



# *eJournal*

*To educate, engage, and inspire.*

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# *Albuquerque Genealogical Society eJournal*

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The Albuquerque Genealogical Society welcomes the submission of articles to the *eJournal*. Articles should be written in Microsoft Word and submitted by email to: [journal@abqgen.org](mailto:journal@abqgen.org). Complete guidelines for authors are available at the Society's website (<https://abqgen.org/>).

## Message to Our Readers

One of the biggest challenges faced by family historians is making sure those histories are accurate. We want the people in our family tree to really be our ancestors and the stories of their lives to be true. On September 13<sup>th</sup>, the Albuquerque Genealogical Society will host a panel discussion, "Understanding the Genealogical Proof Standard." This rigorous standard will help you successfully navigate the many challenges we family historians encounter in our search for truth.

Rather than simply defining terms and presenting some illustrations, the panel will demonstrate the GPS in action, starting the discussion with the proof argument Laura Weber wrote for a ProGen Study Group assignment, "The Many Identities of the Woman Born as Juliette DeVries." As her disclaimer notes, this article is more research-in-progress than ready-for-publication. This gives the panel an opportunity to evaluate the article in terms of the Genealogical Proof Standard.

All the necessary definitions and illustrations have been relegated to the two other articles in this issue. Susan Johnston's article, "The Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS)," details the five elements of the GPS and illustrates how useful they are in evaluating your own research. Philip Spivey's article, "Telling Others Why It Is True," defines *proof statement*, *proof summary*, and *proof argument*, and illustrates each one with research examples common to us all.

Do you remember those "pre-class" assignments teachers sometimes gave? "Please read the second chapter in your textbook before class on Monday." Well, dear readers, you have a pre-class assignment. Please read this *eJournal* issue before the panel discussion. You will have a lot more fun – and you will be eager to ask your own questions and provide your own insight throughout.

Susan Goss Johnston  
Philip Spivey  
Co-Editors  
*Albuquerque Genealogical Society eJournal*

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# THE GENEALOGICAL PROOF STANDARD (GPS)

*By Susan Goss Johnston*

It has been almost 25 years since the Board for Certification of Genealogists debuted the Genealogical Proof Standard, with Helen Leary's article, "Evidence Revisited: DNA, POE, and GPS."<sup>1</sup> This introduction was followed almost immediately with Elizabeth Shown Mills's article, "Building a Case When No Record "Proves" a Point: The Genealogical Proof Standard," in which she demonstrated the GPS in action.<sup>2</sup>

The Genealogical Proof Standard does not identify important records or tell you how to conduct your research. Its five elements officially come into play when you believe you have solved your research problem. They provide the standard by which to judge the validity of your conclusion. If that conclusion is based on research that does not come up to these standards, someday you may discover that you have grafted a maple branch on your family oak tree.

As you consider these five elements, review a recent research problem you feel you have solved. Does your solution meet these standards?<sup>3</sup>

## 1. REASONABLY EXHAUSTIVE RESEARCH

"How many sources do I need to say something is proven?" That is not how "reasonably exhaustive research" is determined. Instead, ask yourself, "Have I examined all the sources any competent genealogist would use in researching this question?" A competent genealogist would examine relevant records in these three classes, searching for them in local, state, and national repositories (online and on-site).

- I tend to start my research with available census records, but most researchers would recommend you begin with a search of published works: genealogies and family histories, history and geography of the subject's location, journal articles, records abstracts, etc. This preliminary literature review will build a solid foundation for further research. Who knows? You might even find a source-cited article that beautifully answers your research question, allowing you to use your time to solve another problem.
- Locate all relevant government records by considering how your subject might have interacted with local, state, and national officials. These records include, but are not limited to: birth, marriage, and death; censuses; estates and probates; land and taxation; military service and pensions; court; naturalization and immigration. I begin

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<sup>1</sup> Helen F. M. Leary, "Evidence Revisited: DNA, POE, and GPS," *OnBoard* 4 (January 1998): 1-2.

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Shown Mills, "Building a Case When No Record 'Proves' a Point: The Genealogical Proof Standard," *Ancestry* 16 (March-April 1998): 26-31.

<sup>3</sup> "Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS)," *Board for Certification of Genealogists* (<https://bcgcertification.org/ethics-standards/>; accessed March 2022).

my search for available records with the *FamilySearch* catalog, looking for these records by state, county, and local jurisdictions.<sup>4</sup> Then, I continue my search on the websites of county and town courthouses, state archives, and the National Archives, looking for both records and finding aids. Finally, I contacted the repository for information on accessing relevant records not available online.

- Unique, unpublished records constitute the third class: manuscripts, diaries, letters, photographs, business ledgers, funeral home records, family Bibles, church records, etc. These records might be in the family's possession, in the holdings of a historical society or local library, or still held by the creating institution. Some of these might be located by examining the repository's finding aids and some may require a letter or phone call to that institution. Locating these unique records may require some imagination. One of my favorite starting points is *ArchiveGrid*, but a simple online search can be very productive.<sup>5</sup>
- DNA results could be considered a subset of this last record class. Although DNA testing should be included in a consideration of reasonably exhaustive research, it is subject to the same problems that assail paper records. The necessary DNA might not have been created in the first place, e.g., you descend from a long line of single children. It may be no longer extant, e.g., the line you want to solve with Y-DNA has "daughters out." Access may be restricted, e.g., the only remaining direct male line representative refuses to be tested. Finally, DNA tests are not always relevant to a given genealogy research problem.

## 2. COMPLETE AND ACCURATE SOURCE CITATIONS

"I always cite my sources. I found them on Ancestry, so that's what I write for my source." No! No! No! Perhaps you do not want to use the gold standard for genealogical source citation, Elizabeth Show Mills's *Evidence Explained*,<sup>6</sup> but that does not relieve you of the responsibility for creating source citations that (1) allow you or your reader to find the source again in any media to which they have access; (2) determine the quality of the source you used; and (3) determine the thoroughness with which that source was examined. The next time you read a *Quarterly* or *Register* journal article, read through the source citations before you begin the article. Each citation will demonstrate these points, and the totality of the citations will show whether the author conducted reasonably exhaustive research.

