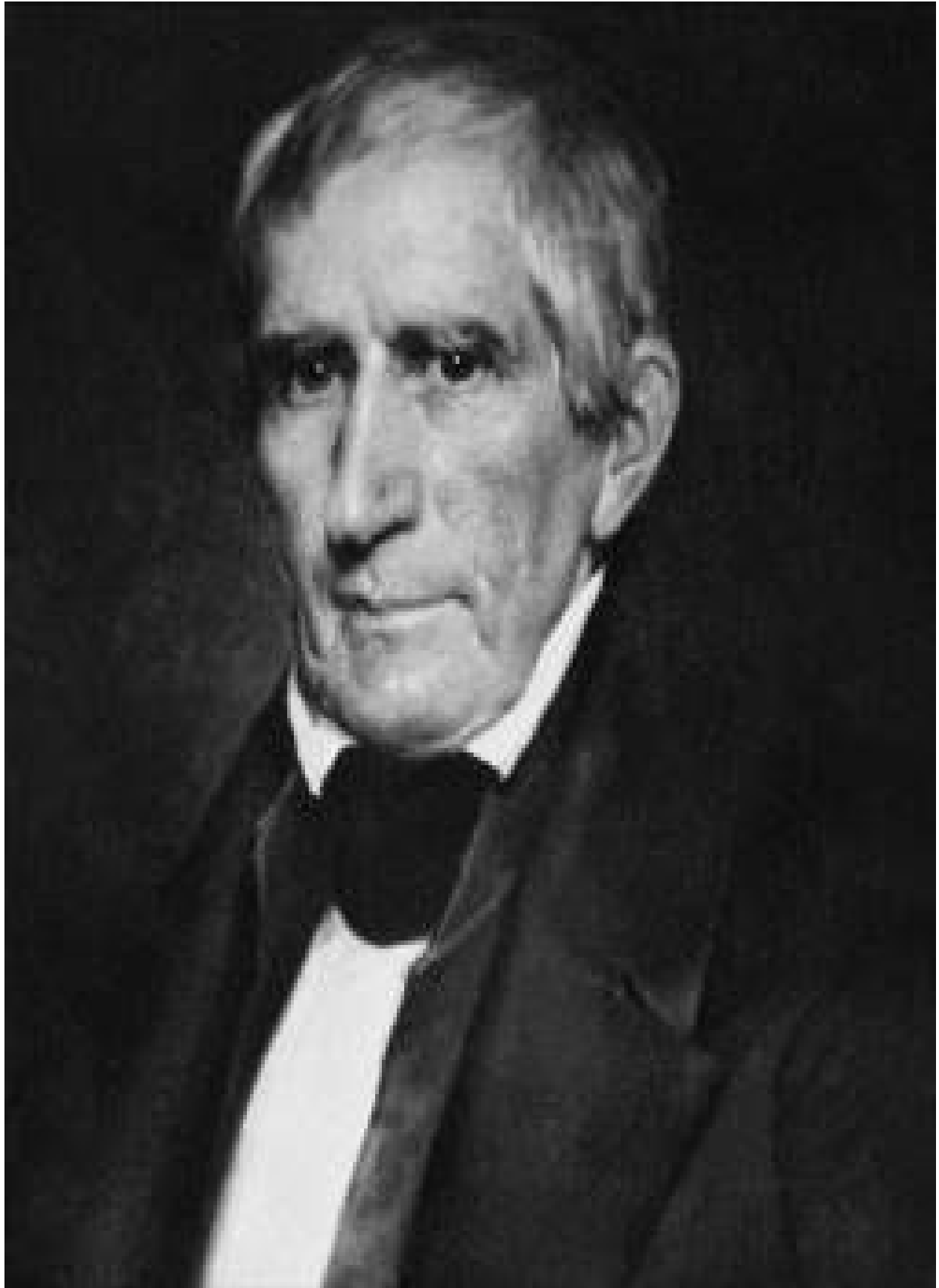
Charlemagne	=	Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I, King of Italy	=	Bertha of Toulouse
Bernard, King of Italy	=	Cunigunda of Laon
Pepin II, King of Italy	=	Rothaide de Bobbio
Herbert I, Count of Vermandois	=	Bertha de Morvois
Beatrice de Vermandois	=	Robert I, King of France
Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris	=	Hedwig of Saxony
Hugh Capet, King of France	=	Adelaide of Poitou
Robert II, King of France	=	Constance of Arles
Henry I of France	=	Anne of Kiev
Philip I the Amorous	=	Bertha of Holland
Louis VI the Fat	=	Adelaide de Maurienne
Louis VII the Younger	=	Eleanor of Aquitaine
Marie de France	=	Henry I of Champagne
Henry II of Champagne	=	Isabella de Jerusalem
Phillipine of Jerusalem	=	Erard de Rameru Brienne
Marguerite de Brienne	=	Dick Beveren
Isabelle de Beveren	=	Henri de Louvain
Jeanne de Louvain	=	Gerald I de Hornes
Isabelle de Hornes	=	Jan de Burggrave
??? de Burggrave	=	???
Jan de Burggrave	=	???
Dirck de Burggrave	=	Catharina Boeckelaer
Jan Janszoon de Burggrave	=	???
Dirck de Burggrave	=	Margaretha Houtappel
Dirck de Burghraef	=	Gertrude van Grobbendonk
Arnold de Burggrave	=	Anna van Daele Gemitsdochter
Arnold de Burggrave II	=	???
Adriaen de Burggrave	=	???
Arnold A. Burchgraeff	=	???
Adriaen A. Burchgraeff	=	???
Hendrick A. van den Burchgraef	=	Annetje Janse
Marjen H. van den Burchgraef	=	Comelis H. van Ness
Hendrickje C. van Ness	=	Jan J. Oothout
Jannetje Oothout	=	Laurens van Schaick
Jannetje van Schaick	=	Jahannes D. Hoes
Maria Hoes	=	Abraham Van Buren
Martin Van Buren	=	Hannah Hoes



William Henry Harrison

9th President of the United States (1841-1841)

30th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



William Henry Harrison (son of Benjamin Harrison V and Elizabeth Bassett) was born on the Berkeley Plantation in Charles City County, Virginia, on 9 February 1773. His father (a signer of the Declaration of Independence) served as the governor of Virginia in the years during and after the American Revolutionary War.

William Henry Harrison attended Hampden-Sydney College and studied medicine briefly under Dr. Benjamin Rush at the University of Pennsylvania. Following his father's death in 1791, Harrison joined the army and became active in Indian fighting in the Northwest. He married Anna Symmes in 1795. Harrison became secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and governor of Indiana in 1800. Harrison engaged the forces of Shawnee Chief Tecumseh at the famous battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 and a more decisive one at the Battle of the Thames in 1813, where Chief Tecumseh was killed.

After resigning from the army in 1814, Harrison began his career in politics. He served in the House of Representatives (1816–19) and the Senate (1825–28). In 1828, he was appointed minister to Colombia but was recalled in 1829 by President Jackson. His political fortunes rose when he became regarded as a compromise Whig candidate between Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. Nominated for president in 1835 as a military hero whom the conservative politicians hoped to be able to control, he ran surprisingly well against Martin Van Buren in 1836.

Four years later in 1840, Harrison ran again for the presidency. The Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign that followed was the first of the rip-roaring campaigns in U.S. history. Harrison and his running mate, John Tyler, were transformed by publicity. Harrison (an aristocratic Virginian) was made into a simple backwoods frontiersman, Tyler into his faithful lieutenant. Martin Van Buren was pictured as a wealthy elitist, Harrison as a rugged Westerner. 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too' won - partly because the Panic of 1837 had turned many against President Van Buren. Harrison then selected a brilliant Whig cabinet headed by Daniel Webster and adopted a program outlined by Henry Clay.

President Harrison caught pneumonia on a cold and wet inauguration day and died a month later in Washington, D.C. on 4 April 1841. William Henry

Harrison was the first president to die in office. The "Curse of Tippecanoe" is attributed to Tecumseh's brother 'The Prophet' who predicted that any president elected in a year ending in zero would die in office. The likelihood that the twenty-year presidential death cycle would come to pass by chance alone is extremely low. But come to pass it did in 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920, 1940, and 1960. President Reagan (elected in 1980) was shot by a would-be assassin but survived. President Bush (elected in 2000) survived an assassination attempt when a hand grenade thrown at him failed to explode.



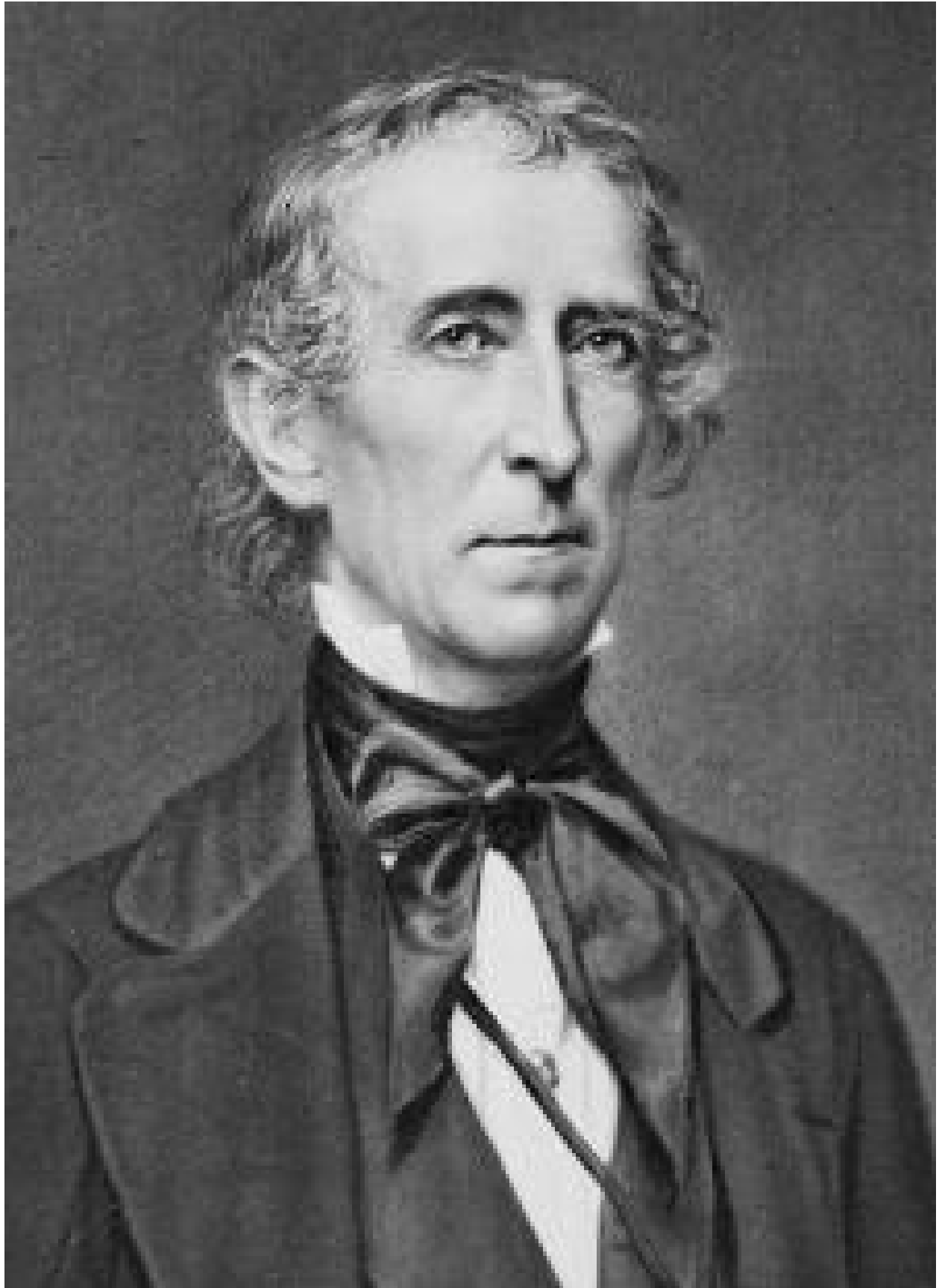
Harrison Family Tree



John Tyler

10th President of the United States (1841-1845)

35th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



John Tyler (son of John Tyler, Sr. and Mary Marot Armistead) was born on the Greenway Plantation in Charles City County, Virginia on 29 March 1790. As a child, Tyler was thin and of frail health. At the age of twelve, he continued Tyler family tradition and entered the preparatory branch of the College of William and Mary. Tyler graduated from the school's collegiate branch in 1807, at age seventeen.

Tyler was admitted to the Virginia bar at the age of nineteen. By this time, his father was Governor of Virginia (1808–1811), and the young Tyler started a legal practice in Richmond, the state capital.

During the War of 1812, Tyler organized a militia company, the Charles City Rifles, to defend Richmond, which he commanded with the rank of captain. No attack came, and he dissolved the company two months later. For his military service, Tyler received a land grant near what later became Sioux City, Iowa.

A few years later, Tyler entered politics, serving in the House of Representatives (1817-21), as governor of Virginia (1825-27), and as senator (1827-36).

A strict constructionist, Tyler supported Crawford in 1824 and Jackson in 1828. Although he did not approve South Carolina's nullification act, he violently opposed Jackson's measures against it. The President's fiscal policies further alienated him, so that he was eventually drawn to the new Whig party, joining its states' rights Southern wing, which differed with many of the nationalistic policies associated with the Clay leadership. In 1836, Tyler resigned from the Senate rather than follow instructions from the Virginia legislature to vote for a resolution expunging Henry Clay's censure of Jackson from the Senate record.

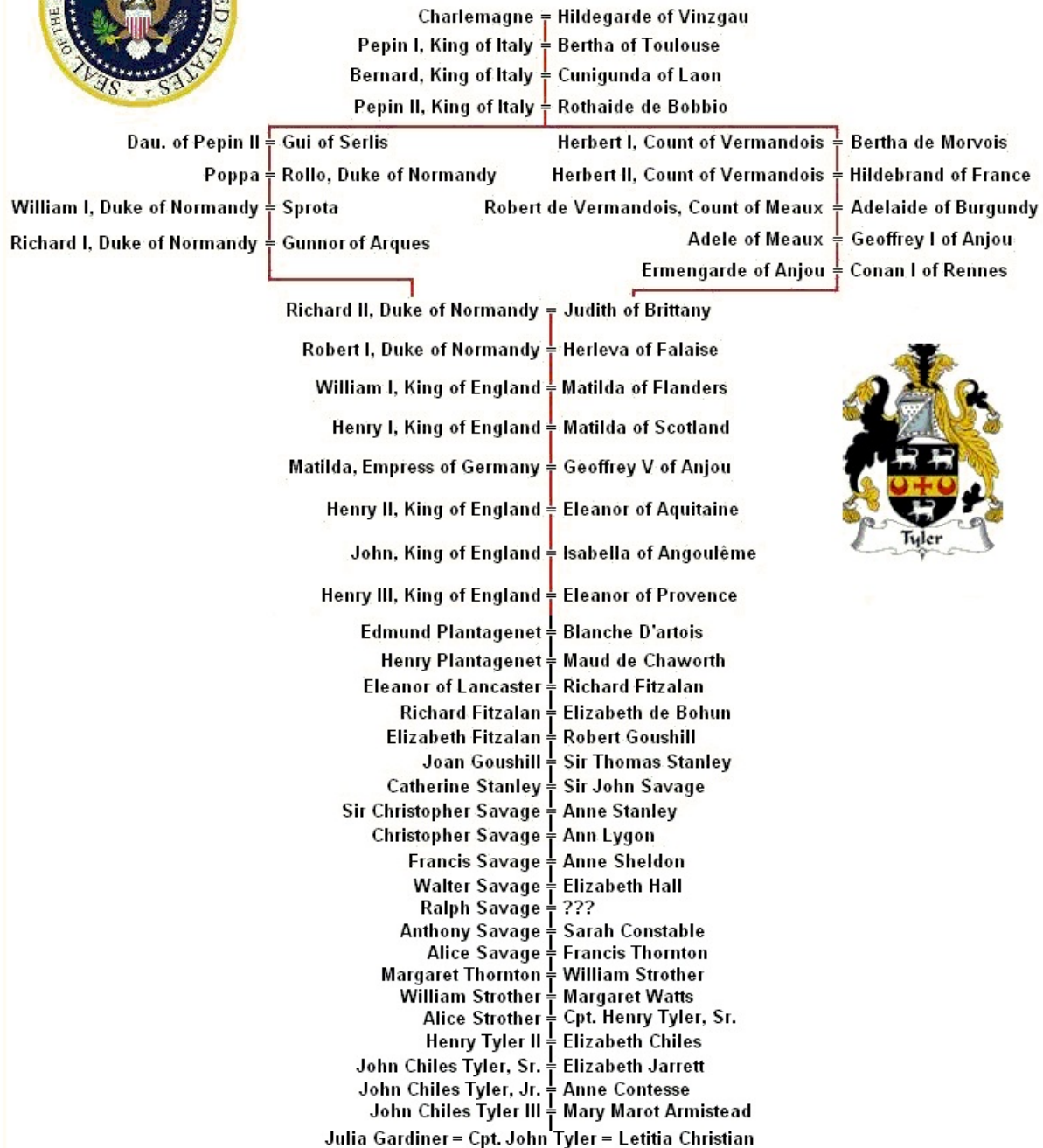
Elected vice president on the Whig ticket in 1840, Tyler succeeded to the presidency on Harrison's sudden death on 4 April 1841. Tyler's opponents never fully accepted him as president. He was referred to by many mocking nicknames, including "His Accidency." Tyler's strict-constructionist views soon caused a split with the Henry Clay wing of the Whig party and a stalemate on domestic questions. Tyler's more considerable achievements were his support of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty with Britain and his success in bringing about the annexation of Texas.

After his presidency, Tyler lived in retirement in Virginia until the outbreak of

the Civil War. In February 1861, Tyler presided over the unsuccessful conference at Washington that attempted to find some last-minute solution to avert the Civil War. Later, Tyler served in the provisional Confederate Congress and was elected to the permanent Confederate Congress. John Tyler died on 18 January 1862 before taking his permanent seat in the Confederate Congress.



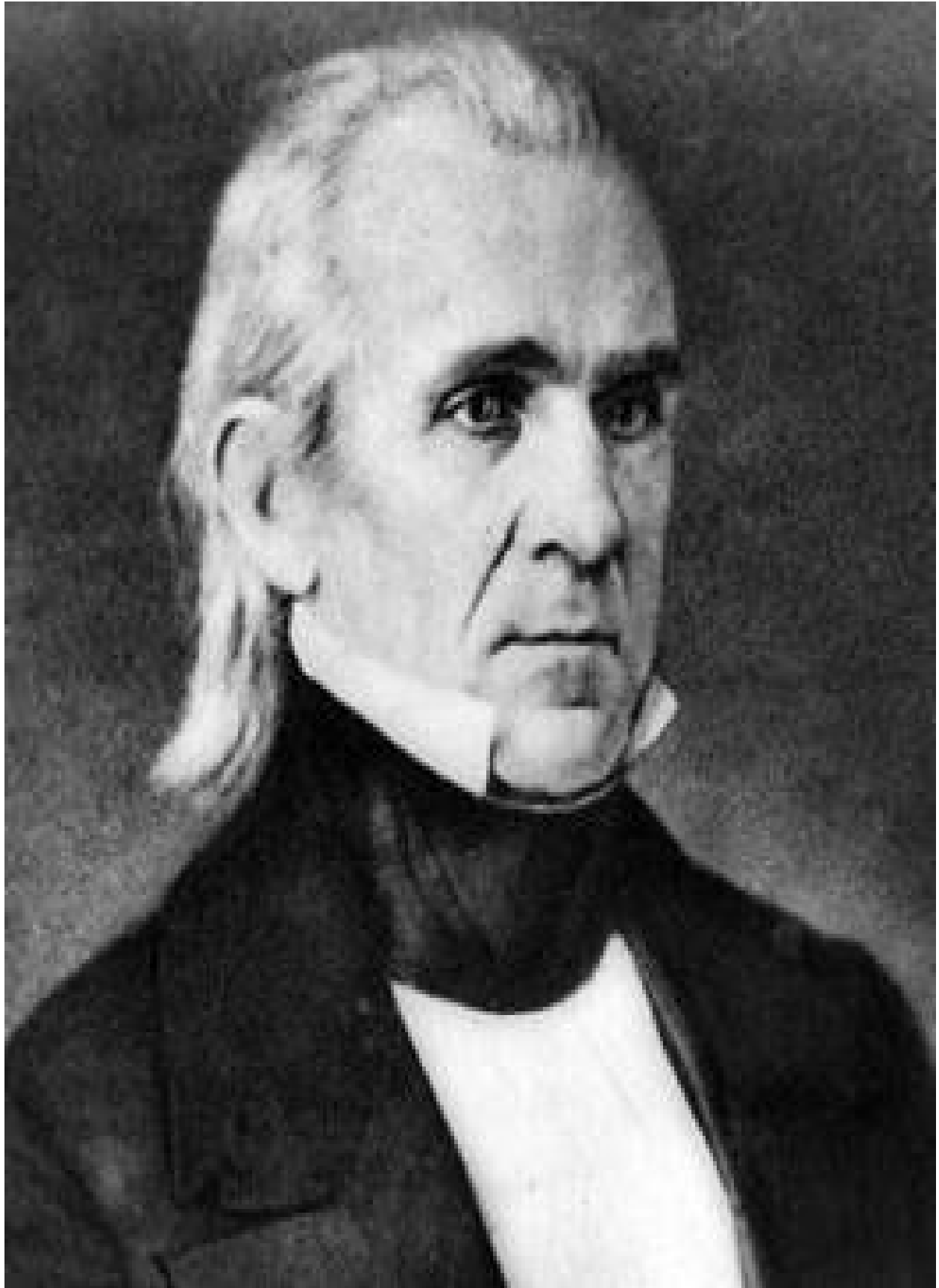
Tyler Family Tree



James K. Polk

11th President of the United States (1845-1849)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



James Knox Polk (son of Samuel Polk and Jane Knox) was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina on 2 November 1795. In 1806, his family moved to the Duck River valley in Tennessee and there, after graduating from the University of North Carolina and studying law, he began to practice law in Columbia in 1820.

From 1823 to 1825, Polk served in the state legislature. In 1825, he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he opposed John Quincy Adams. After 1829, Polk became Jackson's floor leader in the fight against the Bank. From 1835 to 1839, he served as Speaker of the House. He was a leading Jacksonian Democrat.

In 1839 Polk was elected governor of Tennessee, but he was defeated for reelection by the Whig candidate in 1841 and 1843.

The supporters of Martin Van Buren for the Democratic nomination in 1844 counted on Polk as his running mate, but when Van Buren's stand on Texas alienated Southern support, the convention swung to Polk on the ninth ballot. He was elected over Henry Clay, the Whig candidate.

Surprisingly, President Polk proved to be his own man. He even ignored Jackson's wishes on several matters. Renouncing a second term for himself, he required the members of his cabinet to devote all their energies to their offices, not to campaigning to succeed him.

President Polk announced that his administration would achieve four great measures: reduction of the tariff; reestablishment of the independent treasury; settlement of the Oregon boundary dispute; and the acquisition of California. All were accomplished.

The Walker Tariff, one of the lowest in U.S. history, was enacted in 1846, as was the bill restoring the Independent Treasury System. Despite the aggressive Democratic slogan 'Fifty-four forty or fight', the dispute with Great Britain over Oregon was peaceably resolved with the adoption of the 49th parallel as Oregon's northern boundary.

Relations with Mexico, on the other hand, reached a breaking point after the annexation of Texas. President Polk had hoped to purchase California and to

settle other difficulties with Mexico by negotiation. However, after the failure of the mission of John Slidell to Mexico, President Polk ordered the American advance to the Rio Grande that precipitated the Mexican War. As a result of the war, the United States acquired not only California but the entire Southwest.

Few presidents have worked harder, and few have equaled Polk's record of achieving his stated goals. Polk labored so strenuously in fact that his health gave way, and he died in Nashville, Tennessee on 15 June 1849, just a few months after leaving office.



Polk Family Tree



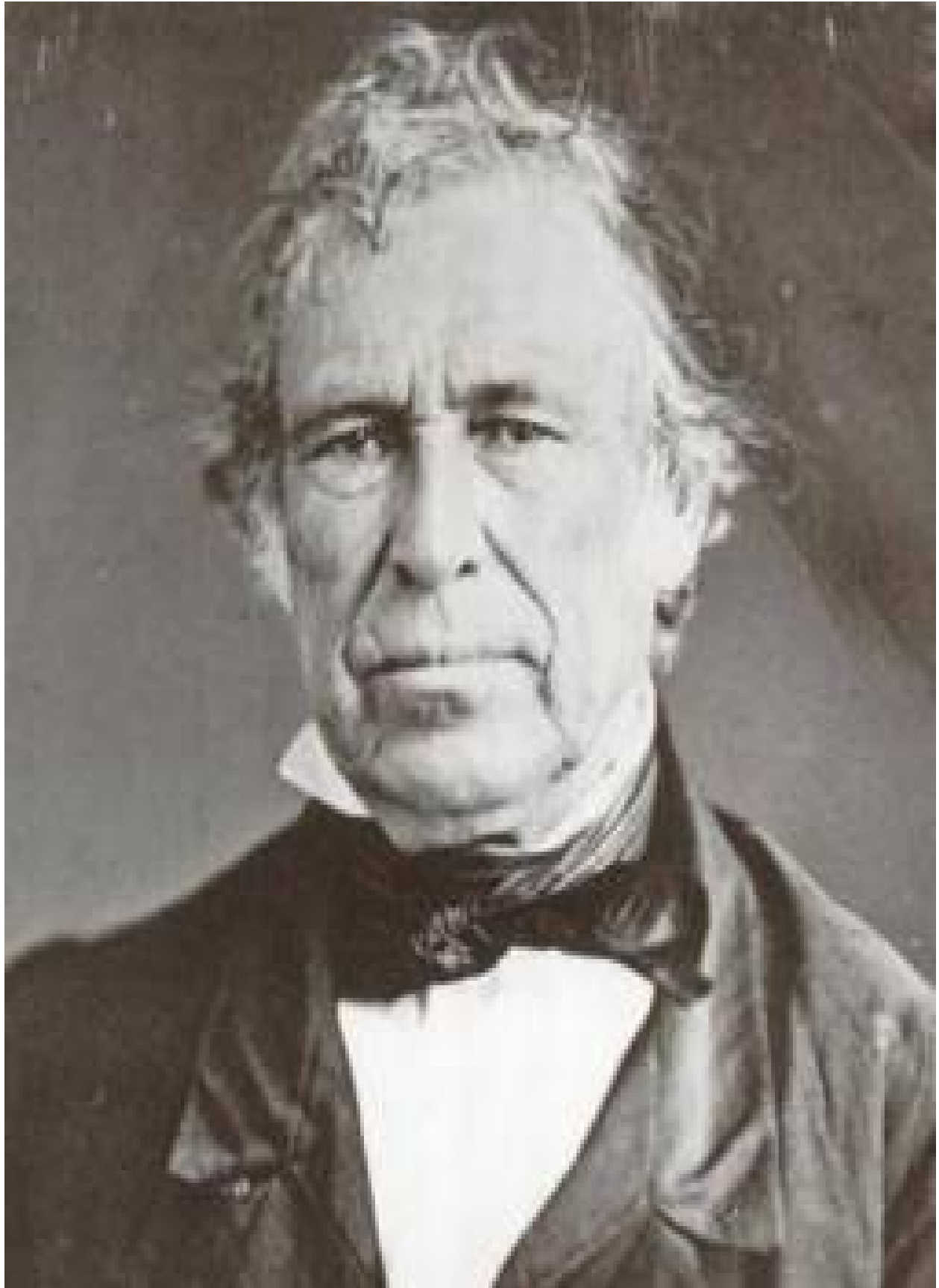
Charlemagne	=	Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I	=	Bertha
Bernard of Italy	=	Cunigunde of Laon
Pepin II	=	Rothaide de Bobbio
Dau. of Pepin II	=	Gui of Senlis
Poppa	=	Rollo (Rolf the Ganger)
William I Longsword	=	Sprota
Richard I the Fearless	=	Gonnor de Crepon
Godfrey FitzRichard de Brionne	=	Hawise de Guines
Gilbert "Crispin" de Brionne	=	Constance de EU
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Richard de Clare	=	Amice FitzRobert
Gilbert de Clare	=	Isabel Marshall
Isabella de Clare	=	Robert de Brus
Robert de Brus	=	Marjorie of Carrick
Robert I, King of Scotland	=	Isabella of Mar
Marjorie Bruce	=	Walter Stewart
Robert II, King of Scotland	=	Elizabeth Mure
Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany	=	Margaret Graham
Marjorie Stewart	=	Sir Duncan Campbell
Archibald Campbell	=	Elizabeth Somerville
Colin Campbell	=	Isabel Stewart
Helen Campbell	=	Hugh Montgomerie
Isabel Montgomerie	=	John Mure
William Mure	=	Elizabeth Hamilton
Janet Mure	=	Sir John Pollok
Sir Robert Pollok	=	Jean Monat
Robert Pollok	=	Jean Crawford
Cpt. Robert Bruce Pollok	=	Magdalen Tasker
William Polk, Sr.	=	Nancy Knox
William Polk, Jr.	=	Margaret Taylor
Col. Ezekial Polk	=	Mary Wilson
Samuel Polk	=	Jane Knox
James Knox Polk	=	Sarah Childress



Zachary Taylor

12th President of the United States (1849-1850)

32nd Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Zachary Taylor (son of Richard Taylor and Sarah Strother) was born at Montebello, Orange County, Virginia, on 24 November 1784. Taylor was born into a prominent family of plantation owners who moved westward from Virginia to Louisville, Kentucky, in his youth.

