

stemma



Senior Project Process Book  
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2D Core Design Studio VI  
Instructor: Haig Armen  
DESN-410-F002



I was inspired for this project when I found my grandmother's photo album this summer. I've always loved everything vintage, but having a personal connection in addition to the existing aesthetic one really caught my attention. I don't know who took most of the photos, but they had a timeless photographic quality that I was very surprised to see.

I had started thinking about connections between people in relation to my grad project even earlier in the summer, and found that this was a perfect way to explore a different and exciting approach to a rather common design subject.

I wanted to create something that would allow users to explore themselves through their ancestors, and so I needed to create a full picture of the family.



# criteria

When looking at how this concept fit with the project's criteria set by the school, I came up with the following:

- flexible deliverable (digital or print)
- personal, not universal
- feasible to produce
- large research potential
- requires a lot of personal data
- can be beautiful *and* meaningful
- has a personal significance
- has a wide demographic

# goals

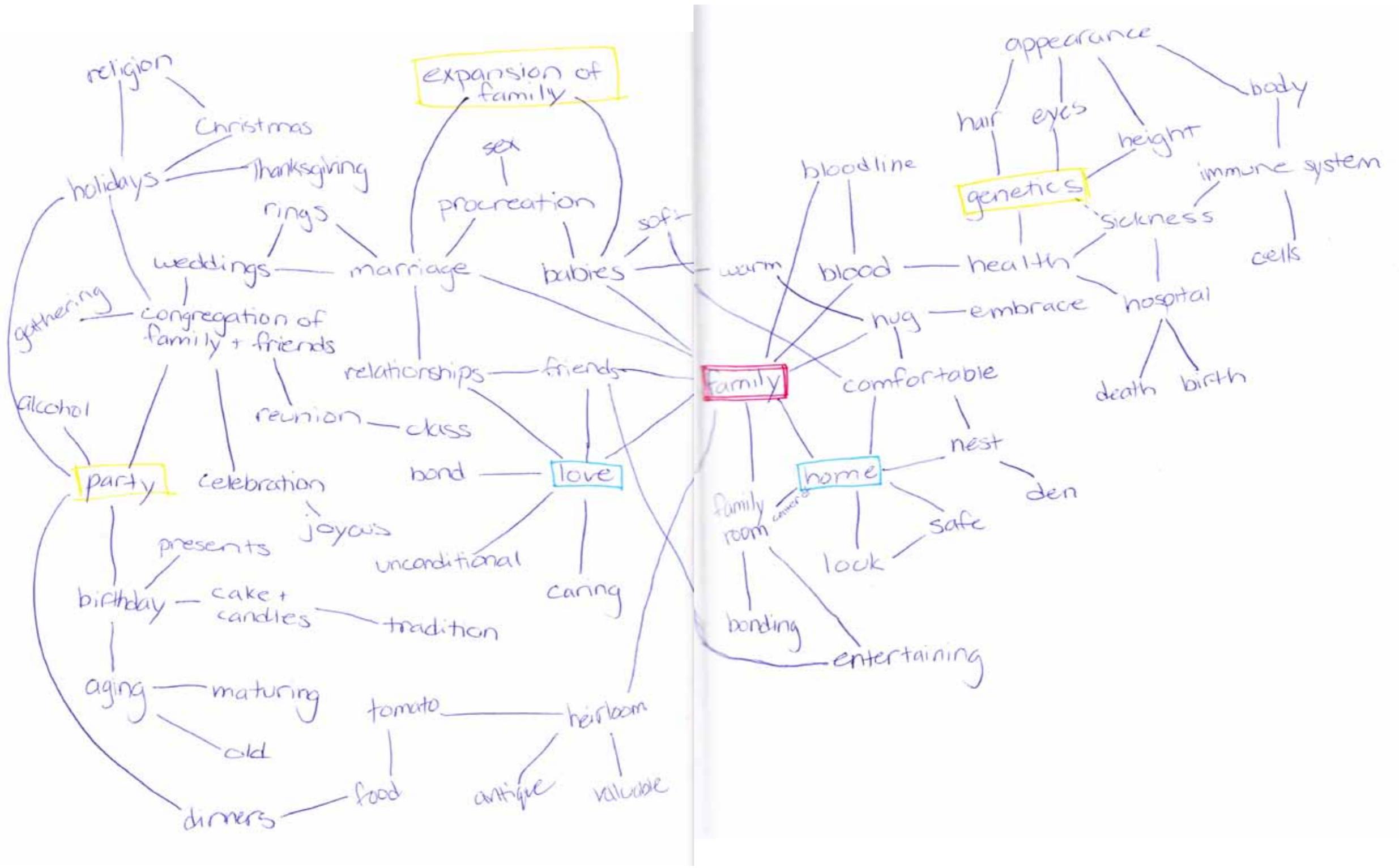
A big goal of mine for this project was to make history visible, readable and aesthetically pleasing.

There is a current trend concerning ancestry. Ancestry.ca is a booming business and the largest for-profit genealogy company in the world, with 1.4 million paying subscribers. A British-turned-American television show called Who Do You Think You Are? that follows celebrities on their research journeys that has been renewed for its third season, beginning in February 2012. The original British series recently completed its eighth series.

Because there is such a dense market and so many precedents for this project, I focused on creating something non-traditional (i.e: not a tree format) that could double as a piece of art or a family heirloom that would be kept for generations.

The final product needed to be complex yet realistically produceable; I wanted it to be more than simply a fill-in-the-blanks system, but also feasible to actually produce in a timely manner if it were to become a business. I wanted to create a system or template for designing this so that it would be feasible.

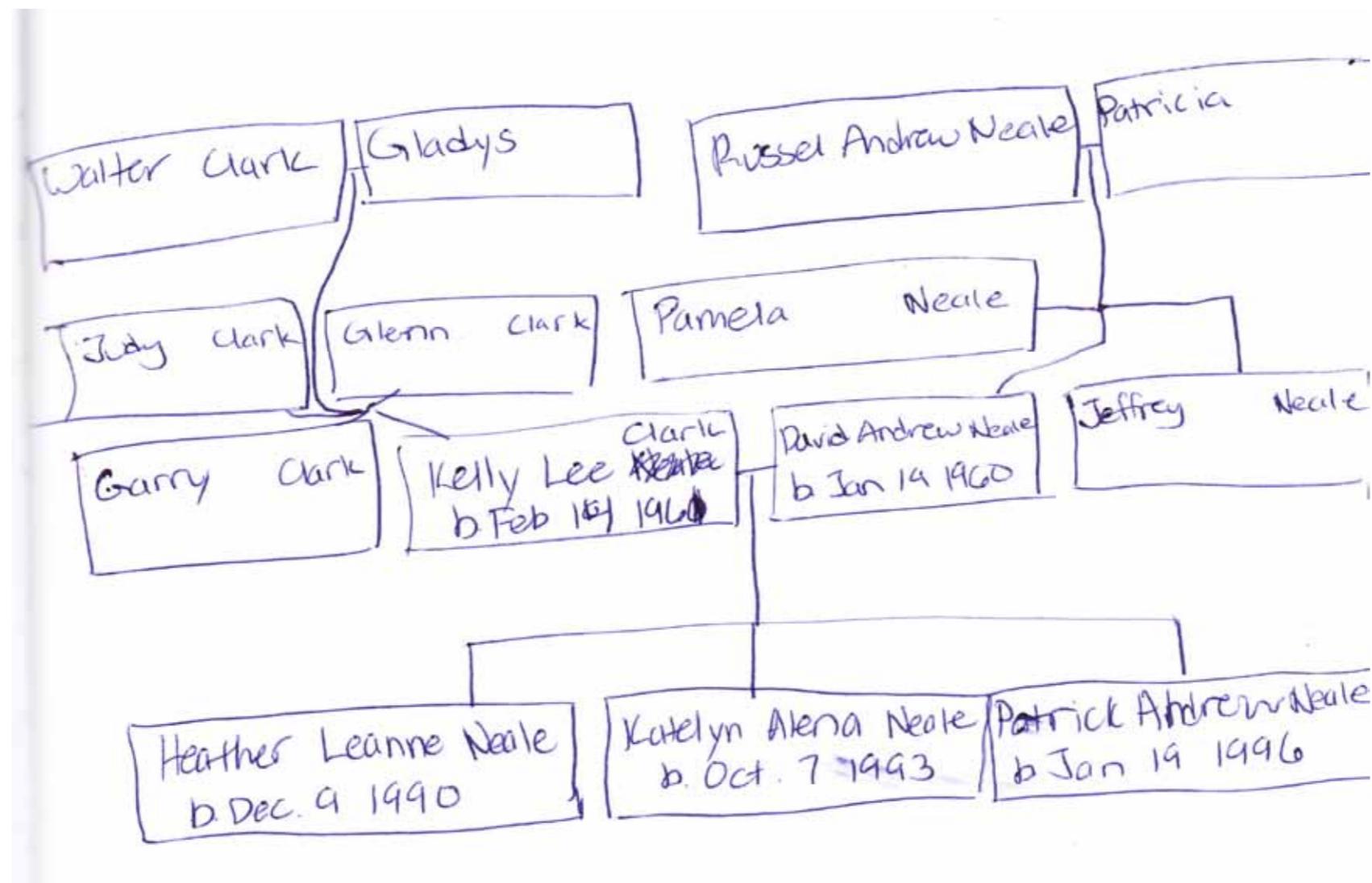
# what exactly does "family" mean?







A moodboard created to show my infographic style inspirations. I looked for examples that contain a large amount of data that greatly varies, and how designers created stories using this style. I also looked a lot to geographic infographics, to consider how I would represent travel and immigration.



Upon beginning initial research and collecting the information that my family already had about our ancestry, I quickly realized that this would be difficult. My paternal grandmother's history is mysterious, so there was almost no information available about her ancestry. My paternal grandfather gave me as much information as he could about his parents, but it was still very little compared to the information available about my maternal grandparents' ancestries, so I made the decision to focus the project on my maternal ancestry.

In the future, I plan to return to this project and fully explore my paternal ancestry, as well. I also plan on finding a cheaper way to produce the final product, so that all of my family would be able to have a copy of the book.

## 100 New Ways to Document Families (Remember Ancestors)

1. Scrapbook/photo album
2. Historical documents
3. Family Tree
4. Online photo collections
5. Lists of names + dates
6. Infographics of lineage
7. Individual infographics
8. Family Reunions
9. Home movies
10. Framed photos
11. Wall art of lineage
12. Infographic wall art
13. Professional photos
14. Painted portraits
15. Family Tree w/portraits
16. Transcribing memories
17. Re-enacting past events
18. Storytelling (passed down)
19. Heirlooms
20. Scanning old photos → DVD
21. Museums (personal?)
22. Personal artefacts
23. Graveyard (adjacent)
24. Property passed down
25. Business passed down
26. Coffee Table book
27. Memory box/chest
28. photos w/names on the back
29. Song / anthem
30. portrait gallery
31. Biographies
32. Favourite Things
33. Crest/emblem
34. Meaning of surname
35. Lineage flow-chart
36. Locket necklace
37. Family secrets
38. Secret Recipe
39. handshake
40. first name
41. talent
42. profession
43. physical attribute
44. mutancy
45. health problem / disease
46. awkward family photos
47. secret language / code
48. secret hiding spot
49. typographic art piece
50. ethnicity / race.
51. ribbon/string
52. vine/plant (tree)
53. wires/technology
54. quilt/fabric
55. embroidery
56. digital program
57. tattoos/imagery
58. individual handwriting
59. veins/blood lines
60. wallet photos
61. Sims family trees
62. non-linear family tree
63. traditional art medium
64. ancient ruins
65. stonework
66. carving (stone or wood)
67. ghosts
68. child's storybook
69. list-style
70. communicate personalities
71. stories not to be read
72. mapped globally
73. map of each life
74. series of short biographies
75. work in progress (additive)
76. notable achievements
77. collage
78. chart compares relatives
79. similarities + differences
80. quirks, individuality
81. chart life chronologically?
82. interests, hobbies
83. hometown/city lived in
84. date of marriage
85. immigration records
86. list of children
87. genetics → hair, eyes, twins
88. focus on one relative → map life
89. beautiful, lasting, heirloom
90. family pets
91. non-blood relatives
92. famous acquaintances
93. school records → grades?
94. cars owned
95. houses/properties
96. vacations taken
97. health issues → hereditary?
98. favourite food, book, movie
99. age lived to
100. profession.