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<sup>4</sup> "FamilySearch Catalog," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog>), or follow path: Search > Catalog > Search by: Place.

<sup>5</sup> *ArchiveGrid* (<https://researchworks.oclc.org/archivegrid/> : accessed July 2023); also search *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)* (<https://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/oclcsearch.html>), your favorite search engine, and ChatGPT.

<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition revised (Baltimore, Md: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2017).



### 3. THOROUGH ANALYSIS AND CORRELATION

Research requires much more than simply looking up a record and copying down what it says. Each record should be analyzed. Is it an original record? Does it contain primary information? Does it provide direct evidence bearing on my problem? How is its information organized? How complete is its coverage? Do you understand the laws that determine how and why a record was created? Perhaps most important, do you understand what that record really says in its historical context?<sup>7</sup>

Next, the information found in an individual record should be correlated with that from like and unlike records. For example, suppose your research problem is the determination of the children of a man born in New York in 1770. Part of your reasonably exhaustive research will be locating this person in every census during his lifetime. How do you correlate this census information? Much can be inferred from the pattern shown by this correlation. How do you record this inferred information?

The information from a single record and that inferred from the correlation of like records must then be correlated with, unlike records. The census information should be correlated with that from land records and tax records, for example. How do you correlate information found in a local cemetery with census information? Tables, charts, and graphics are excellent ways to record these correlations. The resulting patterns are easy to see, and conclusions based on those patterns are easy to show.

### 4. RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

In examining your correlated information, you discover that something simply does not fit. Was your subject really born when his mother was 62 years old? Is he really the same person who signed a will in Ohio the same day he sold land in New York? If your conclusion is based on conflicting evidence, you cannot explain away that conflicting evidence by saying that your subject's name was "John Henry William Smith," or that everyone knows that censuses contain lots of mistakes. Resolving conflicting evidence may require even more research than the original problem did, and this resolution might never be achieved. If that is the case, your conclusion may not be sound, and it should be presented with a detailed caveat.<sup>8</sup>

### 5. SOUNDLY WRITTEN CONCLUSION BASED ON THE STRONGEST EVIDENCE

You have conducted reasonably exhaustive research, cited all your sources, analyzed and correlated all sources and their information, resolved all conflicts, and reached what you believe

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<sup>7</sup> As an example of record misinterpretation, before I learned the meaning of the legal term, "orphan," I killed off several parents prematurely. Have you done something similar?

<sup>8</sup> Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635* (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2007), Vol. V, M-P, 174-176; describes conflicting evidence surrounding the identity of Samuel Morse of Dedham, Massachusetts, detailing the extensive research needed to resolve the conflict, and the caveat to researchers that the conflict has not been perfectly resolved.

is a sound conclusion. It is now time to tell the world! Write out that conclusion, but remember that you are writing for someone who has not performed the research. Present your conclusion with clear, concise statements. A bulleted list may help you keep those statements in logical order. Perhaps one or two of your analysis and correlation charts should be included. If you found a map of the region necessary to understand your subject's movements, include that annotated map.

Remember that your conclusion is based on the *strongest* evidence you used. Even if you found a source particularly intriguing, you should not include it in your article if it had no direct bearing on your conclusion or was supplanted by stronger evidence. Your written conclusion is also not a travelogue. Even if you spent an entire day trying to locate a gravestone and only found that stone after bravely tramping through poison ivy, your research adventures are not part of your soundly written conclusion. Keep them in your research notes and reports.

"This writing is a lot of work," you say. "I have no interest in publishing, so why is this necessary?" Stating your problem clearly and logically presenting the evidence in support of your conclusion is the best way to check that conclusion. Any conflicts or holes will jump into view. Writing interim arguments is also a great way to keep your thinking organized; and if you ever hit a brick wall, an interim argument is likely to uncover unrecognized clues or new research ideas.

## SUMMARY

The fundamental goal for most genealogists is genealogically defining an individual or individuals. We strive to compile evidence and to reach a sound conclusion as to how individuals are connected to their parents, spouse, and children. In our research, we answer questions of *identity, relationship, or circumstance*. The Genealogical Proof Standard does not tell us how to perform our research, but its five elements should inform our process. Testing all our conclusions by these standards – reasonably exhaustive research, accurate source citations, analysis and correlation of all evidence, resolution of conflicts, and a soundly written conclusion – will make us much better genealogists.

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"To learn how to write, read." To learn how to write your genealogy case studies, read articles in peer-reviewed journals, such as the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* [929.305 National] and the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [974.05 New].



# TELLING OTHERS WHY IT IS TRUE

*By Philip Spivey*

At its heart, genealogical research is an investigation. We dig for evidence, analyze it and form conclusions based on the findings. Eventually, we present that evidence to support those conclusions. The difference is, rather than a court of law, we share these conclusions with family, peers, or maybe clients. However, we still need to clearly communicate and justify the information we believe to be true. In other words, we need to prove it to others as well as ourselves.

The Board for Certification of Genealogists gives us guidance on what constitutes proof. We are expected to conduct reasonably exhaustive research. Complete and accurate citations are needed to show the sources of the evidence used. The information we gather must be carefully analyzed and correlated. If there is conflicting evidence, it needs to be resolved. We should then form a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion based on the strongest available evidence.<sup>9</sup>

As with any research, some conclusions are easier to arrive at than others. The date of marriage is straightforward when we have a marriage license and certificate. On the other hand, some conclusions can follow a very complex path.

Direct evidence, like the marriage records mentioned, explicitly answers the genealogical question. In the absence of direct evidence, we must build a case using evidence that is indirect. This range of complexity requires three different types of explanations. They are referred to as proof statements, proof summaries, and proof arguments.