Taylor joined the army in 1808 and became a captain in 1810. That is when he married Margaret Mackall Smith. Taylor was promoted to major for his defense of Fort Harrison in the War of 1812. He became a colonel in 1832 and served in the Black Hawk War. A young West Point graduate named Lieutenant Jefferson Davis was assigned to Taylor's command and eventually married his daughter Sarah 'Knox' Taylor. Within three months of their wedding, Knox died of malaria. It took many years until Taylor reconciled with his former son-in-law.

A brigadier general as a result of his victory over the Seminoles at Lake Okeechobee in 1837 that earned him the nickname 'Old Rough and Ready', Taylor was sent to the Southwest to command the army at the Texas border. In 1845, Taylor began to prepare for hostilities with Mexico regarding the annexation of Texas, pushing into disputed territory south of the Nueces River. In 1846, Taylor established a base on the Rio Grande, where his forces engaged in hostilities that started the war with Mexico. In the Mexican War, Taylor defeated the Mexican troops at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, drove them across the Rio Grande, and took Matamoros. In September 1846, Taylor forced the surrender of the Mexican stronghold at Monterrey. Defying orders from President Polk, Taylor led his troops further south and defeated Mexican forces under General Santa Anna at the Battle of Buena Vista. Taylor's troops were transferred to the command of Major General Winfield Scott, but Taylor retained his popularity.

In 1848, the Whig Party nominated Taylor to be president without his knowledge or presence at the nominating convention. They sent him notification of the nomination without postage paid, but he refused to pay the postage and did not find out about the nomination for weeks. Taylor won the general election alongside New York politician Millard Fillmore. Taylor became the first president to be elected without having served in a prior political office.

President Taylor's nonpartisan tendencies were changed under the influence of Senator William H. Seward, and he was soon a strong supporter of Whig policy.

As president, Taylor supported the Wilmot Proviso, which excluded slavery from all the territory acquired as a result of the Mexican War. Taylor favored rapid admission of both California and New Mexico to the Union and strict limitation of Texas boundary claims. His free-soil views put him in opposition to the measures that were to become the Compromise of 1850. Unfortunately, Taylor died suddenly on 9 July 1850. Doctors believed his death was caused by cholera contracted after eating fresh cherries and drinking milk on a hot summer day. Fillmore then became president.



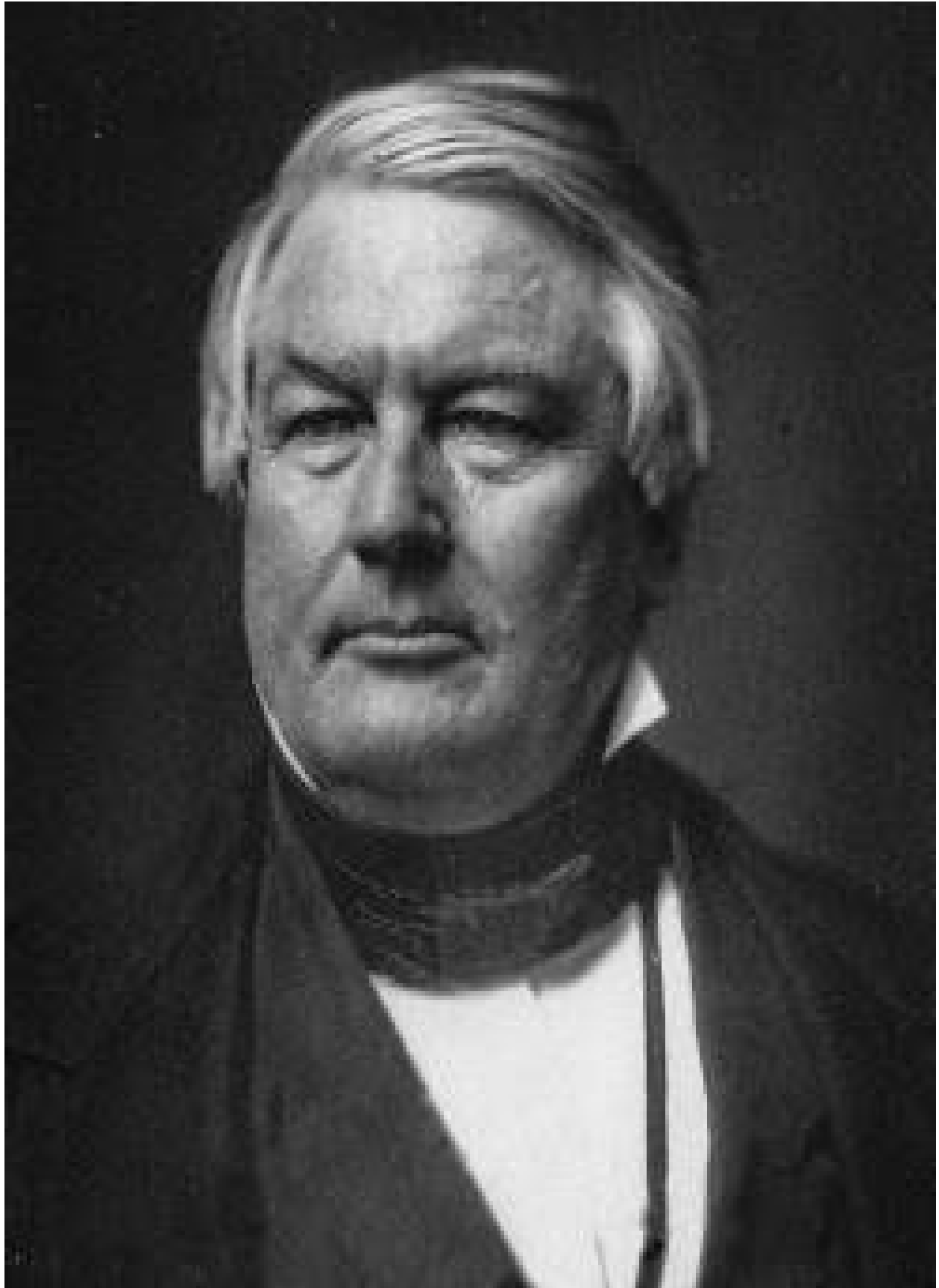
Taylor Family Tree



Millard Fillmore

13th President of the United States (1850-1853)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Millard Fillmore (son of Nathaniel Fillmore and Phoebe Millard) was born on 7 January 1800 in a log cabin in upstate New York. Born into a poor family, Fillmore was apprenticed to a cloth dresser at age 15. When Fillmore was 18, he managed to obtain six months of formal schooling. Shortly afterward, he secured his release from apprenticeship in order to work in a law office. In 1823, Fillmore was admitted to the bar. He married Abigail Powers in 1826.

Fillmore got his start in politics in 1828 as an Anti-Masonic. In 1834, Fillmore switched party affiliation to the Whigs. It didn't take long before Fillmore was recognized as an outstanding leader of the party's Northern wing. Following three terms (1829-1832) in the New York state assembly, Fillmore served in the U.S. Congress for four terms (1833-1835, 1837-1843) where he became a devoted follower of Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky.

Following Fillmore's loss in the New York gubernatorial election in 1844, he was elected the first state comptroller three years later. At the national Whig convention in 1848, Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican War, was nominated for president and Millard Fillmore for vice president, largely through Senator Clay's sponsorship.

Fillmore believed that Whig success at the polls heralded the rise of a truly national party that would occupy a middle ground between sectional extremists of both North and South. This outlook was embodied in Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850, which sought to appease both sides on the slavery issue.

Upon President Taylor's untimely death in July 1850, Fillmore (the new chief executive) fired Taylor's cabinet and threw his support behind the Compromise of 1850. President Fillmore felt obligated to respect the provision that required the federal government to aid in the capture and return of runaway slaves to their former owners under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Fillmore announced that he would call upon the military to aid in the enforcement of this statute. Although this section of the compromise appeased the South and had the effect of postponing the Civil War for 10 years, it also meant political suicide for Fillmore and the eventual destruction of the Whig Party. Since the Constitution did not include a provision for replacing dead or departed vice presidents, Fillmore did not have a vice president during his entire tenure as president.

In 1852, Fillmore was one of three presidential candidates of a divided Whig Party in its last national election, which it lost. Fillmore's wife Abigail caught cold and died after attending the inauguration of her husband's successor in 1853.

Fillmore ran again in 1856 as the candidate of the Know-Nothing Party, finishing third. Eighteen years later, Millard Fillmore died on 8 March 1874 in Buffalo, New York.



Fillmore Family Tree



Franklin Pierce

14th President of the United States (1853-1857)

31st Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Franklin Pierce (son of Benjamin Pierce and Anna Kendrick) was born on 23 November 1804 in Hillsboro, New Hampshire. Pierce attended Bowdoin College in Maine, studied law in Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1834, he married Jane Means Appleton, whose father was president of Bowdoin College.

Pierce entered political life in New Hampshire as a Democrat, serving in the state legislature (1829–33), the U.S. House of Representatives (1833–37), and the Senate (1837–42). Pierce was a devoted supporter of President Andrew Jackson but was continually overshadowed by older and more prominent men on the national scene. Resigning from the Senate for personal reasons in 1842, he returned to Concord, where he resumed his law practice and also served as federal district attorney.

Following service as a brigadier general in the Mexican-American War (1846–48), Pierce remained out of the public eye until the nominating convention of the Democratic Party in 1852. After a deadlock developed among supporters of the leading presidential contenders, a coalition of New England and Southern delegates nominated Franklin Pierce on the 49th ballot. The ensuing presidential campaign was dominated by the controversy over slavery and the finality of the Compromise of 1850. Although both the Democrats and the Whigs declared themselves in favor of the compromise, the Democrats were more thoroughly united in their support. Democrats campaigned for his presidency with the slogan: “We Polked you in 1844; we shall Pierce you in 1852.” As a result, Franklin Pierce won the November 1852 election, defeating the Whig candidate General Winfield Scott (nicknamed The Grand Old Man of the Army).

President Pierce was a Young America expansionist who signed the Gadsden Purchase of land from Mexico and led a failed attempt to acquire Cuba from Spain. He signed trade treaties with Britain and Japan, while his Cabinet reformed their departments and improved accountability, but these successes were overshadowed by political strife during his presidency. His popularity declined sharply in the Northern states after he supported the Kansas–Nebraska Act, which nullified the Missouri Compromise, while many whites in the South continued to support him. Passage of the act led to violent conflict over the expansion of slavery in the American West. Owing to Pierce’s ineptness in handling the situation in Kansas, the Democratic Party was so embarrassed that

it did not nominate him for a second term.

After returning from an extended tour of Europe, Pierce retired to Concord, New Hampshire. His reputation in the North suffered further during the American Civil War as he became a vocal critic of President Abraham Lincoln. Pierce, always a heavy drinker, descended further into apparent alcoholism and died in obscurity in Concord on 8 October 1869.



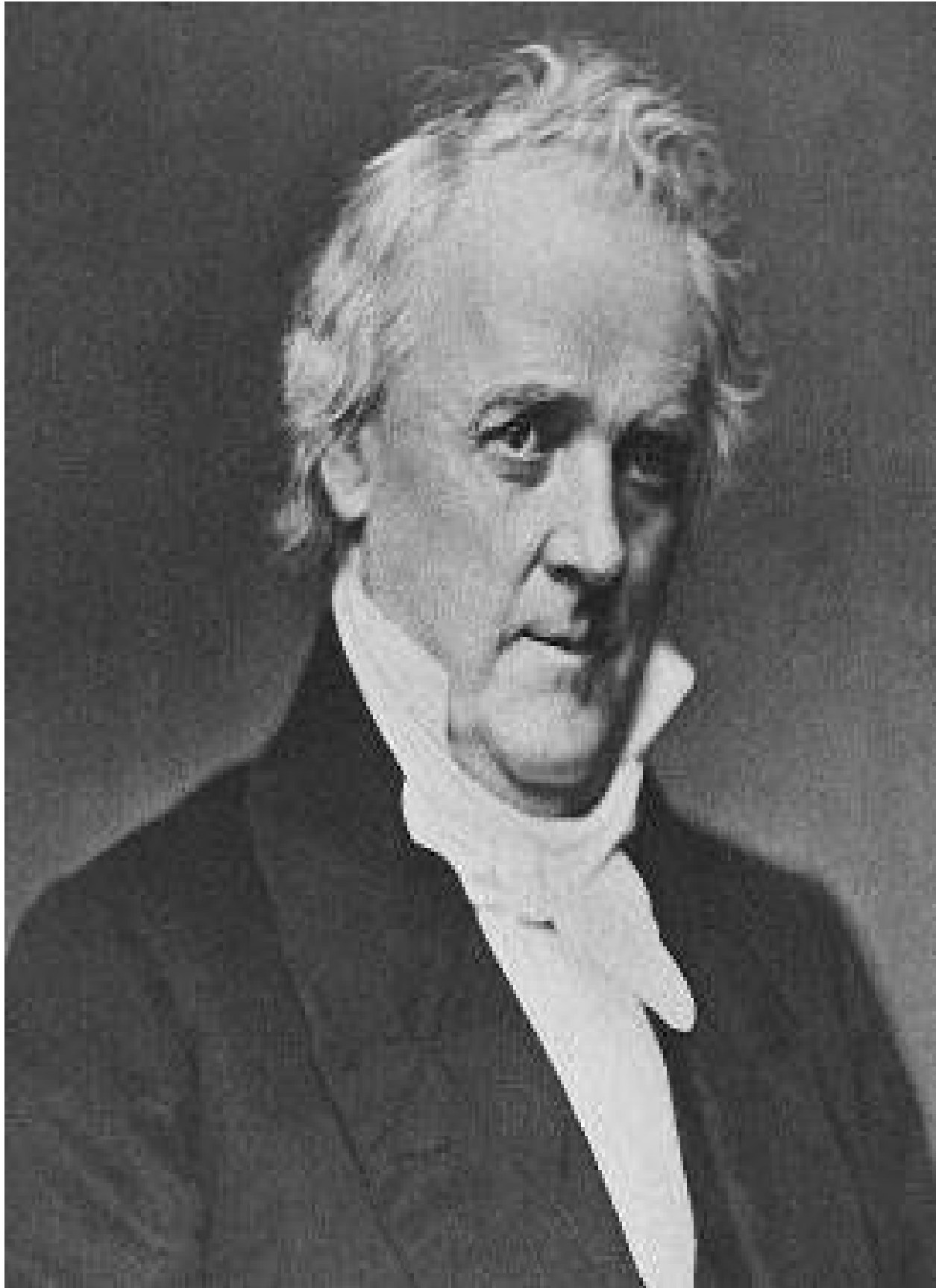
Pierce Family Tree



James Buchanan

15th President of the United States (1857-1861)

33rd Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



James Buchanan (son of James Buchanan and Elizabeth Speer) was born on 23 April 1791 in a log cabin in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. The son of an Irish immigrant, Buchanan was educated at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1809. After studying law in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Buchanan was admitted to the bar in 1812 and soon established a successful law practice. His gift for oratory led him to politics.

A Federalist, Buchanan served in the Pennsylvania legislature (1814-16) and in the U.S. House of Representatives (1821-31). When his party disintegrated in the 1820s, Buchanan associated himself with the emerging Democratic Party. He served as U.S. minister to Russia (1831-33) for President Jackson, U.S. senator (1834-45), and secretary of state (1845-49) for President Polk. Although the Mexican-American War took place during Buchanan's tenure as secretary of state, his role in the war was limited.

Failing to receive the presidential nomination in 1848, Buchanan retired from public service until 1853, when he was appointed minister to Great Britain by President Pierce. This final post helped earn him the presidential nomination. By being abroad, he had avoided the latest slavery debates.

Buchanan impressed the Southern party leadership in Congress with his respect for the constitutional safeguards for the practice of slavery. He supported the Compromise of 1850, which attempted to maintain a balance of Senate seats between slave and free states. Having consolidated his position in the South, Buchanan was elected president in 1856.

Although well-endowed with legal knowledge and experienced in government, President Buchanan lacked the soundness of judgment and conciliatory personality to undo the misperceptions the North and South had of one another and thereby to deal effectively with the slavery crisis. His strategy for the preservation of the Union consisted in the prevention of Northern antislavery agitation and the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act (1850).

At the 1860 Democratic National Convention, a split within the Democratic Party opened the way for the election of the Republican Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860. By February 1861, seven Southern states had seceded from the Union. Buchanan denounced secession but admitted that he could find no

means to stop it.

Upon leaving office in March 1861, James Buchanan retired to Wheatland (his home near Lancaster). His reputation suffered greatly during his years in retirement. He was ridiculed for his handling of the Fort Sumter crisis and his failure to prevent the secession of Southern states. Buchanan vigorously defended his presidency. When Buchanan died on 1 June 1868, he was confident in the belief that posterity would vindicate him and redeem his reputation.



Buchanan Family Tree



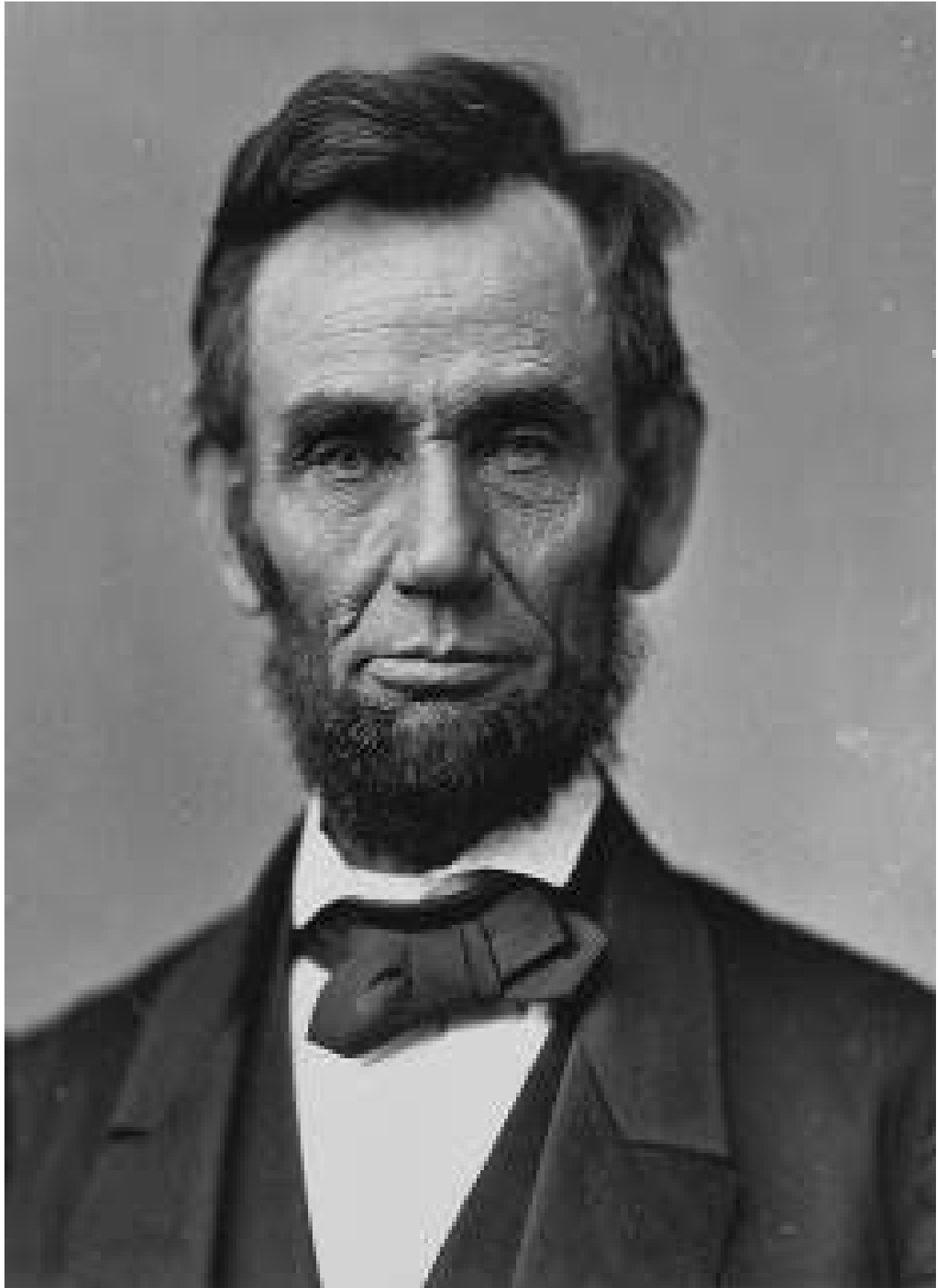
Charlemagne = Hildegarde of Vinzgau
 Pepin I = Bertha
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 Poppa = Rollo (Rolf the Ganger)
 William I Longsword = Sprota
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 Godfrey FitzRichard de Brionne = Hawise de Guines
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 Robert I, King of Scotland = Isabella of Mar
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 Robert II, King of Scotland = Elizabeth Mure
 Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany = Margaret Graham
 Murdoch Stewart = Isabel of Lennox
 Isobel Stewart = Walter Buchanan
 Thomas Buchanan = ???
 John Buchanan = ???
 Thomas Buchanan = Janet of Mains
 John Buchanan = Elizabeth Livingston
 George Buchanan = Elizabeth Leckie
 John Buchanan = Jean
 George Buchanan = Elizabeth Mayne
 Thomas Buchanan = Jean Buchanan
 William Alexander Buchanan = ???
 John Buchanan = Jane Russell
 James Buchanan, Sr. = Elizabeth Speer
 James Buchanan, Jr.



Abraham Lincoln

16th President of the United States (1861-1865)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Abraham Lincoln (son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks) was born on 12 February 1809 near Hodgenville, Kentucky. Abe was born in a log cabin to parents who could neither read nor write. When Abe was nine years old, his mother died. His father remarried and moved his family farther west, eventually settling in Illinois. After working as a storekeeper, a rail-splitter, a postmaster, and a surveyor, Abe enlisted as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War (1832) and was elected captain of his company. He taught himself law and in 1836 passed the bar examination. In 1837, he moved his practice from New Salem to Springfield. He became a successful circuit-riding lawyer, noted for his common sense and honesty (earning the nickname “Honest Abe”).

From 1834 to 1840, he served in the Illinois state legislature, and in 1847 he was elected as a Whig to Congress. In 1856, Lincoln changed his party affiliation to Republican, which nominated him as its Senate candidate in the 1858 election. In seven debates with Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln argued against the extension of slavery into the territories. Though morally opposed to slavery, he was not an abolitionist. Lincoln attempted to rebut Douglas’s charge that he was a dangerous radical by reassuring audiences that he did not favor political equality for blacks. Despite his loss in the election, the debates brought Lincoln national attention.

In the 1860 presidential election, Lincoln ran against Douglas again and won by a large margin in the electoral college. The South opposed his position on slavery in the territories and seven Southern states seceded from the Union before Lincoln’s inauguration.

The resulting Civil War consumed President Lincoln’s administration. He excelled as a wartime leader, combining statecraft and overall command of the armies with what some have called military genius. However, his rescindment of some civil liberties, especially the writ of habeas corpus and freedom of the press, disturbed both Democrats and Republicans alike.

To unite the North and influence foreign opinion, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address that same year further clarified the war’s purpose. The long, bloody war affected some Northerners’ resolve and Lincoln’s reelection was not assured, but strategic battle victories turned the tide, and he easily defeated Major General George B.

McClellan (former commanding general of the Union Army) in 1864. Lincoln's campaign platform included a pledge to pass the 13th Amendment outlawing slavery.

In his second inaugural address, Lincoln urged citizens to end the war free of bitterness "with malice toward none; with charity for all." Just five days after General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox; President Lincoln was shot and mortally wounded by actor John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. Lincoln died on 15 April 1865. His body lay in state at the U.S. Capitol and at other sites in the North before traveling home to Illinois.



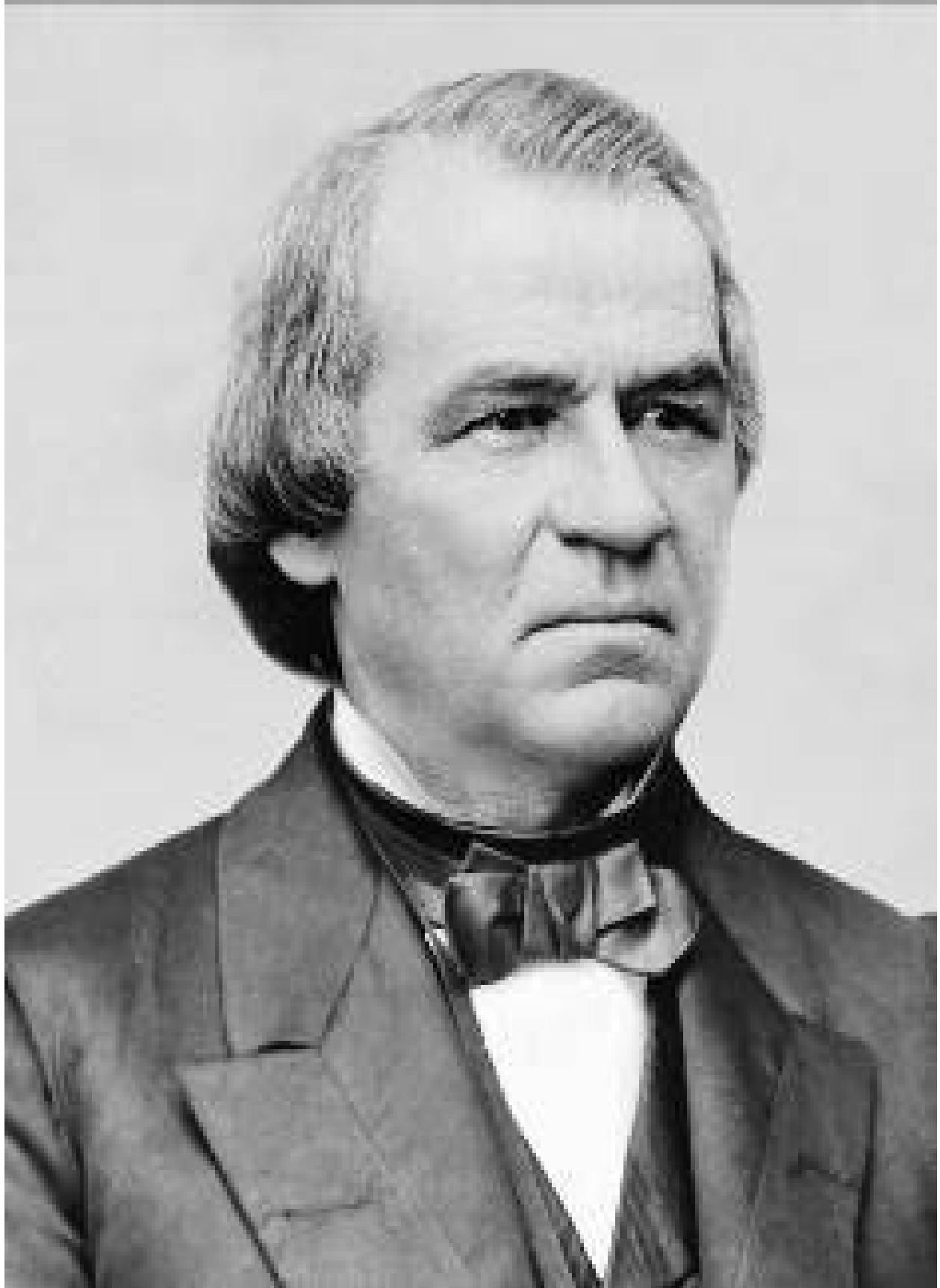
Lincoln Family Tree



Andrew Johnson

17th President of the United States (1865-1869)

30th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Andrew Johnson (son of Jacob Johnson and Mary 'Polly' McDonough) was born into poverty in Raleigh, North Carolina on 29 December 1808. Jacob Johnson died when Andrew was three years old. Mary apprenticed her two sons (William and Andrew) to a tailor while they were young and after five years both boys ran away. Andrew worked in several frontier towns before settling in Greeneville, Tennessee.

Andrew Johnson served as alderman and mayor in Greeneville before being elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1835. After brief service in the Tennessee Senate, Johnson was elected to the House of Representatives in 1843, where he served five two-year terms. In 1853, Johnson became governor of Tennessee for four years, and was elected by the legislature to the U.S. Senate in 1857. In his congressional service, he sought passage of the Homestead Bill which was enacted soon after he left his Senate seat in 1862. Southern slave states seceded to form the Confederate States of America, including Tennessee, but Johnson remained firmly with the Union. He was the only sitting senator from a Confederate state who did not resign his seat upon learning of his state's secession. In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him as Military Governor of Tennessee after most of the state had been retaken.