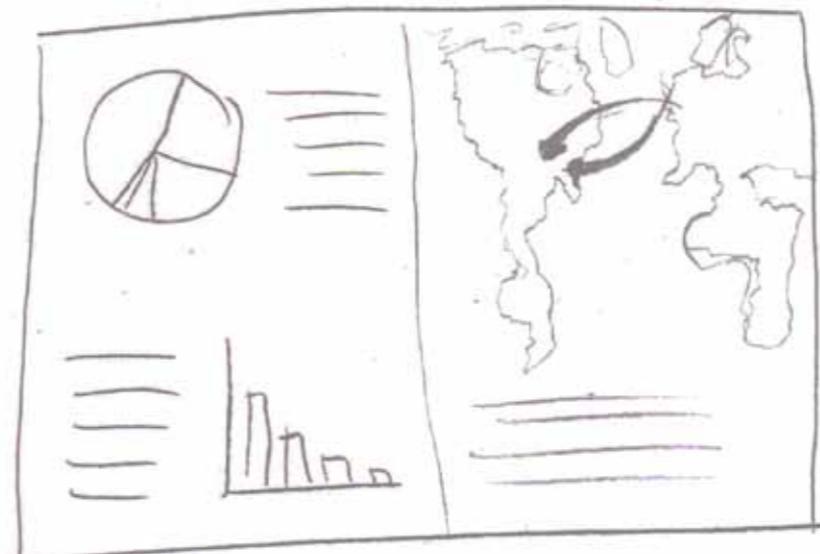
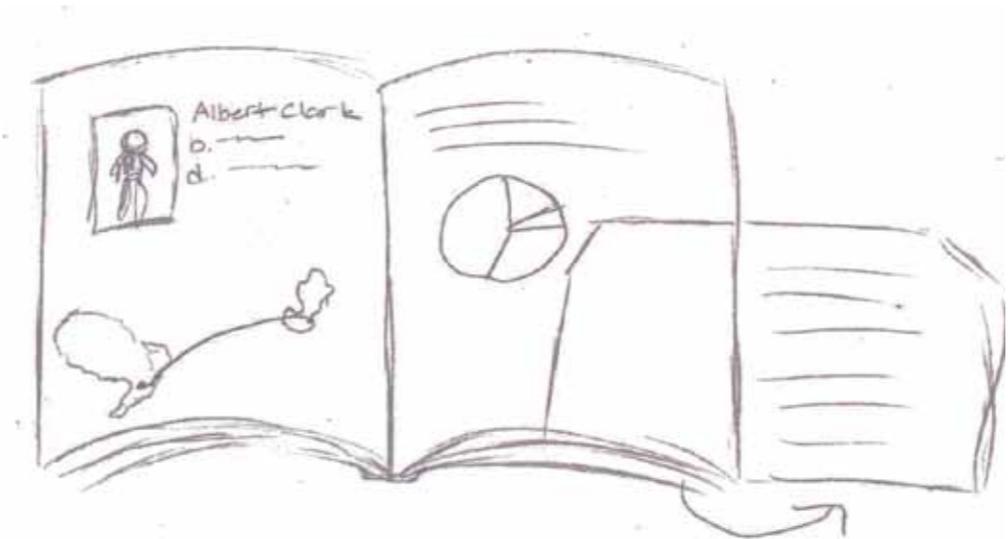
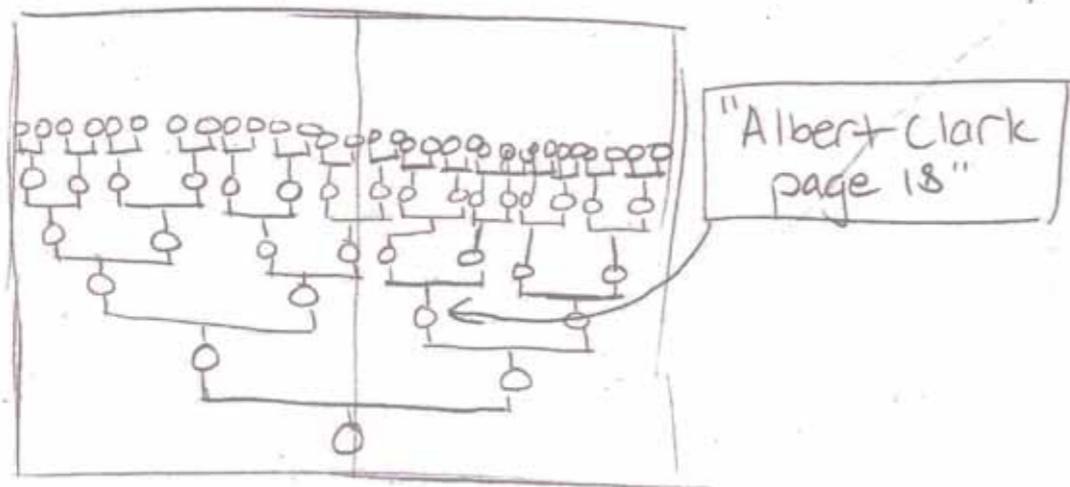
This was also around the time that I started thinking about exactly what information I wanted to include about each individual. It was pointed out to me that including medical information, such as known conditions or cause of death, would give a practical purpose to the product.

The majority of the ideas above wouldn't be available for most of the individuals, as I was soon to realize. In the cases where there was a lot of information available, this list was helpful in narrowing down what to include.

The first column and the top half of the third column explore ideas for final products and styles, and the other columns consider information that users may find interesting.

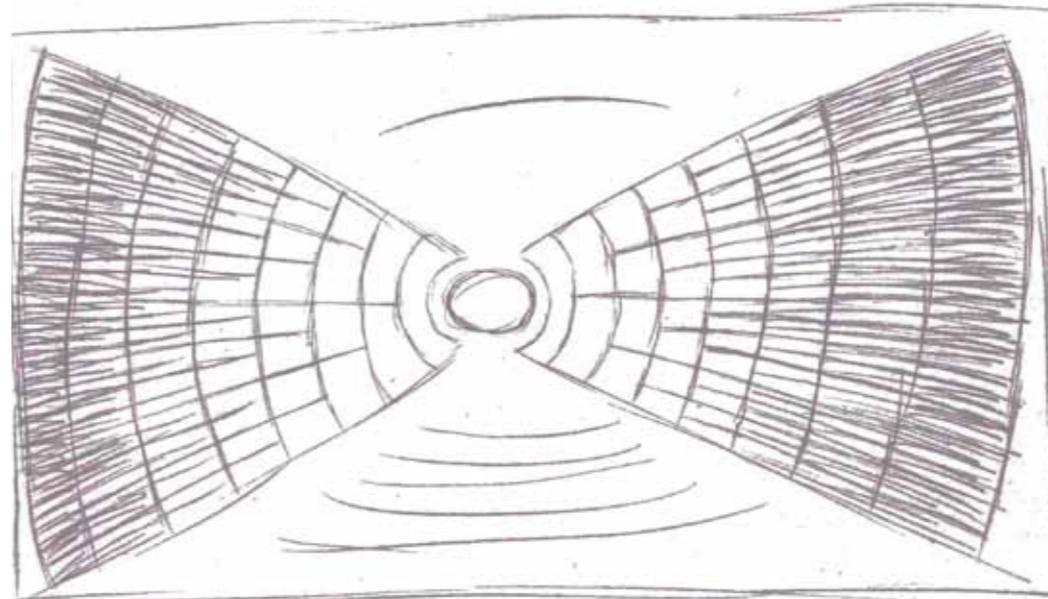
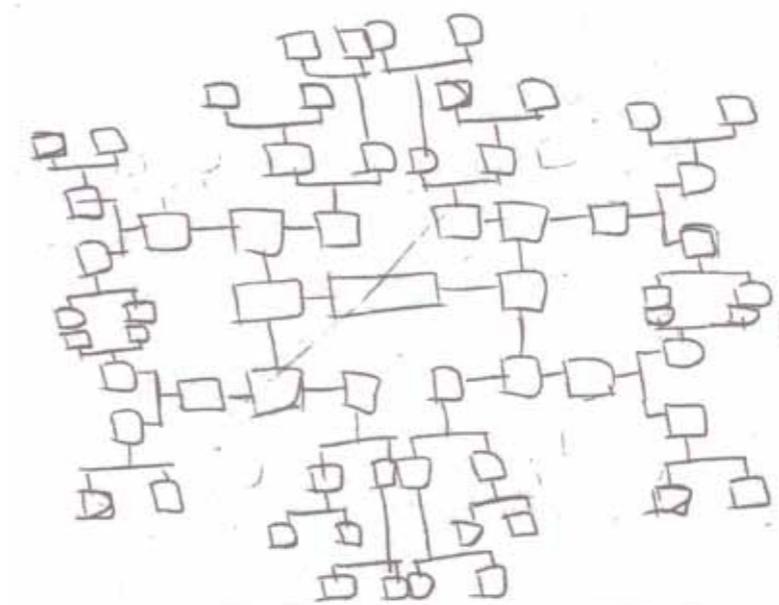
# concept one

Create a book giving an in-depth view into the lives and personalities of each relative. Stories, details and quirks will be documented so that they may last longer than the individual's own lifetime. The book would include a traditional family tree that acts as a table of contents, and each page would be in an infographic-style format and contain profiles for each individual.