## PROOF STATEMENT

Simple conclusions can be explained with a proof statement. This could be a data item or sentence supporting the statement's accuracy. A proof statement can be found in a table, chart or just a sentence in a report, supported by a citation to make it clear where that evidence came from.

### **Example:**

Harriet Jane Nikisher married Jack Wayne McCain on 11 February 1954.<sup>10</sup>

It is a simple statement of a single conclusion with the footnoted evidence.

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<sup>9</sup> Genealogy Standards (Washington, D.C., Board for Certification of Genealogists, 2019), 1-3.

<sup>10</sup> "Texas, U.S., Select County Marriage Records, 1837-1965," database, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9168/images/49068\\_b581131-00766?pId=41264568](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9168/images/49068_b581131-00766?pId=41264568) : accessed 6 July 2023), entry for Jack Wayne McCain-Harriett Jane Nikisher, 11 February 1954; citing Dallas County, Texas, [Marriages] 1953-1954.

## PROOF SUMMARY

In some cases, the evidence might be a little more complicated. Let's say we don't have a document that states the specific information we need. This might require a proof summary. Proof summaries are narratives or lists of facts that support or lead to an acceptable conclusion.

The genealogical question of when and where Henry Waters was born is a situation where a proof summary could be used.

### Example:

Based on the following information, Henry Waters was likely born in New Albion, Cattaraugus County, New York in 1853 between 1 June and 14 November. See Figure 1.

Name	Source	Location	Date	Age	Implied Birth	Place of birth
Henry Waters <sup>11</sup>	Census	New Albion, NY	1 Jun 1855	1	1854	Not stated
Henry D. Waters <sup>12</sup>	Census	New Albion, NY	1 Jun 1860	6	1854	New York
Henry Dickens Waters <sup>13</sup>	Marriage	Ontario, Canada	14 Nov 1874	21	1853	New Albion, New York
Henry D. Waters <sup>14</sup>	Grave Marker	East Randolph, NY			Stated as 1853	

Figure 1 Where was Henry Waters Born

Henry Waters' marriage record gives his age as 21 on 14 November and his place of birth is specifically stated as New Albion, New York. This implies a birth year of 1853. His grave marker also gives his birth year as 1853. Typically, the ages given in the 1855 and 1860

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<sup>11</sup> 1855 New York state census, Cattaraugus County, population schedule, New Albion, p. 3, dwelling 23, family 23, for Henry Waters, database, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7181/images/005207107\\_00006?pId=1655585351](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7181/images/005207107_00006?pId=1655585351) : accessed 7 July 2023).

<sup>12</sup> "1860 United States Federal Census," database, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7667/images/4235209\\_00536?pId=45892806](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7667/images/4235209_00536?pId=45892806) : accessed 7 July 2023), entry for Henry D. Waters (age 6), New Albion, Cattaraugus County, New York.

<sup>13</sup> "Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1826-1938," marriages, database, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7921/images/ONMS932\\_14-0844?pId=2769602](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7921/images/ONMS932_14-0844?pId=2769602) : accessed 7 July 2023), citing marriages, schedule B, Lennox and Addington, Ontario, Canada, 1874 for Henry Dickens Waters and Harriett Louisa Scott, 14 November 1874.

<sup>14</sup> *Ancestry, Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/154558028/henry-d.-waters?> : accessed 7 July 2023), memorial 154558028, Henry D. Waters (1853-1940), East Randolph Cemetery, East Randolph, Cattaraugus County, New York; gravestone photograph by JTF.

censuses are as of 1 June.<sup>15</sup> The census records, marriage record, and grave marker all support the conclusion.

## PROOF ARGUMENT

More challenging questions may require the use of a proof argument. This type of explanation is needed for complex cases. Proof arguments are documented narratives that take the reader through the analysis of evidence, explaining why the genealogist's conclusion is acceptable. Genealogical questions requiring a proof argument to answer typically rely on indirect evidence. In some cases, both documentary evidence and DNA are needed. A proof argument may take the form of a case study. It could also be part of a larger body of work.

### Example:

**Genealogical Question:** Who are the parents of William Edgar Story, born 30 April 1926 and died in Dallas, Texas 23 July 2010?

William's WWII Draft Registration Card states that he was born on 30 April 1926 in Cookville, Texas.<sup>16</sup> However, there is no birth certificate for William Edgar Story in Cookville, Texas in 1926. There is also no William Story living in Cookville or any other city in Titus County, Texas in the 1930 Census.

A search of all birth records in Titus County, Texas for 1926 did produce a birth certificate for a "Baby Story," born 30 April 1926 in Cookville, Texas. The parents listed on the certificate are William Edgar Story and Bonnie Byrd Story, both of Cookville, Texas.<sup>17</sup> Edgar Story married Bonnie Byrd on 27 June 1925.<sup>18</sup> Bonnie was the child of William and Emma Bird.<sup>19</sup> By 1930, Bonnie and Edgar had separated, with Bonnie living with her sister in New York.<sup>20</sup> That same

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<sup>15</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, "1860 Census: Instructions to Assistant Marshals," p. 14, pdf, *U.S. Census Bureau* (<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/technical-documentation/questionnaires/1860/1860-instructions.pdf> : accessed 13 July 2023). "Instructions For Taking the Census Of the State Of New York in the Year 1855," p. 16, pdf, *New York State Library*

([https://nysl.ptfs.com/#!/s?a=c&q=\\*&type=16&criteria=field11%3D992790&b=0](https://nysl.ptfs.com/#!/s?a=c&q=*&type=16&criteria=field11%3D992790&b=0) : accessed 13 July 2023).

<sup>16</sup> "United States World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1945," images, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2238/images/44040\\_04\\_00159-01465?pid=19981088](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2238/images/44040_04_00159-01465?pid=19981088) : accessed 8 July 2023), card for William Edgar Story, serial no. 353-A, Local Draft Board 11, Lancaster, Texas; the source of the image not stated.

<sup>17</sup> "Texas Birth Certificates, 1903-1932," database with images, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2275/images/33153\\_B061243-01427?pid=3024645](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2275/images/33153_B061243-01427?pid=3024645) : accessed 8 July 2023), entry for Baby Story, 30 April 1926.