In 1864, Johnson was a logical choice as running mate for Lincoln in his re-election campaign. On 14 April 1865, President Lincoln and Vice President Johnson met for the first time since their inauguration a month earlier. That night, President Lincoln was shot by actor John Wilkes Booth (a Confederate sympathizer). The shooting of the President was part of a conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln, Johnson, and Seward the same night. Seward barely survived his wounds, while Johnson escaped attack as his would-be assassin, George Atzerodt, got drunk instead of killing the vice president. Johnson placed a \$100,000 bounty on Confederate President Jefferson Davis and permitted the execution of Mary Surratt for her part in Lincoln's assassination. Surratt was executed with three others, including Atzerodt, on 7 July 1865.

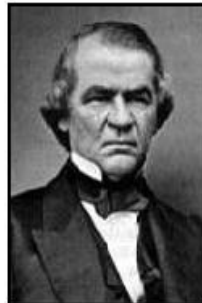
Johnson implemented his own form of Presidential Reconstruction, a series of proclamations directing the seceded states to hold conventions and elections to reform their civil governments. Johnson opposed the Fourteenth Amendment which gave citizenship to former slaves. He persisted in trying to dismiss Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, but ended up being impeached by the House of

Representatives and narrowly avoided conviction in the Senate. He did not win the 1868 Democratic presidential nomination and left office the following year.

Johnson returned to Tennessee after his presidency and gained some vindication when he was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1875, making him the only former president to serve in the U.S. Senate. Andrew Johnson died five months into his term on 31 July 1875.



Johnson Family Tree



Ulysses S. Grant

18th President of the United States (1869-1877)

33rd Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Hiram Ulysses Grant (son of Jesse Root Grant and Hannah Simpson) was born on 27 April 1822 in Georgetown, Ohio. Jesse Grant owned a tannery, but his son hated the horrible stench and the filth of the family business. From a very young age, Hiram showed a remarkable talent for working with horses. His father allowed him to earn his keep by plowing, driving teams to haul wood, and performing other chores.

Jesse Grant soon realized that Hiram would never make it as a businessman. In 1839, Jesse sent his 17-year-old son to the United States Military Academy. Upon his arrival at West Point, Grant discovered that there was no one by his name listed as a new cadet. But there was a U. S. Grant on the list. Rather than risk refusal, young Grant changed his name on the spot to Ulysses S. Grant. He showed little promise at West Point, graduating 21st out of 39 cadets in his class. Grant planned to resign from the Army after serving his military obligation.

While stationed in Missouri, Grant visited a West Point roommate, Frederick Dent, and soon fell in love with Fred's sister Julia. But before they could marry, Ulysses went off to fight in the Mexican War. Grant took the opportunity to learn from the successes and failures of generals Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor. Unhappy with being separated from his family, Grant resigned his commission in 1854. Unsuccessful at farming and other business ventures, Grant moved his family to Illinois to work in his father's tannery.

Shortly after the Civil War started in 1861, Grant once again became a soldier. As a battlefield commander, he proved he could lead Union troops to victory time and time again. In March 1864, a grateful President Lincoln appointed Grant commander of all the U.S. armies, with the rank of lieutenant general. As commander, Grant worked to constantly occupy Robert E. Lee's rebel army in the East, while Union troops struck at the heart of the South, destroying homes, farms, and factories - and Southerners' willingness to fight. Grant's plan worked, and on 9 April 1865, he accepted Lee's surrender. Four bloody years of Civil War ended, and Grant was the hero who had achieved the victory.

In 1868, Grant was elected president. During two terms in office, he worked hard to bring the North and the South together again. He met with Native America leaders trying to develop a peace policy in the West. He also took steps to repair the damaged economy.

After leaving office in 1877, Grant traveled with Julia on a round-the-world tour. Returning to New York, Grant began to put his money into Grant and Ward, a Wall Street investment firm co-owned by his son Buck. In 1884, the firm went bankrupt and so did Ulysses S. Grant. At the urging of novelist Mark Twain, Grant began writing his wartime memoirs to support his family. Grant died on 23 July 1885; just two months after his book went to press.



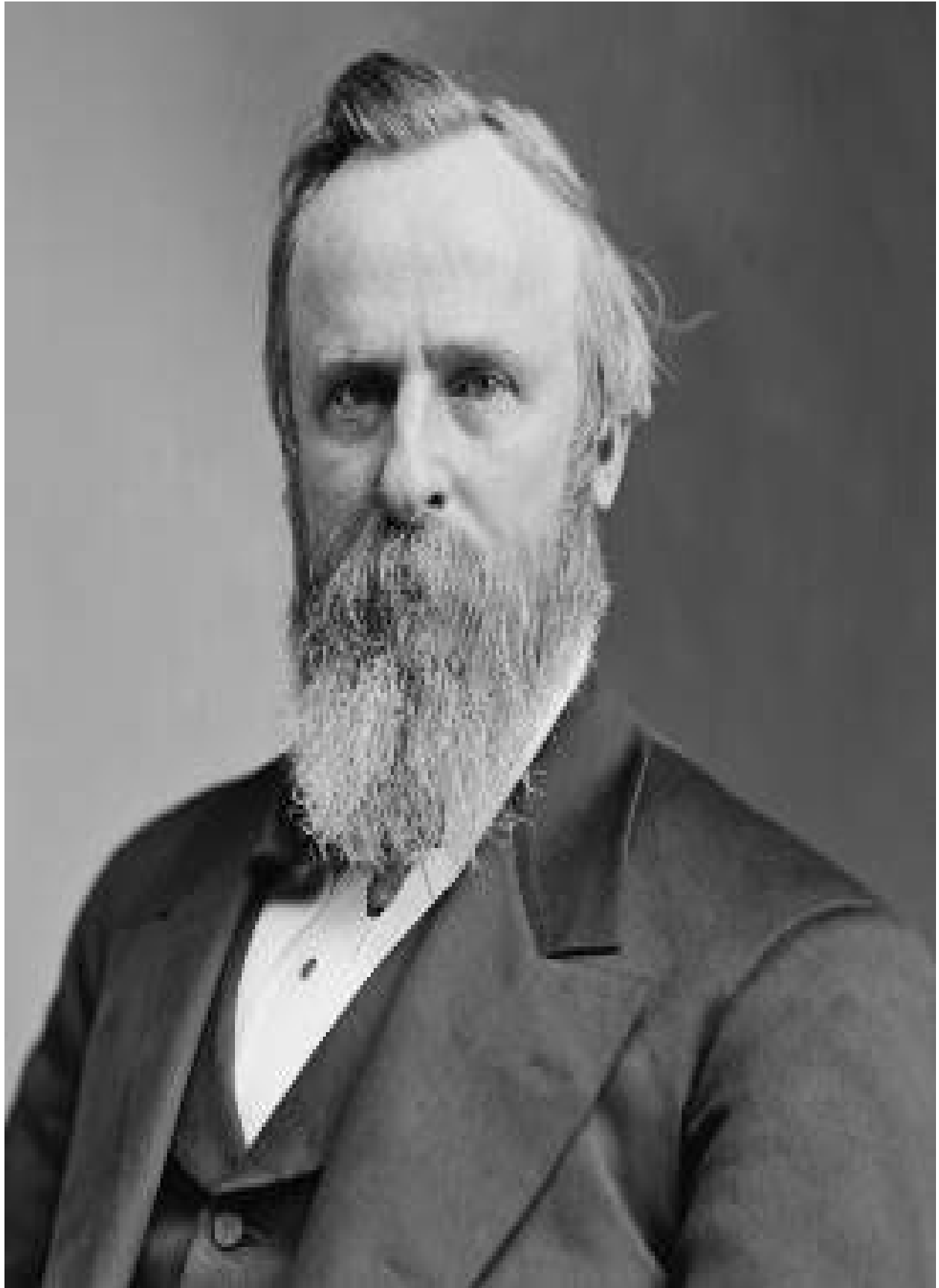
Grant Family Tree



Rutherford B. Hayes

19th President of the United States (1877-1881)

35th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Rutherford Birchard Hayes (son of Rutherford Hayes and Sophia Birchard) was born 4 October 1822 in Delaware, Ohio, about two months after the death of his father. Young Rutherford and sister Fanny were raised by their mother (Sophia) and their uncle (Sardis Birchard). In 1842, Hayes graduated from Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. After a year of study in a Columbus law office, Hayes entered Harvard Law School and graduated in 1845. He began his law practice in Lower Sandusky. In 1849, Hayes left for Cincinnati where he became a successful lawyer. Three years later, Rutherford B. Hayes married Lucy Ware Webb of Chillicothe, Ohio. The couple eventually had eight children.

When the Civil War began in 1861, Ohio Governor William Dennison appointed Hayes to the rank of major in the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He saw much active service, rising to the rank of major general. He was severely wounded during the Battle of South Mountain on 14 September 1862. In 1864, while still in the army, Hayes was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1866. The following year Ohio voters elected him governor. He retired at the close of his second term in 1872, and moved to Fremont in May 1873. After winning a third term in 1875, the Republican Party chose Hayes as its presidential candidate. He won the 1876 election only after the creation of a special commission to decide disputed electoral votes. Because of the tension surrounding his election, Hayes was secretly sworn in at the White House on 3 March 1877.

President Hayes worked tirelessly to solve the country's problems. By 1877, it was clear that American voters were no longer willing to use the army to protect the civil rights of the freedmen. Because a hostile Congress refused to provide adequate funds, Hayes reassigned the few remaining troops guarding two Southern statehouses. Before doing so, however, he extracted promises from southern leaders that they would protect the rights of southern African Americans. Hayes hoped his actions would heal the wounds left by the Civil War. His sound money policies helped make business and industry stronger. He initiated civil service reform aimed at ending patronage and appointed men with sound qualifications to government positions. Hayes' honesty and fairness renewed respect for the presidential office.

Honoring his commitment not to accept a second term, Hayes retired to his beautiful estate, Spiegel Grove, in Fremont, Ohio. Here, Hayes continued to give his time helping veterans to receive their pensions, improving conditions in

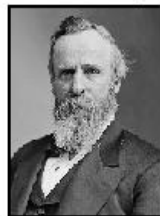
prisons, and promoting universal education. Rutherford B. Hayes died at Spiegel Grove on 17 January 1893, at the age of seventy.



Hayes Family Tree



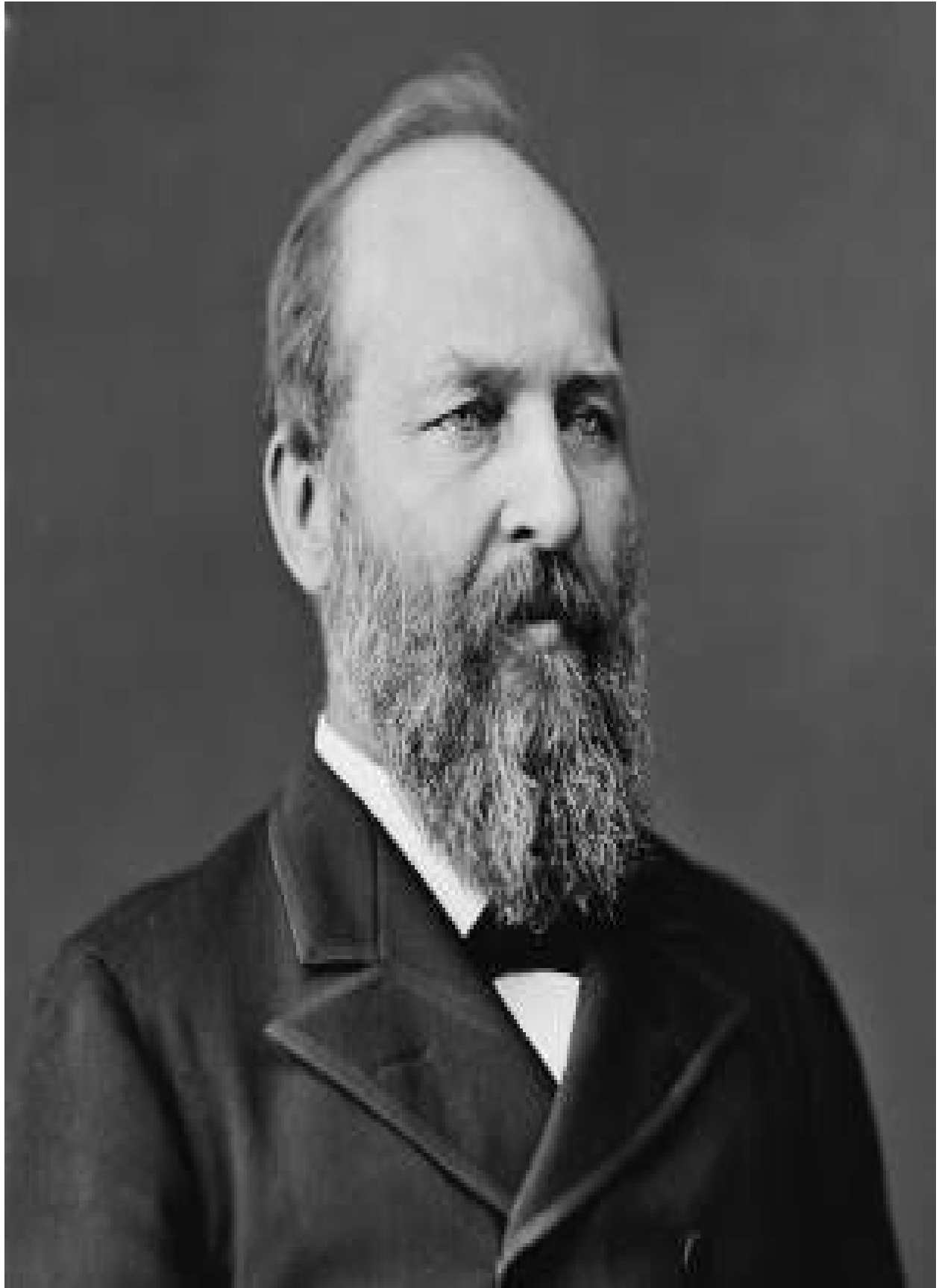
Charlemagne = Hildegarde of Vinzgau
 Pepin I, King of Italy = Bertha of Toulouse
 Bernard, King of Italy = Cunigunda of Laon
 Pepin II, King of Italy = Rothaide de Bobbio
 Herbert I, Count of Vermandois = Bertha de Morvois
 Beatrix de Vermandois = Robert I, King of France
 Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris = Hedwig of Saxony
 Hugh Capet, King of France = Adelaide of Poitou
 Edith of France = Rainier IV, Count of Hainault
 Beatrix of Hainault = Ebles I, Count of Roucy
 Alice of Roucy = Hildouin IV, Count of Montdidier
 Margaret of Montdidier = Hugh I, Count of Clermont
 Adeliza of Clermont = Gilbert de Clare
 Richard de Clare = Adeliz de Keveliock
 Roger de Clare = Maude de St. Hilaire
 Aveline de Clare = Geoffrey FitzPiers
 Hawise FitzGeoffrey = Sir Reynold de Mohun
 Alice de Mohun = Robert de Beauchamp
 Humphrey de Beauchamp = Syvil Oliver
 Eleanor Beauchamp = John Bampfield
 John Bampfield II = Isabel Cobham
 John Bampfield III = Joan Gilbert
 Thomas Bampfield = Agnes Coplestone
 Agnes Bampfield = John Prowse
 Richard Prowse = Margaret Norton
 John Prowse = Joan Orchard
 Robert Prowse = ???
 John Prowse = Alice White
 John Prowse II = Elizabeth Collack
 Agnes-Annis Prowse = John Trowbridge
 Thomas Trowbridge = Elizabeth Marshall
 Thomas Trowbridge, Jr. = Sarah Rutherford
 Thomas Trowbridge III = Mary Winston
 Sarah Trowbridge = Col. John Russell
 Rebecca Russell = Cpt. Ezekial Hayes
 Rutherford Hayes, Sr. = Chloe Smith
 Rutherford Hayes, Jr. = Sophia Birchard
 Rutherford Birchard Hayes = Lucy Ware Webb



James A. Garfield

20th President of the United States (1881-1881)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



James Abram Garfield (son of Abram Garfield and Eliza Ballou) was born on 19 November 1831, in a log cabin in Orange Township, Ohio. Garfield's father died when Garfield was an infant. From 1851 to 1854, Garfield attended the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute and later enrolled at Williams College. After completing his studies, Garfield returned to the Eclectic Institute as an instructor and administrator. On 11 November 1858, Garfield married Lucretia Rudolph, a former pupil. The couple eventually had seven children.

In 1859, Garfield embarked on a career in politics. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1859. In the summer of 1861, Garfield was commissioned as a lieutenant colonel in the Union Army. Later that year, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, commanding a brigade at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862.

In October 1862, Garfield won a seat in Congress, representing Ohio's 19th Congressional District. Frustrated by moderates including President Abraham Lincoln, Garfield became a member of the Radical Republicans, led by Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase. Garfield not only favored abolition, but also believed that the leaders of the Confederacy had forfeited their constitutional rights. He supported the confiscation of southern plantations and the punishment of rebellion leaders.

Following President Lincoln's assassination in April 1865, Garfield attempted to minimize the strife between his own Radical Republicans and the new president, Andrew Johnson. When Johnson undermined the Freedman's Bureau, however, Garfield rejoined the Radical Republicans and supported Congressional efforts to impeach President Johnson.

Garfield was nominated as the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1880 as a compromise. Garfield and his running mate (Chester A. Arthur) narrowly won the popular vote by less than one-tenth of one percent.

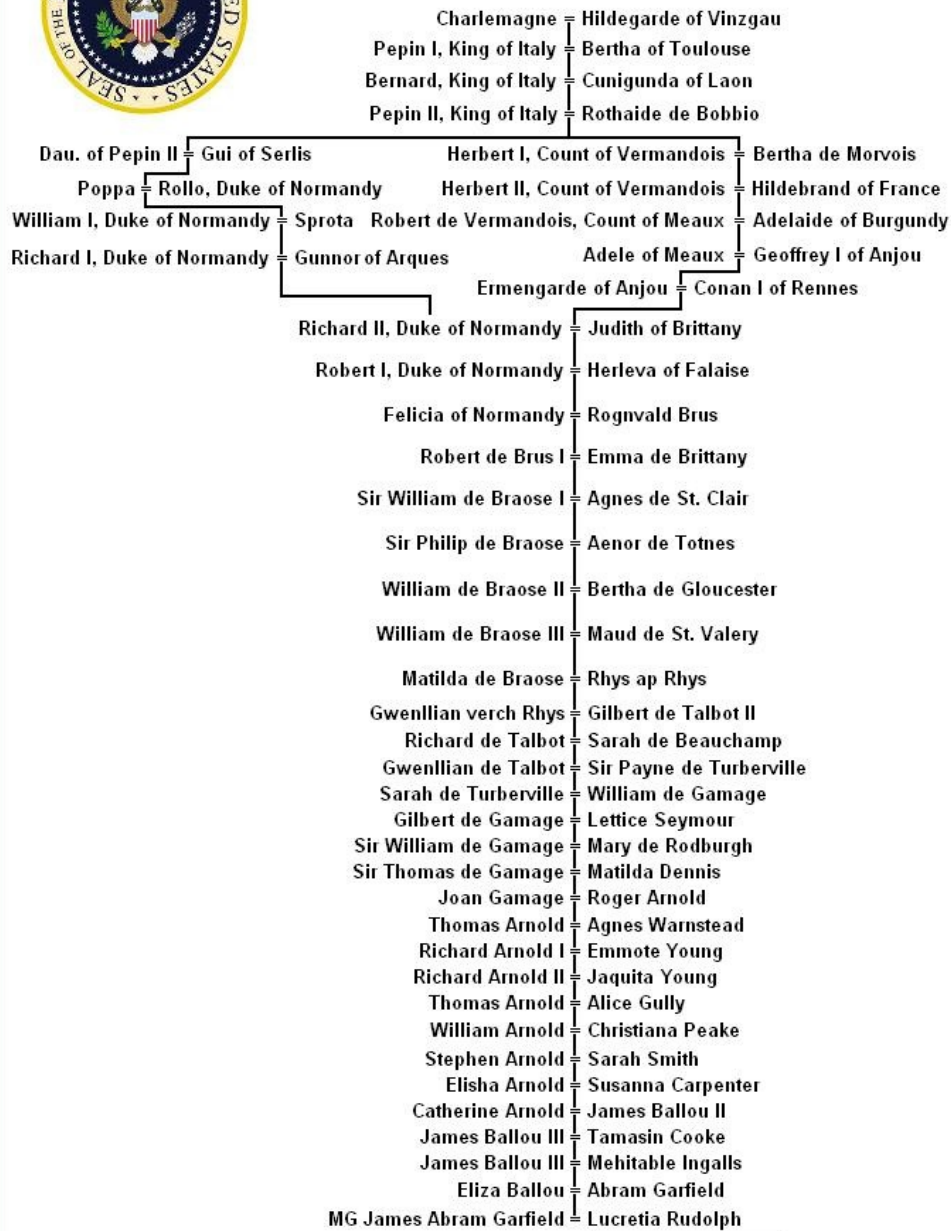
Office-seekers besieged Garfield immediately following his election, convincing the new president of the importance of civil service reform. Garfield managed to initiate reform of the Post Office Department and to reassert the superiority of the office of the president over the U.S. Senate on the issue of executive appointments. Garfield also pledged to commit himself to the cause of civil rights. In order to empower African Americans, Garfield recommended a

universal education system funded by the federal government. He also appointed several former slaves, including Frederick Douglass, to prominent government positions.

On 2 July 1881, Charles J. Guiteau shot Garfield in the back at Washington's Baltimore and Potomac train station. Garfield died on 19 September 1881 after serving only 199 days in office.



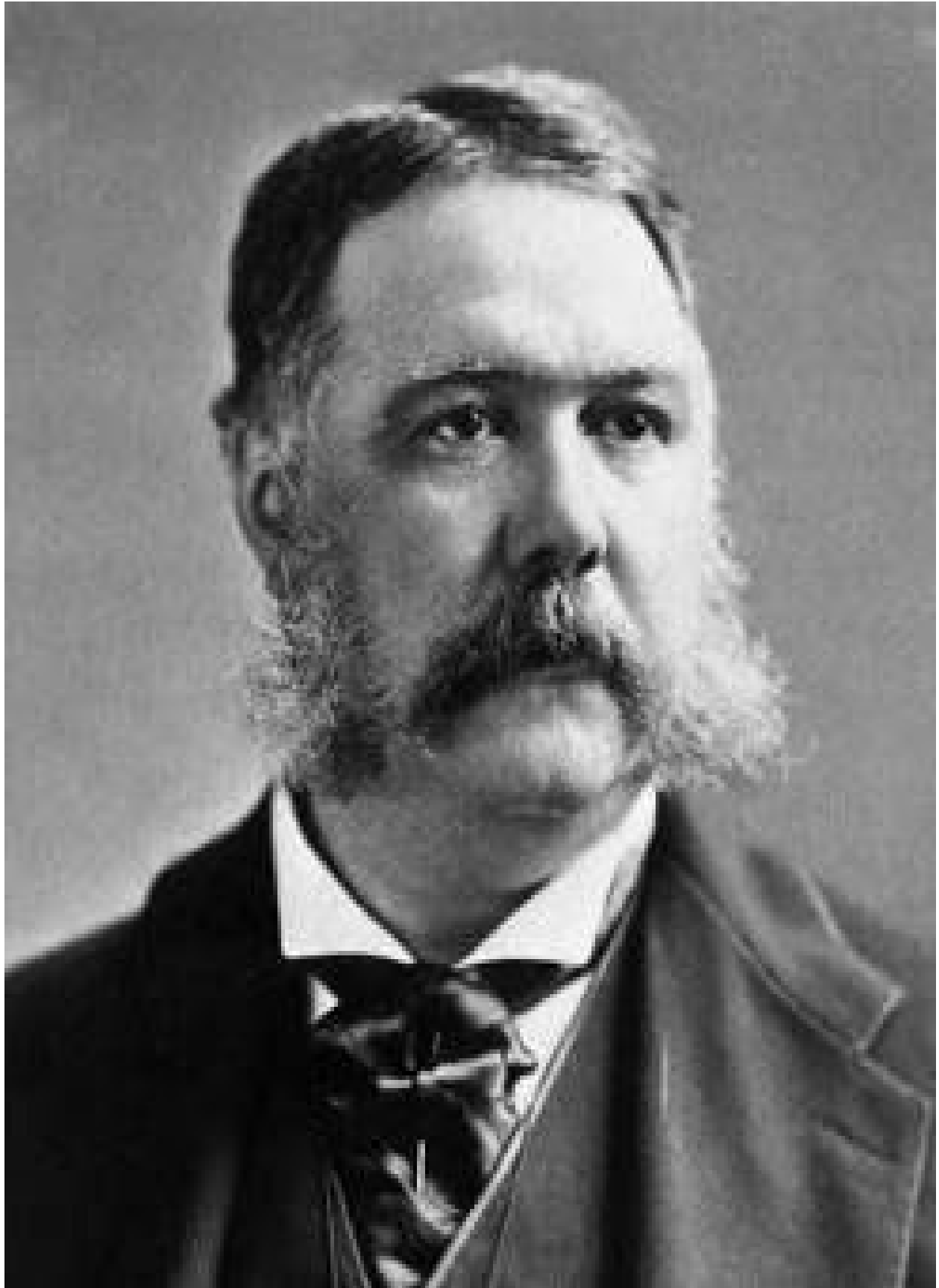
Garfield Family Tree



Chester A. Arthur

21st President of the United States (1881-1885)

33rd Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Chester Alan Arthur (son of William Arthur and Malvina Stone) was born on 5 October 1829 in Fairfield, Vermont. He grew up in upstate New York. After graduating from Union College in 1848, Arthur became a full-time teacher, and soon began to pursue an education in law. After passing the New York bar exam, Arthur became a successful lawyer. In 1859, he married Ellen Herndon.

During the Civil War, Arthur served as quartermaster general in the New York militia with the rank of brigadier general. In 1871, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed him collector of the port of New York. Although Arthur was a loyal party man and a believer in the spoils system, he administered this office honestly and efficiently. President Rutherford B. Hayes, bent on civil service reform, displaced Arthur in 1878, thus defying Senator Roscoe Conkling and the New York Republican machine.

At the Republican national convention of 1880, James A. Garfield was nominated for president, and the Conkling Stalwarts were placated by the nomination of Arthur for vice president. President Garfield's assassination soon after his inauguration elevated Chester A. Arthur to the presidency in September 1881.

At the outset, President Arthur struggled to overcome a negative reputation as a Stalwart and product of Senator Conkling's organization. To the surprise of reformers, Arthur advocated and enforced the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act. He presided over the rebirth of the US Navy, but he was criticized for failing to alleviate the federal budget surplus which had been accumulating since the end of the Civil War. Arthur vetoed the first version of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, arguing that its twenty-year ban on Chinese immigrants to the United States violated the Burlingame Treaty. However, he signed a second version, which included a ten-year ban. Arthur vigorously prosecuted the Star Route trials, in which several prominent Republicans were found guilty of swindling the Post Office Department.

Losing machine support and failing to gain the reformers, President Arthur was not nominated for a full term in 1884. Arthur's failing health and political temperament combined to make his administration less active than a modern presidency, yet he earned praise among contemporaries for his solid performance in office. Journalist Alexander McClure wrote, "No man ever entered the

Presidency so profoundly and widely distrusted as Chester Alan Arthur, and no one ever retired ... more generally respected, alike by political friend and foe."

Chester A. Arthur died in New York City on 18 November 1886. The New York World summed up Arthur's presidency at his death in 1886: "No duty was neglected in his administration, and no adventurous project alarmed the nation."