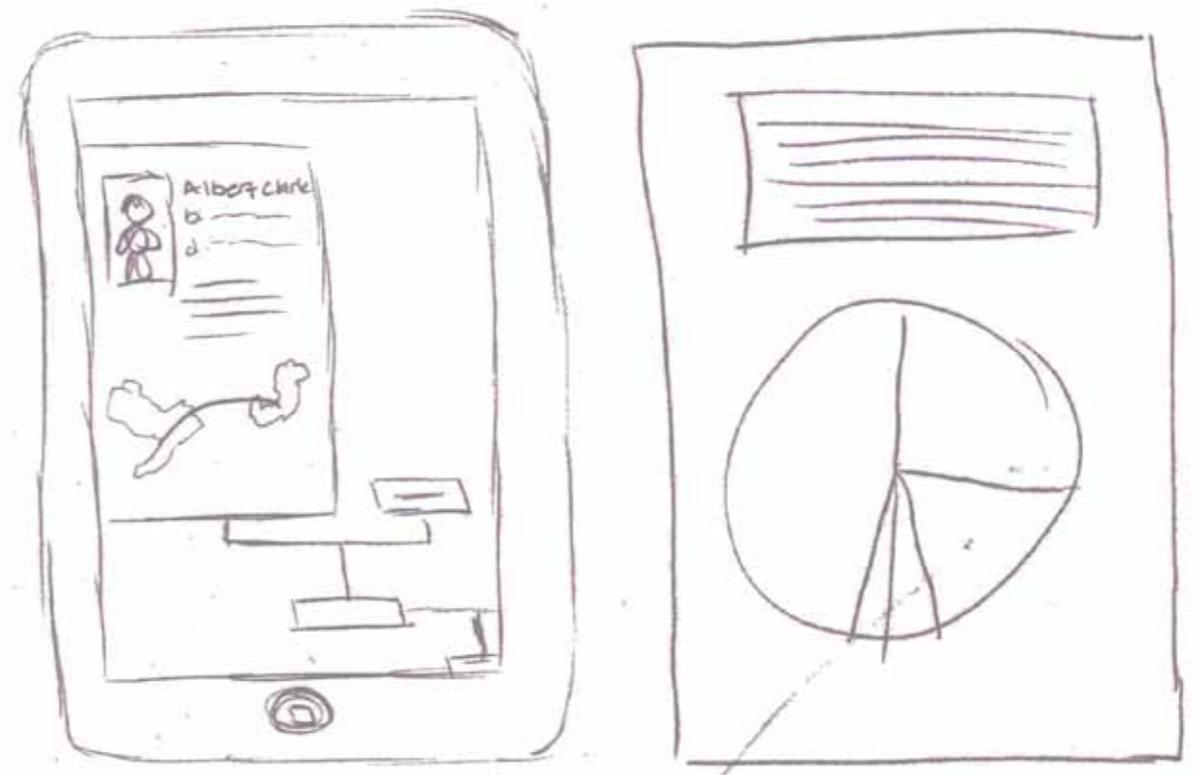
# concept two

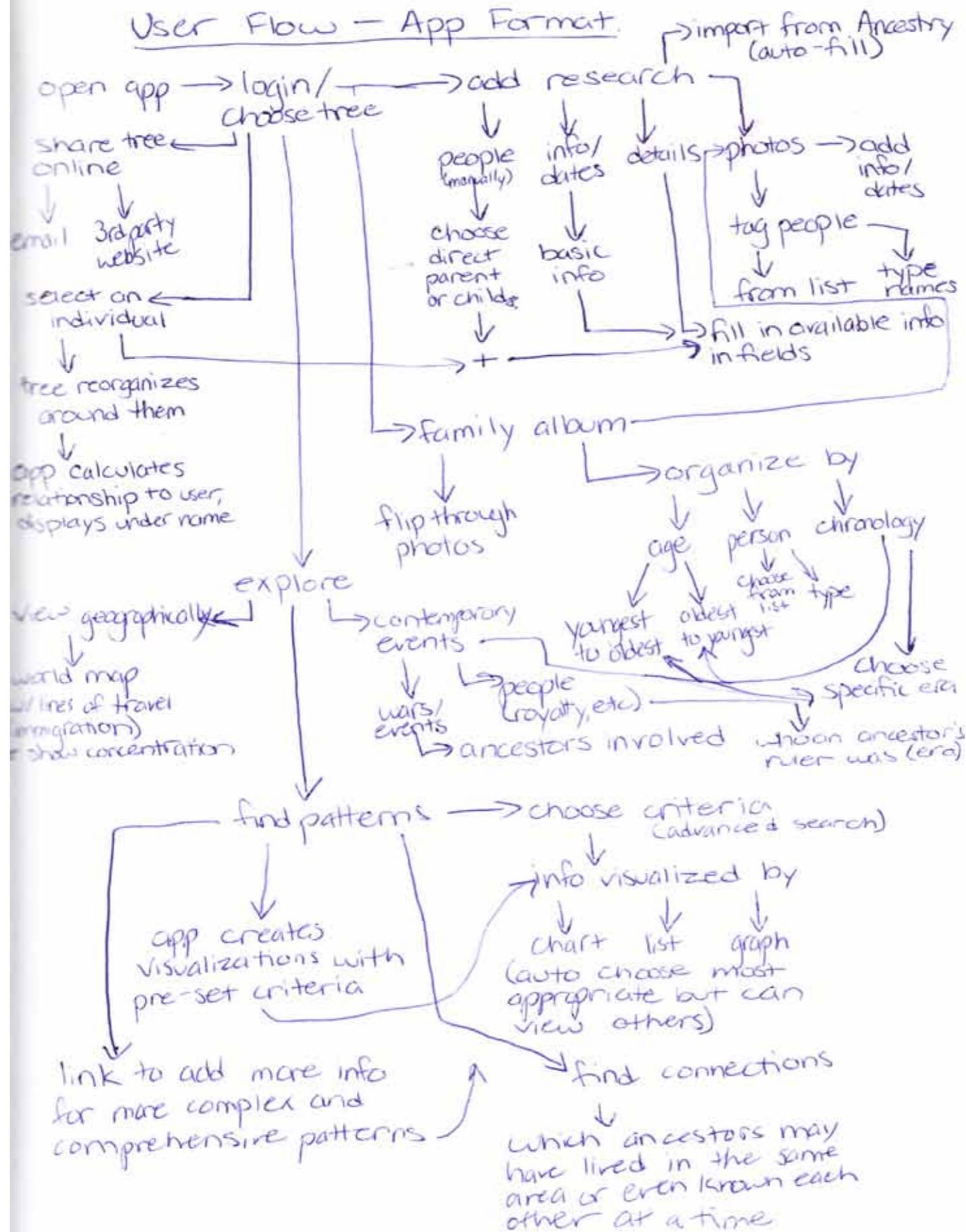
Create a graphic artwork to be hung on the wall of a family's home. The artwork will feature a traditional family tree, but in a non-traditional style. The tree may feature each person's name image, birth date, death date, birth place, marriage date, et cetera.



# concept three

Create an app for an iPad or iPhone that would contain extensive information about each individual in an easy-to-navigate way. The app would also have an exploration section, where a user could enter criteria and the app would produce a graphic visualization of the information, such as a chart, graph or map.





I felt that my first and third concepts were the strongest, but I struggled choosing between them. I decided to develop both concepts slightly further to see which would be more appropriate.

To develop the app, I created a rough user flow. The user would be able to put their own ancestral information into the app, which would then generate a variety of graphic visualizations based on the information.

# X family tree

I discontinued use of the term “family tree” when concerning my project at this point, because I felt that it was too limiting in terms of form and visual product. I looked at the definitions of a lot of words concerning families and ancestry, as shown here.

Getting a clear understanding of the terminology led me to my next task: to think of a replacement for “family tree.” After a lot of exploration, I settled on “genealogy map,” because I felt that it fit with my concept of encouraging users to explore its contents interactively.

## an•ces•tor |'an,sestər|

noun

a person, typically one more remote than a grandparent, from whom one is descended : *my ancestor Admiral Anson circumnavigated the globe 250 years ago.*

- an early type of animal or plant from which others have evolved.
- an early version of a machine, artifact, system, etc., that later became more developed.

ORIGIN Middle English : from Old French **ancestre**, from Latin **antecessor**, from **antecedere**, from **ante** ‘before’ + **cedere** ‘go.’

## an•ces•tral |an'sestrəl|

adjective [ attrib. ]

of, belonging to, inherited from, or denoting an ancestor or ancestors : *the family's ancestral home* | *the only records of the ancestral forms are their fossils.*

ORIGIN late Middle English : from Old French **ancestrel**, from **ancestre** (see ANCESTOR).

## an•ces•try |'an,sestrē|

noun ( pl. **-tries**) [usu. in sing. ]

one's family or ethnic descent : *his dark eyes came from his Jewish ancestry.*

- the evolutionary or genetic line of descent of an animal or plant : *the ancestry of the rose is extremely complicated.*
- figurative the origin or background of something : *the book traces the ancestry of women's poetry.*

ORIGIN Middle English : alteration of Old French **ancesterie**, from **ancestre** (see ANCESTOR).

## ge•ne•al•o•gy |,jēnē'äləjē; -'äl-|

noun ( pl. **-gies**)

a line of descent traced continuously from an ancestor : *combing through the birth records and genealogies.*

- the study and tracing of lines of descent or development.
- a plant's or animal's line of evolutionary development from earlier forms.

## her•it•age |'heritij|

noun [in sing. ]

1 property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance.

- valued objects and qualities such as cultural traditions, unspoiled countryside, and historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations : *the richness of our diverse cultural heritage* | *a sense of history and heritage.*
- [as adj. ] (of a plant variety) not hybridized with another; old-fashioned : *heritage roses.*

2 archaic a special or individual possession; an allotted portion.

- God's chosen people (the people of Israel, or the Christian Church).

ORIGIN Middle English : from Old French **heritage**, from **heriter** ‘inherit’ (see HERITABLE).

## lin•e•age |'linē-ij|

noun

1 lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry or pedigree.

- Anthropology a social group tracing its descent from a single ancestor.

2 Biology a sequence of species each of which is considered to have evolved from its predecessor : *the chimpanzee and gorilla lineages.*

- a sequence of cells in the body that developed from a common ancestral cell : *the myeloid lineage.*

ORIGIN Middle English : from Old French **lignage**, from Latin **linea** ‘a line’ (see LINE<sup>1</sup>).

## ped•i•gree |'pedəgrē|

noun

1 the record of descent of an animal, showing it to be purebred.

- informal a purebred animal.

2 the recorded ancestry, esp. upper-class ancestry, of a person or family.

- the background or history of a person or thing, esp. as conferring distinction or quality.
- a genealogical table.

## DESIGN PROBLEM

What exactly is the problem with the "old" family tree visualizing system?

→ the word 'tree' makes the product's design extremely limited; there are only about three common models of displaying heritage and lineage.  
↳ good word.

all family trees look the same, despite displaying a wide variety of families (unless professionally designed, but still not very different even then.)

information shown for each person is very limited (usually only name and birth/death date.)

↳ as a consequence, future generations will know only this about them.

↳ as a consequence, connections and patterns made are very limited.

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑  
OPPORTUNITIES  
that haven't been responded to.

Abolishing the term "family tree" from my project made me think about what exactly was wrong with it (and the existing visual system) in the first place. I determined that they are quite uniform in design and sparse in information, often only including each individual's name, date of birth and date of death. As a consequence, connections and patterns made throughout history are very limited.

I saw all of these problems as opportunities for my own design project. My project began taking a stronger conceptual form and direction at this point.

# thesis development

Once I had a clear definition of the problems with existing precedents, I was able to develop my thesis statement into being much clearer.

Some ideas that I wanted the thesis statement to encompass, and rough thesis statements:

- Create a way of documenting and displaying an ancestor chart using non-traditional methods.
- Create a functional, meaningful piece of art that could become a family heirloom.
- Create a way to document families and individuals so that future generations may remember them.

The final thesis statement that stayed with me from phase two to the end of the project is on the next page.

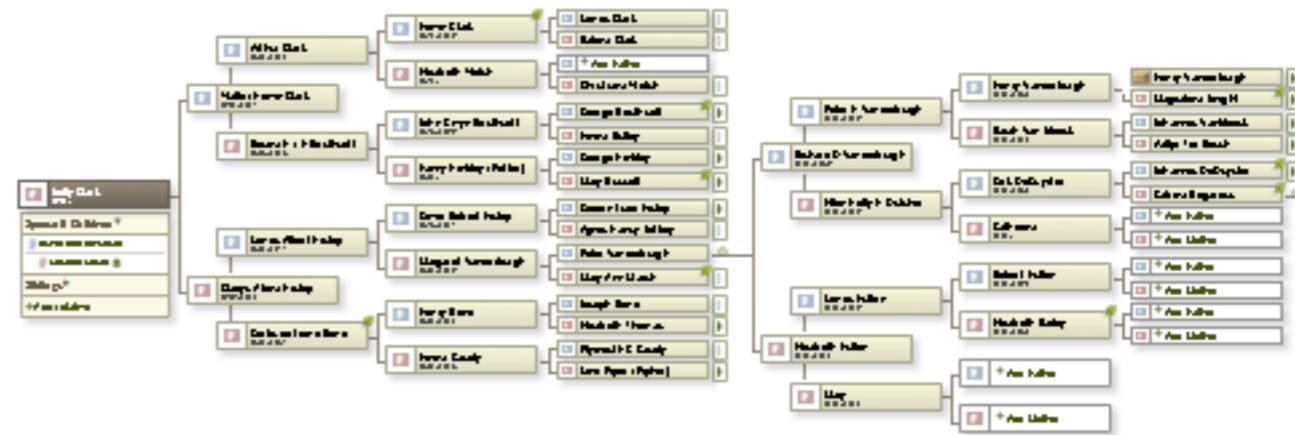
“ to create a  
non-traditional and  
interactive way to visualize  
information about one’s  
ancestry ”

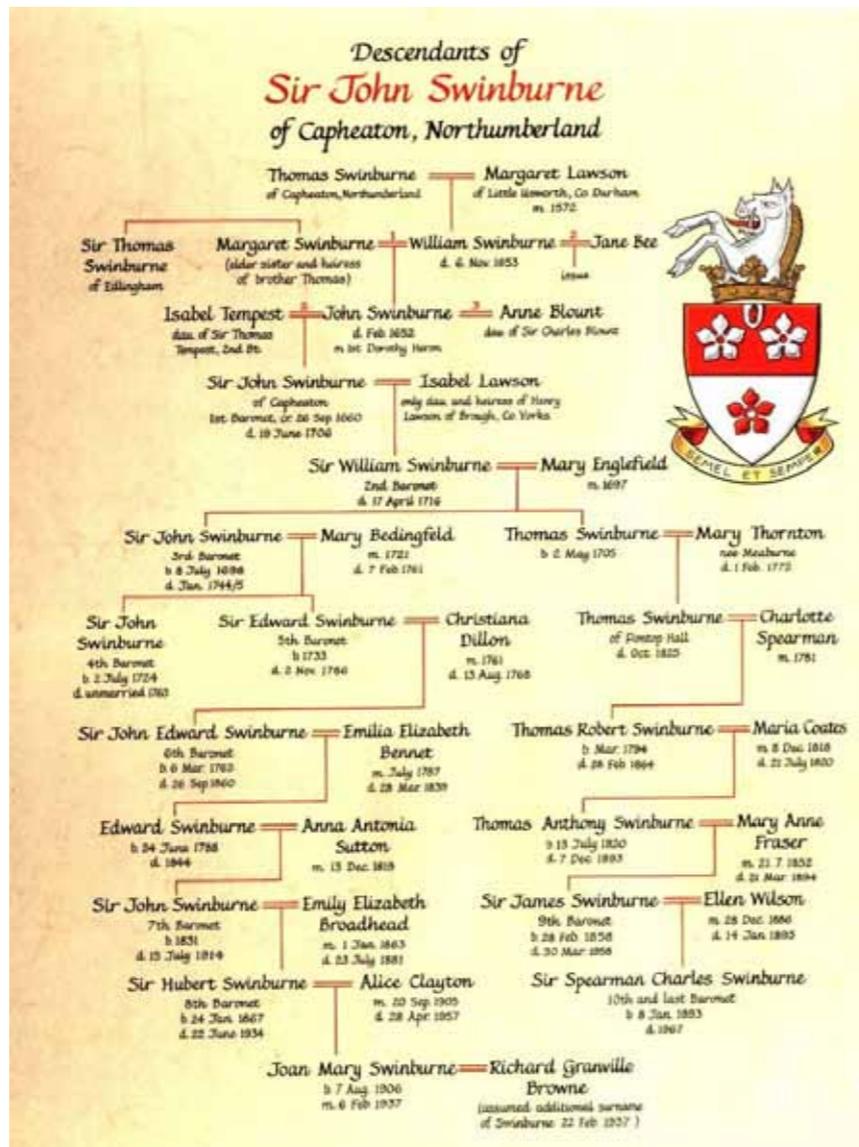


# precedents

The most obvious precedent for my project is Ancestry. Users are able to search digitized records online to build their family trees, and then the website compares their trees to other users' and offer hints to fill in missing information.