<sup>18</sup> Titus County, Texas, Marriage Book 7: 273, Edgar Story and Bonnie Byrd, County Clerk's Office.

<sup>19</sup> 1920 U.S. census, Justice Precinct 1, Titus County, Texas, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 164, sheet 10-B, household farm, Will W. Bird, database with images, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4390815\\_00257?pid=100716960](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4390815_00257?pid=100716960) : accessed 11 July 2023), citing NARA T625, roll 2076.

<sup>20</sup> 1930 U.S. census, New York City, West Bronx, New York, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 3-697, sheet 22-B, household 3111, Gladys Byrd, database with images, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4661160\\_00402?pid=30172159](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4661160_00402?pid=30172159) : accessed 11 July 2023), citing NARA T626, roll 2667.

year, there is a Billy Story living with Bonnie's parents in Cass County, Texas, adjacent to Titus County. This boy is listed as their grandson. His age and place of birth are consistent with the "Baby Story" born to William Edgar Story and Bonnie Byrd Story.<sup>21</sup>

In 1938, Bonnie married Lavern Hughes and by 1940, they had moved to Texas.<sup>22</sup> This is likely the "Mrs. L. W. Hughes" listed as the contact for William Edgar Story on the Draft Registration Card. The mailing address is also the same for both William Edgar and Mrs. L. W. Hughes.<sup>23</sup>

The indirect evidence presented, coupled with the fact that the William Edgar Story born in 1926 has the same name as the William Edgar Story listed as the father of a "Baby Story" with his same birth date all support the conclusion that the William Edgar Story who died in Texas in 2010 was the son of William Edgar Story and Bonnie Byrd.

While these few paragraphs do not represent reasonably exhaustive research, they do demonstrate how this type of proof and the subsequent conclusion is based on a culmination of indirect evidence. Rather than simply being a collection of facts, it also relies on an analysis of the evidence since the facts themselves don't explicitly answer the genealogical question.

Proof statements, summaries, and arguments do more than just explain our research to others. Writing them forces us to take a critical look at our own thought processes and helps us identify deficiencies.

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<sup>21</sup> 1930 U.S. census, Justice Precinct 3, Cass County, Texas, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 34-14, sheet 3-A, household 51, Billy Story, database with images, *Ancestry.com* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4548195\\_00277?pId=65069491](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4548195_00277?pId=65069491) : accessed 11 July 2023), citing NARA T626, roll 2667.

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<sup>23</sup> "U. S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1945," images, *Ancestry.com*, card for William Edgar Story, serial no. 353-A, Local Draft Board 11, Lancaster, Texas; the source of the image not stated.



*Disclaimer: This article was written as part of an assignment with ProGen Study Groups and was subject to numerous instructions, restrictions, and limitations, including, but not limited to, strict deadlines and word counts. As such, this proof argument should not be considered a final or comprehensive work. This paper has not undergone the same level of review and editing as other articles, and it may not meet the same standards of rigor and accuracy. The contents of this paper may be subject to revision, modification, or correction in the future. The reader should exercise discretion and critical judgment when considering the information contained in this paper.*

*Furthermore, in order to protect the privacy of living people, the most stringent methods have been utilized. Since many births took place less than 100 years ago, unless evidence has definitively confirmed death, some individuals may be identified only as “[LIVING PERSON]”.*

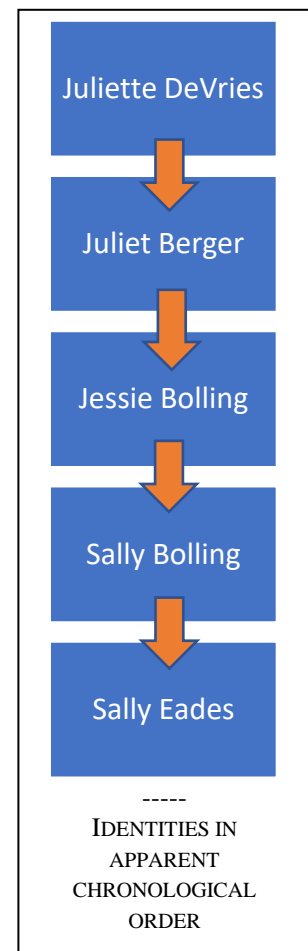
## THE MANY IDENTITIES OF THE WOMAN BORN AS JULIETTE DeVRIES

*By Laura A. Weber*

### INTRODUCTION

Many users on popular commercial genealogy websites have merged two or more seemingly sole and separate individuals as one singular person. Evidence supporting these reconciliations is mostly non-existent in these published user trees. While genealogists would be remiss to ignore the “low hanging fruit,” independent research and analysis must be conducted before accepting this information as fact.

Multiple *Ancestry.com* member trees have merged Juliette DeVries with one or more additional identities including Juliet Berger, Jessie Bolling, Sally Bolling, and Sally Eades.<sup>24</sup> None of these trees, however, provide sufficient evidence as to why all of these individuals are considered to be one and the same.



<sup>24</sup> “Public Member Trees,” database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/4914963/person/350164208934/facts> : accessed 6 October 2022), “Zychlinski Family Tree” family tree by user RDABROWSKI, profile for Juliet Theresa de Vries (1906-2000). Also, “Public Member Trees,” database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/19465965/person/1177011400/facts> : accessed 6 October 2022), “MacCabe-Larsen Family Tree” family tree by user DMacCabe19, profile for Juliet Theresa (Sally) de Vries (1906-2000).

In this article, evidence will be gathered and presented to succinctly prove that each of these identities is, in fact, the same person.