Arthur Family Tree



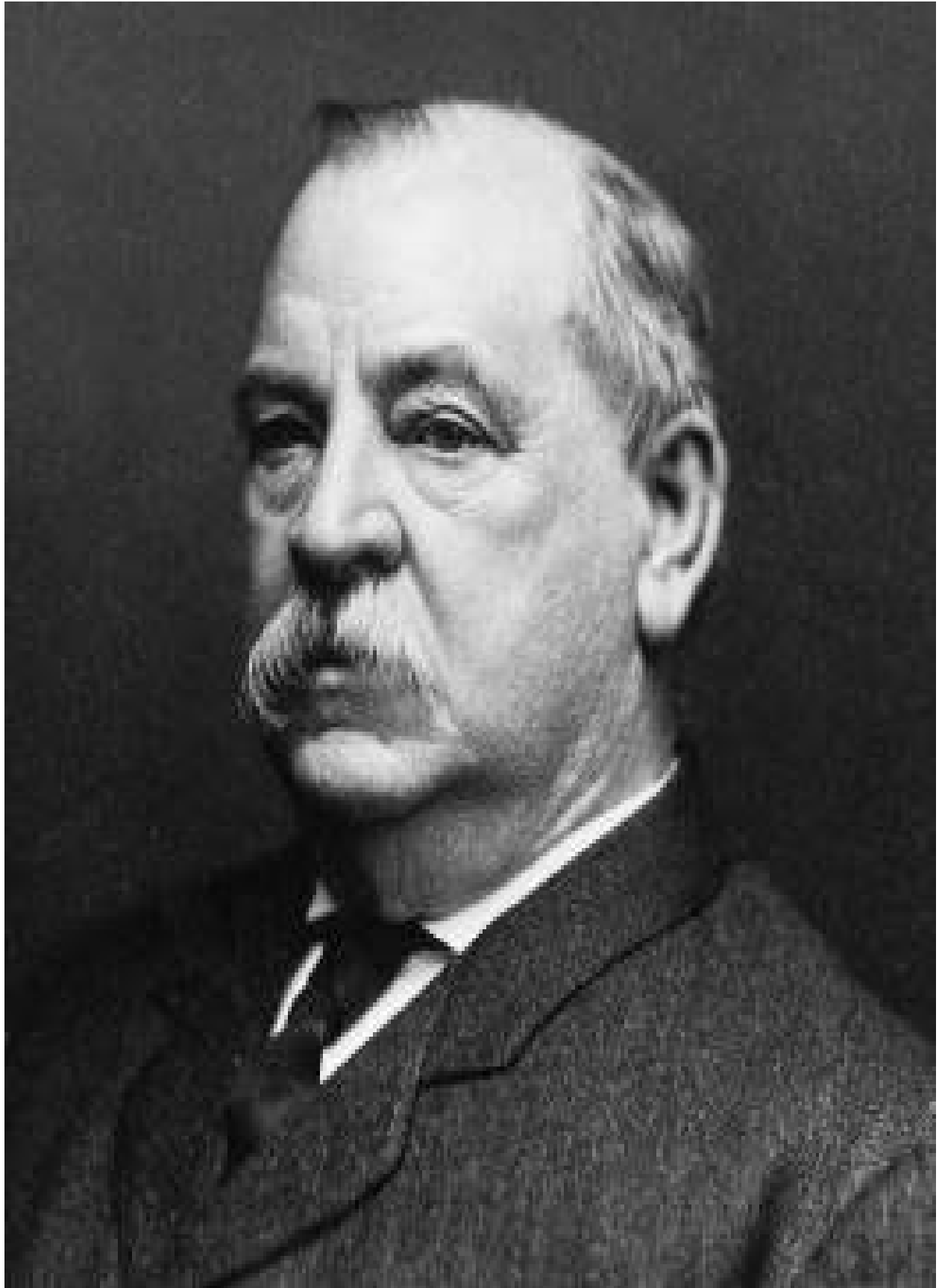
Charlemagne = Hildegarde of Vinzgau
 Pepin I = Bertha
 Bernard of Italy = Cunigunde of Laon
 Pepin II = Rothaide de Bobbio
 Dau. of Pepin II = Gui of Senlis
 Poppa = Rollo (Rolf the Ganger)
 William I Longsword = Sprotta
 Richard I the Fearless = Gonnor de Crepon
 Godfrey FitzRichard de Brionne = Hawise de Guines
 Gilbert "Crispin" de Brionne = Constance de EU
 Richard FitzGilbert Clare = Rohese Gifford
 Gilbert de Clare = Adeliza de Clermont
 Richard "Strongbow" de Clare = Eva MacMurrough (Aoife)
 Isabel de Clare = William Marshall
 Eva Marshall = William de Braose
 Maud de Braose = Roger Mortimer
 Lord Edmund Mortimer = Margaret de Fiennes
 Roger Mortimer = Joan de Geneville
 Catherine Mortimer = Thomas de Beauchamp
 Phillipa Beauchamp = Hugh Stafford
 Margaret de Stafford = Ralph de Neville
 Margaret Neville = Richard le Scrope
 Henry le Scrope = Elizabeth le Scrope
 Richard le Scrope = Eleanor Washbourne
 Jane Scrope = Thomas de Braose
 John de Braose = Cicily Wilton
 Alice de Braose = John Colby
 Thomas Colby = Beatrix Felton
 Anthony Colby = Susannah Sargent
 Isaac Colby = Martha Parratt
 Dorothy Colby = Samuel Hadley
 Samuel Hadley = Judith Flanders
 Hepzibah Hadley = Uriah Stone
 George W. Stone = Judith Stevens
 Malvina Stone = William Arthur
 BG Chester Alan Arthur = Ellen "Nell" Lewis Herndon



Grover Cleveland

22nd & 24th President of the United States (1885-1889 / 1893-1897)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Stephen Grover Cleveland (son of Richard Falley Cleveland and Ann Neale) was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, on 18 March 1837. In 1841, the family moved to upstate New York, where Cleveland's father served several congregations as a minister before his death in 1853. Cleveland left school following his father's death and started working in order to help support his family. Unable to afford a college education, he worked as a teacher in a school for the blind in New York City and then as a clerk in a law firm in Buffalo, New York. After Cleveland passed the state bar examination in 1859, he started his own law firm in 1862. Cleveland did not fight in the Civil War; he paid a Polish immigrant to serve in his place.

Cleveland's first political office was sheriff of Erie County, New York, a position he assumed in 1871. In 1873, he returned to his law practice. He was persuaded to run for mayor of Buffalo in 1881. His reputation as an opponent of machine politics grew so rapidly that he was asked to run as the Democratic candidate for governor of New York.

Cleveland became governor in January 1883. Although Cleveland was popular with the voters, he made enemies within his own party, particularly the powerful Tammany Hall political machine in New York City. However, he won the respect of New York state assemblyman and future U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt and other reform-minded Republicans. Cleveland was soon regarded as presidential material.

Cleveland won the Democratic presidential nomination in 1884. Once in office, President Cleveland continued the policy of his predecessor, Chester A. Arthur, in basing political appointments on merit rather than party affiliation. He tried to reduce government spending, using the veto more often than any other president up to that point. Cleveland was a noninterventionist in foreign policy and fought to have protective tariffs lowered.

The tariff issue came back to haunt Cleveland in the presidential election of 1888. Former Senator Benjamin Harrison won the election and Cleveland went back to his law practice.

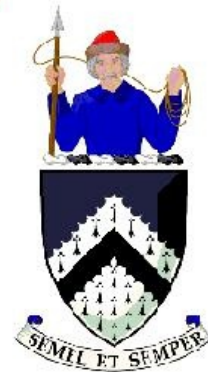
Unlike the campaign of 1884, the presidential campaign of 1892 was quiet and restrained. Cleveland won the election, in part because voters had changed their

minds about high tariffs and also because Tammany Hall decided to throw its support behind him. Cleveland's second term, however, opened with the worst financial crisis in the country's history. The American economy did not recover until 1896-97, when the Klondike gold rush in the Yukon touched off a decade of rapid growth. By the fall of 1896, Cleveland had become so unpopular with some factions in his own party that he decided not to seek a third term.

After leaving the White House in 1897, Cleveland retired to his home in New Jersey, and served as a trustee of Princeton University from 1901 until his death on 24 June 1908.



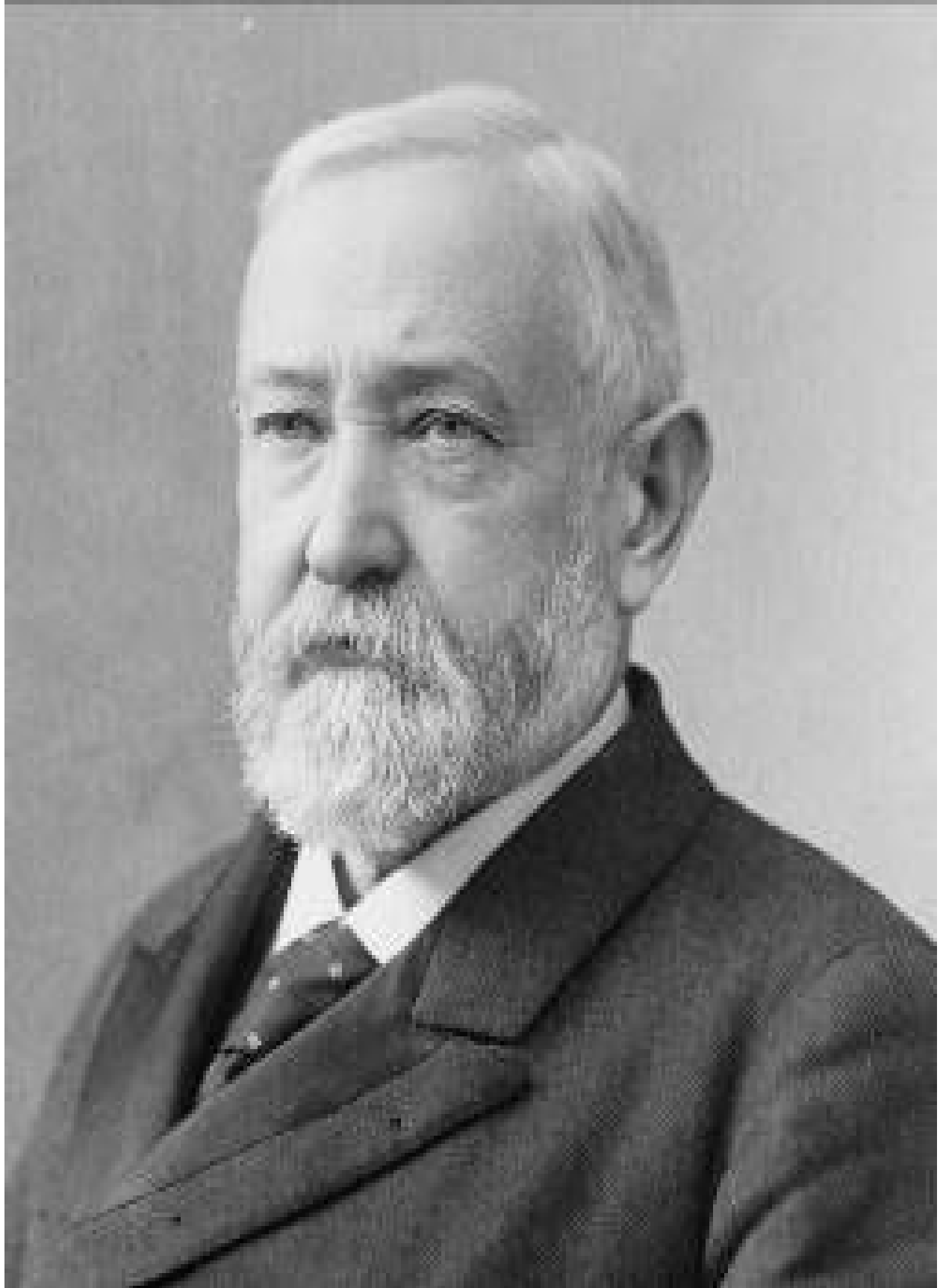
Cleveland Family Tree



Benjamin Harrison

23rd President of the United States (1889-1893)

32nd Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Benjamin Harrison (son of John Scott Harrison and Elizabeth Ramsey Irwin) was born on 20 August 1833 in North Bend, Ohio. Benjamin was the grandson of the ninth president, William Henry Harrison. In 1852, Benjamin graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and the following year he married Caroline Scott, with whom he had two children. In 1854, after two years studying law, Harrison moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, to establish his own practice. Harrison found in Indianapolis an inviting arena for his political ambitions, especially in the newly formed Republican Party.

Harrison served in the Civil War as an officer in the Union army. In 1864, his command was attached to Sherman's army and fought in the Atlanta campaign. After the Battle of Nashville, Harrison was brevetted brigadier general "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry."

Resuming his law practice after the war, Harrison supported the Reconstruction policies of the Radical Republicans. He failed to win the governorship of Indiana in 1876, but in 1881 he was elected to the U.S. Senate. As senator, Harrison defended the interests of homesteaders and Native Americans against the railroads, supported generous pensions for former soldiers, and fought for civil-service reform and a moderately protective tariff.

Nominated for the presidency by the Republicans in 1888, Harrison lost the popular vote but won the election by outpolling Cleveland in the electoral college. Harrison's administration was marked by an innovative foreign policy and expanding American influence abroad. In 1890 Republicans controlled both houses of Congress, but an economic depression in the agrarian West and South led to pressure for legislation that conservative Republicans normally resisted. Although the treasury had a surplus at the inception of Harrison's administration, the Congress spent such enormous sums on soldiers' pensions and business subsidies that the surplus soon evaporated. Many Americans, particularly farmers, viewed the Republican-controlled White House and Congress as wasteful and too closely aligned with the nation's wealthy elite. As a result, the Democrats recaptured the House of Representatives in 1890 by a large majority, and during the remaining two years of his term Harrison had little, if any, influence on legislation.

At the convention in Minneapolis in 1892, the Republican Party chose Harrison

as its presidential nominee, but growing populist discontent and several major strikes late in his term largely accounted for his defeat by his old rival, Grover Cleveland, in the general election.

After retiring to his law practice in Indianapolis, Harrison married his deceased wife's niece and caretaker, Mary Lord Dimmick. He died of pneumonia on 13 March 1901 at his house in Indianapolis. Benjamin Harrison was the last Civil War general to serve as president.



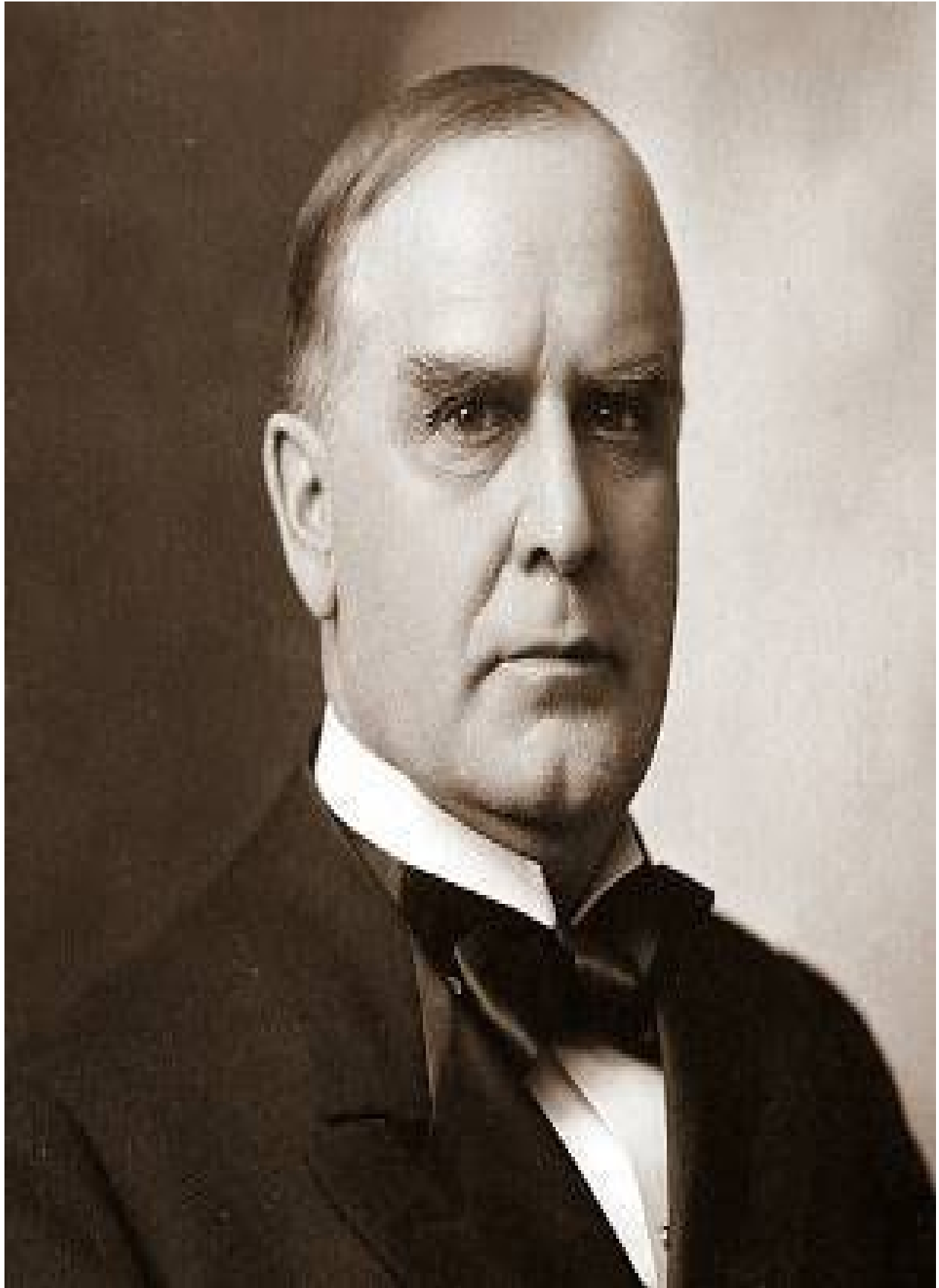
Harrison Family Tree



William McKinley

25th President of the United States (1897-1901)

35th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



William McKinley, Jr. (son of William McKinley, Sr. and Nancy Campbell Allison) was born on 29 January 1843, in Niles, Ohio. As a young man, McKinley briefly attended Allegheny College before taking a post as a country schoolteacher. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, McKinley enlisted in the Union Army and eventually earned the rank of brevet major of volunteers.

Returning to Ohio after the Civil War, McKinley studied law, opened his own practice in Canton, Ohio, and married Ida Saxton. After the deaths of her mother and her two young daughters early in their marriage, Ida's health rapidly deteriorated, and she spent the rest of her life as a chronic invalid. McKinley patiently catered to his wife throughout his burgeoning political career, winning praise from the public for his loving devotion to her.

McKinley entered Ohio politics in 1869 as a Republican and won election to the U.S. Congress in 1876. During nearly 14 years as a congressman, McKinley served as chair of the House Ways and Means Committee and became known as a proponent of economic protectionism, in the form of high tariffs on imported goods.

After a tariff measure bearing his name passed in 1890, voters rejected McKinley and other Republicans due to rising consumer prices. Returning to Ohio, McKinley ran for governor and won by a narrow margin.

When the 'Panic of 1893' led to a crippling economic depression in the United States, McKinley and his fellow Republicans regained the political advantage over the Democrats. McKinley won the Republican presidential nomination in 1896 thanks to his congressional and gubernatorial experience. In the general election, McKinley faced William Jennings Bryan. McKinley won the popular vote by a margin of some 600,000, the largest victory in 25 years; he also won more than a third more electoral votes than Bryan.

After the U.S. battleship Maine was reportedly sunk by a Spanish mine in Havana harbor in February 1898, McKinley received permission from Congress to intervene in the conflict. From May to August 1898, U.S. forces defeated Spain near Santiago harbor in Cuba, occupied Puerto Rico and seized Manila in the Philippines. The Treaty of Paris, signed in December 1898, officially ended the Spanish-American War. In 1900, McKinley sent American troops to help put

down the Boxer Rebellion, a nationalist uprising against foreign intervention in China.

In 1900, McKinley again faced William Jennings Bryan and was re-elected to the presidency. While standing in a receiving line at the Pan-American Exposition, McKinley was shot twice in the chest by Leon Czolgosz. McKinley died eight days later on 14 September 1901.



McKinley Family Tree



Charlemagne	=	Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I	=	Bertha
Bernard of Italy	=	Cunigunde of Laon
Pepin II	=	Rothaide de Bobbio
Dau. of Pepin II	=	Gui of Senlis
Poppa	=	Rollo (Rolf the Ganger)
William I Longsword	=	Sprota
Richard I the Fearless	=	Gonnor de Crepon
Godfrey FitzRichard de Brionne	=	Hawise de Guines
Gilbert "Crispin" de Brionne	=	Constance de EU
Richard FitzGilbert Clare	=	Rohese Gifford
Gilbert de Clare	=	Adeliza de Clermont
Richard de Clare	=	Alice de Meschines
Roger de Clare	=	Maud de St. Hilary
Richard de Clare	=	Amice FitzRobert
Gilbert de Clare	=	Isabel Marshall
Isabella de Clare	=	Robert de Brus
Robert de Brus	=	Marjorie of Carrick
Robert I, King of Scotland	=	Isabella of Mar
Marjorie Bruce	=	Walter Stewart
Robert II. King of Scotland	=	Elizabeth Mure
Sir Robert Stewart	=	Margaret Graham
Marjorie Stewart	=	Sir Duncan Campbell
Duncan Campbell	=	Anna McCowle
Dugald Campbell	=	Agnes Lamont
Archibald Campbell	=	Margaret Campbell
Duncan Campbell	=	Ms. Buchanan
Duncan Campbell	=	Mary MacLeod
Sir Dugald Campbell	=	Mary Erskine
Duncan Campbell	=	Jean Colquhoun
William Campbell	=	Marian Bannatyne
William Campbell	=	Margaret MacLean
Samuel Campbell	=	Mary Hunter
Joel Campbell	=	Nancy Leonard
Obadiah Campbell	=	Abigail Campbell
Ann Campbell	=	Abner Allison
Nancy Campbell Allison	=	William McKinley, Sr.
Maj. William McKinley, Jr.	=	Ida Saxton



Theodore Roosevelt

26th President of the United States (1901-1909)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (son of Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. and Martha Bulloch) was born on 27 October 1858, in New York City. As a young boy, Roosevelt spent a lot of time inside his family's home due to his illnesses and asthma. By his teens, with the encouragement of his father, Roosevelt developed a rigorous physical routine that included weightlifting and boxing.

When his father died during his second year at Harvard College, Roosevelt channeled his grief into working even harder. After graduating magna cum laude in 1880, he enrolled at Columbia Law School and got married to Alice Hathaway Lee of Massachusetts.

Roosevelt soon joined the New York State Assembly as a representative from New York City. Not long after, Roosevelt was speeding through various public service positions, including captain of the National Guard and minority leader of the New York Assembly. However, the tragic deaths of his mother and his wife, which occurred on the same day (14 February 1884), propelled Roosevelt to leave for the Dakota Territory for two years. There, he lived as a cowboy and cattle rancher, leaving his infant daughter in the care of his elder sister.

Returning to political life in 1886, Roosevelt unsuccessfully ran for mayor of the New York City. After marrying Edith Kermit Carow, Roosevelt served as a civil service commissioner, New York City police commissioner, and Assistant U.S. Navy Secretary.

Taking a keen interest in the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt organized a volunteer cavalry known as the Rough Riders, which he led in a bold charge up San Juan Hill in the Battle of San Juan Heights, in 1898. A war hero, and nominated for the Medal of Honor, Roosevelt was elected governor of New York in 1898.

Roosevelt's progressive policies in New York ran him afoul of his own party, so Republican Party bosses named him as McKinley's vice president. When President McKinley was assassinated in 1901, Roosevelt became the youngest man to assume the U.S. presidency.

Roosevelt's presidency is distinguished by the "Square Deal" - a domestic program that embraced reform of the American workplace, government regulation of industry and consumer protection, with the overall aim of helping

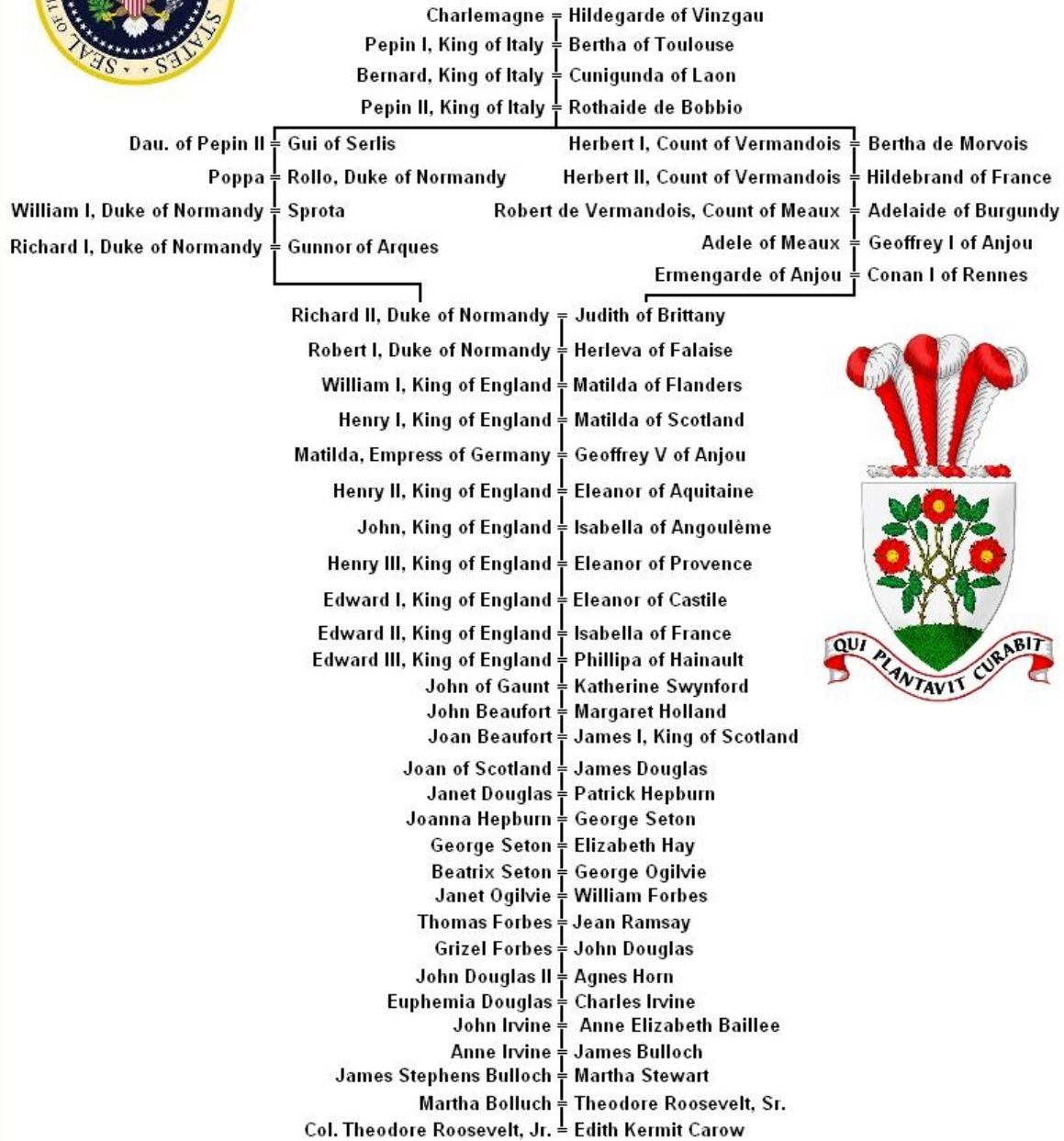
all classes of people. In 1906, President Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

When Roosevelt left office in 1909, he embarked on a two-year African safari. In 1912, Roosevelt decided to make another run for the presidency. While campaigning as the Bull Moose Party candidate, Roosevelt was shot in the chest by John Nepomuk Schrank. Roosevelt survived the shooting but lost to Woodrow Wilson in the general election.

Theodore Roosevelt died from a coronary embolism on 6 January 1919 at Sagamore Hill, his estate in Long Island. He was 60 years old.



Roosevelt Family Tree



William H. Taft

27th President of the United States (1909-1913)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



William Howard Taft (son of Alphonso Taft and Louisa Maria Torrey) was born on 15 September 1857, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Taft's father, a prominent Republican attorney, served as secretary of war and attorney general under President Grant, then ambassador to Austria-Hungary and Russia under President Arthur. The younger Taft attended Yale University before studying law at the University of Cincinnati. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1880 and entered private practice. In 1886, Taft married Helen "Nettie" Herron.

From early in his career, Taft aspired to a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court. His ambitious wife, meanwhile, set her sights on becoming first lady. With her encouragement, Taft accepted several political appointments, beginning in 1887 when he was named to fill the term of a judge in Ohio Superior Court. He was elected to a five-year term himself the following year. In 1890, Taft was appointed as U.S. solicitor general, the third-highest position in the justice department. Two years later, he began serving as a judge on the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

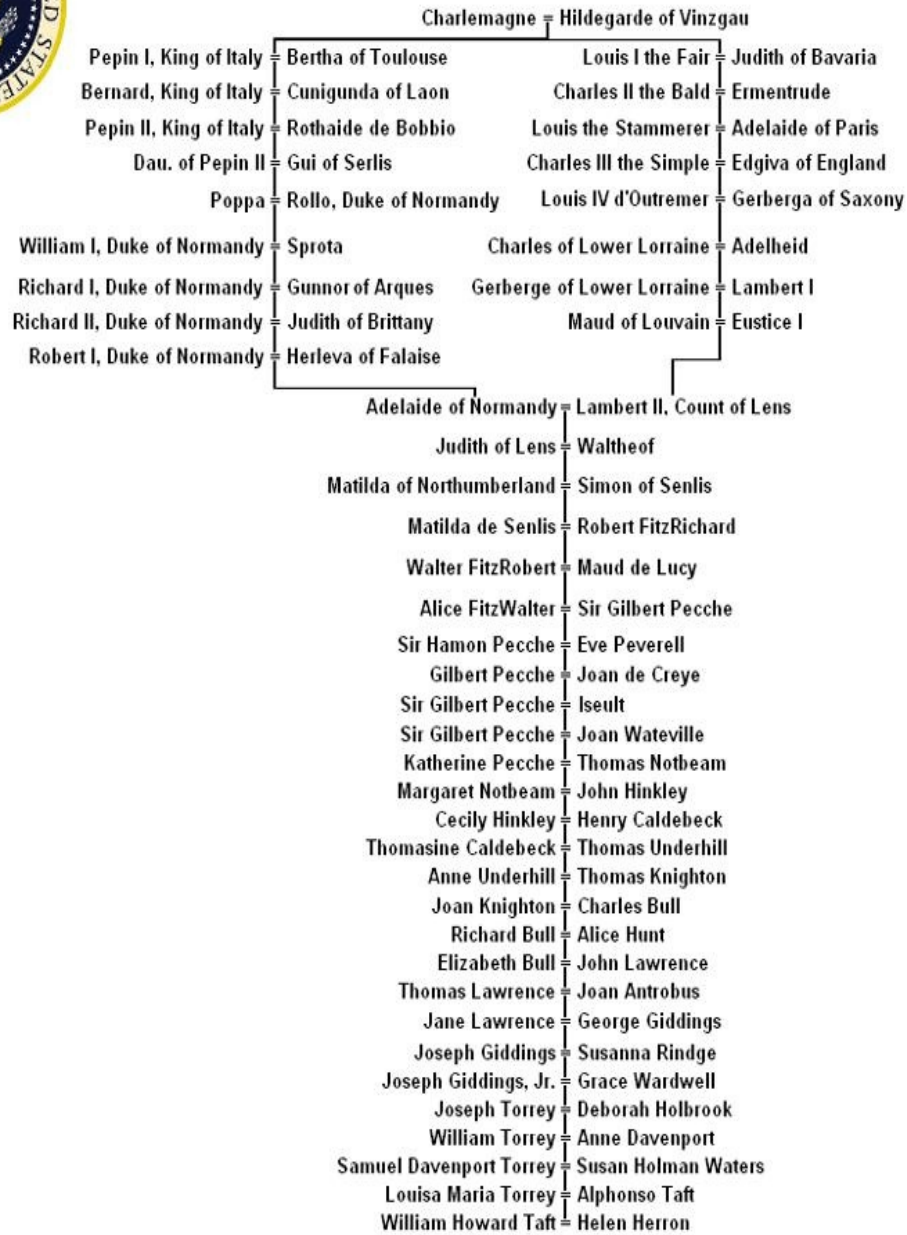
In 1900, Taft accepted the post of chairman of the Second Philippine Commission with the knowledge that it would position him well to advance further in national government. After President McKinley was assassinated in 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt twice offered Taft a Supreme Court appointment, but he declined in order to stay in the Philippines. In 1904, Taft agreed to return and become Roosevelt's secretary of war, as long as he retained supervision of Filipino affairs. Taft traveled extensively during his four years in this post, including overseeing the construction of the Panama Canal and serving as provisional governor of Cuba. Roosevelt, who had pledged not to run for a third term in office, began promoting Taft as his successor.