A user's family tree can be viewed as a pedigree (horizontal) or as a tree (vertical), and the trees can be exported to the complimentary iPhone app so that users can enter new information "on-the-go." The user interface is easy enough for entering data, but not for exploring it or sharing it with other family members, which is why I focused on this part of the user experience for my project.



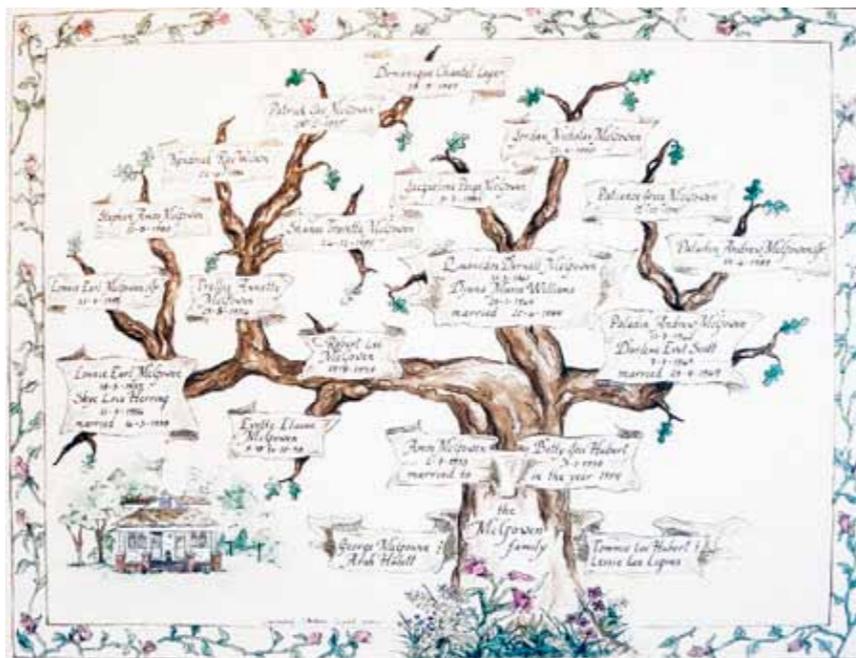


# precedents

Another trend that I found a lot of was artists producing family tree artwork on a large quality scale. Two of the most impressive artists I came across were Marie Lynskey and Sandra Diehl.

Marie uses 24 karat gold powder and gold leaf in her artworks, with custom calligraphy for all text. The style of the artworks is inspired by traditional illuminated documents, and information is laid out in a traditional tree format. Her works can be for four to an unlimited number of generations, painted on a roll.

Sandra creates original pieces of art for each family, often using the tree imagery using watercolour and pen & ink techniques, for three to thirteen generations.



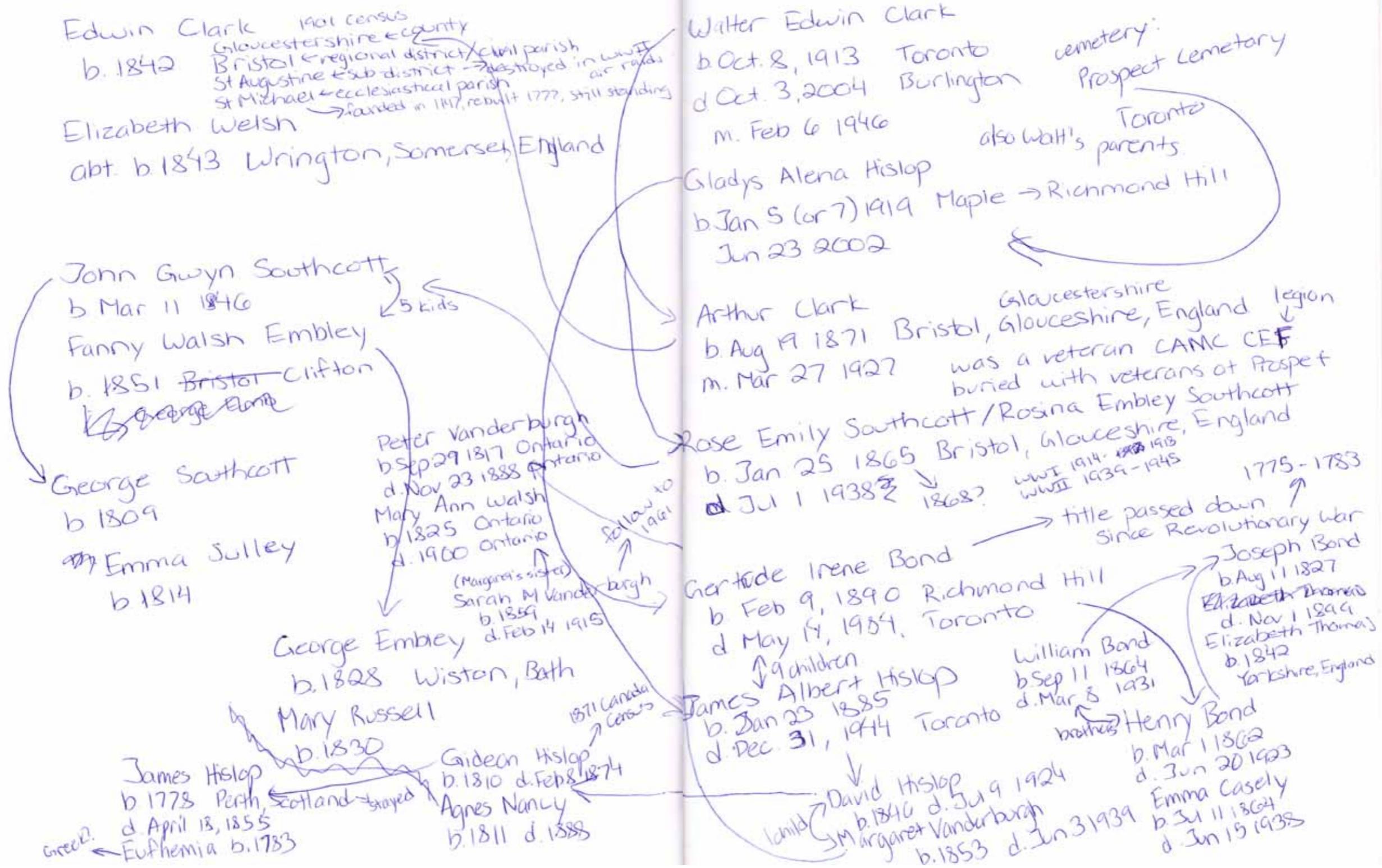
## Questions to be answered by research

1. Who are my ancestors?
2. What information do people want to know about their ancestors?
3. What historical information is available?
4. What information should be left out?
5. What is the best form to present this information?
6. Will a complex, non-linear infographic be readable?
7. Is 'heritage map' the best term to use?
8. Would this product be offered with a research service?
9. What visual ~~style~~<sup>language</sup> would work best? (traditional/modern)
10. Do people want this product? Is there a demand/market?
11. What makes my product different from others?
12. Should the product be print- or digital-based?
13. What patterns and connections can be made?
14. How do I encourage those patterns and connections?
15. Will people care?
16. Do people know much about their ancestors?
17. How do I make the product practical/functional?
18. What role will the product ~~play~~<sup>have</sup> in the family home?
19. Will the product be kept for future generations?
20. How do I treat unknown information?
21. How do I edit/add info?
22. How do I treat currently living family members?
23. How should I map this information?
24. Is there a line of how detailed I should go?
25. Who am I designing for? (past, present, future?)

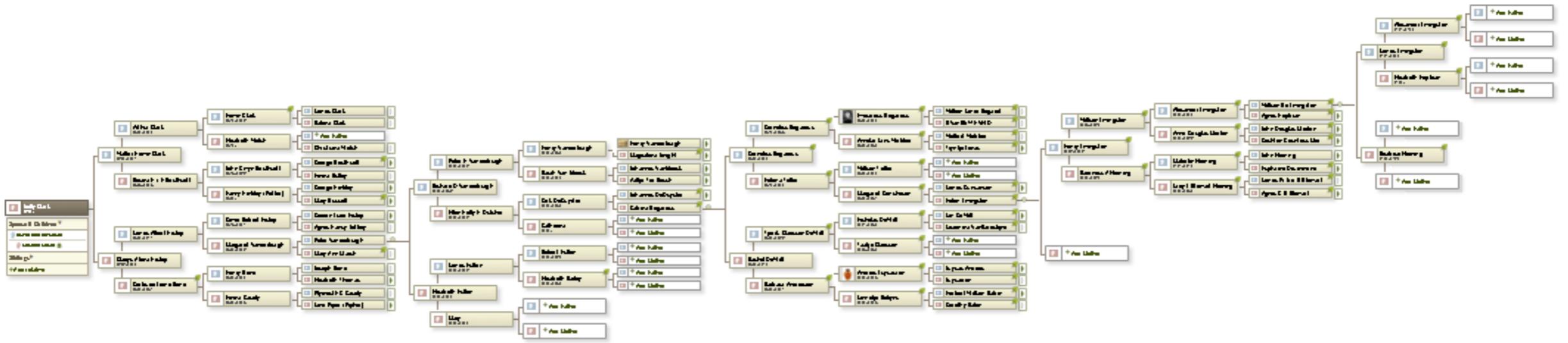
# research

Approaching the research aspect of this project was rather challenging for me. I knew that I needed to compile as much information about my family as possible, and this was in progress for almost the entire semester, but I struggled a lot with user research. I especially struggled with narrowing down the audience, since the content applies to almost everyone and anyone could find something interesting in the product.

Eventually, I realized that my parents' generation is the audience most likely to purchase a product like this, and that really helped with deciding what user research I needed to conduct. I contacted my aunts and uncles, and other people in the same age range, and found out how much information they had about their ancestry, whether or not they would be interested in a product like mine, and what they would want to see in that product. This helped me to create a second set of criteria to suit the target audience's needs.



For the majority of the semester, my time was taken up by collecting information and research concerning the content. I started by calling my mom and my aunts and uncles to see what research they already had, and was presented with the above information. It went back no more than four or five generations, but that was more than I had been expecting.



ancestry.ca | Hi, heather\_neale1 | Sign Out | Account | 0 Messages | Upgrade | Help | Français

Home | Family Trees | Search | Collaborate | Learning Centre | DNA

Heather Neale family tree | Return to family tree | Tree pages | find a person in this tree

### Richard D C Vanderburgh

Birth 17 Dec 1797 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, New York, United States  
 Death 26 Jan 1869 in Markham, Ontario, Canada

Search records | View his family tree | View family members | View relationships to me | Printer-friendly | More options

Overview | Facts and Sources | Media Gallery | Comments | Hints | Member Connect

#### Media Gallery

Upload photos | Add a story | Record audio | Record video

#### Timeline (View details)

- 1797** Birth: Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, New York, United States (3 source citations)
- 1816** Marriage to Elizabeth Fulton: Markham, York, Ontario, Canada (Age: 18)
- 1850** Residence: Pleasant Valley, Dutchess, New York (Age: 53)
- 1860** Residence: Rotterdam, Schenectady, New York, United States (Age: 63)
- 1861** Residence

#### Family Members

**Parents**

- Peter H Vanderburgh (1755 - 1839)
- Ellen Nelly Neeltje Dutcher (1755 - 1829)

Show siblings

**Spouse & Children**

- Elizabeth Fulton (1795 - 1840)
- Peter Vanderburgh (1817 - 1888)
- Clarissa Vanderburgh (1819 - 1906)
- James Fulton Vanderburgh (1822 - 1899)
- Eleanor Elizabeth Vanderburgh

ancestry.ca | 1850 United States Federal Census Record for Richard D C Vanderburgh

Return to Record | New York > Dutchess > Pleasant Valley > 42 | Help

Image Only | Print | Options | Share | NEW

Zoom In | Zoom Out | 50%

Family Number	Surname	Given Name	Age	Estimated Birth Year	Race	Sex
328	Armstrong	Abraham	30	abt 1820	Black	M
328	Armstrong	Mary	40	abt 1810	Black	F
328	Armstrong	Vincent	7	abt 1843	Black	M

Ancestry Index

I started with Google and a few of the ancestral researching sites that I had found when researching precedents, and found how easy it was to extend the information I already had and fill in the blanks. Once this page was filled, I realized that writing it all out would be difficult and confusing, so I bought a membership to Ancestry.ca and began putting all of my information on their website to organize it.

Ancestry compares each individual in a user's family tree to others in their database, and offers hints when entries are similar. By filtering through these, along with accessing their digitized records (mostly census forms), I was able to expand my ancestry back to the year 1193!