***Report Note: There are many spelling variations across records, including Juliette, Juliet, Julliet; and DeVries, Devries, and De Vries. Attempt has been made to preserve the spelling as it appears in each record. If a specific record is not being referenced, the author will use “Juliet” and “DeVries” to minimize confusion.***

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Juliette DeVries was born on 7 February 1906 in Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey.<sup>25</sup> A birth record has not been obtained, but her parents can be identified as Enno G.F.H. DeVries and Anna K. Gerken. [See *Table 1.*]

Juliette’s parents, Anna K. Gerken and Enno G.F.H. DeVries married on 20 Apr 1895 in Hoboken, Hudson, New Jersey.<sup>26</sup> In 1900, Enno and Annie Devries lived in Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey, with their children, Enno and Florry.<sup>27</sup> In 1910, Anna De Vries, a married woman, lived in Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey, without her husband, but with four children, Florence, Harry, Julia, and Willard.<sup>28</sup>

By 1920, Juliet Devries had moved in with two aunts, Dorothea Gerken and Caterine Gerken.<sup>29</sup> Miss Juliet T. De Vries and Edward C. Berger were married on 11 February 1925.<sup>30</sup> The marriage announcement mentions a “Miss C. Gerken” as an aunt of the bride. Together, Juliet and

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<sup>25</sup> Index of Births in New Jersey, 1902-1906, Gloucester County – Hudson County (Jersey City), Juliette DeVries, 1906; index image, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHN-5Q3H-R3XC> : accessed 8 October 2022), image 87 of 359; Reclaim the Records, Geographic Birth Index, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, New Jersey.

<sup>26</sup> New Jersey, U.S., Marriage Records, 1670-1965, Anna K. Gerken and Enno G.F.H. Devries (1894); index only, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/900674463:61376?ssrc=pt&tid=51530969&pid=13215121848> : accessed 8 October 2022); New Jersey Marriages, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, New Jersey.

<sup>27</sup> 1900 U.S. census, Hudson County, New Jersey, population schedule, Jersey City, ED 163, sheet 2B, dwelling 21, family 44, household of Enno DeVries; image *Ancestry* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4120443\\_00861](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4120443_00861) : accessed 8 October 2022), “1900 United States Federal Census,” image 4 of 54; NARA microfilm publication T623; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

<sup>28</sup> 1910 U.S. census, Hudson County, New Jersey, population schedule, Jersey City, ED 221, sheet 21B, dwelling 242, family 477, household of Anna DeVries; image *Ancestry* ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7884/images/31111\\_4330915-00351](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7884/images/31111_4330915-00351) : accessed 8 October 2022), “1910 United States Federal Census,” image 42 of 47; NARA microfilm publication T624; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

<sup>29</sup> 1920 U.S. census, Hudson County, New Jersey, population schedule, Jersey City, Ward 12 (part), ED 258, sheet 11B, dwelling 132, family 256, household of Dorothea Gerken; image *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/30366268:6061> : accessed 8 October 2022), “1920 United States Federal Census,” image 22 of 46; NARA microfilm publication T625, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

<sup>30</sup> “Weddings DeVries-Berger,” *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 12 February 1925, pg. 6, col. 3; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 8 October 2022). Also, “Other Hudson City Social News,” *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 12 February 1925, pg. 11, col. 7; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 10 October 2022).

Edward had one child, a daughter named Marguery Helen, born on 17 November 1925 in Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey.<sup>31</sup>

Catherine M. Gerken, who lived with her niece, “Mrs. Edward Berger,” committed suicide on 2 February 1928.<sup>32</sup> The Administratrix for the Estate of Catherine H. Gerken was Anna De Vries.<sup>33</sup> A 1948 obituary for “Anna DeVries (nee Gerken)” lists a surviving sister, “Dorothea Gerken.”<sup>34</sup>

**Table 1: Correlation of Records - Juliette DeVries/Juliet Berger Background Information**

<u>1895 Marriage of Enno DeVries and Anna Gerkin</u>	<u>1900 US Federal Census</u>	<u>1910 US Federal Census</u>	<u>1920 US Federal Census</u>	<u>1925 Wedding Announcement of Edward Berger and Juliet De Vries</u>	<u>1928 Suicide of Catherine M. Gerkin</u>	<u>1928 Notice to Creditors in Estate of Catherine H. Gerken</u>	<u>1948 Obituary for Anna DeVries (nee Gerken)</u>
Enno G.F.H. DeVries	Enno DeVries, age 27						
Anna K. Gerken, age 22	Annie DeVries, age 27, married 5 years	Anna DeVries, age 36, married 15 years				Anna De Vries	Anna DeVries (nee Gerken), age 74
	Enno DeVries, age 4						
	Florry DeVries, age 1	Florence DeVries, age 11					
		Harry DeVries, age 9					Harry
		Julia DeVries, age 4	Juliet DeVries, age 14	Miss Juliet T. De Vries	Mrs. Edward Berger		

<sup>31</sup> "Welcome Daughter," *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 18 November 1925, pg. 19, col. 7; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 10 October 2022).

<sup>32</sup> "Pays All Her Bills, Then Sits Down To Await Death By Gas," *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 3 February 1928, pg. 2, col. 6-7; digital image *GenealogyBank.com* <https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 8 October 2022).

<sup>33</sup> "Notice to Creditors-Estate," *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 23 March 1928, pg. 29, col. 2; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 10 October 2022). Also, "Notice to Creditors-Estate," *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 20 April 1928, pg. 29, col. 1; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 10 October 2022). Also, "Notice to Creditors-Estate," *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 11 May 1928, pg. 33, col. 8; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 10 October 2022).

<sup>34</sup> "Obituaries Mrs. Anna DeVries," *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, New Jersey), 26 March 1948, pg. 10, col. 6; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 8 October 2022).

<u>1895 Marriage of Enno DeVries and Anna Gerkin</u>	<u>1900 US Federal Census</u>	<u>1910 US Federal Census</u>	<u>1920 US Federal Census</u>	<u>1925 Wedding Announcement of Edward Berger and Juliet De Vries</u>	<u>1928 Suicide of Catherine M. Gerkin</u>	<u>1928 Notice to Creditors in Estate of Catherine H. Gerken</u>	<u>1948 Obituary for Anna DeVries (nee Gerken)</u>
		Willard DeVries, age 1					Willard
			Catherine Gerken, age 41	Miss C. Gerken	Catherine M. Gerken, age 51	Catherine H. Gerken	
			Dorothea Gerken, age 44				Dorothea Gerken
				Mr. Edward C. Berger			

## ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

### The Divorce of Juliet and Edward Berger Reveals Sally Eades

The marriage of Juliet and Edward was short-lived. Juliet, Edward, and their daughter, Marguery were never recorded in a census record together.