Despite his pledge to continue Roosevelt's program of progressive reforms, Taft lacked Roosevelt's charisma as a leader and his physical vigor. Though he was initially active in "trust-busting," Taft later backed away from these efforts, and in general aligned himself with the more conservative members of the Republican Party. By 1912, Roosevelt was so disgusted with Taft and the conservative Republicans that he chose to break from the party and form the Bull Moose Party. In the general election that year, the divide among Republicans handed the White House to the progressive Democrat Woodrow Wilson.

Relieved to be leaving the White House in 1913, Taft began teaching constitutional law at Yale University Law School. In 1921, President Harding fulfilled Taft's lifelong dream by appointing him chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. During his tenure as chief justice, Taft wrote some 250 decisions, most reflecting his conservative ideology. Taft died on 8 March 1930 at his home in Washington, D.C. from complications of heart disease.



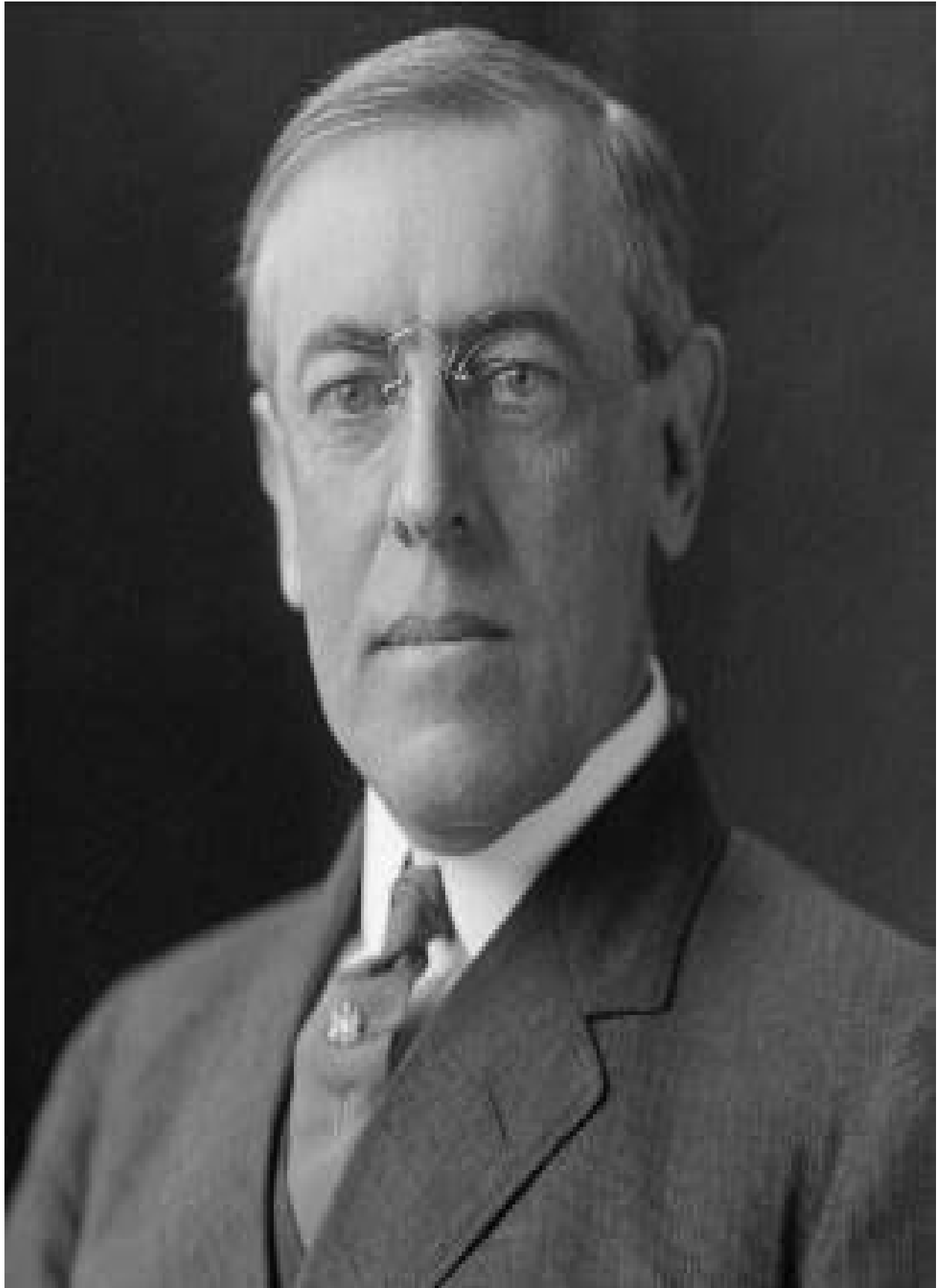
Taft Family Tree



Woodrow Wilson

28th President of the United States (1913-1921)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Thomas Woodrow Wilson (son of Joseph Ruggles Wilson and Jessie Janet Woodrow) was born on 28 December 1856 in Staunton, Virginia. Woodrow's family lived all over the South, moving from Staunton, Virginia, to Augusta, Georgia, in Wilson's first year. In 1870, they moved to Columbia, South Carolina, where Woodrow's father taught at the Columbia Theological Seminary.

Living in the South and witnessing the ravages of the Civil War up close, Joseph and Jessie Wilson identified with the Confederacy. They cared for wounded soldiers at their church, and Joseph briefly served as a chaplain to the Confederate Army. After the war, Woodrow saw Confederate president Jefferson Davis march through Augusta in chains, and always remembered looking up into the face of the defeated General Robert E. Lee.

Despite having dyslexia, Woodrow became a dedicated scholar and enthusiastic orator. He earned multiple degrees before embarking on a university career. He taught at Bryn Mawr and Wesleyan. He became a professor at Princeton in 1890. In 1902, he became the university's 13th president. Wilson's first stroke occurred while at Princeton in May 1906.

In a fast rise politically, Wilson spent two years as governor of New Jersey before being elected in 1912 to the presidency of the United States.

At the outbreak of World War I in July 1914, Wilson declared America neutral. When Germany repeatedly ignored U.S. neutrality and sunk American ships, Wilson finally asked Congress to declare war in April 1917. Wilson proposed the "Fourteen Points" as the basis for the peace treaty at Versailles, with the last point being the creation of a League of Nations to ensure world peace. While adopted by Europe, Congress did not approve of the United States joining the League of Nations. Wilson toured the nation in an effort to increase public support for the League. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1920 for his efforts.

President Wilson's legacy includes sweeping reforms for the middle class, voting rights for women, and precepts for world peace. However, Wilson is also known for a dismal record on race relations. Perhaps it was his Southern upbringing or perhaps he was just a product of his times when racial inequality was considered normal by most Americans.

When President Wilson suffered his second serious stroke in October 1919, his second wife Edith (whom he married in 1915 after his first wife Ellen died in 1914) masked the seriousness of his illness and made decisions in his stead. Wilson made a partial recovery but spent his remaining years seriously disabled. After leaving office in 1921, the Wilsons moved to a home in northwest Washington, D.C. Woodrow Wilson died from a stroke and heart complications on 3 February 1924.



Wilson Family Tree



Warren G. Harding

29th President of the United States (1921-1923)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Warren Gamaliel Harding (son of George Harding and Phoebe Dickerson) was born on 2 November 1865, in Corsica, Ohio. The son of two doctors, Harding enjoyed an idyllic American childhood. At age 14, Harding attended Ohio Central College, where he edited the campus newspaper and became an accomplished public speaker. After graduation in 1882, he and two friends purchased the Marion Daily Star newspaper in Marion, Ohio. Under Harding's control, the paper prospered, due in part to Harding's good-natured manner. In 1891, Harding married Florence Mabel Kling, a wealthy divorcée.

In 1898, Harding won a seat in the Ohio legislature, and subsequently served two terms. An unwavering conservative Republican with a vibrant speaking voice, Harding did favors for city bosses who, in turn, helped him advance in Ohio politics. In 1903, he became lieutenant governor and served in that position for two years before returning to the newspaper business.

Despite an unsuccessful run for the governorship in 1910, Harding won an election to the U.S. Senate four years later in a hard-fought campaign. As senator, he actively supported business interests and advocated for protective tariffs. Like other Republicans at the time, he opposed Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" peace plan and supported prohibition.

In 1920, Harry Daugherty (a political insider) began to promote Harding for the Republican presidential nomination. At the convention in June 1920, Harding emerged as the presidential nominee, with Calvin Coolidge as his running mate. Harding easily won the election.

As president, Harding often seemed overwhelmed by the burdens of the office. He worked hard and tried to keep his campaign promise of "naming the best man for the job." By awarding high-level positions to political supporters, the results were mixed at best. By 1923, rumors of corruption in Harding's administration had begun to surface, and many of his friends were implicated. Many historians agree that Harding's negative legacy is not so much attributed to his corrupt friends, but his own lack of vision and poor sense of where he wanted to take the country.

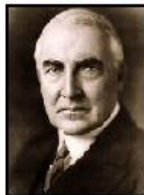
In the summer of 1923, Harding and his wife traveled out west on a political trip to tell people personally about his policies, and to help salvage his reputation.

On his return from Alaska, President Harding fell ill. His train rushed him to San Francisco, California, where his condition worsened.

On 2 August 1923, Warren G. Harding suffered a massive heart attack and died. In some circles, rumors spread that his wife had poisoned him to prevent him from facing charges of corruption. Her refusal to allow an autopsy only fed the rumors. After Harding's death, it was revealed that he had extramarital affairs with Nan Britton and Carrie Phillips.



Harding Family Tree



Calvin Coolidge

30th President of the United States (1923-1929)

36th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



John Calvin Coolidge Jr. (son of John Calvin Coolidge, Sr. and Victoria Josephine Moor) was born on 4 July 1872 in Plymouth Notch, Vermont. Calvin's father served in the Vermont House of Representatives and the Vermont Senate. Calvin's mother died when he was 12 years old. Calvin attended Amherst College in Massachusetts, and later apprenticed at a law firm in Northampton. In 1897, he was admitted to the bar, opening his own law office in 1898.

In 1898, Coolidge won election to the Northampton City Council, and then to the offices of city solicitor and clerk of courts. In 1906, Coolidge was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives as a Progressive Republican. He went on to serve as mayor of Northampton before returning to the state legislature, this time serving in the Senate. After his election in January 1914, Coolidge delivered a speech entitled "Have Faith in Massachusetts", which summarized his philosophy of government.

Coolidge was soon elected lieutenant governor and then governor in the 1918 race. His actions as governor of Massachusetts made Coolidge a favorite among the nation's conservatives, and laid the groundwork for his presidential run in 1920. Republican delegates settled on Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as their presidential nominee in 1920, and Coolidge was nominated as vice president.

On 2 August 1923, President Harding died while traveling in California. Coolidge, who was in Vermont visiting his family home, was sworn in by his father, a notary public. As president, Coolidge's agenda mirrored Harding's to a large extent.

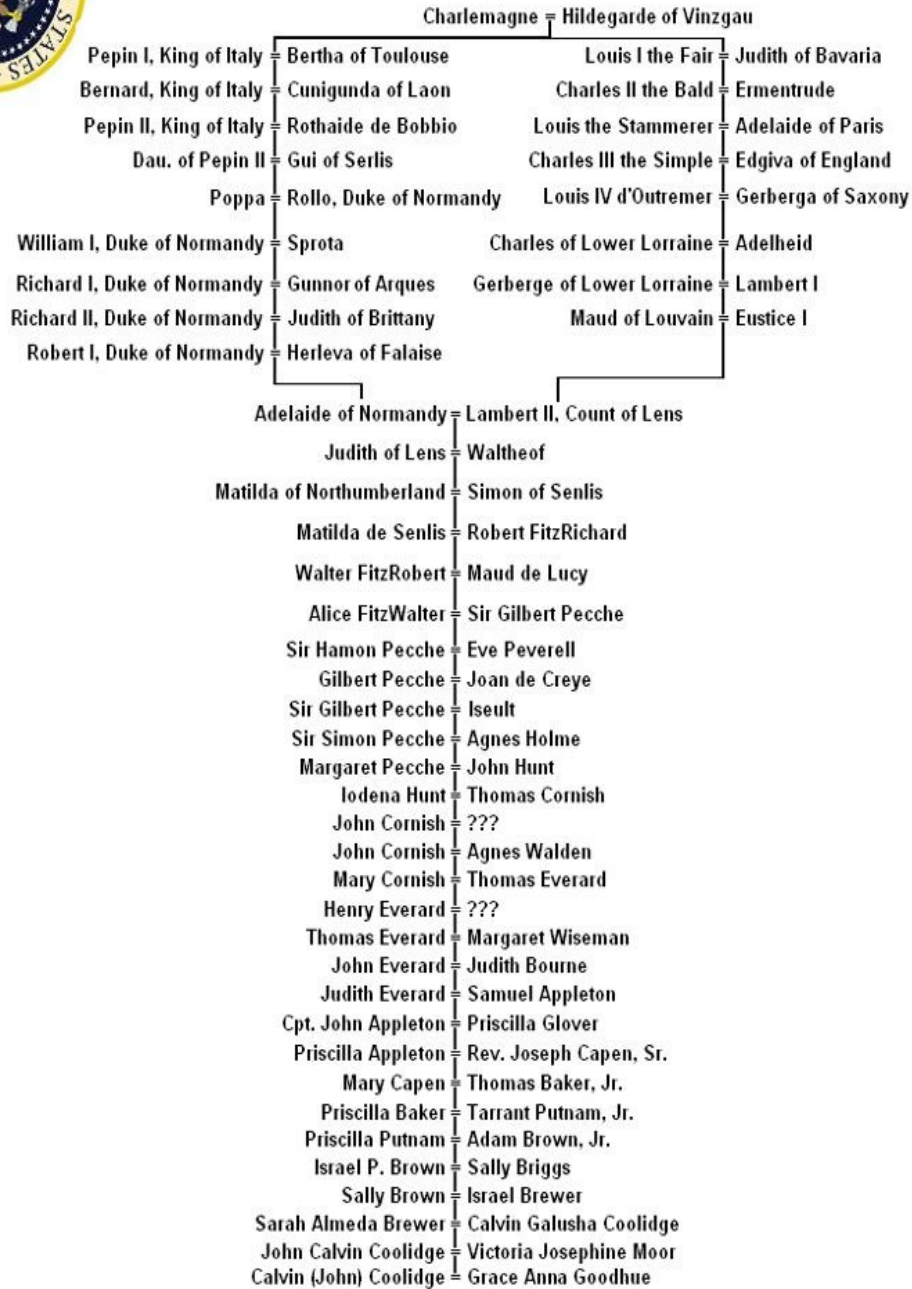
Coolidge was nominated for the presidency in 1924. Shortly after the convention, Coolidge's son died. In spite of his subdued campaigning, Coolidge won the general election. During Coolidge's presidency, the United States experienced the period of rapid economic growth that characterized the "Roaring Twenties." Some historians have blamed his laissez-faire ideology for the Great Depression. Coolidge was suspicious of foreign alliances, discouraging American membership in the League of Nations. Like Harding, Coolidge refused to recognize the Soviet Union. When Charles Lindbergh arrived in Washington on a U.S. Navy ship after his celebrated 1927 trans-Atlantic flight, President Coolidge welcomed him back to the U.S. and presented him with the Medal of

Honor.

In 1929, after restoring public confidence in the White House following the scandals of his predecessor's administration, Calvin Coolidge retired to his home, "The Beeches", in Northampton, Massachusetts. Coolidge died from coronary thrombosis on 5 January 1933.



Coolidge Family Tree



Herbert Hoover

31st President of the United States (1929-1933)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Herbert Clark Hoover (son of Jesse Clark Hoover and Hulda Randall Minthorn) was born on 10 August 1874, in West Branch, Iowa. When Herbert was 6 years old, his father died. Three years later his mother also died. Herbert was then raised by his maternal aunt and uncle in Oregon.

In 1900, Hoover was in China during the Boxer Rebellion and organized the relief efforts for trapped foreigners. Four years later, he helped Americans stranded in Europe when World War I began. He then headed the Commission for Relief in Belgium, helping to procure food for 9 million Belgians in the aftermath of the massive encroachment of German troops. His effectiveness prompted President Wilson to appoint Hoover head of the Food Administration, which diverted American agricultural products overseas to American troops.

Hoover next served as head of the American Relief Administration, which helped post-WWI Europe feed its people. President Harding then picked Hoover to be his secretary of commerce, as did President Coolidge after him. In this role, Hoover was the driving force behind such projects as the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Hoover Dam.

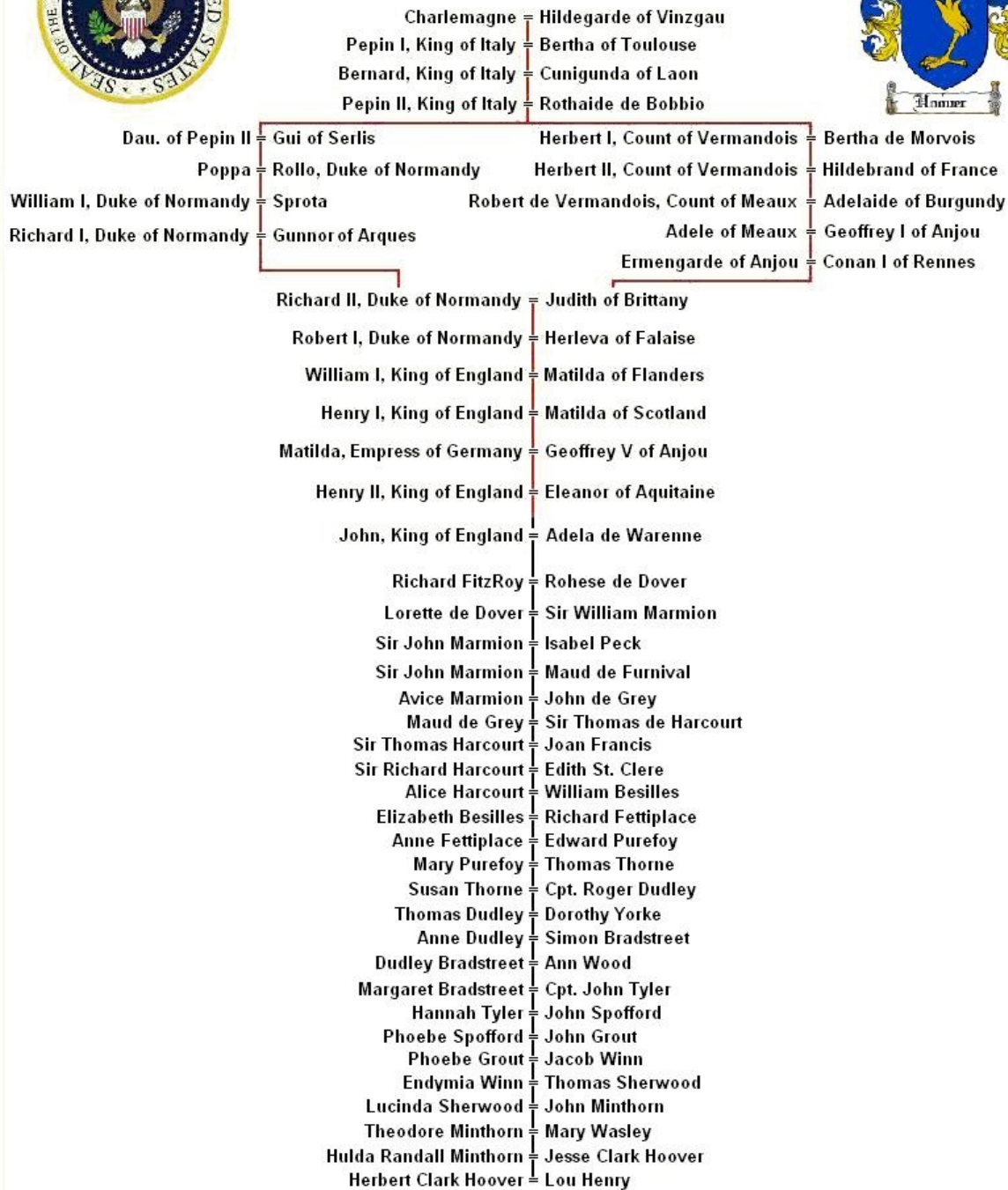
When President Coolidge decided not to run for another term, Hoover was nominated as the Republican candidate in 1928. He ran against New York governor Alfred E. Smith and won in a landslide. Less than a year later the stock market crash of 1929 struck, and the worst economic downturn in American history was upon Hoover's administration. Hoover's plan to attack the Great Depression had as its backbone tax cuts and public works projects: keep more money in people's pockets, and keep people working. He also contacted business leaders and urged them not to cut wages or lay off workers, and in 1932, he backed the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a lending institution intended to help banks and industries in their recovery efforts. Unfortunately, none of these approaches helped the foundering economy, and Hoover watched helplessly while businesses closed their doors and Americans sank into poverty. When the election of 1932 came around, Hoover blamed the depression on factors beyond his control, but the public either didn't care or wasn't buying it, and he was defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

After leaving office in 1933, former President Hoover continually attacked government programs such as FDR's New Deal in books he wrote. Hoover

opposed American entry into World War II (until Pearl Harbor was attacked) and condemned American involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars. Hoover was working on another book when he died in New York City on 20 October 1964, at age 90.



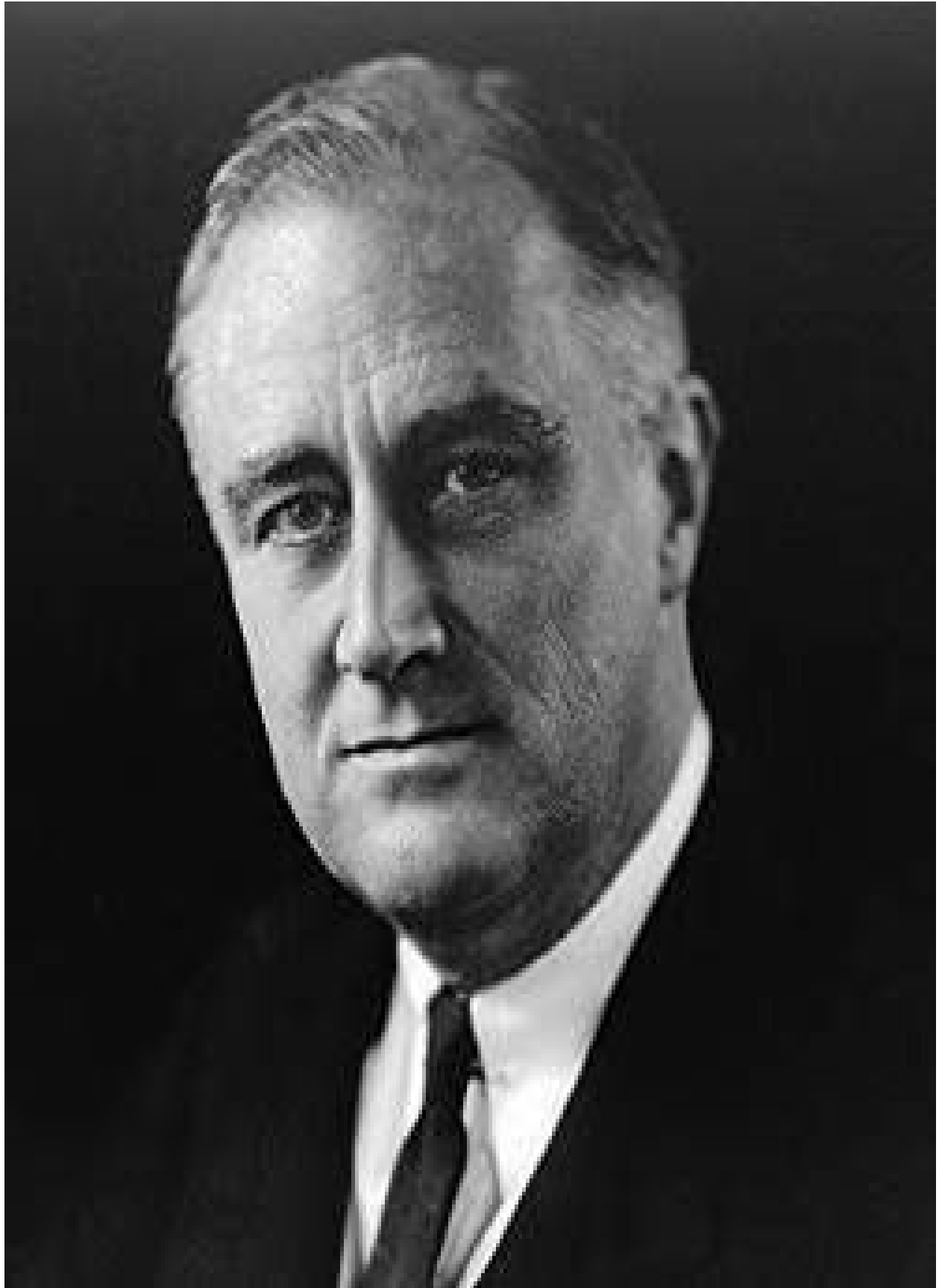
Hoover Family Tree



Franklin D. Roosevelt

32nd President of the United States (1933-1945)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (son of James Roosevelt and Sara Delano) was born on 30 January 1882 in Hyde Park, New York. His father had been married previously and was already 54 years old when Franklin was born. As a result, young Franklin grew very close to his mother, Sara. He spent most of his childhood by his mother's side. After graduating from Harvard University, Roosevelt attended Columbia Law School and was admitted to the New York bar.

Roosevelt, a Democrat, was elected to the New York State Senate in 1910 and reelected in 1912. A year later, he was appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President Wilson. In 1920, Roosevelt was nominated for vice president as James M. Cox's running mate. After his defeat, he returned to law practice in New York.

In 1921, Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis while on vacation in New Brunswick, Canada. Sara wanted her son to give up politics and retire at Hyde Park, but Eleanor fought to keep Franklin in the public eye.

In 1924 and 1928, Roosevelt led the fight at the Democratic national conventions for the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. In 1928, Roosevelt was elected as governor of New York and was reelected in 1930.

In 1932, Roosevelt received the Democratic nomination for president. He defeated Herbert Hoover by a wide margin. His first term was characterized by an unfolding of the New Deal program, with greater benefits for labor, the farmers, and the unemployed, and the progressive estrangement of most of the business community.

President Roosevelt soon became alarmed by the danger posed by totalitarian fascism. In 1937, Roosevelt tried to bring public attention to the events in Europe and Asia. Despite being denounced as a warmonger, Roosevelt ran for reelection and defeated Alfred Landon in 1936 and Wendell Willkie in 1940.