Name	date of birth	year of birth	date of death	year of death	for calculation	age at death	date of marriage	year of marriage	for calculation	age at marriage	age when widowed	years of marriage	occupation	birth country	death country	number of children	descend	first name	middle name	generation	
Clayton Agnes Hilop	05/01/1919	1919	23/10/2002	2002		83	(call mom)							Canada	Canada	4		Clayton		1	
James Albert Hilop	23/01/1865	1865	21/12/1944	1944		79	25/04/1912	1912		32		27	carpenter	Canada	Canada	10		James	Albert	3	
David Robert Hilop	14/01/1846	1846	09/07/24	1924		78	19/12/1877	1877		47		31	farmer and ml	Canada	Canada	10		David	Robert	5	
Gideon Jude Hilop	18/10/1810	1810	3/09/1874	1874		64							scow/sea/ml	Scotland	Canada	10		Gideon	Jude	6	
James Hilop	1778	1804/1855	1855			77								Scotland	Canada	2		James		7	
Euphemia (Hilop)	1811			1888		77								Scotland	Canada	10		Euphemia		7	
Agnes Nancy Jeffrey	1853			1888		35	19/12/1877	1877				24		Canada	Canada	10		Agnes	Nancy	5	
Margaret Ann Vanderburgh	3/04/1853	1853		1888		35						24		Canada	Canada	10		Margaret	Ann	5	
Peter Vanderburgh	29/09/1817	1817	23/11/1888	1888		71	12/04/1843	1843	1842	46		25	farmer	Canada	Canada	10		Peter		5	
Richard C. Vanderburgh	17/12/1797	1797	20/04/1869	1869	1868	71	17/10/1816	1816		35		18	merchant	United States	United States	12		Richard	C.C.	7	
Elmer Vanderburgh	23/02/1755	1755	27/01/1829	1829		74	26/06/1774	1774		51		19		United States	United States	12		Elmer	Keely/Hearty	7	
Dirk DeOuyter	4/04/1730	1730		1785		55						20		United States	United States	11		Dirk		9	
Catherina (DeOuyter)	1730			1790		60						20		United States	United States	11		Catherina		9	
Johnna DeOuyter	1762			1796		34	24/06/1726	1726	1725	23		23		United States	United States	10		Johnna	Bogardus	10	
Janette Hendrickse Bond	4/10/1702	1702		1721		43	19/11/1699	1699		22		12		United States	United States	12		Janette	Hendrickse	11	
Dirk DeOuyter	1673			1733		60	19/11/1699	1699		22		12		United States	United States	12		Dirk		11	
Margaret Cornelias	1642			1681		39						26		United States	United States	12		Margaret	Grigie	12	
Gelyam Cornelis	1616	3/06/1666	1666	50		50						16		Netherlands	United States	7	French	Gelyam	Cornelias	13	
Teetje Marten	1620			1660		40						12		Netherlands	United States	7		Teetje	Jam	13	
Jan Willemsson DeOuyter	1642	1/06/1689	1689	47		47						26		Netherlands	United States	21		Jan	Willemsson	12	
Willemze Thyssen	1615			1689		74								United States	United States	10		Willemze		14	
Matthew Thyssen	1615			1685		70								United States	United States	10		Matthew	Jansen	14	
Wilhelm Jansen DeOuyter	13/10/1665	1665		1707		42						26		United States	United States	8		Wilhelm	Jansen	13	
Jan Cornelias VanHarden	1580			1630		50								Netherlands	United States	50		Jan	Cornelias	14	
Cornelia Bogardus	29/09/1703	1703		1726		23						23		United States	France	10		Cornelia		10	
Cornelius Bogardus	13/10/1665	1665	13/10/1707	1707		42						26		United States	United States	42		Rachel	DeWitt	11	
Helena Teller	13/10/1645	1645	3/02/1703	1703	1702	57	24/06/1663	1663	1662	47		22		United States	United States	4		Helena		12	
Margaret Donchsen	1620	9/04/1664	1664	44		44						22		United States	United States	22		Margaret		13	
Helena Livingston	1590			1638		48						22		Scotland	Scotland	48		Helena		13	
Henry Livingston	1559	28/04/1619	1619	60		60						15		Scotland	Inland	60		Henry		15	
Baroness Agnes Fleming	1535	18/10/1597	1597	62	1/10/1553	1553						18		Scotland	Scotland	3		Baroness	Agnes	16	
Lord James Stewart	1595	5/10/1562	1562	37	26/02/1525	1525						1524		Scotland	Scotland	19		Lord	James	16	
Rachel DeWitt	1662	7/01/1745	1744	82		82						29		United States	United States	19		Rachel	Sjrooke	11	
Tjerk Claassen DeWitt	1619	17/02/1700	1700	81	24/04/1656	1656						37		colony and n	Netherlands	United States	13		Tjerk	Claassen	12
Nicholas DeWitt	1594	07/06/1663	1663	69		69						39		Netherlands	Germany	69		Nicholas		13	
Tjaetje Claassen	1596	17/04/1682	1682	86		86						39		Netherlands	Netherlands	86		Tjaetje		13	
Jacomeña VanBarenstijne	1569	18/02/1619	1619	50	18/02/1590	1590						29		Netherlands	Netherlands	29		Jacomeña		14	
Jan DeWitt	1565	1/04/1621	1621	56	18/02/1590	1590						25		Netherlands	Netherlands	31		Jan		14	
Lidewij VanBeveren	1562	10/10/1597	1597	35	9/02/1538	1538						15		Netherlands	Netherlands	3		Lidewij		15	
Ald Muys VanBey	1496	3/02/1538	1538	40	7/04/1520	1520						22		Netherlands	Netherlands	40		Ald	Muys	16	
Pieter VanBeveren	1496	22/04/1556	1556	58	7/04/1520	1520						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	34		Pieter		16	
Willem Jacobs VanBeveren	1457	9/02/1596	1596	49		49						28		Netherlands	Netherlands	2		Willem	Jacobs	17	
Jacob VanBeveren	1425			1461		36						29		Netherlands	Netherlands	36		Jacob		17	
Catharina Hendricksdor vanWeede	1405			1454		49						29		Netherlands	Netherlands	49		Catharina	Hendricksdor	19	
Lidewij Willemz	1370			1437		67						26		Netherlands	Netherlands	67		Lidewij		20	
Willem Daniëlsz vanBeveren	1400			1464		64						29		Netherlands	Netherlands	64		Willem	Daniëlsz	19	
Doniel vanBeveren	1360			1401		41						20		Netherlands	Netherlands	41		Doniel		20	
Soete Willem Beversdr	1370			1437		67						26		Netherlands	Netherlands	67		Soete	Willem	20	
Willem Jans vanBeveren	24/06/1398	1398		1485		87						21		Netherlands	Netherlands	87		Willem	Jans	21	
Maria Bakel				1485										Netherlands	Netherlands			Maria		19	
Geertruij Schrevelsdor Joode				1485										Netherlands	Netherlands			Geertruij	Schrevelsdor	20	
Antoniaen Bakel				1485										Netherlands	Netherlands			Antoniaen	Bakel	20	
Francis DeWitt	1515	25/04/1565	1565	50	9/02/1538	1538						23		Netherlands	Netherlands	27		Francis		15	
Beatrix VanSijngelandt	1480			1545		65						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	65		Beatrix		16	
Kornelia VanDerMe	1470			1535		65						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	65		Kornelia		17	
Pieter VanSijngelandt	1468			1522		54						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	54		Pieter		17	
Hendrick VanSijngelandt	1448			1503		55						25		Netherlands	Netherlands	55		Hendrick		18	
Pieter VanSijngelandt	1425			1472		47						10		Netherlands	Netherlands	47		Pieter		19	
Veronica Wilhelmsdochter	1390			1465		75						34		Netherlands	Netherlands	75		Veronica		20	
Wilhelmus VanSijngelandt	1345			1431		86						41		Netherlands	Netherlands	86		Wilhelmus		21	
Machtheid Aerns Bultsdochter	1320			1421		101						22		Netherlands	Netherlands	101		Machtheid	Aerns	22	
Walich ?	1315			1417		102						22		Netherlands	Netherlands	102		Walich	?	22	
Pieter ?				1417		102						22		Sweden	Sweden	102		Pieter		22	
Jan Pieterzoon VanSijngelandt	1400	15/06/1472	1472	72		72						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	72		Jan	Pieterzoon	23	
Pieter VanSijngelandt	1380			1456		76						21		Netherlands	Netherlands	76		Pieter		21	
John VanDen Tempel	1355			1458		103						21		Netherlands	Netherlands	103		John		22	
Cathrine VanSteerhuyzen	1437			1498		61						21		Netherlands	Netherlands	61		Cathrine		18	
Margriet VanSijngelandt	1428			1449		21						21		Netherlands	Netherlands	21		Margriet		19	
Vranck vanSijngelandt	1400			1449		49						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	49		Vranck		20	
Willem VanSijngelandt	1400			1449		49						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	49		Willem		19	
Pieter Bertelmeus vanSijngelandt	1380			1449		69						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	69		Pieter	Bertelmeus	20	
Bertelmeus Adriaensz Soenehuze	1355			1449		94						24		Netherlands	Netherlands	94		Bertelmeus	Adriaensz	21	
Katrin Pieters	1506			1537		31						23		Netherlands	Netherlands	31		Katrin		22	
Kornelia DeWitt	1485	1/06/1537	1537	52		52						29		Netherlands	Netherlands	52		Kornelia		16	
Maria Boorn	1453	0/09/1504	1504	51		51						29		Netherlands	Netherlands	51		Maria		17	
Roelof Soorn	1420			1483		63						31		Netherlands							

# print versus digital

Something that I struggled with for a large portion of the semester was choosing between making a printed book or a digital app for the final deliverable. The earlier third concept, a poster or wall art piece, was filtered out relatively early due to the limit of the amount of information I would be able to include. Some merits and challenges concerning the digital concept were:

- it would be harder to avoid a tree-style layout.
- it would be easier to make patterns and compare information about ancestors.
- it would be a more interactive and exploratory experience
- it could be one large page that could be zoomed in and out of for multiple layers of information.
- I wanted the product to be kept in the centre of a family's home, which is not currently an iPad in most households, although it may be in the future
- it solves my issue of keeping information current and being able to add content
- it is not as intimate as a book
- it is not a group activity on the same level as a large book could be (I was envisioning an atlas spread out on a table)
- the size is predetermined, and I had envisioned something large in format (again, like an atlas)

# print versus digital

Eventually, it all came down to something that my mom said when I was talking to her on the phone:

“I want to sit down with you and look through it”

It was at this point that I realized that, although an iPad app has its advantages, a printed book was the clear choice for this generation. If I were to revisit this project in the future, that may change, but at this point in time, iPads are too rare and too limited in their capabilities.

# service

I started thinking about developing a service attached to the project's deliverable, whatever that may be. Branding a service would allow for the project to be univervally applicable and not just a personal project for my family.

The service was named Stemma, which is a non-traditional term basically meaning "family tree" that matches my non-traditional approach to family history visualization and communication.

I played with the concept of a knot incorporated in the logo, to symbolize family bonds and relationships. This knot evolved into being a Celtic knot, due to my Irish ancestry, and then to a heart-shaped knot, to emphasize the family bond.

The initial logo design, featuring the knot:





A second iteration of the logo, featuring a Celtic-inspired knot. This version died rather quickly.



stemma



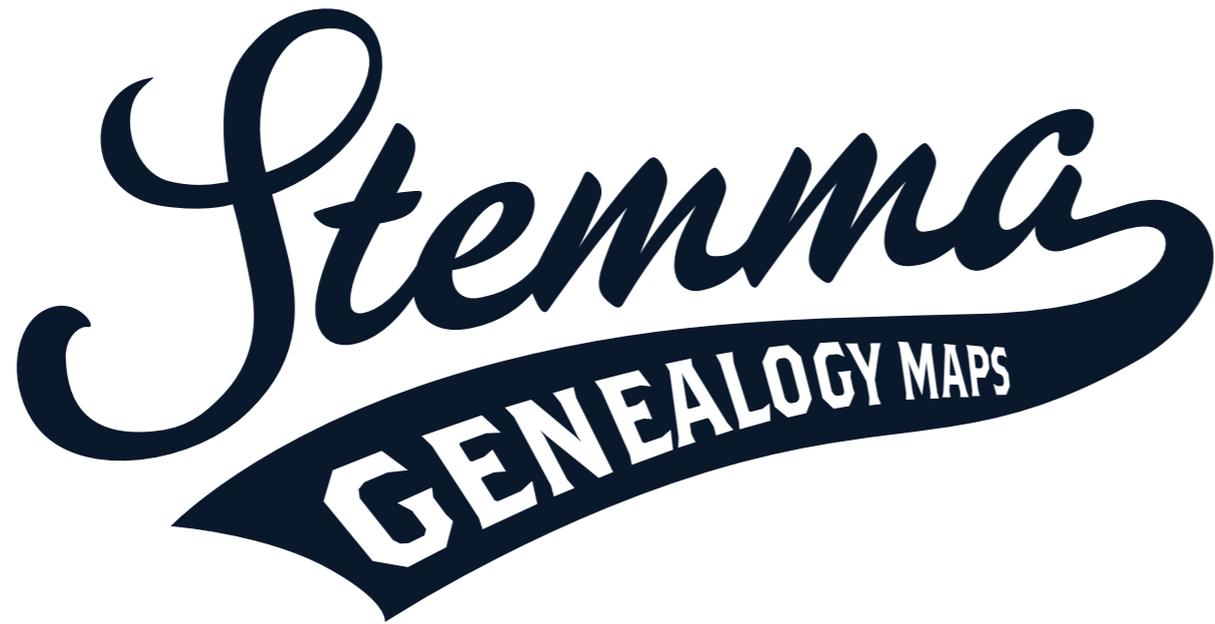
This series of logo iterations used a more stylized knot graphic with the typography as a secondary element. Feedback indicated that the wordmark couldn't compete with the knot logo.