Edward C. Berger filed for divorce from his wife, Juliet Berger on 22 July 1928.<sup>35</sup> The ninety-nine page case file includes a copy of an original Notice of Citation to the Sheriff of Hudson County which provides evidence which further correlates Juliet DeVries and Juliet Berger.<sup>36</sup> The unidentified informant identifies Juliet Berger, in part, as being “22 years, Feb. 7th.” Issued in 1928, this is consistent with Juliet DeVries’ birthdate of 7 February 1906. Furthermore, a Proof of Inquiry presented to the Court by Max A. Sturm, identifies the mother of the defendant as “Mrs. Anna De Vries,” and a sister, “Mrs. Florence Stannard.” Both of these names align with background information for Juliet DeVries.<sup>37</sup>

There is no indication that Juliet was ever responsive to any of the court proceedings. Despite attempts to locate, contact, and serve her, Juliet was eventually declared an “absent defendant.”<sup>38</sup> A Final Decree, absolving the marriage for the cause of adultery, was filed on 23 October 1929, without any input or response from Juliet.<sup>39</sup> However, a copy of the original deposition of Edward Berger details his claims of adultery between his wife and a man named Edmonde Stewart Eades.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Hudson County, New Jersey, Court of Chancery, divorce file W-73-348 (1929), Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Petition for Divorce; New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, New Jersey.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Citation Ret’ble Sept. 5th 1928.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Proof of Inquiry.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Proof of Mailing and Proof of Service.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, On Petition for Divorce Final Decree.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Examination of Witness Edward C. Berger.

Attached to the deposition, were copies of multiple handwritten letters between a woman named “Sally,” and a man named Edmonde Eades. Edward Berger testified the letters signed with the name “Sally” were written in his wife’s handwriting. Specifically, Edward stated that five different letters signed “Your own wife, Sally,” “Your loving wife Sally,” “Your Sally,” “Your Melancholy Babe,” and “Your Babe” were in Juliet Berger’s handwriting. Two other deponents also verified these letters signed by “Sally” were in the handwriting of Juliet Berger.<sup>41</sup>

In addition, in the court file, was a copy of an original 1928 yearbook in which both Edmonde Eades and “Sally” wrote notes. One entry, dated 1 December 1928, written by Edmonde Eades reads:

“My one and only wedding night, one year today.  
Julie (Sally) my own darling Wife,  
Edmonde Stuart Eades”

Written immediately underneath, in Juliet’s handwriting reads:

“Sally Eades.”

Edward Berger’s testimony within the divorce records coupled with the notes between Edmonde and Juliet, especially the yearbook notation, provide sufficient, explicit evidence that Juliet Berger had assumed the alias of Sally Eades. They are one and the same person.

#### Edmonde Stuart and Sally Eades

Edmonde and Sally Eades were never married, but lived as husband and wife for over a decade.<sup>42</sup> They are first located as a couple in 1930, residing in Albany, Albany, New York with two young children, Marjorie and [LIVING PERSON].<sup>43</sup> [See *Extract A.*]

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#### Extract A: 1930 US Federal Census, Household of Edmund Eades

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Relation</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Age at First Marriage</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Father’s Birthplace</u>	<u>Mother’s Birthplace</u>
Eades, Edmund	Head	41	36	Virginia	England	France
Eades, Sally	Wife	24	19	Kentucky	New York	New York
Eades, Margorie	Daughter	4	-	New York	Virginia	Virginia
[LIVING PERSON]	Daughter	1	-	New York	Kentucky	Kentucky

It is not known who the informant was for this household, at this time, but there is conflicting information between this census record and previous records which must be addressed. Sally’s place

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Examination of Witness Paul R. Marron and Examination of Witness August F. Sackman.

<sup>42</sup> [LIVING DESCENDANT - NAME WITHHELD] to [PRIVATE RESEARCHER - NAME WITHHELD], email, December 2017, providing information about [LIVING DESCENDANT - NAME WITHHELD] grandparents, Edmonde and Sally Eades; privately held by Laura Weber [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE] Albuquerque, New Mexico.

<sup>43</sup> 1930 U.S. census, Albany County, New York, population schedule, Albany, ED 1-31, sheet 8B, dwelling 113, family 212, household of Edmund Eades; image *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/> : accessed 15 October 2022), “1930 United States Federal Census,” image 15 of 33; NARA microfilm publication T626; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

of birth conflicts with starting point, background information, which clearly identifies her (f/k/a Juliet’s) birthplace as New Jersey. This conflict is easy to explain considering “Sally Eades” was an assumed identity. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that she altered her place of birth in addition to changing her name.

It is also noteworthy, that both of Margorie’s parents are recorded as being born in Virginia, while both of Josephine’s parents are recorded as being born in Kentucky. It is unclear, but stands a possibility, that this was just an error by the enumerator based on the recorded birthplaces for Edmund and Sally.

Despite the discrepancies, Margorie’s age is consistent with the age of the daughter born to Edward Berger and Juliet DeVries and offers indirect support that they may be the same person.