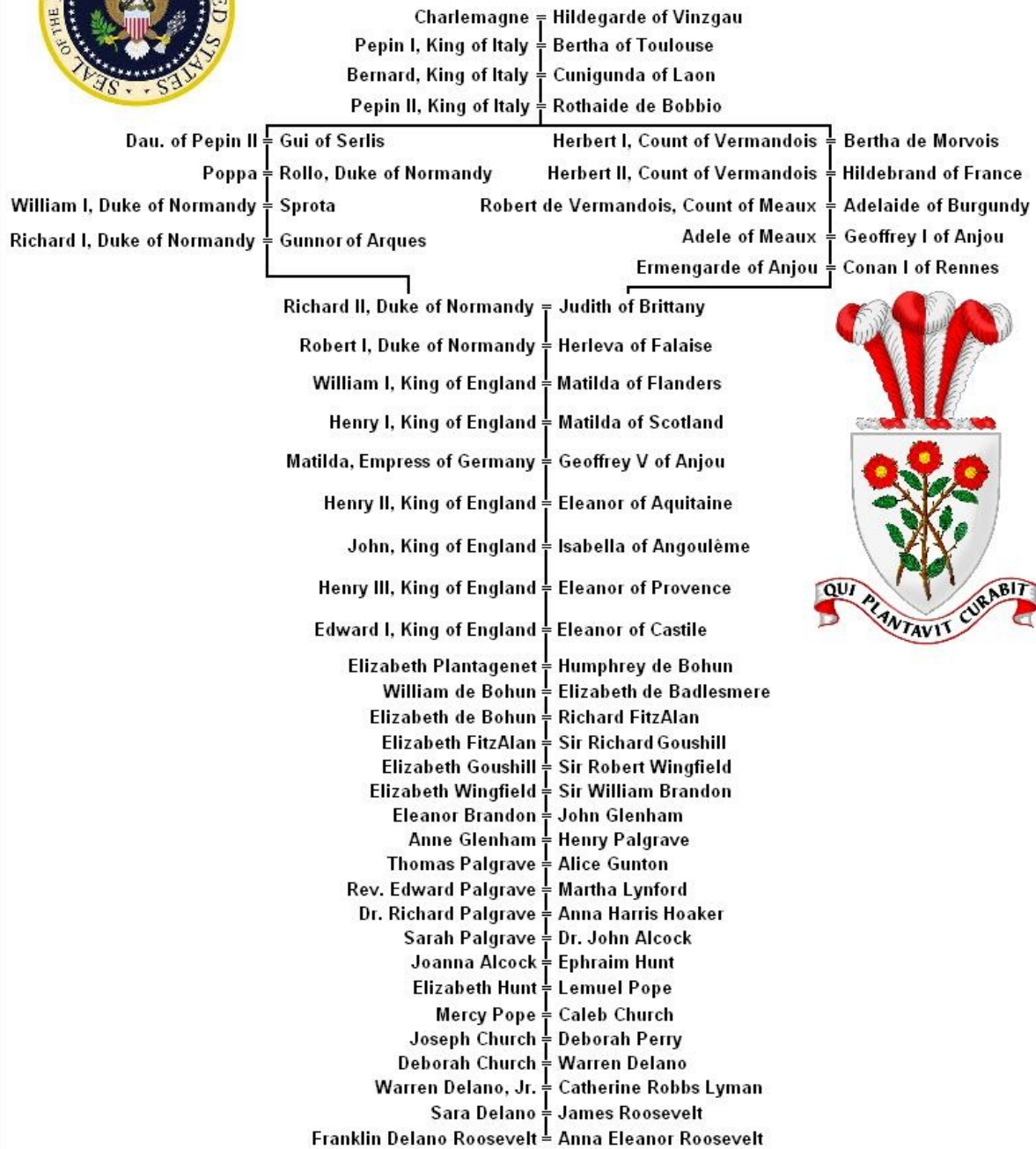
Roosevelt received stiff opposition to his program to bring aid to Britain and to Russia. That all changed with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. During World War II, Roosevelt shelved the New Deal in order to get full production during the war and to prepare the way for a united

acceptance of the peace settlements after the war. A series of conferences with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin laid down the foundation for the postwar world. In 1944, Roosevelt was elected to an unprecedented fourth term, running against New York Governor Thomas Dewey.

Shortly after his return from the Yalta Conference, President Franklin Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage on 12 April 1945 at the “Little White House” in Warm Springs, Georgia. Franklin’s wife, Eleanor Roosevelt (whom he married in 1905), was the niece of former President Theodore Roosevelt. That made Franklin and Eleanor fifth cousins once removed.



Roosevelt Family Tree



Harry S. Truman

33rd President of the United States (1945-1953)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Harry S. Truman (son of John Anderson Truman and Martha Ellen Young) was born on 8 May 1884 in Lamar, Missouri. In 1890, the Trumans moved to Independence, Missouri. Harry's poor eyesight prevented him from participating in sports but led him to two of his greatest passions, reading and playing the piano. Although he was an excellent student, his parents were unable to afford college for Harry and his eyesight prevented him from attending West Point. Following his high school graduation in 1901, Truman worked at a variety of jobs including farming, oil drilling and banking. In 1917, Truman joined the U.S. Army. His unit saw action in the Vosges, Saint Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne campaigns in France. He left the army as a captain in May 1919. Truman joined the reserves after World War I, rising eventually to the rank of colonel.

After his haberdashery business failed, Truman ran for county judge in Jackson County, Missouri. In 1924, he ran for re-election and lost. In 1926, he was again elected judge, a post he held until 1934 when he ran for the U.S. Senate and won.

During World War II, Senator Truman headed The Truman Committee that investigated wartime corruption and waste spending, saving the government between \$10 and \$15 billion. He remained in the Senate until President Franklin Roosevelt tapped him as his running mate for his fourth term in 1944.

On 12 April 1945, less than three months as vice president, Harry S. Truman was sworn in as the 33rd President of the United States following the unexpected death of Roosevelt. Truman faced some of the most complex issues to ever face any world leader.

Internationally these decisions included the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan to end World War II, the daunting task of re-building both Europe and Japan, and the changing of American foreign policy.

The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and National Security Council (NSC), the recognition of the State of Israel, the response to the Cold War and our involvement in the Korean War were important decisions that President Truman faced.

Domestic affairs proved equally challenging with issues of labor unrest, expansion of the GI bill for returning veterans, a proposal for national health

care, and the issuing of four civil rights executive orders made Truman fairly unpopular during his terms in office.

Harry S. Truman retired to Independence in January 1953. For the nearly two decades of his life remaining to him, he spent his days reading, writing, lecturing and taking long brisk walks. On 26 December 1972, he died in Kansas City, Missouri at the age of 88.



Truman Family Tree



Dwight D. Eisenhower

34th President of the United States (1953-1961)

34th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Dwight David Eisenhower (son of David Eisenhower and Ida Stover) was born in Denison, Texas on 14 October 1890. After a brief time in Texas, the family moved to Abilene, Kansas. Dwight was a fun-loving youth who enjoyed sports but took only a moderate interest in his studies. About a year after graduating from Abilene High School in 1909, Eisenhower received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He excelled in gridiron football but injured a knee in his second year at the academy and was forced to stop playing. Eisenhower graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant in 1915.

Eisenhower did not see combat in World War I, having been stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. There he met Mamie Geneva Doud, whom he married in Denver on 1 July 1916.

Eisenhower served in the Philippines from 1935 to 1939 with General Douglas MacArthur. When the United States entered World War II in December 1941, General George C. Marshall appointed Eisenhower to the army's war plans division in Washington, D.C., where he prepared strategy for an Allied invasion of Europe. Eisenhower was subsequently made Supreme Allied Commander for the invasion of Europe. He was promoted to five-star general.

After World War II, Eisenhower served as army chief of staff for three years. In May 1948, Eisenhower was appointed president of Columbia University in New York.

In December 1950, President Truman recalled Eisenhower to active duty to command the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe. He held his post until May 1952.

At the Republican convention in Chicago in 1952, Eisenhower won the presidential nomination. In the general election, Eisenhower defeated Democrat Adlai Stevenson.

Through two terms, Eisenhower sought to moderate domestic policies. He pursued peace through strength in an era of new nationalisms, nuclear missiles, and space exploration. He fostered alliances pledging the United States to resist communist aggression in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. The Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957 extended commitments to the Middle East.

Although Eisenhower did not have Republican congressional majorities after 1954, he won reelection in 1956 over Democrat Adlai Stevenson.

While retaining most Fair Deal programs, Eisenhower stressed fiscal responsibility in domestic affairs. A moderate in civil rights, he sent troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to enforce court-ordered school integration.

With his wartime rank of General of the Army restored by Congress, Eisenhower returned to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and the role of elder statesman in 1961. Dwight D. Eisenhower died in Washington, D.C. on 28 March 1969.



Eisenhower Family Tree



Charlemagne	=	Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I of Lombardy	=	Bertha of Toulouse
Bernard of Italy	=	Cunigunda of Laon
Pepin II of Vermandois	=	Rothaide de Bobbio
Herbert I of Vermandois	=	Bertha of Morvois
Beatrix de Vermandois	=	Robert I of France
Hugh Magnus	=	Hedwige of Saxony
Hugh Capet	=	Adelaide of Aquitaine
Robert II the Pious	=	Constance of Arles
Henry I of France	=	Anne of Kiev
Hugh of Vermandois	=	Adelaide of Vermandois
Elizabeth of Vermandois	=	William de Warenne
Ada de Warenne	=	Henry of Scotland
Margaret of Huntingdon	=	Humphrey de Bohun III
Henry de Bohun	=	Maud de Mandeville
Ralph de Bohun	=	Saveric FitzGeoffrey
Sir Franco de Bohun	=	Sibyl de Ferrers
Sir John de Bohun	=	Joan de la Chapelle
James de Bohun	=	Joan de Braose
Sir John de Bohun	=	Cicily de Filliol
John de Bohun, Jr.	=	Anne Halsham
Humphrey de Bohun	=	Margaret Estfield
John de Bohun	=	Avelina de Ros
Geoffrey de Bohun	=	Petrolina de Arderne
Geoffrey de Bohun	=	Anne Magerly
Gregory Boone	=	Constance Comyn
George Boone	=	Ann Fallace
George Boone	=	Joane Healle
George Boone, Jr.	=	Sarah Uppey
George Boone III	=	Mary Milton Maugridge
Sarah Boone	=	Jacob Stover
Abraham Stover	=	Sarah
Daniel Stover	=	Barbara Benedict
Daniel Stover	=	Mary Hannah
Simon Stover	=	Elizabeth Ida Link
Ida Elizabeth Stover	=	David Jacob Eisenhower
Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower	=	Mamie Geneva Doud



John F. Kennedy

35th President of the United States (1961-1963)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



John Fitzgerald Kennedy (son of Joseph Kennedy and Rose Fitzgerald) was born in Brookline, Massachusetts on 29 May 1917. Kennedy was graduated from Harvard University in 1940 and joined the navy the next year. He became skipper of a PT boat that was sunk in the Pacific by a Japanese destroyer. Although given up for lost, he swam to a safe island, towing an injured enlisted man.

After recovering from a war-aggravated spinal injury, Kennedy entered politics in 1946 and was elected to Congress. In 1952, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. In 1953, Kennedy married Jacqueline Lee Bouvier. While recuperating in 1955 from an operation to repair a spinal problem, one of the many serious and often extremely painful illnesses that plagued him from childhood, he wrote Profiles in Courage.

In 1960, Kennedy won the Democratic presidential nomination at the Los Angeles convention. Kennedy carried the election over Vice President Richard M. Nixon and became the first Roman Catholic president.

Kennedy brought to the White House the dynamic idea of a “New Frontier” approach in dealing with problems at home, abroad, and in outer space. In his first few months in office came the 10-year Alliance for Progress to aid Latin America, the Peace Corps, and accelerated programs that brought the first Americans into orbit in space.

Failure of the U.S.-supported Cuban invasion in April 1961 led to the entrenchment of the Communist-backed Castro regime. When it became known that Soviet offensive missiles were being installed in Cuba in 1962, President Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of the island and moved troops into position to eliminate this threat to U.S. security. To avoid a nuclear war, Soviet premier Khrushchev ordered the removal of the missiles from Cuba.

In Southeast Asia the Kennedy administration perceived a growing Communist threat to the South Vietnamese government; it steadily increased the number of U.S. military advisers in South Vietnam and for the first time placed U.S. troops in combat situations.

Widespread racial disorders and demonstrations led to Kennedy's proposing sweeping civil rights legislation. As his third year in office drew to a close, he

also recommended an \$11-billion tax cut to bolster the economy. Both measures were pending in Congress when Kennedy, looking forward to a second term, journeyed to Texas for a series of speeches.

While riding in an automobile procession in Dallas on 22 November 1963, President Kennedy was shot to death by an assassin. The alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was killed two days later in the Dallas city jail by Jack Ruby, owner of a strip club. At 46 years of age, Kennedy became the fourth president to be assassinated and the eighth to die in office.



Kennedy Family Tree



Charlemagne = Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I, King of Italy = Bertha of Toulouse
Bernard, King of Italy = Cunigunda of Laon
Pepin II, King of Italy = Rothaide de Bobbio
Herbert I, Count of Vermandois = Bertha de Morvois
Herbert II, Count of Vermandois = Hildebrand of France
Luitgarde de Vermandois = Thibault II
Emma de Blois = William II, Duke of Aquitaine
Hildegarde of Lorraine = Foulques III, Count of Anjou
Ermengarde, Countess of Anjou = Reinfred de Taillebois
Ivo de Roumare de Taillebois = Lucy of Mercia
Eldred de Taillebois = Eldgitha of Northumberland
Ketel de Taillebois = Christiana de Taillebois
Orm of Kendal = Gunnilda of Northumbria
Gospatric, Lord of High Ireby = Egeline Engaine
Orme de Ireby = Christiana
Adam de Ireby = Juliana
Alan de Ireby = ???
William de Ireby = ???
John Irby = ???
Robert Irby = Isabel Flynton
Robert Irby = Jane Lawdham
Bennet Irby = Ms. Gainsley
Robert Irby I = Ms. Hansard
Robert Irby II = Joan Thimbley
Anthony Irby = Alice Boutayne
John Irby = Rose Overton
Edward Irby = Catherine Yeardley
John Irby = ???
Walter Irby = ???
William Irby = Ms. Blunt
Edmund Irby, Sr. = Elizabeth Douglas
Edmund Irby, Jr. = Ann Bland
Elizabeth Irby = William Fitzgerald
Edmund Fitzgerald = ???
Michael Fitzgerald = Ellen Wilmouth
Thomas Fitzgerald = Rosanna Cox
John Francis Fitzgerald = Mary Josephine Hannon
Rose Elizabeth Fitzgerald = Joseph Patrick Kennedy
LT John Fitzgerald Kennedy = Jacqueline Lee Bouvier



Lyndon B. Johnson

36th President of the United States (1963-1969)

38th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Lyndon Baines Johnson (son of Samuel E. Johnson, Jr. and Rebecca Baines) was born in Stonewall, Texas on 27 August 1908. On both sides of his family he had a political heritage. Both his father and his paternal grandfather served in the Texas House of Representatives.

After his graduation from Southwest Texas State Teachers College, Johnson taught school for two years. He went to Washington in 1932 as secretary to Congressman Richard Kleberg. During this time, he married Claudia Alta Taylor, known as “Lady Bird”.

In 1935, Johnson became Texas administrator for the National Youth Administration. Two years later, he was elected to Congress as an avid supporter of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and served until 1949.

Johnson was the first member of Congress to join the armed forces after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He served as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific and was awarded a Silver Star for gallantry in action by General Douglas MacArthur.

Johnson was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948 after he had captured the Democratic nomination. He became the Senate Democratic leader in 1953. A heart attack in 1955 threatened to end his political career, but he recovered fully and resumed his senatorial duties.

At the height of his power as Senate leader, Johnson sought the Democratic nomination for president in 1960. When he lost to John F. Kennedy, he surprised even some of his closest associates by accepting the vice president position on the ticket.

Vice President Johnson was riding in another car in the motorcade when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on 22 November 1963. He took the oath of office aboard Air Force One at Love Airfield in Dallas with former first lady Jacqueline Kennedy at his side.

With President Johnson's strong endorsement, Congress finally adopted a far-reaching civil-rights bill, a voting-rights bill, a Medicare program for the aged, and measures to improve education and conservation. Congress also began “an all-out war” on poverty.

In November 1964, Johnson was elected president in his own right, defeating the Republican candidate (Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona).

The continuing war in Southeast Asia and urban riots at home marked Johnson's last two years in office. Faced with disunity in the nation and challenges within his own party, Johnson announced on 31 March 1968 that he would not seek reelection. At the same time, he called a partial halt to the bombing of North Vietnam; two months later peace talks began in Paris.

Johnson recorded an hour-long television interview with newsman Walter Cronkite at his ranch in Texas on 12 January 1973, in which he discussed his legacy. Ten days later, Lyndon Baines Johnson suffered a massive heart attack and died on 22 January 1973.



Johnson Family Tree



Charlemagne	=	Hildegarde of Vinzgau
Pepin I	=	Bertha
Bernard of Italy	=	Cunigunde of Laon
Pepin II	=	Rothaide de Bobbio
Dau. of Pepin II	=	Gui of Senlis
Poppa	=	Rollo (Rolf the Ganger)
William I Longsword	=	Sprota
Richard I the Fearless	=	Gonnor de Crepon
Godfrey FitzRichard de Brionne	=	Hawise de Guines
Gilbert "Crispin" de Brionne	=	Constance de EU
Richard FitzGilbert Clare	=	Rohese Gifford
Gilbert de Clare	=	Adeliza de Clermont
Richard de Clare	=	Alice de Meschines
Roger de Clare	=	Maud de St. Hilary
Richard de Clare	=	Amice FitzRobert
Gilbert de Clare	=	Isabel Marshall
Richard de Clare	=	Maud de Lacy
Thomas de Clare	=	Juliana FitzGerald
Maud de Clare	=	Robert de Clifford
Robert Clifford	=	Isabel Berkeley
Roger Clifford	=	Maud de Beauchamp
Katherine Clifford	=	Ralph de Greystoke
Maud de Greystoke	=	Eudo de Welles
Lionel de Welles	=	Joan "Cecily" de Waterton
Eleanor Welles	=	Thomas Hoo
Jane Hoo	=	Roger Copley
Eleanor Copley	=	Thomas West
George West	=	Elizabeth Morton
William West	=	Elizabeth Strange
Thomas West	=	Anne Knollys
John West	=	Anne Percy
LTC John West	=	Unity Crowhow
Anne West	=	Henry Fox
Anne Fox	=	Thomas Claiborne
Martha Peggy Claiborne	=	John Webb
Lucy Webb	=	Nathan Barnett
Leonard Barnett	=	Nancy Statham
Lucy Webb Barnett	=	Jesse Johnson III
Samuel E. Johnson, Sr.	=	Eliza J. Bunton
Samuel E. Johnson, Jr.	=	Rebekah Baines
LCDR Lyndon Baines Johnson	=	Claudia "Lady Bird" Taylor



Richard M. Nixon

37th President of the United States (1969-1974)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Richard Milhous Nixon (son of Francis Nixon and Hannah Milhous) was born in Yorba Linda, California on 9 January 1913. Francis and Hannah raised their five sons as Quakers. Richard graduated from Whittier College in 1934 and from Duke University Law School in 1937.

After five years as a lawyer, Nixon joined the U.S. Navy in August 1942. He was an air transport officer in the South Pacific and a legal officer stateside before his discharge in 1946 as a lieutenant commander.

Nixon was elected to Congress as Republican in 1946. He made a name for himself as a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee investigating Alger Hiss. In 1950, Nixon was elected to the U.S. Senate. Nixon's anti-Communism ideals, his Western roots, and his youth figured into his selection in 1952 to run for vice president on the ticket headed by Dwight D. Eisenhower. The ticket won easily in 1952 and again in 1956.

Nixon lost the 1960 race for the presidency to John F. Kennedy. In 1962, Nixon failed in a bid for California's governorship and seemed to be finished as a national candidate. He became a Wall Street lawyer, but kept his old party ties and developed new ones.

Nixon won the 1968 Republican presidential nomination with Governor Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland his surprise choice for vice president. In the election, they edged out the Democratic ticket headed by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The economy responded in time for the 1972 campaign, in which Nixon played up his foreign-policy achievements in Vietnam, China, and the Soviet Union. Played down was the burglary on 17 June 1972 of Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. In January 1973, hints of a cover-up emerged at the trial of six men found guilty of the Watergate burglary. Congressional hearings disclosed that Nixon had routinely tape-recorded his office meetings and telephone conversations with top aides who were involved in the incident. After Agnew resigned as vice president on 10 October 1973, Nixon nominated the House minority leader, Representative Gerald R. Ford, as the new vice president.

On 24 July 1974, the Supreme Court ordered Nixon to surrender subpoenaed tapes. Six days later, the Judiciary Committee referred three impeachment

articles to the full membership. Nixon resigned on 9 August 1974, the first president ever to do so. A month later, President Ford issued an unconditional pardon for any offenses Nixon might have committed as president, thus forestalling possible prosecution.

In 20 years of retirement, Nixon wrote his memoirs and nine other books and undertook many foreign trips, rehabilitating his image into that of an elder statesman and leading expert on foreign affairs. Nixon died on 22 April 1994 in New York City of a massive stroke.



Nixon Family Tree



Gerald R. Ford

38th President of the United States (1974-1977)

38th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr. was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on 14 July 1913. His name at birth was Leslie Lynch King, Jr. after his biological father. His mother, Dorothy Gardner, divorced King when her son was a baby and moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. She then married Gerald R. Ford, who adopted her young son.

A high-school football star in Grand Rapids, Ford attended the University of Michigan on an athletic scholarship. After earning a degree in economics in 1935, he went on to study law at Yale University. Shortly after graduating from law school in 1941, America entered World War II. Ford served in the U.S. Navy aboard an aircraft carrier. In 1948, he married Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren, a former professional dancer and department store fashion coordinator.

Ford launched his political career in 1948 when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He served in the House for the next 25 years, earning a reputation as a hardworking Republican. In 1964, he served on the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy. The following year, Ford became House Minority Leader.

The unusual chain of events that lifted Ford to the Oval Office began in 1972 when operatives connected to President Nixon's re-election campaign broke into the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Complex in Washington, D.C. A number of high-ranking Nixon administration officials knew about the break-in and the president himself took part in efforts to cover up the illegal activities that became known as the Watergate scandal. As the scandal came to light, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned from office in October 1973 over unrelated charges of accepting bribes and evading taxes. Nixon used his power under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution to appoint Ford as his new vice president.

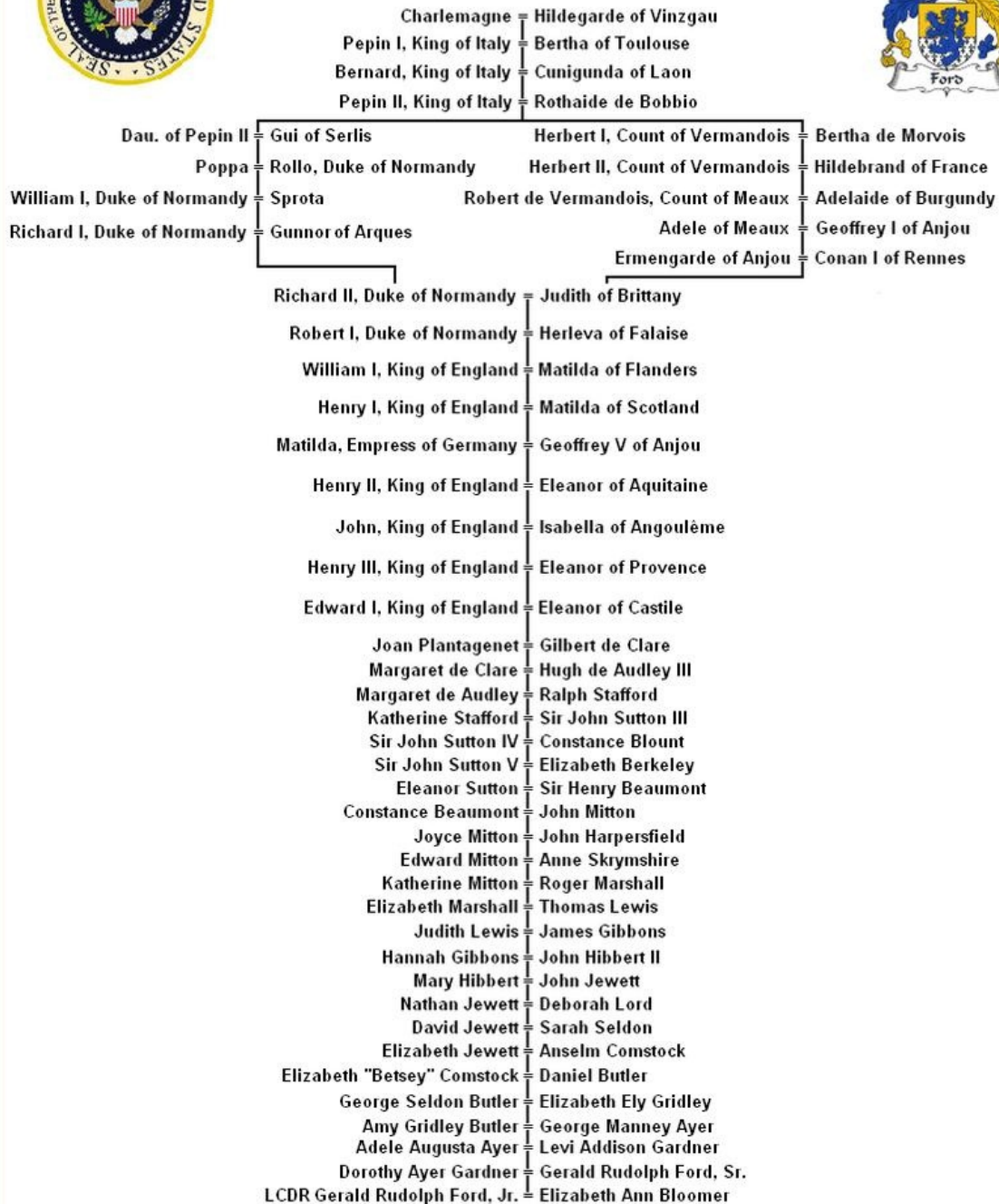
For the next eight months, as the Watergate investigation heated up, Ford defended Nixon and represented the administration. On 9 August 1974, Nixon chose to resign from office rather than face an impeachment trial over his role in the scandal. Ford assumed the presidency and immediately took up the task of reassuring a shaken and demoralized American public. Shortly after taking office, Ford pardoned Nixon for any crimes he may have committed as president.

During the remaining two years of his presidency, Ford faced a domestic energy crisis and a weak economy marked by high inflation and unemployment. He also struggled to work effectively with a heavily Democratic Congress. Ford's decision to pardon Nixon probably cost him the presidency to Democrat Jimmy Carter in 1976.

For the next thirty years, Ford remained active in his retirement. He served on the boards of major corporations and enjoyed athletic activities (golf and downhill skiing). Ford died on 26 December 2006, at his home in Rancho Mirage, California, at the age of 93.



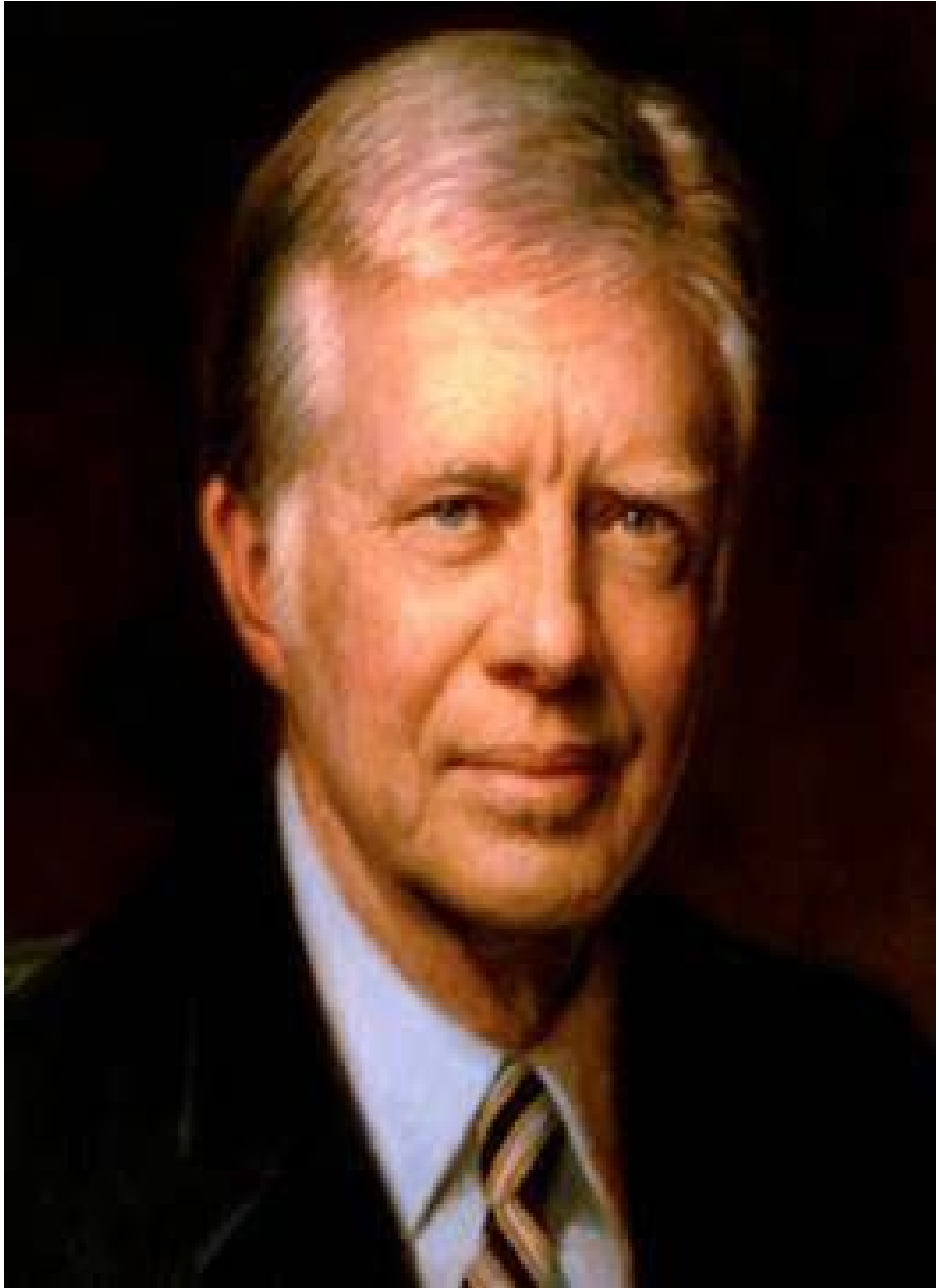
Ford Family Tree



Jimmy Carter

39th President of the United States (1977-1981)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



James Earl Carter, Jr. (son of James Earl Carter, Sr. and Bessie Gordy) was born in Plains, Georgia on 1 October 1924. Jimmy attended the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1946. Shortly thereafter he married Rosalynn Smith. Carter's seven-year career in the Navy included five years on submarine duty. In 1953, he was preparing to serve on the submarine *Seawolf* when his father died. Carter returned home and was able to rebuild his family's struggling peanut business after a crippling drought.