I took a step back from the knot logo, and focused more on the vintage style. I then realized that the family name should be at a higher hierarchy than the business name, and the function of the logo changed to being a secondary element.



I started developing the wordmark for the family itself as a separate identity at this point. This is the text that would be prevalent, with the Stemma branding as a secondary element.



Stemma  
GENEALOGY MAPS

These logo iterations took the typography in a different direction. I wanted to reference vintage hand typography, but I think that this style is too loud and doesn't suit the brand that I envisioned. In addition, the athletics-related feel obviously didn't fit my brand or my project, so this style was dropped.



Stemma

Stemma 

STEMMA 

**STEMMA** 

STEMMA 

**STEMMA** 

STEMMA 

**STEMMA** 

stemma 

I simplified the style that the knot was drawn in, and developed it to look more like a heart shape. I then experimented with typefaces to pair with it, but found that all of these were too heavy in comparison to the logo line, so I chose a lighter weight of Gotham (pictured at the bottom) to use for the wordmark. This typeface was then included throughout the book, along with Clarendon.



I also developed a sort of family crest to be used in the beginning of the book. It started out as this large circle, which would have been cut down the middle to fold out, so it was simplified.

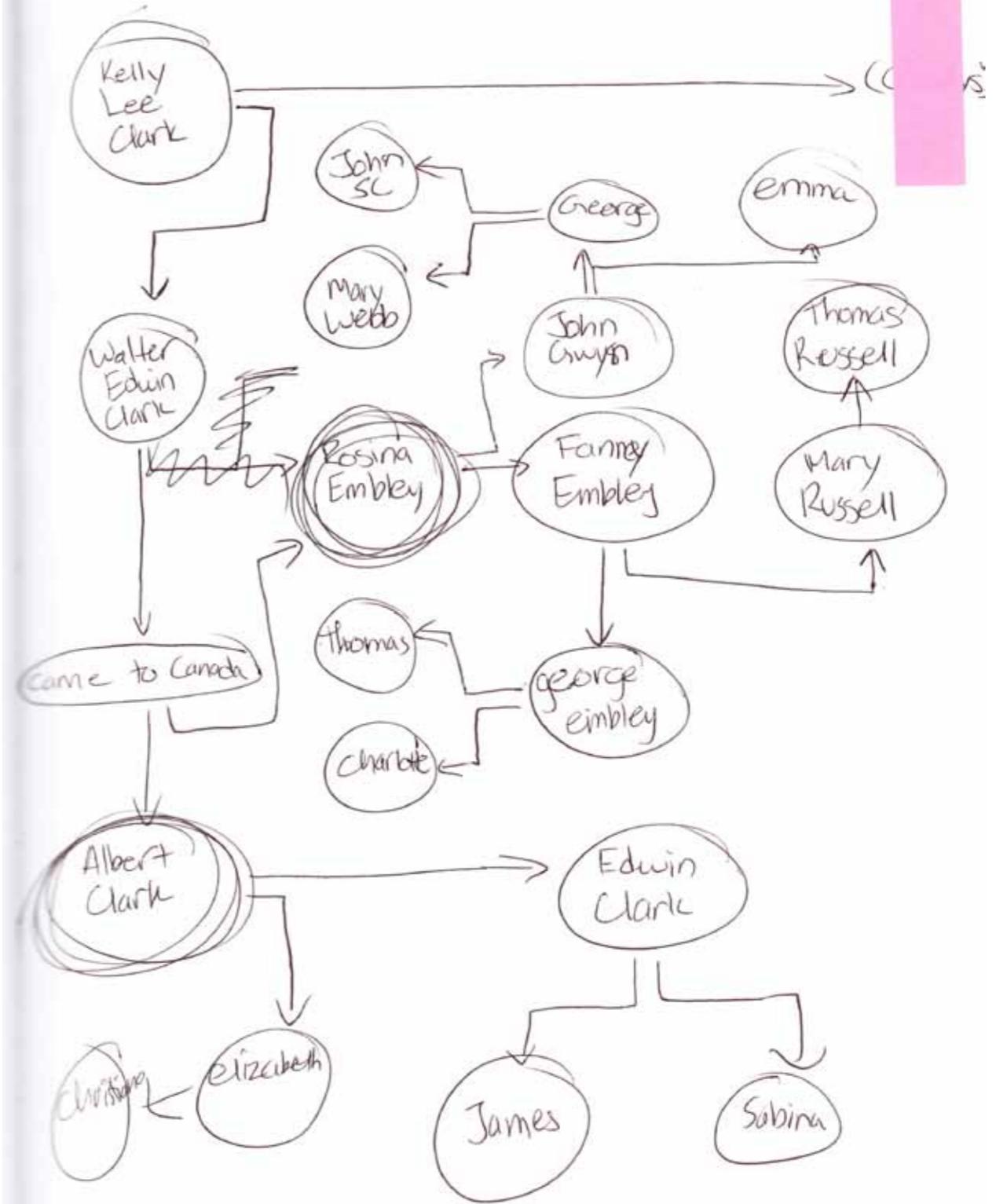
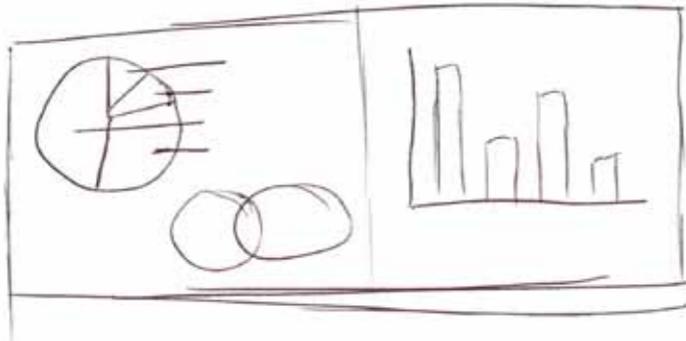
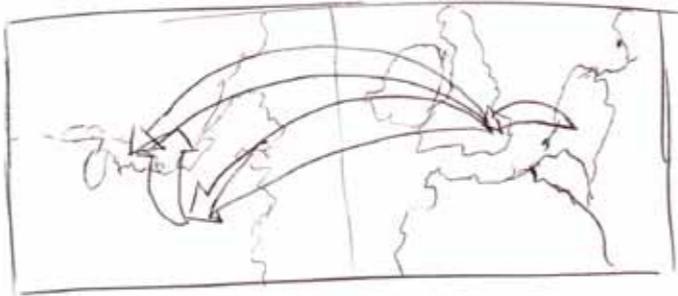
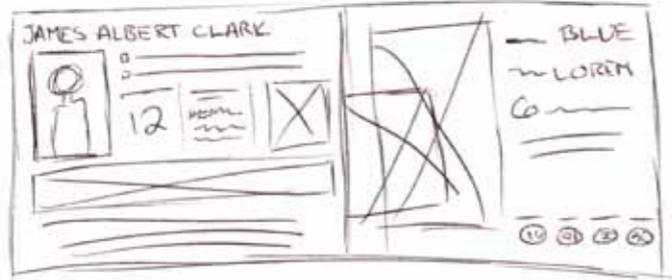
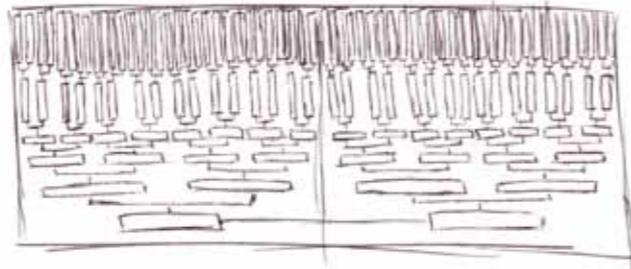


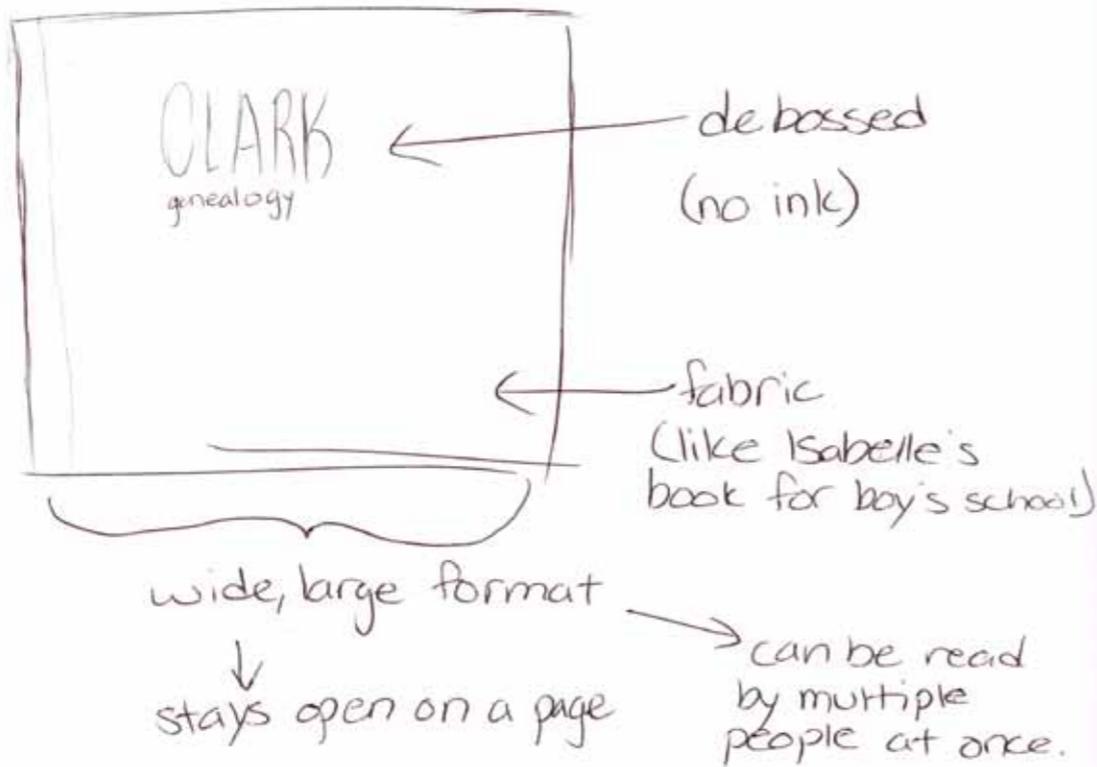
The second iteration of this family crest is purely typographic, with a very light and quiet feeling to it. This was used on the cover of the final book.