The couple moved from Albany County to Rensselaer County by 1940.<sup>44</sup> The family had expanded to include five additional children, [LIVING PERSON], Jacqueline, Edmonde Jr, [LIVING PERSON], and Leonie. [See *Extract B.*]

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**Extract B: 1940 US Federal Census, Household of Edmonde Eades**

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Name	Relation	Age	Birthplace
Eades, Edmonde	Head	51	Virginia
Eades, Sally	Wife	34	Kentucky
Eades, Marguery	Daughter	14	New York
[LIVING PERSON]	Daughter	11	New York
[LIVING PERSON]	Daughter	9	New York
Eades, Jacqueline	Daughter	7	New York
Eades, Edmonde Jr.	Son	5	New York
[LIVING PERSON]	Son	4	New York
Eades, Leonie	Daughter	2	New York

Sally, herself, was the informant for the household. She would have had sufficient knowledge to provide primary information for at least herself and the children. The conflicting information regarding Sally’s (f/k/a Juliet) place of birth, remains the same. All other information for Edmonde, Sally, and Marguery remains consistent with previously identified evidence.

By 1950, Edmonde and Sally appear to have gone their separate ways and Sally is living as a divorced woman with her seven children.<sup>45</sup> [See *Extract C.*]

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<sup>44</sup> 1940 U.S. census, Rensselaer County, New York, population schedule, East Greenbush, ED 42-7, sheet 8A, house number 159, family 172, household of Edmonde Eades, image *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/> : accessed 15 October 2022), “1940 United States Federal Census,” image 15 of 52; NARA microfilm publication T627; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

<sup>45</sup> 1950 U.S. census, Rensselaer County, New York, population schedule, Rensselaer, ED 42-54, sheet 73, house number 48, dwelling 107, household of Sally Eads, image *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/> : accessed 15 October 2022) , “1950 United States Federal Census,” image 28 of 36; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

**Extract C: 1950 US Federal Census, Household of Sally Eads**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relation</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>
Eads, Sally	Head	44	Divorced	Kentucky
Eads, Marguery	Daughter	24	Never Married	New York
[LIVING PERSON]	Daughter	21	Never Married	New York
[LIVING PERSON]	Daughter	19	Never Married	New York
Eads, Jacqueline	Daughter	17	Never Married	New York
Eads, Edmonde Jr.	Son	15	Never Married	New York
[LIVING PERSON]	Son	14	Never Married	New York
Eads, Leonie	Daughter	12	Never Married	New York

Once again, it is not known who the informant was for this household, at this time, but the conflicting information regarding Sally's (f/k/a Juliet) place of birth, remains the same. All other information remains consistent with previously identified evidence.

Sally Eades died on Tuesday, 16 May 2000. Her death certificate remains unavailable to the public, but two documents pertaining to her death provide greater insight into her identities.

The social security index file for Sally Eades, a derivative source, states she was born on 7 February 1906 in Jersey City, New Jersey and identifies her parents as "Enno Debries" and "Ana Gerken."<sup>46</sup> This directly correlates with starting point, background information and the previously identified parents of Juliet DeVries.

A digital image of an obituary for Sally Eades also states that she was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, as opposed to Kentucky, as stated in three separate census records.<sup>47</sup> Survivors are identified as: "five daughters, Marge Berger of Rensselaer, [LIVING PERSON] of Clinton Park, [LIVING PERSON] of Conyers, S.C., Jacqueline Miller of Mechanicville and Lee Coletta of Loudonville, two sons, Edmond Eades of Menands and [LIVING PERSON] of Roanoke, Va., 12 grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren." As an authored source, it is unclear who the informant(s) was/were. Regardless, the correlation of information between this record and others is undeniable.

These documents assist to bring things full circle, confirming that Sally Eades, Juliet Berger, and Juliette DeVries are the same person.

**Two Additional Aliases: Sally Bolling and Jessie Bolling**

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<sup>46</sup> Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007, Sally Eades, 2000; index, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/26671706:60901> : accessed 16 October 2022), U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007.

<sup>47</sup> "Obituaries - Sally Eades," *The Daily Gazette* (Schenectady, New York), 17 May 2000, pg B11, col 5; digital image *GenealogyBank* (<https://www.genealogybank.com/> : accessed 16 October 2022), image 25.

Most of the vital records for the descendants of Edmonde and Sally remain unavailable to the public, but in 1956 [LIVING PERSON] married [LIVING PERSON].<sup>48</sup> The marriage record provides additional information about his mother's identities.

[LIVING PERSON], the likely informant, stated that he was a twenty year old sailor in the Navy, born in "East Greenbush, New York" to "Edmonde Steward Eades" and "Sally Bowling." East Greenbush is a town located in Rensselaer County, where Edmonde and Sally Eades resided for roughly a decade.<sup>49</sup>

Marguery Helen Eades died on 1 March 2002.<sup>50</sup> Her social security index file, a derivative source, identifies her parents as "Edmonde S Eades" and "Sally Bolling." Her date of birth is recorded as 17 November 1925. This date of birth is an exact match to the birthdate of Marguery Helen Berger, the daughter of Edward and Juliet Berger. This same record also lists an alternate name of "Marguery Berger." This offers direct evidence and brings the story of Marguery's identity full circle. Marguery Helen Eades and Marguery Helen Berger are the same, singular person.

[LIVING PERSON]'s marriage record and Marguery Eades' social security file provide sufficient, direct evidence that Sally Eades used the surname Bolling as an assumed maiden name. Sally Eades and Sally Bolling are one and the same person.

A copy of an original birth certificate for one [LIVING PERSON] is also relevant.<sup>51</sup> The source of this particular record is a living child who advises this is the true and accurate birth certificate for his mother, [LIVING PERSON].<sup>52</sup> [LIVING PERSON] was born on 9 November 1928, a little over six months after Edmonde Eades and Juliet Berger (a/k/a Sally Eades) stormed out of Edward Berger's home and were never seen or heard from again.<sup>53</sup> The parents of Josephine Hale on this birth certificate are identified as "Jesse Hale" and "Jessie Bolling."

The surname "Bolling," in this record, is the same surname two of Sally's children identified as her maiden name. Additionally, the names Jesse and Jessie within this record are names mentioned on numerous occasions within the handwritten letters between Edmonde Eades and "Sally" found in the divorce record of Edward Berger and Juliet Berger.<sup>54</sup> One of these letters reads, in part:

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<sup>48</sup> Roanoke, Virginia, Certificate of Marriage no. 11462 (1956), [LIVING PERSON] and [LIVING PERSON]; image *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/> : accessed 16 October 2022); Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>49</sup> *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East\\_Greenbush,\\_New\\_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Greenbush,_New_York)), "East Greenbush, New York," rev. 12:22, 30 August 2022.