In 1962, Carter won election to the Georgia State Senate as a Democrat and reelected in 1964. Two years later, he ran for governor but lost. Carter ran again in 1970 and won.

Carter announced his candidacy for president in 1974, just before his gubernatorial term was up. For the next two years, he traveled around the country making speeches and meeting as many people as possible. At a time when Americans were disillusioned with the executive branch of government in the wake of the Watergate scandal, Carter managed to build a constituency by marketing himself as a Washington outsider. He won the Democratic nomination in July 1976 with Senator Walter Mondale as his running mate. In the general election, Carter faced Republican incumbent Gerald R. Ford, who had succeeded to the presidency after Richard Nixon's resignation. In November, Carter won a narrow victory over Ford.

As president, Carter sought to portray himself as a man of the people, dressing informally and adopting a folksy speaking style. He introduced a number of ambitious programs for social and economic reform. In 1977, Carter brokered two U.S. treaties with Panama. The following year, he presided over a tough round of meetings between Egypt's President Anwar el-Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David. The resulting Camp David Accords ended the state of war between the two nations since 1948.

Throughout his presidency, Carter struggled to combat the nation's economic woes, including high unemployment, rising inflation and the energy crisis that began in the 1970s.

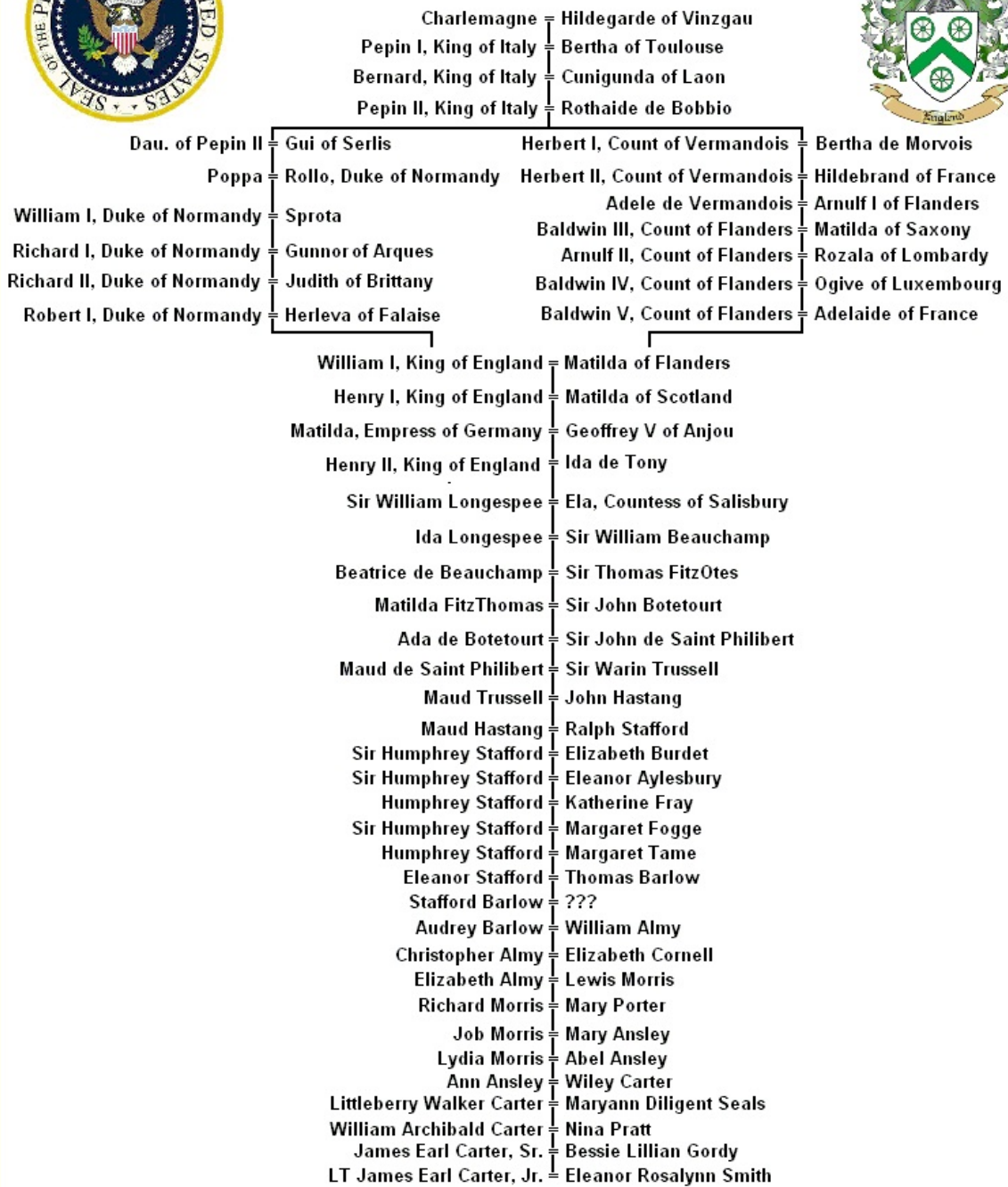
In November 1979, Iranian students (backed by Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini) stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took its

diplomatic staff hostage as a protest against the deposed Shah of Iran receiving medical treatment in the United States. Although Carter stood firm in the tense standoff that followed, he failed to free the hostages despite a rescue attempt. Deemed weak by the American public, Carter was defeated by a large margin in the general election that year by Ronald Reagan, a former actor and governor of California.

Carter established the nonprofit, nonpartisan Carter Center in Atlanta in 1982. In the decades that followed, he continued his diplomatic activities in many conflict-ridden countries around the globe. Carter also built homes for the poor with the organization Habitat for Humanity.



Carter Family Tree



Ronald Reagan

40th President of the United States (1981-1989)

39th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Ronald Wilson Reagan (son of John Reagan and Nellie Wilson) was born on 6 February 1911 in Tampico, Illinois. During Reagan's early childhood, his family lived in a number of Illinois towns before settling in Dixon, Illinois in 1920. In 1928, Reagan graduated from Dixon High School, where he was an athlete and student body president and performed in school plays. During summer vacations, Reagan worked as a lifeguard in Dixon.

Reagan went on to attend Eureka College in Illinois, where he played football, ran track, captained the swim team, served as student council president, and acted in school productions. After graduating in 1932, he worked as a radio sports announcer in Iowa.

In 1937, Ronald Reagan did a screen test for the Warner Brothers movie studio. The studio signed him to a contract. Over the next three decades he appeared in more than 50 movies. During World War II, Reagan spent his time in the U.S. Army making training films.

In 1964, Reagan gave a well-received televised speech for Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater. Two years later, Reagan defeated Democratic incumbent Edmund "Pat" Brown Sr. to win the governorship of California. Reagan was reelected to a second term in 1970.

After making unsuccessful bids for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968 and 1976, Reagan received his party's endorsement in 1980 and beat Jimmy Carter in the general election. Reagan and his wife Nancy ushered in a new era of glamour in the nation's capital.

Approximately two months after his inauguration on 30 March 1981, President Reagan survived an assassination attempt by John Hinckley Jr. outside a hotel in Washington, D.C. The gunman's bullet pierced one of the president's lungs and narrowly missed his heart. Within several weeks of the shooting, President Reagan was back at work.

By 1983, the nation's economy began to recover under Reagan's policies and the United States entered a period of prosperity that would extend through the rest of his presidency. During his second term, Reagan forged a diplomatic relationship with the reform-minded Mikhail Gorbachev, who became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985. In 1987, the Americans and Soviets signed a historic agreement

to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles. That same year, Reagan spoke at Germany's Berlin Wall and challenged Gorbachev to tear it down. Twenty-nine months later, Gorbachev allowed the people of Berlin to dismantle the wall.

After leaving the White House in January 1989, Ronald and Nancy Reagan returned to California, where they lived in Los Angeles. In November 1994, Reagan revealed that he had been recently diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. Nearly a decade later, Ronald Reagan (age 93) died on 5 June 2004 at his Los Angeles home.



Reagan Family Tree



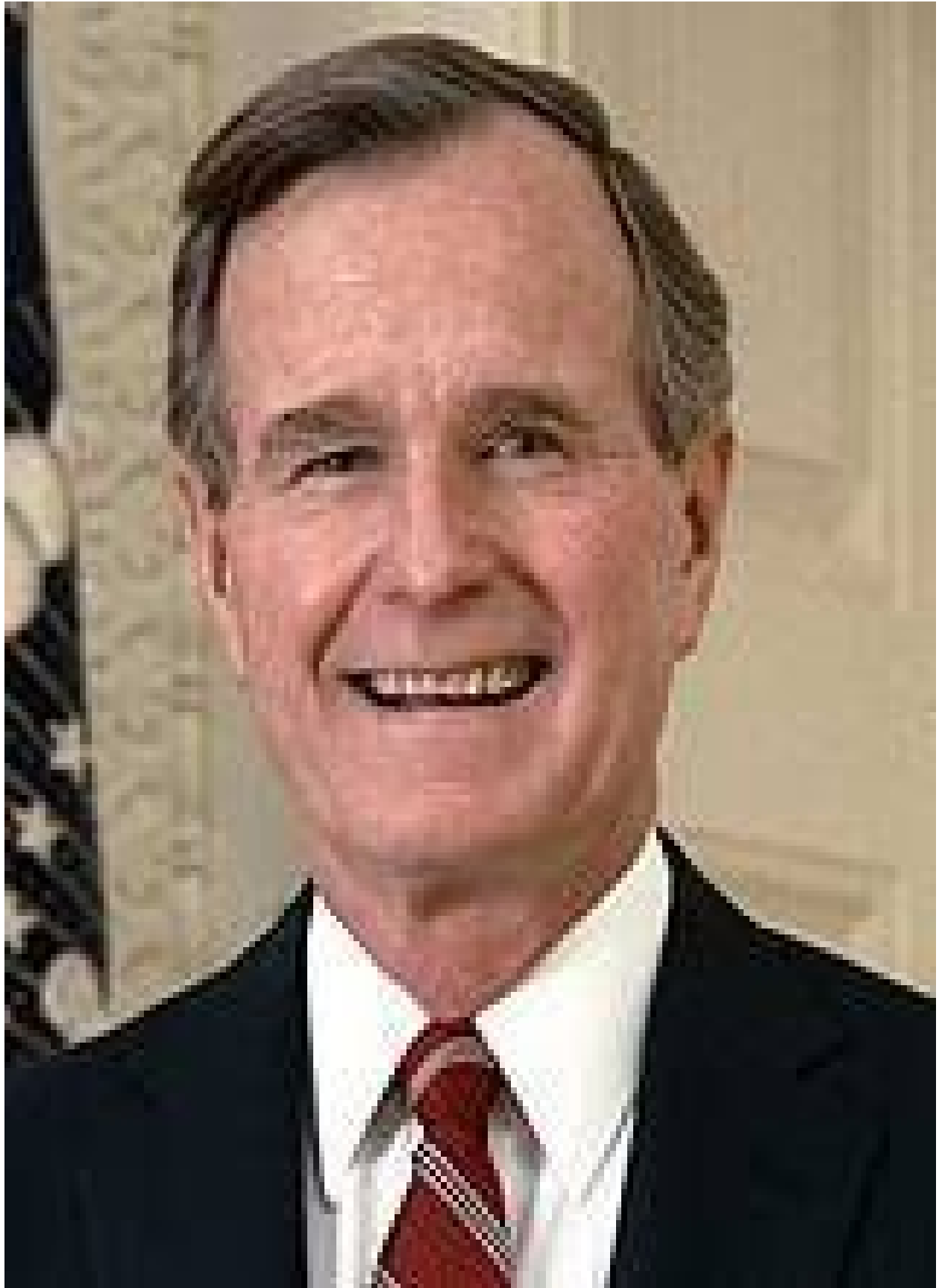
Charlemagne	=	Hildegarde of Vinzgau
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Roger de Clare	=	Maud de St. Hilary
Richard de Clare	=	Amice FitzRobert
Gilbert de Clare	=	Isabel Marshall
Isabella de Clare	=	Robert de Brus
Robert de Brus	=	Marjorie of Carrick
Robert I, King of Scotland	=	Isabella of Mar
Marjorie Bruce	=	Walter Stewart
Robert II, King of Scotland	=	Elizabeth Mure
Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany	=	Margaret Graham
Marjorie Stewart	=	Sir Duncan Campbell
Archibald Campbell	=	Elizabeth Somerville
Colin Campbell	=	Isabel Stewart
Archibald Campbell	=	Elizabeth Stuart
Colin Campbell	=	Jean Gordon
Archibald Campbell	=	Margaret Graham
Sir Colin Campbell	=	Agnes Keith
Archibald Campbell	=	Agnes Douglas
Archibald Campbell	=	Margaret Douglas
Archibald Campbell	=	Mary Stuart
John Campbell	=	Elizabeth Elphinstone
Gen. John Campbell	=	Mary Drummond Ker
Sarah Campbell	=	Archibald McCallum
Zacharias McCallum	=	Christy MacBrayne
Sarah McCallum	=	Donald Blue
Donald Blue	=	Catherine MacFarlain
Jane Blue	=	John Wilson
Thomas Wilson	=	Mary Ann Elsey
Nellie Clyde Wilson	=	John Edward Reagan
Cpt. Ronald Wilson Reagan	=	Nancy Davis



George H.W. Bush

41st President of the United States (1989-1993)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



George Herbert Walker Bush (son of Prescott Bush and Dorothy Walker) was born on 12 June 1924, in Milton, Massachusetts. George was raised in Greenwich, Connecticut, and graduated from Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts in 1942.

After graduation, Bush joined the U.S. Naval Reserve to fight in World War II. He flew 58 combat missions during the war, and received the Distinguished Flying Cross for bravery after his torpedo plane was shot down by the Japanese. He successfully parachuted and was later rescued from the water by an American submarine.

After completing his military service in September 1945, Bush enrolled at Yale University, where he studied economics and was captain of the baseball team. He graduated in 1948 then moved his family to Texas, where he began a prosperous career in the oil industry, eventually becoming president of an offshore oil drilling company.

In 1964, Bush won the Republican nomination for a U.S. Senate seat from Texas, but lost in the general election. Two years later, he won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served two terms. In 1970, he ran again for the U.S. Senate but was defeated in the general election. From 1971 to 1973, Bush served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations before becoming chairman of the Republican Party. In 1974, President Ford appointed Bush as the head of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, where he served until becoming director of the Central Intelligence Agency in January 1976.

In 1980, Bush ran for the Republican presidential nomination but lost to Ronald Reagan. The former actor and governor of California selected Bush as his vice-presidential running mate, and the two defeated incumbent Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale in the general election. After serving two terms as vice president, Bush became the Republican presidential nominee in 1988 and defeated Democratic challenger Michael Dukakis in the general election.

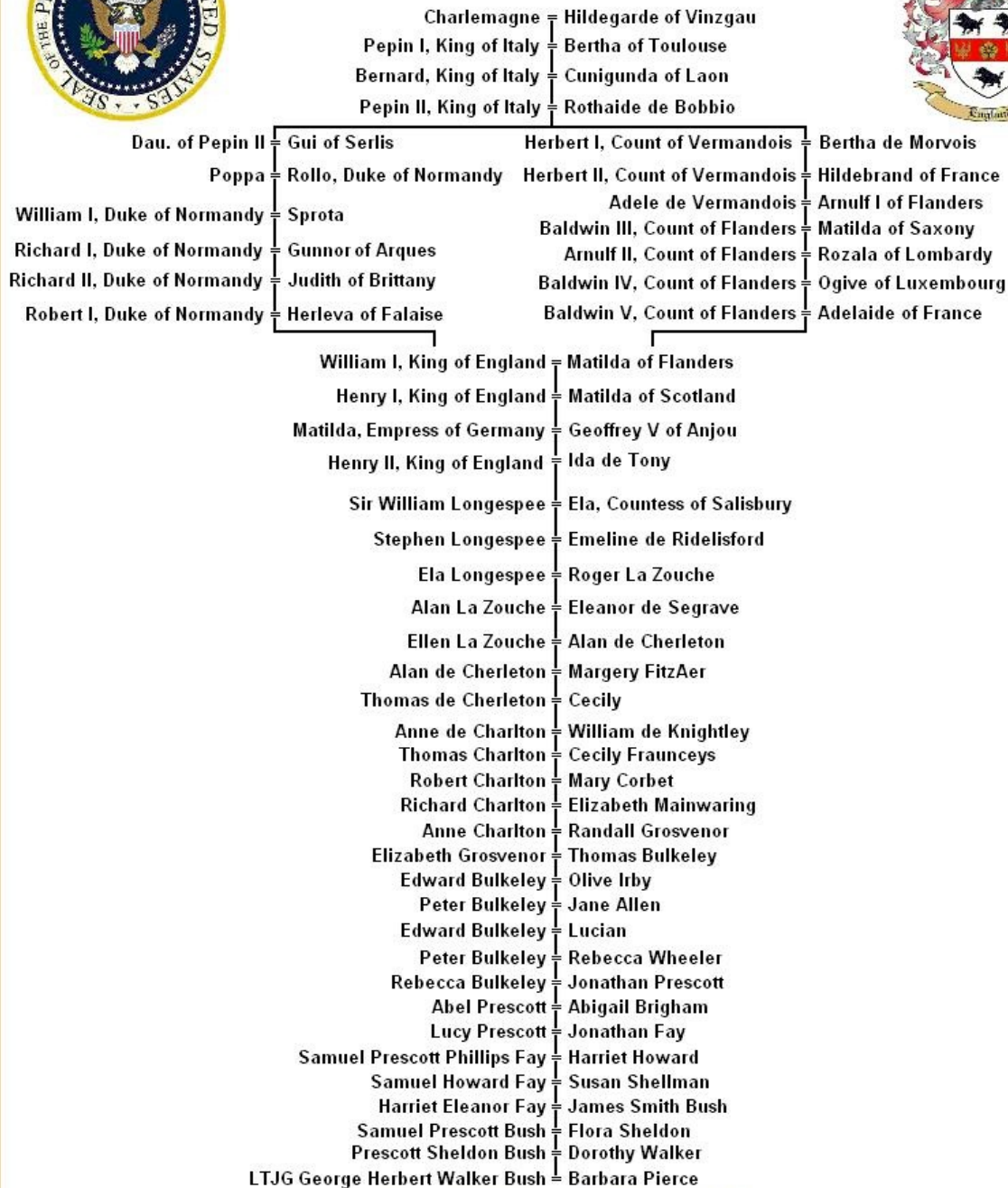
While serving as commander-in-chief, Bush launched successful military operations against Panama and Iraq. However, his popularity at home was marred by an economic recession. After promising "no new taxes" in his

presidential campaign, Bush upset some by raising tax revenues in an effort to deal with a rising budget deficit. In 1992, Bush lost his bid for re-election to Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas.

After leaving office in 1993, Bush was active in humanitarian activities, often working alongside Bill Clinton, his former opponent. Following a long battle with vascular Parkinson's disease, Bush died at his home in Houston on 30 November 2018, at the age of 94. After the funeral, Bush's body was transported to George H.W. Bush Presidential Library in College Station, Texas, where he was buried next to his wife Barbara and daughter Robin.



Bush Family Tree



Bill Clinton

42nd President of the United States (1993-2001)

38th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



William Jefferson Blythe III (son of William Jefferson Blythe II and Virginia Dell Cassidy) was born on 19 August 1946 in Hope, Arkansas. His father died in a car accident before he was born, and young Bill later took the last name of his stepfather, Roger Clinton.

By his own account, Clinton was inspired to enter politics after meeting President John F. Kennedy at the White House as a high school student. Clinton attended Georgetown University and won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford in 1968. He then received a law degree from Yale. In 1974, Clinton lost a bid for Congress in Arkansas' Third District. He married fellow Yale Law graduate Hillary Rodham the following year.

Clinton was elected Arkansas attorney general in 1976. Two years later, Clinton became the youngest governor to be elected in the United States in four decades. Though he lost his first reelection campaign in 1980, he regained the governorship four years later and was reelected comfortably three more times.

In 1992, Clinton won the Democratic nomination for president. In a campaign that focused mainly on economic issues, Clinton's youth and the promise of change won over many voters and propelled him to victory over the incumbent George H.W. Bush.

Issues that arose during the first two years of his administration (including an ethics investigation into the Clintons' involvement with the Whitewater housing development in Arkansas and a bitter debate in Congress over Clinton's health care initiative) helped Republicans take over both houses of Congress in the 1994 midterm elections. As a result of the improving economic climate during his presidency, Clinton won reelection in 1996. He became the first Democratic president since Franklin D. Roosevelt to win a second term in office.

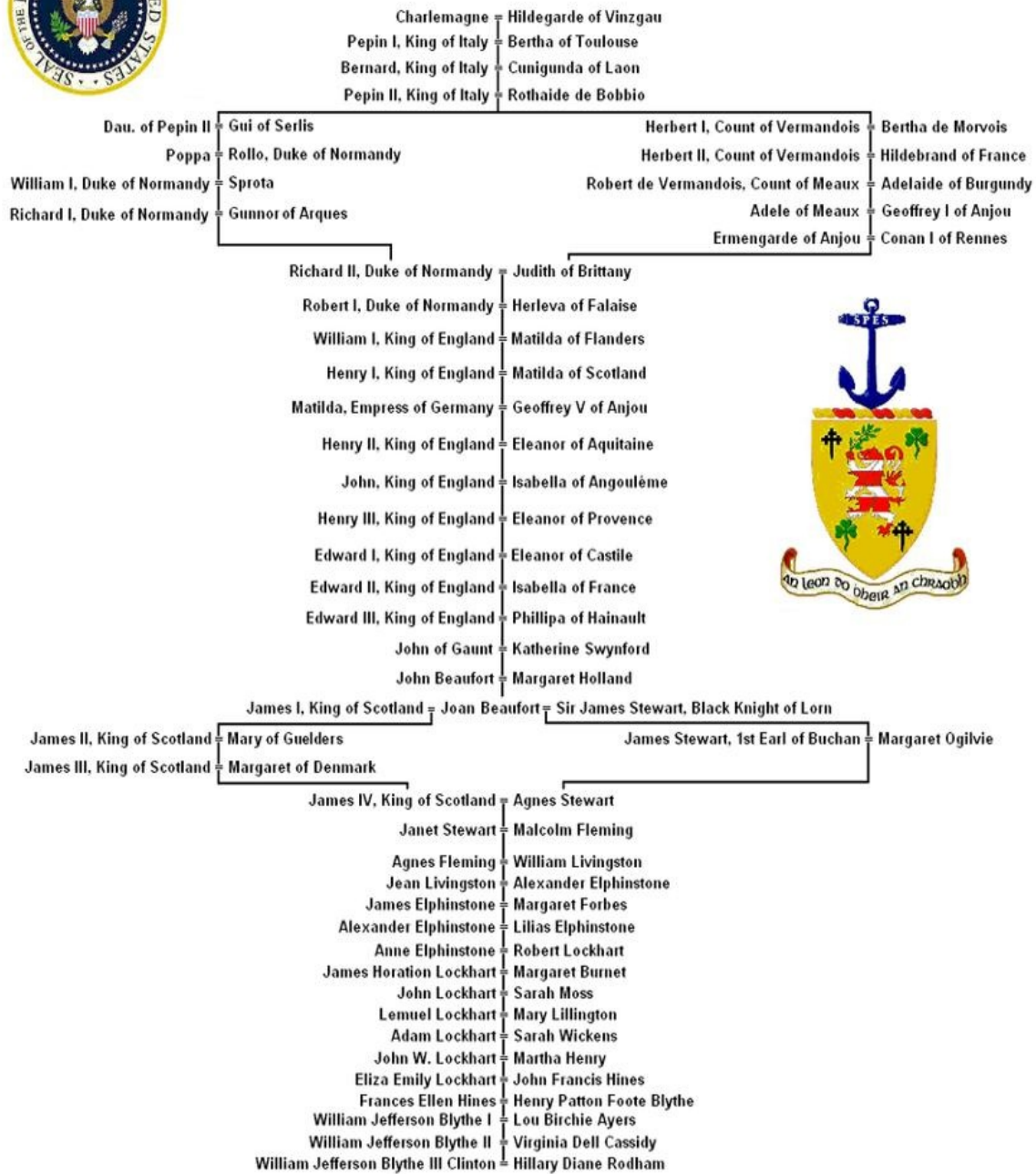
In 1998, scandal erupted over Clinton's alleged involvement with a young female White House intern, Monica Lewinsky. On the basis of an investigation by independent counsel Kenneth Starr, Clinton was accused of perjury and obstruction of justice over his repeated denials of the affair. Clinton eventually apologized to his family and to the American public for his dishonesty. He became the second president in U.S. history to be impeached by the House of Representatives, but was acquitted of the charges by the Senate in 1999.

Even throughout the tumult surrounding the Lewinsky affair, Clinton enjoyed high approval ratings at home. He was also popular on the world stage, confronting foreign policy challenges including war in Bosnia and Herzegovina; continuing hostility between Israelis and Palestinians; and Iraq's refusal to comply with United Nations weapons inspections.

After leaving the White House in 2001, Clinton remained active in global affairs and as a public speaker. He heads up the William J. Clinton Foundation (a philanthropic organization that addresses issues such as HIV/AIDS and the environment).



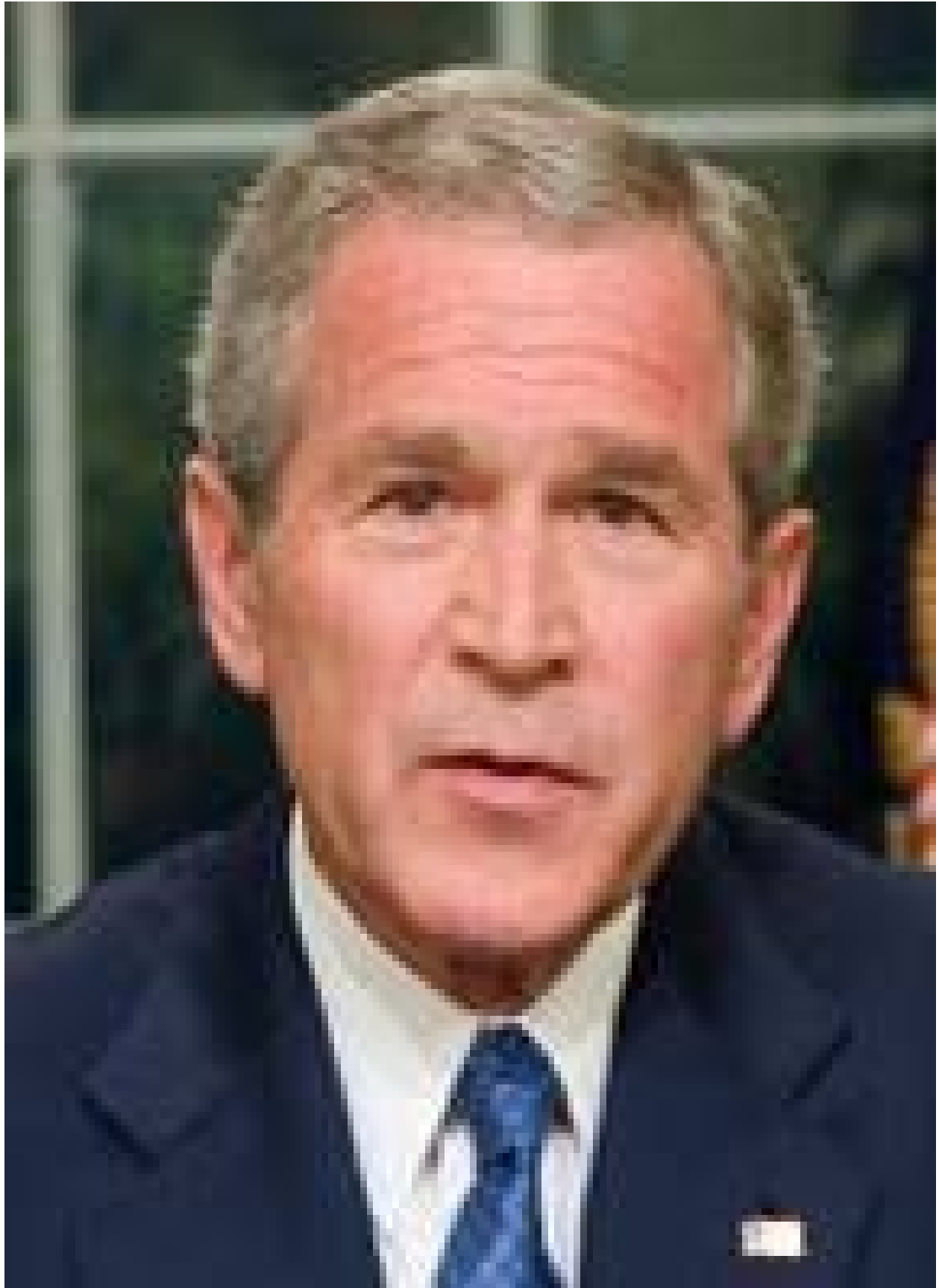
Clinton Family Tree



George W. Bush

43rd President of the United States (2001-2009)

38th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



George Walker Bush (son of George H.W. Bush and Barbara Pierce) was born on 6 July 1946, in New Haven Connecticut. George was raised in Texas, where his father was an executive in the oil industry. After attending high school at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, George went on to Yale (the alma mater of his father and grandfather) and earned a degree in history in 1968.