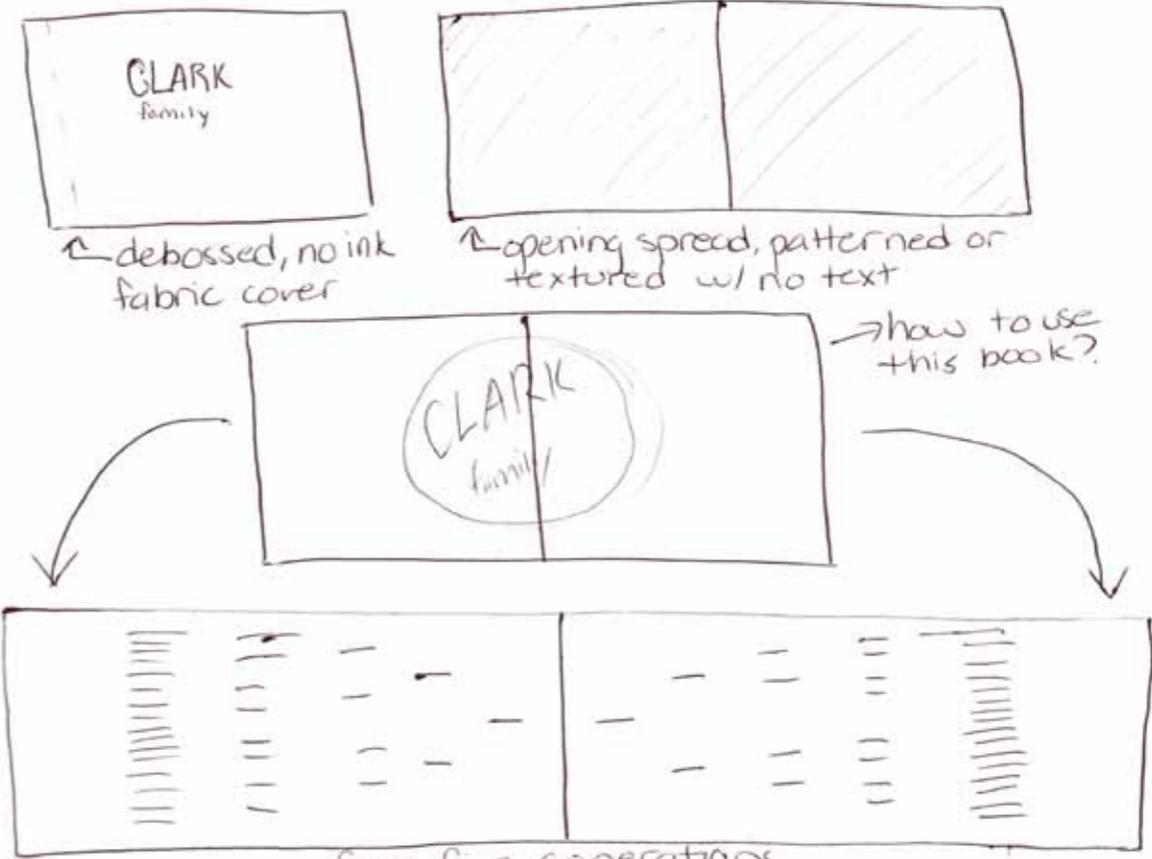
The final version of the family crest is used on the first page of the book, and serves as an introduction to the visual style used throughout the book. I added photos of the base generation, my grandparents, with the Stemma heart logo linking them, introducing the organic lines that link individuals throughout the book. The subtle incorporation of the Stemma brand throughout the book ensures that it is present, but not overbearing.

# Stemma — Book

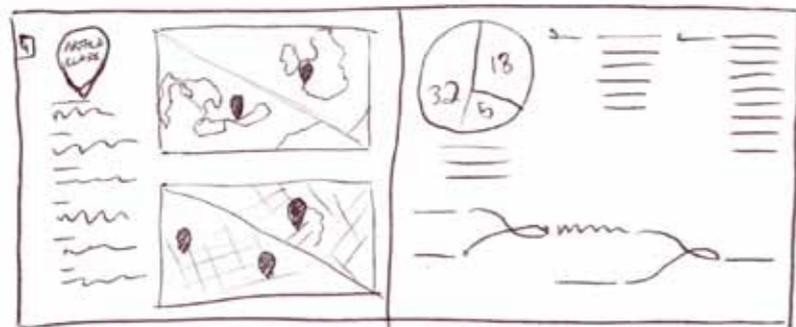
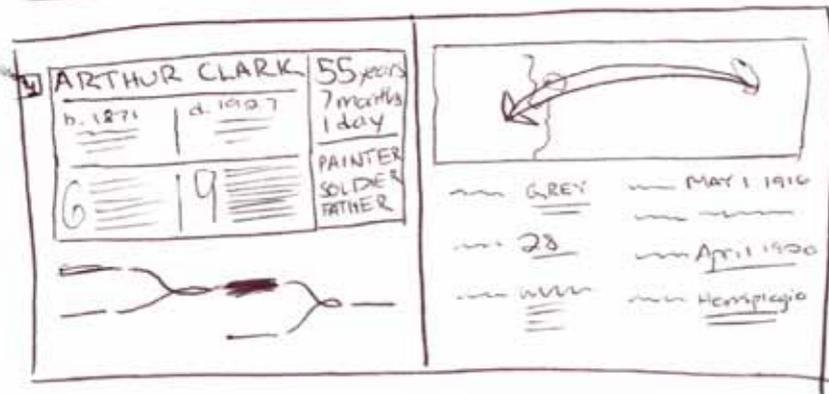




### Stemma Book

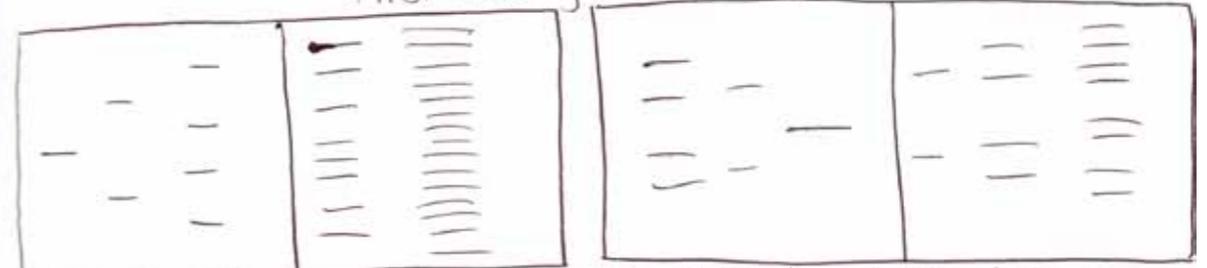


### Profile Spreads



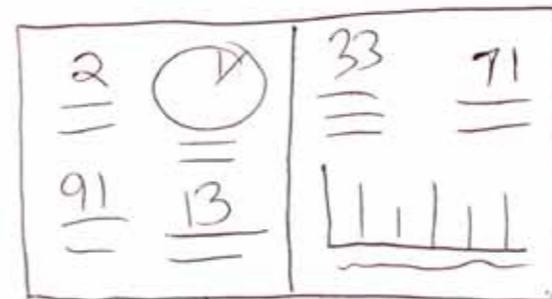
- more visual  
 - consistent sidebars for everyone  
 - context is family