<sup>50</sup> Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007, Marguery Helen Eades, 2002; index, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/37228180:60901> : accessed 16 October 2022), U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007.

<sup>51</sup> New York, New York, Certificate of Birth no. 37353 (1928), [LIVING PERSON]; Office of Vital Record, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York, New York.

<sup>52</sup> [LIVING DESCENDANT - NAME WITHHELD] to [PRIVATE RESEARCHER - NAME WITHHELD], email, December 2017, providing information about [LIVING DESCENDANT - NAME WITHHELD] grandparents, Edmonde and Sally Eades; privately held by Laura Weber [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE] Albuquerque, New Mexico.

<sup>53</sup> Hudson County, New Jersey, Court of Chancery, divorce file W-73-348 (1929), Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Examination of Witness Edward C. Berger; New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, New Jersey.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Exhibits.



“They are Jesse and Jessie now  
two people as you and I and  
whom I love dearly.”

Further information from the court records creates confusion regarding this Jesse and Jessie. In her deposition, Hermina Bindel stated that Edmonde Eades was an organ repairman at the Paramount Theatre, and often spoke about “Jesse Crawford, the organist, and also, his wife.”<sup>55</sup> Another letter between Sally and Edmonde specifies that Jesse Crawford’s wife, Jessie, was Edmonde’s sister.<sup>56</sup>

However, Jesse Crawford, the organist at New York City’s Paramount Theatre from 1926 to 1933, was actually married to a woman named Helen Anderson, not Jessie.<sup>57</sup> Jesse and Helen had a daughter named Jessie who was born 13 December 1925.<sup>58</sup>

Jesse was born 2 December 1895 in Woodland, Yolo County, California.<sup>59</sup> His wife Helen was born 20 August 1899 in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.<sup>60</sup> According to previously mentioned census records, Edmonde Eades was born between approximately 1884 and 1889 in Virginia. Based on these dates of birth, Jesse and Helen could not have been Edmonde’s parents and it is therefore not feasible that Jessie was Edmonde’s sister.

Additional research on Edmonde Eades is reserved for a different proof argument, but records have not been located, and proof of a sister named Jessie is not evident.<sup>61</sup>

While the relationships of Jesse and Jessie Crawford, stated in Edmonde and Sally’s letters are disputed, it remains clear that the names Jesse and Jessie were names familiar to Edmonde and Sally. It may be speculated that Edmonde and Sally (f/k/a Juliet) assumed these identities of Jesse and Jessie, temporarily, as they were avoiding the ongoing divorce proceedings of Edward Berger and Juliet Berger, and during the pregnancy of their illegitimate child.

This birth certificate for [LIVING PERSON] provides sufficient, indirect evidence that Sally Eades assumed the alias of Jessie Bolling. They are one, singular person.

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<sup>55</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Examination of Witness Hermina Bindel.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., Edward C. Berger v. Juliet T. Berger, Exhibits.

<sup>57</sup> *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse\\_Crawford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_Crawford)), “Jesse Crawford,” rev. 21:59, 28 February 2022.

<sup>58</sup> Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007, Jessie Leeds, 1999; index, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/44386000:60901> : accessed 16 October 2022), U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007.

<sup>59</sup> *Find A Grave*, database with images, (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/78532791/jesse-j-crawford> : accessed 12 November 2022), memorial #78532791, Jesse J. Crawford (1895-1962); citing Ferncliff Cemetery and Mausoleum, Hartsdale, Westchester, New York; maintained by user plantsman, contributor 47552884.

<sup>60</sup> *Find A Grave*, database with images, (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/78533241/helen-anderson-crawford> : accessed 12 November 2022), memorial #78533241, Helen Anderson Crawford (1899-1943); citing Ferncliff Cemetery and Mausoleum, Hartsdale, Westchester, New York; maintained by user plantsman, contributor 47552884.

<sup>61</sup> *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/> : accessed 12 November 2022); broad search of “Edmonde Eades” with a sibling “Jessie” yielded no viable results. And, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/> : accessed 12 November 2022); broad search of “Edmonde Eades” with a sibling “Jessie” yielded no viable results. And, *MyHeritage* (<https://www.myheritage.com/research> : accessed 12 November 2022); broad search of “Edmonde Eades” with a sibling “Jessie” yielded no viable results.

## CONCLUSION

The five identities of Juliette DeVries are confirmed.

Juliette DeVries and Juliet Berger are the easiest of the five identities to reconcile as it occurred as the result of a well-documented marriage to Edward C. Berger.

The identity of Sally Eades is accepted as factual based on evidence within the divorce record between Juliet Berger and Edward C. Berger. Juliet Berger had an affair with Edmonde Eades. It is unknown where the name Sally came from, but irrefutable that letters to Mr. Eades, in the handwriting of Juliet Berger, were signed using the name Sally.

Further documentation for Sally Eades, including three separate census records, mostly aligns with facts known about Juliette DeVries and Juliet Berger including her daughter, Marguery, from her marriage to Edward Berger. Any discrepancies are easily explained, as she was obviously trying to conceal her real identity.

Multiple records for children of Sally Eades provide her inferred maiden name of Sally Bowling or Bolling. It is, again, unknown where this surname may have come from, but is evident that Juliet Berger (a/k/a Sally Eades) used this identity.

Jessie Bolling, may be the hardest to understand, but is undeniable based on her second eldest child's birth certificate. The surname Bolling is also the maiden name provided on multiple children's marriage and death records. And, the use of the given name, Jessie, reconciles with mentions in letters between Edward Eades and Juliet Berger (a/k/a Sally Eades) in her divorce file.

Juliette DeVries, Juliet Berger, Jessie Bolling, Sally Bolling, and Sally Eades all refer to one person.