That same year, with America fighting the Vietnam War, Bush was accepted into the Texas Air National Guard. He trained to become a pilot and completed his active-duty service in 1970.

In 1973, Bush entered Harvard Business School and received an MBA in 1975. Bush then returned to Texas to work in the oil and gas industry and eventually started his own exploration company.

In 1978, Bush ran for the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas but lost to his Democratic opponent in the general election. Afterward, he returned to his oil business, which he sold in 1986. Bush moved to Washington, D.C., to work on his father's successful 1988 presidential campaign, and the following year became an investor in the Texas Rangers baseball team.

In 1994, Bush defeated Democratic incumbent Ann Richards to become governor of Texas. He was re-elected four years later. In the summer of 1999, Bush announced his candidacy for president. In the 2000 election, Bush defeated Vice President Al Gore in the general election.

Bush's first term in the White House was dominated by the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks against America, in which nearly 3,000 people were killed, and their aftermath. The following month, in response to the attacks, the United States invaded Afghanistan in an attempt to overthrow the Taliban government for harboring Osama Bin Laden (leader of Al-Qaeda, the organization responsible for the terrorist attacks).

In the spring of 2003, the United States invaded Iraq in order to overthrow leader Sadaam Hussein, whose regime was accused of supporting international terrorist groups and possessing large caches of weapons of mass destruction.

Bush ran for re-election in 2004 and defeated Democratic challenger John Kerry, a U.S. senator from Massachusetts. Bush enjoyed strong public approval ratings

throughout much of his first term; however, during his second term his popularity plummeted.

Following the January 2009 presidential inauguration of Barack Obama (1961-), Bush left office as a polarizing figure. He and first lady Laura Bush returned to Texas, where they divided their time between homes in Dallas and Crawford.



Bush Family Tree



Barack Obama

44th President of the United States (2009-2017)

40th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Barack Hussein Obama, Jr. (son of Barack Hussein Obama, Sr. and Stanley Ann Dunham) was born on 4 August 1961 in Honolulu, Hawaii. Barack (an African from Nyanza Province in Kenya) met Ann (a white woman from Kansas) while studying economics at the University of Hawaii. Obama's parents later separated and Barack Sr. went back to Kenya. Ann remarried in 1965. She and her new husband, an Indonesian named Lolo Soetoro, moved with her young son to Jakarta in the late 1960s, where Ann worked at the U.S. embassy.

At age 10, Obama returned to Hawaii to live with his maternal grandparents. He attended the Punahou School, an elite private school. After two years at Occidental College in Los Angeles, Obama transferred to Columbia University in New York City, from which he graduated in 1983 with a degree in political science. He graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1991. Obama became the first black editor of the prestigious Harvard Law Review.

For the next several years, Obama worked as a community organizer helping low-income residents in Chicago. From 1992 to 2003, Obama taught at the University of Chicago Law School.

In 1996, Obama officially launched his own political career, winning election to the Illinois State Senate as a Democrat. Obama was re-elected in 1998 and again in 2002. As a state senator, Obama went on record as an early opponent of President Bush's push to war with Iraq.

When Republican Peter Fitzgerald announced that he would vacate his U.S. Senate seat in 2004 after only one term, Obama was elected to fill that vacancy. In July 2004, Obama gave the keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention in Boston. It put the relatively unknown, young senator in the national spotlight. During his tenure in the U.S. Senate, Obama focused on issues of nuclear non-proliferation and the health threat posed by avian flu.

On 20 February 2007, Obama announced his candidacy for president of the United States. His Republican opponent was Senator John McCain from Arizona. On 4 November 2008, a historic turnout resulted in a Democratic victory for Obama. The highlight of Obama's first term in office was the Affordable Care Act, requiring everyone to have health insurance.

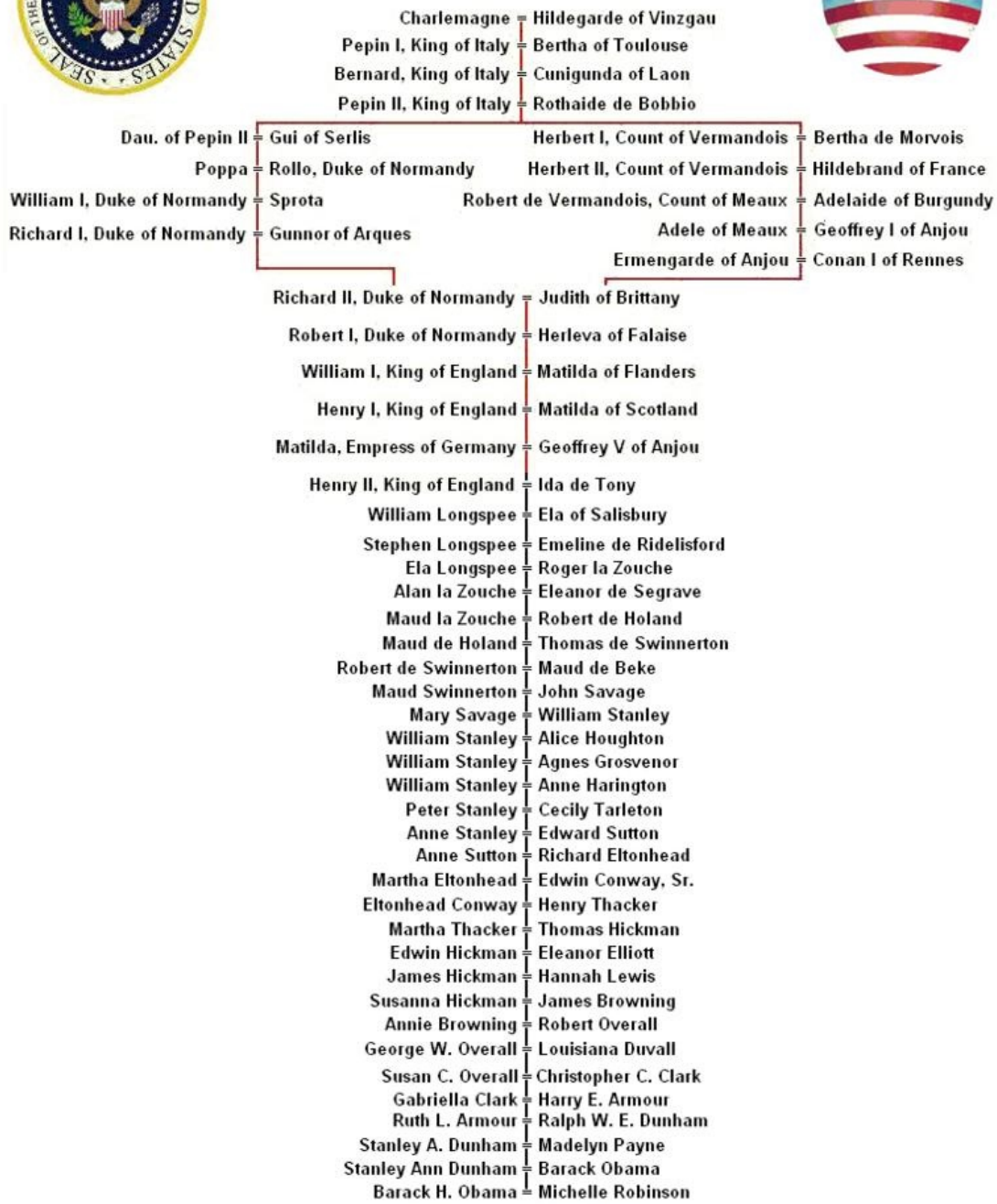
Barack Obama was reelected for a second term in 2012, beating out Republican

Mitt Romney. The highlight of Obama's second term in office was the killing of Osama bin Laden (the mastermind of the September 11th attacks) by members of Seal Team Six. Perhaps the defining moment of Obama's international diplomacy was his work on the Iran Nuclear Deal.

Obama's presidency ended at noon on 20 January 2017, immediately following the inauguration of his Republican successor, Donald J. Trump. Obama remained in Washington, D.C. and was a frequent critic of the Trump administration.



Obama Family Tree



Donald J. Trump

45th President of the United States (2017-2021)

37th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Donald J. Trump (son of Frederick Christ Trump, Sr. and Mary Anne MacLeod) was born on 14 June 1946 in the Queens borough of New York City. After graduating from the New York Military Academy and the Wharton School of Finance, Donald followed in his father's footsteps as a real estate developer, and he entered the world of real estate development in New York. The Trump signature soon became synonymous with the most prestigious of addresses in Manhattan and subsequently throughout the world.

An accomplished author, Trump has authored over fourteen bestsellers and his first book, *The Art of the Deal*, in addition to being the #1 book of the year, is considered a business classic.

Trump married to his beautiful wife, Melania, in 2005 and they are parents to their son, Barron. Additionally, Trump has four adult children (Don Jr., Ivanka, Eric, Tiffany) from two previous marriages.

Donald J. Trump is the very definition of the American success story. Throughout his life he has continually set the standards of business and entrepreneurial excellence, especially with his interests in real estate, sports, and entertainment. Likewise, his entry into politics and public service resulted in the Presidential victory in his first ever run for office.

In November 2016, Donald Trump defeated Hillary Clinton for the presidency of the United States. Trump's victory was a political upset. Polls had consistently shown Clinton with a nationwide – though diminishing – lead, as well as an advantage in most of the competitive states. Trump's victory marked the return of an undivided Republican government – a Republican White House combined with Republican control of both chambers of Congress.

In December 2019, COVID-19 erupted in Wuhan, China and the deadly virus spread worldwide within weeks. The first confirmed case in the United States was reported on 20 January 2020. President Trump established the White House Coronavirus Task Force on 29 January 2020. On 31 January 2020, the Trump Administration officially declared the outbreak a public health emergency and announced travel restrictions to and from China. On 13 March 2020, President Trump declared a national emergency, freeing up federal resources to deal with the pandemic. Therapeutics and Vaccines were developed in record time.

By July 2020, President Trump's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic became a major issue for the 2020 presidential election. Democratic challenger Joe Biden sought to make the election a referendum on President Trump's performance on the COVID-19 pandemic and the economy. Polls indicated voters blamed President Trump for his pandemic response and disbelieved his rhetoric concerning the virus. As a result, President Donald Trump lost his reelection bid to former Vice President Joe Biden in November 2020.



Trump Family Tree

Charlemagne
 Pepin I, King of Italy
 Bernard, King of Italy
 Pepin II, King of Italy

Hildegarde of Vinzgau
 Bertha of Toulouse
 Cunigunda of Laon
 Rothaide de Bobbio

Daughter of Pepin II
 Poppa
 William I, Duke of Normandy
 Richard I, Duke of Normandy
 Richard II, Duke of Normandy
 Robert I, Duke of Normandy

Gui of Serlis
 Rollo, Duke of Normandy
 Sprota
 Gunnor of Arques
 Judith of Brittany
 Herleva of Falaise

Herbert I, Count of Vermandois
 Beatrix de Vermandois
 Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris
 Hugh Capet, King of France
 Robert II, King of France
 Adele, Princess of France

Bertha de Morvois
 Robert I, King of France
 Hedwig of Saxony
 Adelaide of Poitou
 Constance of Provence
 Baldwin V, Count of Flanders

William I, King of England
 Henry I, King of England
 Matilda, Empress of Germany
 Henry II, King of England
 John, King of England
 Henry III, King of England
 Edward I, King of England
 Edward II, King of England
 Edward III, King of England
 John of Gaunt
 John Beaufort
 Joan Beaufort
 John Stewart of Atholl
 Elizabeth Stewart of Atholl
 Helen Stewart of Sutherland
 Alexander Gordon of Sutherland
 Jane Gordon
 Donald MacKay
 Anna MacKay
 Isabella Munro
 Alexander MacKay
 Robert MacKay
 Angus MacKay
 Mary MacKay
 Donald MacLeod
 Catherine Christian MacLeod
 Alexander MacLeod
 Malcolm Calum MacLeod
 Mary Anne MacLeod
 Donald John Trump

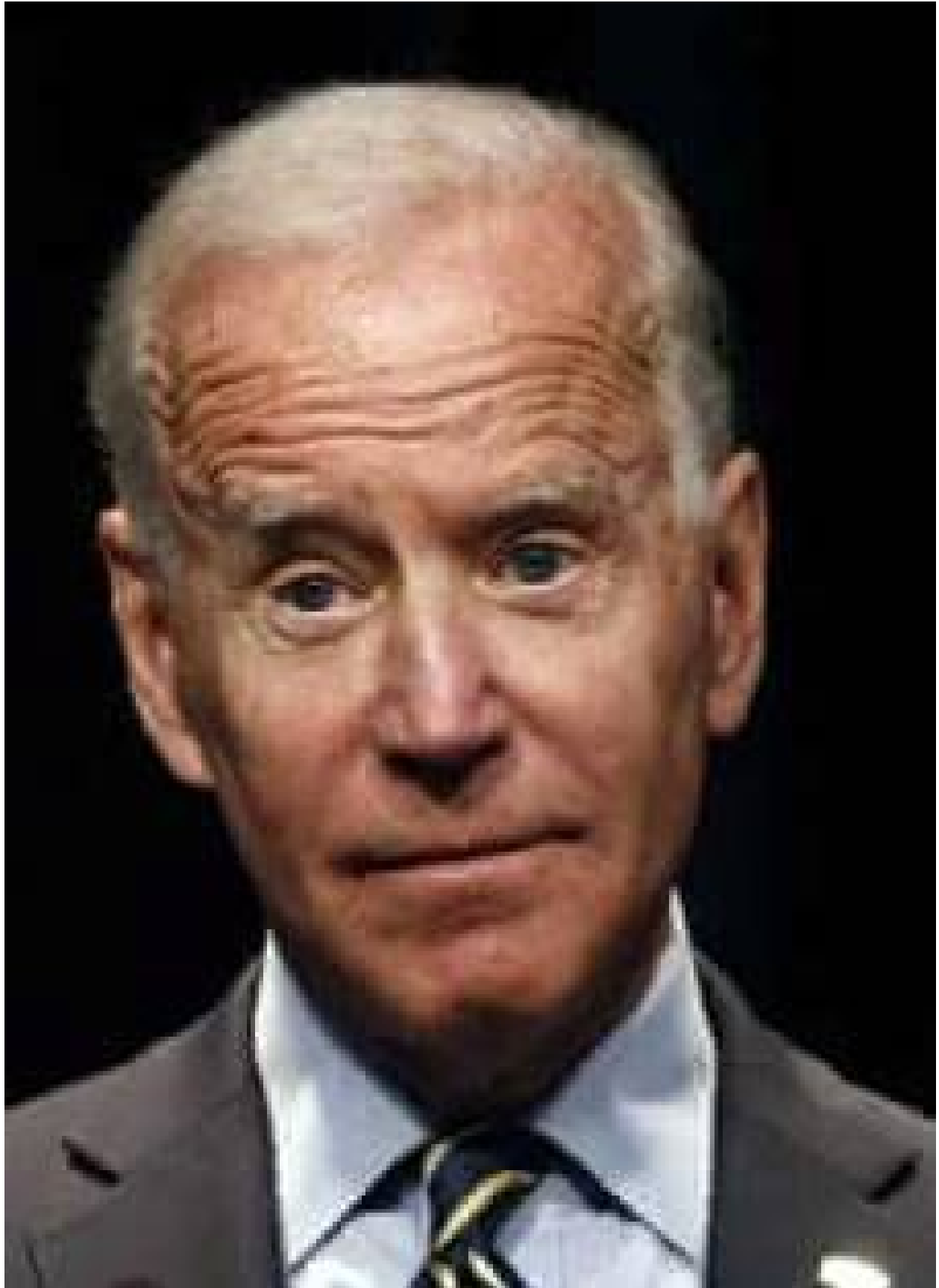
Matilda of Flanders
 Matilda of Scotland
 Geoffrey V of Anjou
 Eleanor of Aquitaine
 Isabella of Angoulême
 Eleanor of Provence
 Eleanor of Castile
 Isabella of France
 Phillipa of Hainault
 Katherine Swynford
 Margaret Holland
 James Stewart
 Eleanor Sinclair
 John Stewart of Lennox
 John Gordon of Sutherland
 Jean Gordon
 Hugh MacKay
 Elizabeth Thomson
 Hugh Munro
 Robert MacKay
 Margaret Fearn
 ???
 ???
 Angus MacLeod
 Margaret Cameron
 William MacLeod
 Ann MacLeod
 Mary Smith
 Frederick Christ Trump, Sr.
 Melania Knavs



Joe Biden

46th President of the United States (2021-Present)

38th Great-grandson of Emperor Charlemagne



Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr. was born on 20 November 1942 in Scranton, Pennsylvania and moved with his family to Delaware at age 10. He earned an undergraduate degree from the University of Delaware in 1965, then a law degree from Syracuse University in 1968.

Joe Biden married the former Neilia Hunter in 1966. They had three children: Joseph R. Biden III, Hunter, and Naomi. Neilia and Naomi were killed in a car crash in 1972. Hunter and Beau were injured in the crash but survived. Joe Biden remarried in 1977, to schoolteacher Jill Jacobs. Their daughter Ashley was born in 1981.

A political prodigy, Biden was only 29 when elected to the Senate in 1972. He was elected six more times in 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, and 2008. As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee beginning in 1975, Biden carved out a reputation as a brainy and talkative expert in international relations.

Biden ran for president in 1988. However, his run for president was cut short in 1987 after he used portions of a speech from British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock in a campaign speech, without attributing Kinnock. Biden said it was an honest mistake, while critics called it plagiarism.

In her memoir, *Where The Light Enters*, published in 2019, Jill Biden recalls a moment where she needed to communicate with her husband, but all that was available to her was a sharpie. Advisors were trying to convince Joe Biden in 2004 that he should run against George W. Bush. However, Jill Biden felt differently about the situation: "I was sitting at the pool in my swimsuit. My temper got the best of me. I decided I needed to contribute to this conversation. As I walked through the kitchen, a Sharpie caught my eye. I drew NO on my stomach in big letters, and marched through the room in my bikini." That got their attention; Joe didn't run in 2004.

Biden ran for president again in 2008. Barack Obama won the Democratic nomination and then chose Biden as his running mate. They defeated Republican nominees John McCain and Sarah Palin in the general election. Biden and Obama took office on 20 January 2009.

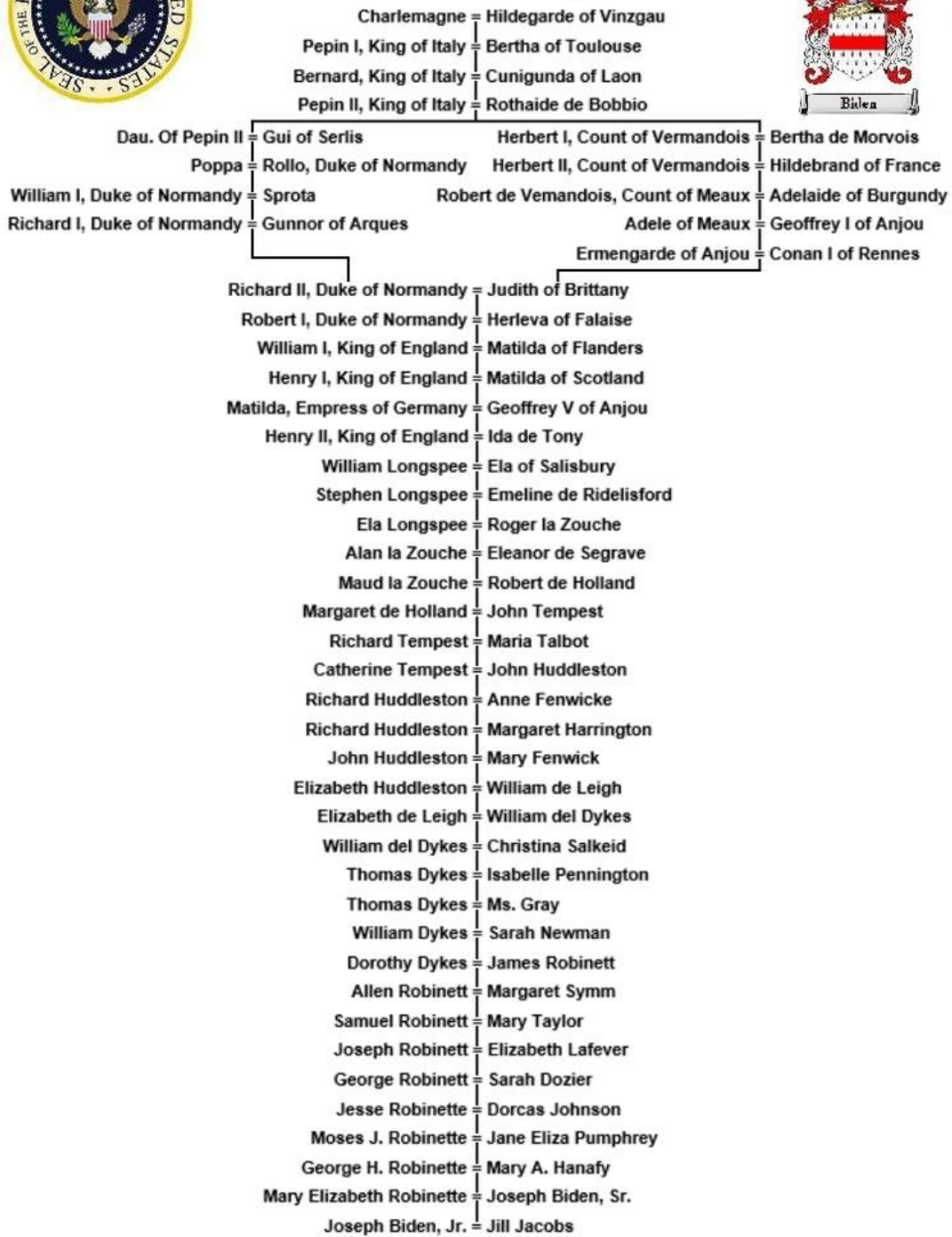
Obama and Biden were re-elected for new four-year terms on 6 November 2012, defeating the Republican ticket of Mitt Romney and Paul Ryan.

After Biden and Obama stepped down at the end of two terms, they were succeeded by Republican president Donald Trump and vice president Mike Pence.

Four years after leaving office, Joe Biden was chosen as the Democratic nominee for U.S. president in the elections of 2020. With Senator Kamala Harris of California as his running mate, they defeated incumbents Trump and Pence in the controversial general elections of 2020. Joe Biden took office as U.S. president on 20 January 2021.



Biden Family Tree



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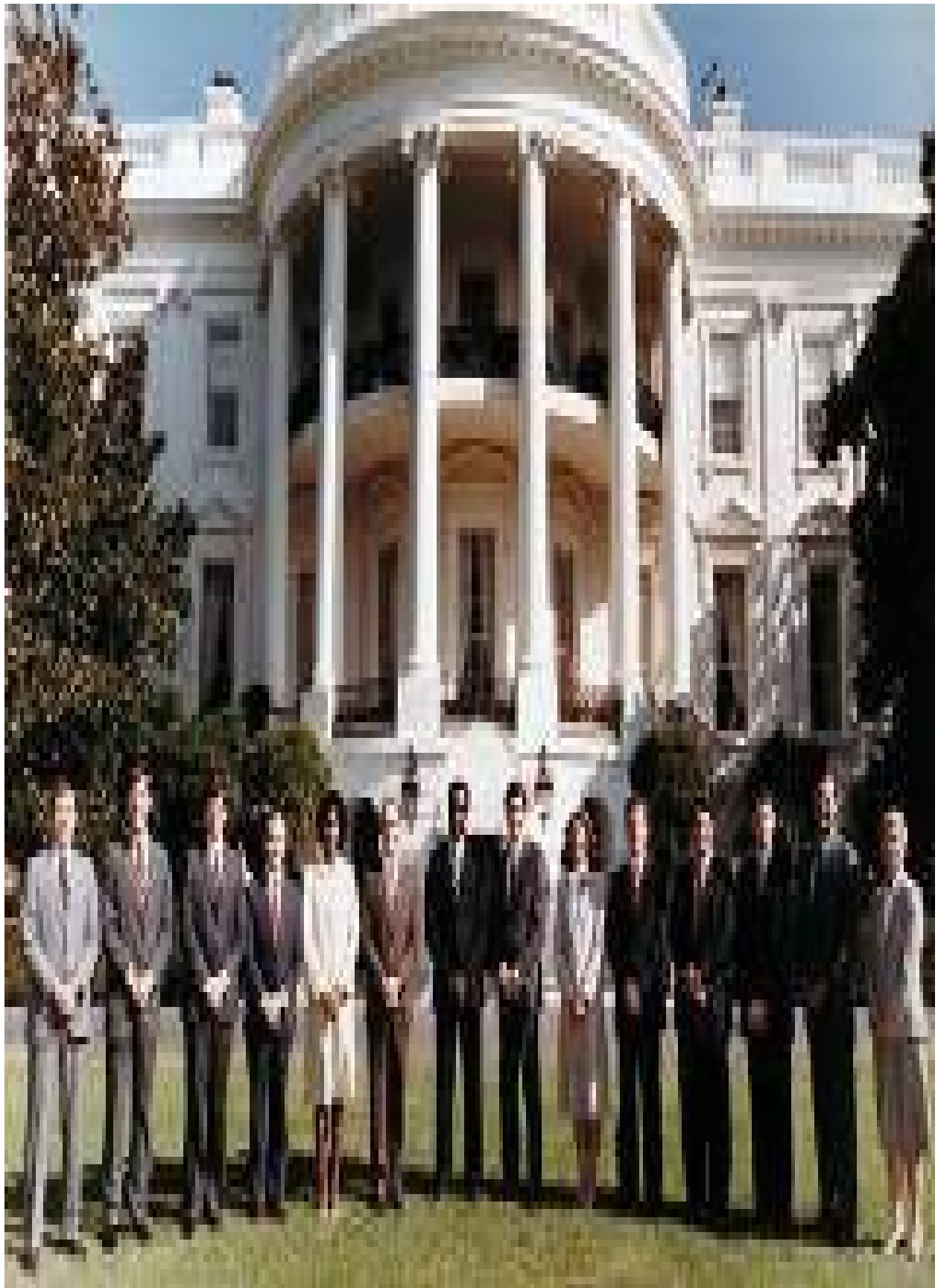
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About Raymond C. Wilson



Raymond C. Wilson is an amateur genealogist and military historian. During his military career as an enlisted soldier, warrant officer, and commissioned officer in the U.S. Army for twenty-one years, Wilson served in a number of interesting assignments both stateside and overseas. He had the honor of serving as Administrative Assistant to Brigadier General George S. Patton (son of famed WWII general) at the Armor School; Administrative Assistant to General of the Army Omar Nelson Bradley at the Pentagon; and Military Assistant to the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army at the Pentagon. In 1985, Wilson was nominated by the Adjutant General Branch to serve as a White House Fellow for one year in Washington, D.C.



While on active duty, Wilson authored numerous Army regulations as well as articles for professional journals including 1775 (Adjutant General Corps Regimental Association magazine) and Program Manager (Journal of the Defense Systems Management College). He also wrote, directed, and produced three training films for Army-wide distribution.

Following his retirement from the U.S. Army in 1992, Wilson made a career change to the education field. He served as Vice President of Admissions and Development at Florida Air Academy; Vice President of Admissions and Community Relations at Oak Ridge Military Academy; Adjunct Professor of Corresponding Studies at U.S. Army Command and General Staff College; and Senior Academic Advisor at Eastern Florida State College.

While working at Florida Air Academy, Wilson wrote articles for several popular publications including the Vincent Curtis Educational Register and the South Florida Parenting Magazine. At Oak Ridge Military Academy, Wilson co-wrote and co-directed two teen reality shows that appeared on national television (Nickelodeon & ABC Family Channel). As an Adjunct Professor at U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Wilson taught effective communications and military history for eighteen years. At Eastern Florida State College, Wilson wrote, directed, and produced a documentary entitled “Wounded Warriors - Their Struggle for Independence” that earned a 5-star rating from Phi Theta Kappa.