### first five generations

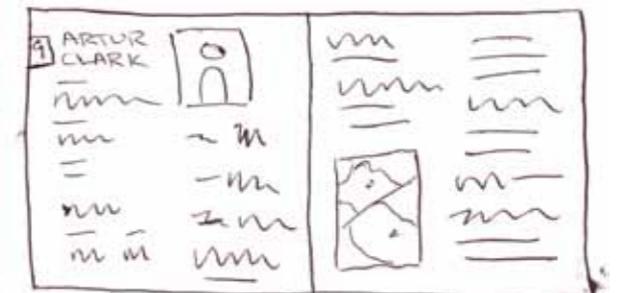


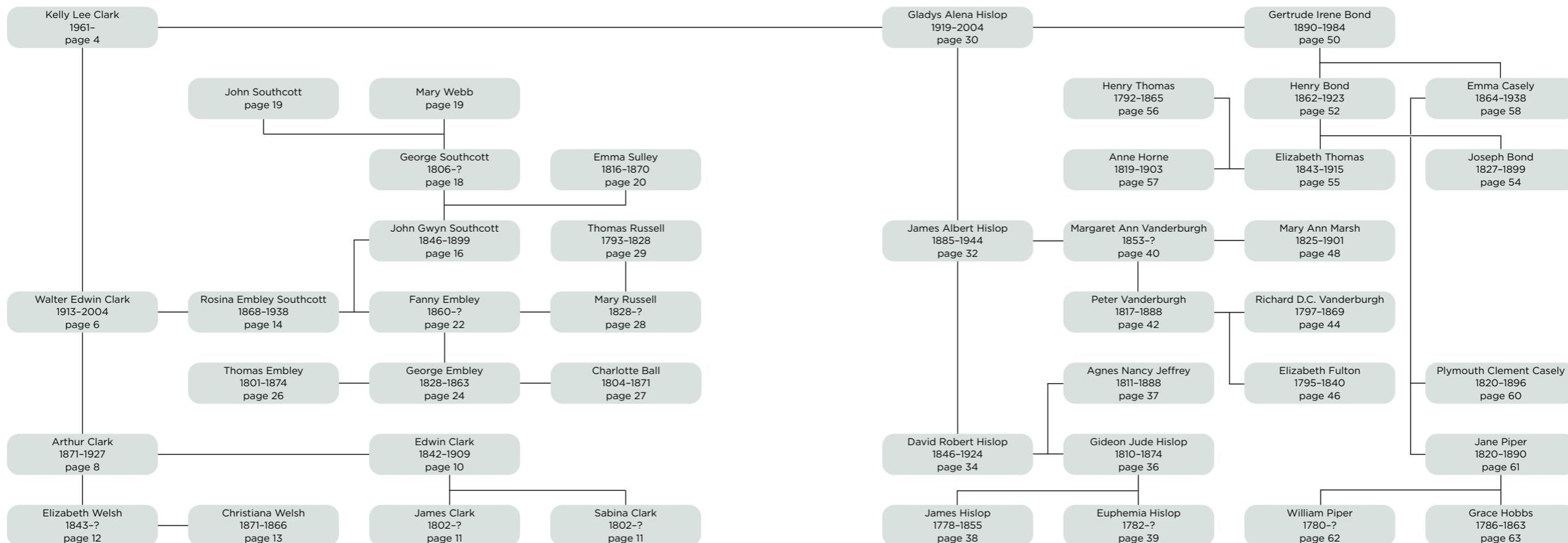
extended tree #1

extended tree #2



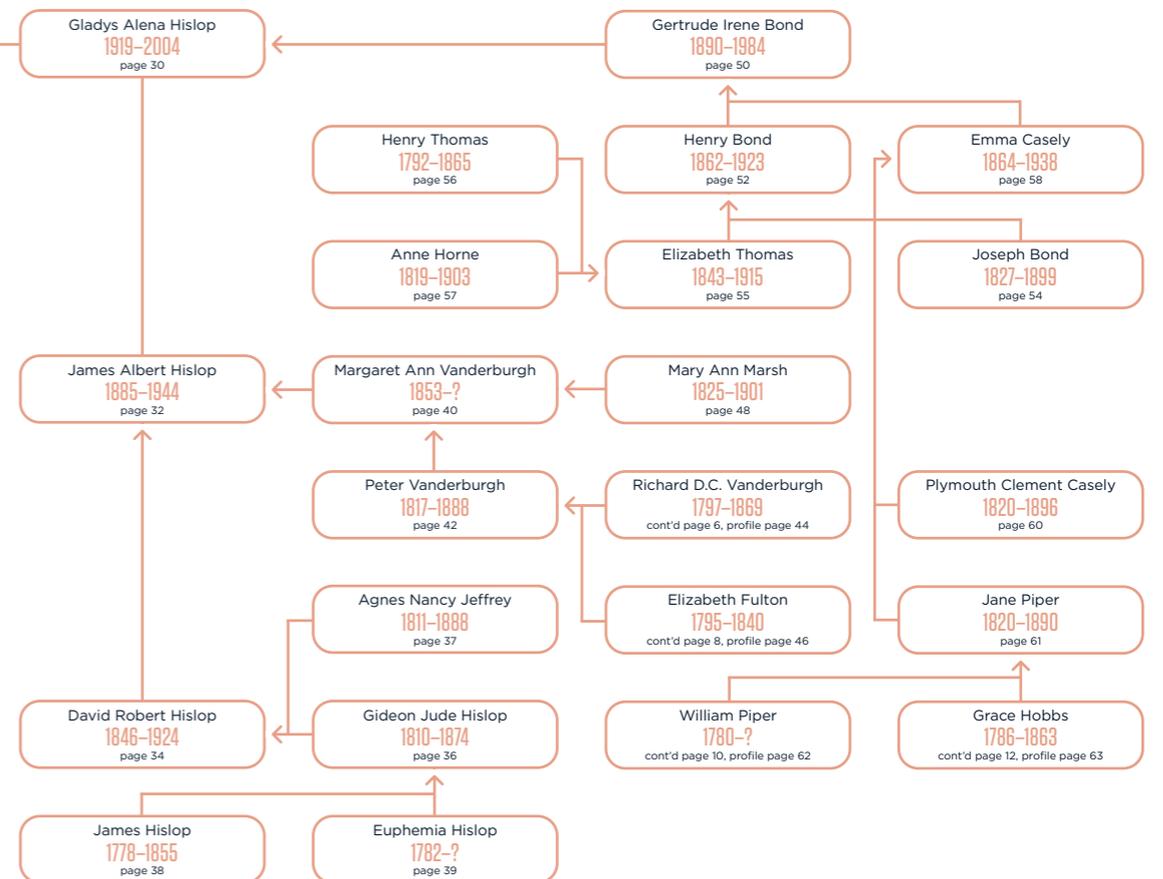
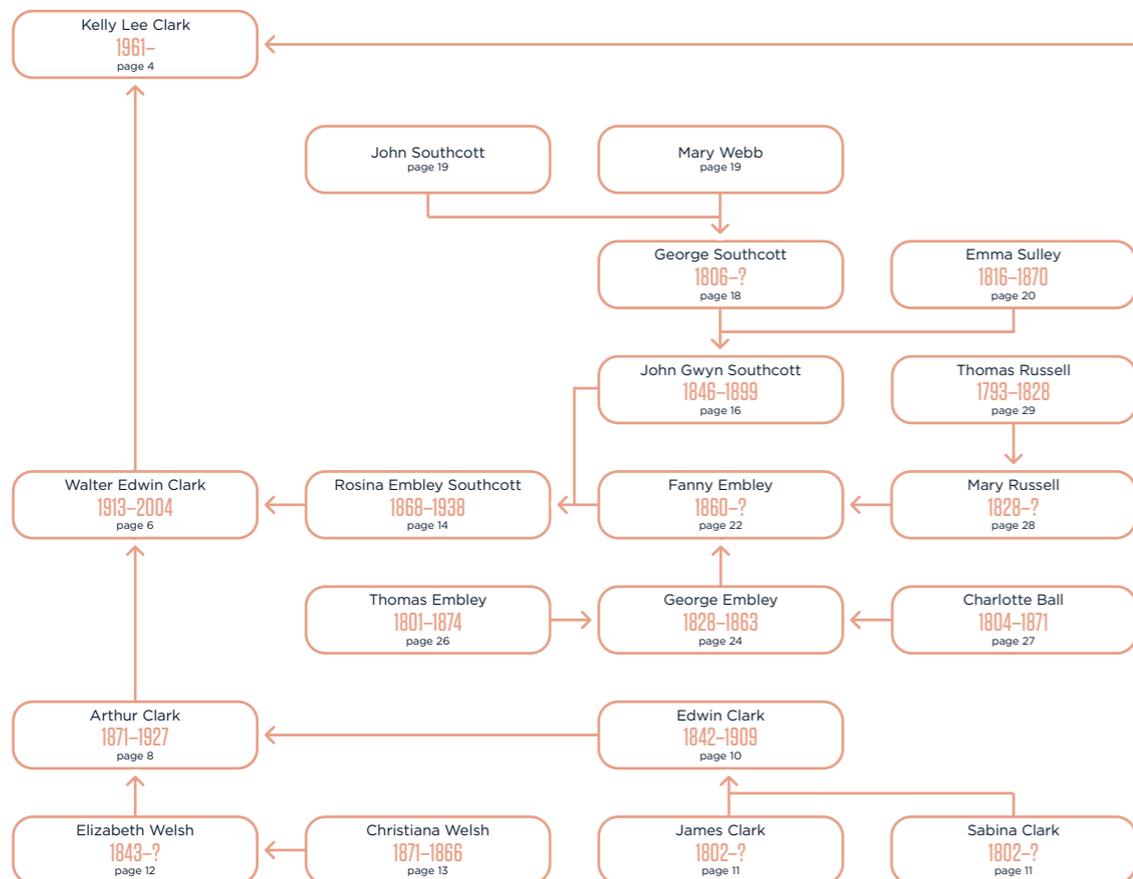
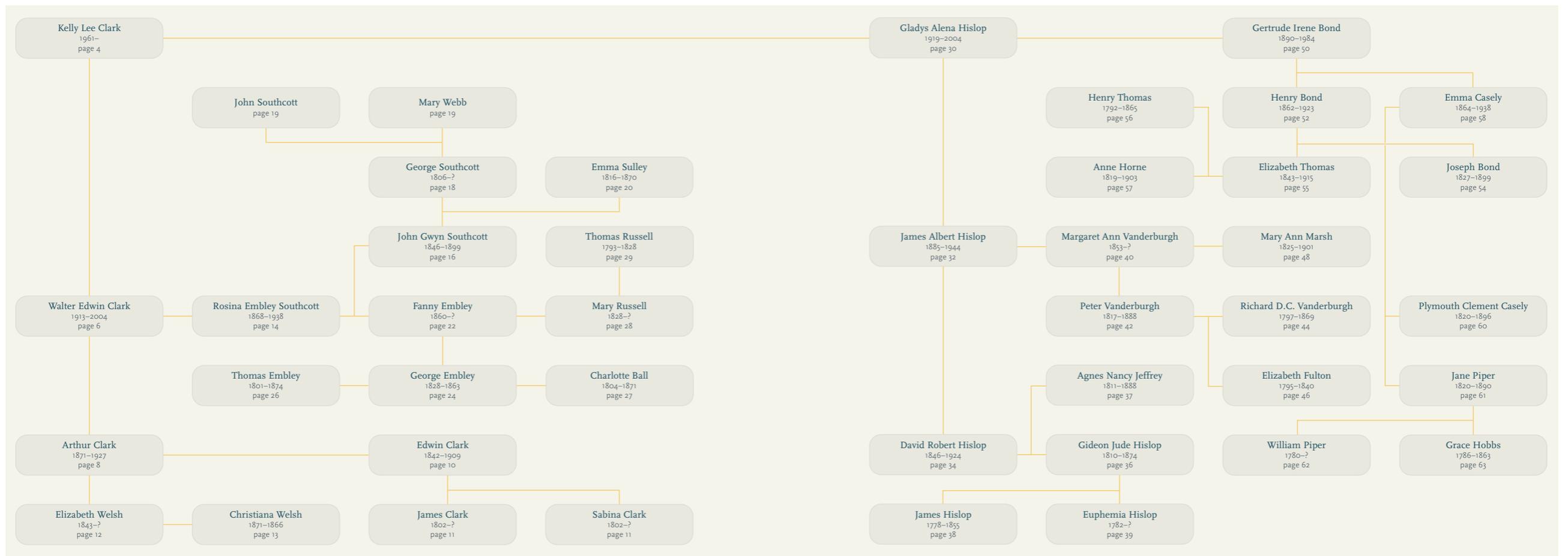
pre-novak section 3

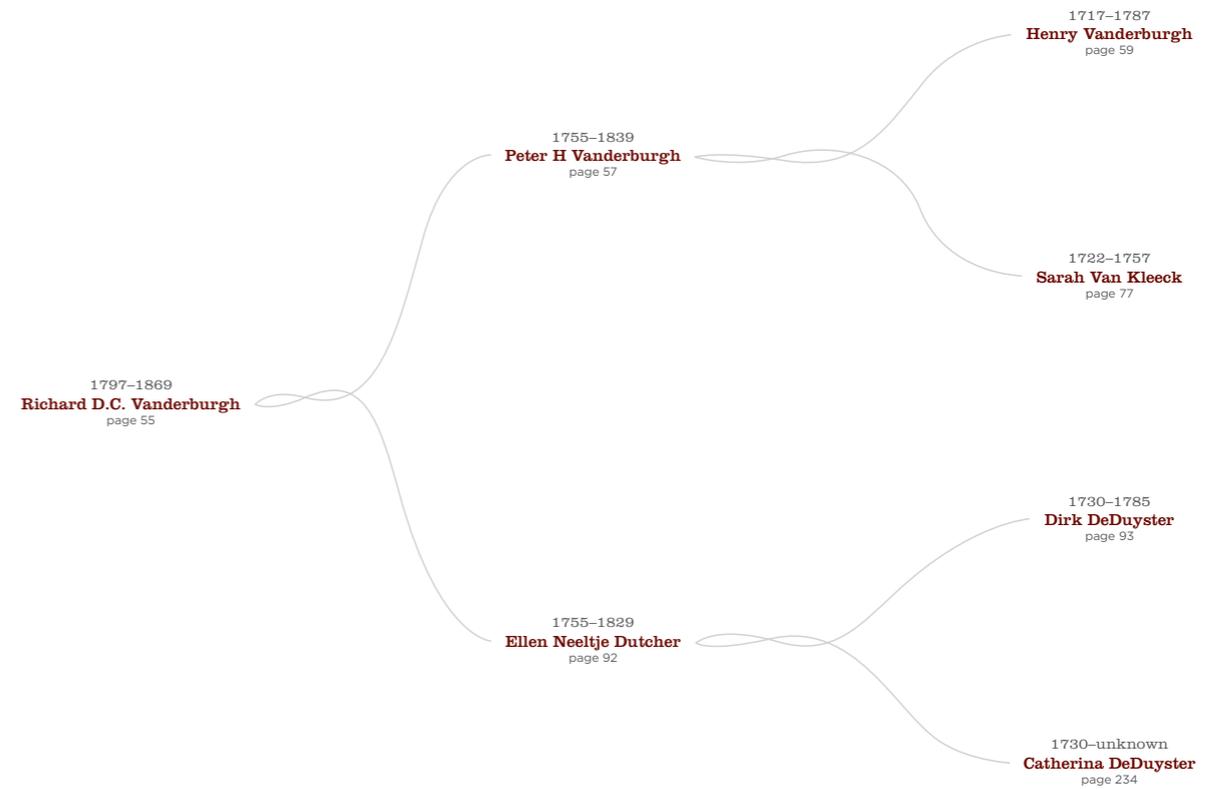
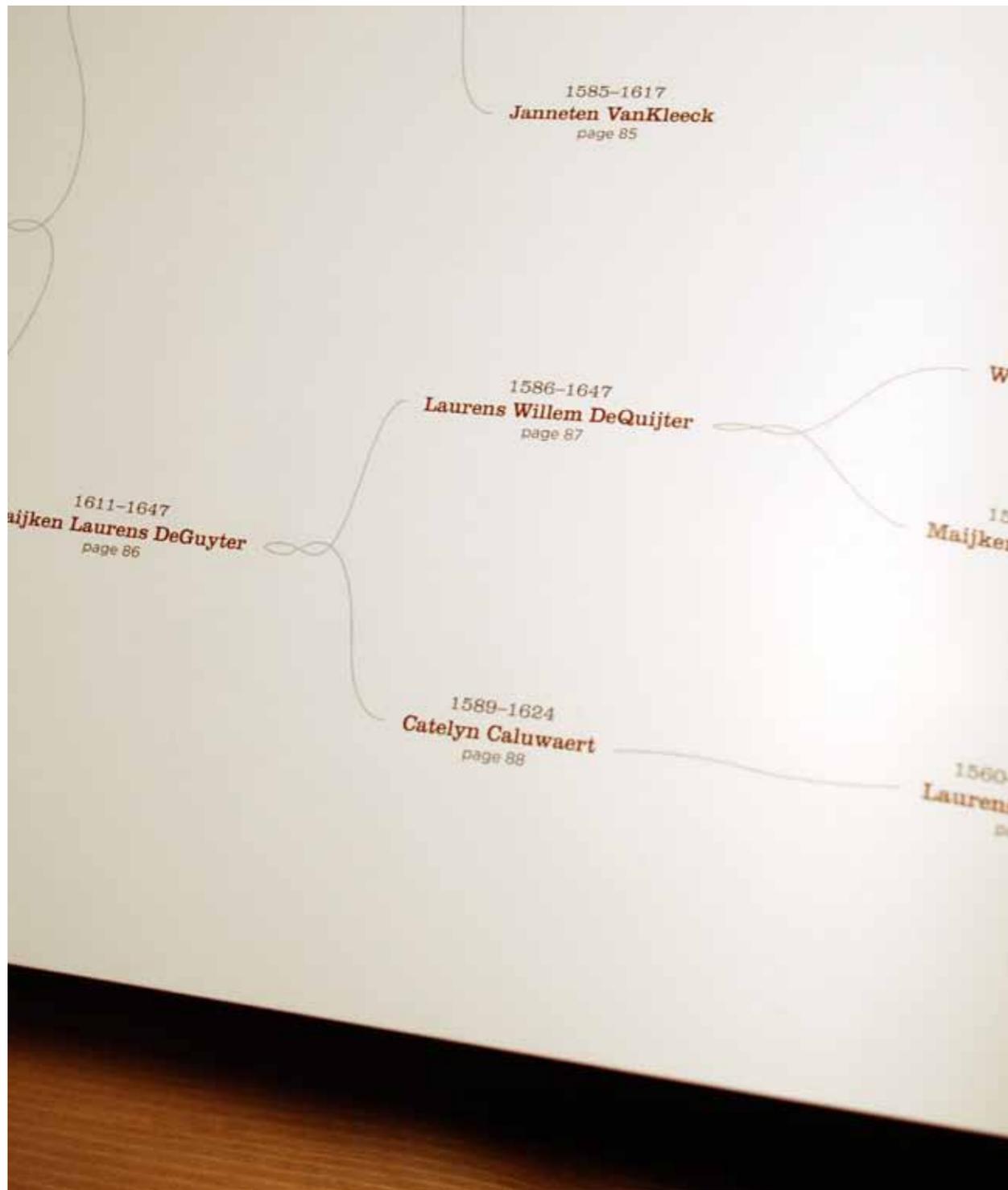




I began my digital explorations of the book's content with the table of contents. I wanted a full map of all of my ancestors at the beginning of the book, as an introduction before I went into more detail in the second part of the book. By including page numbers with every individual's name, I could combine these sections into one that multitasks.

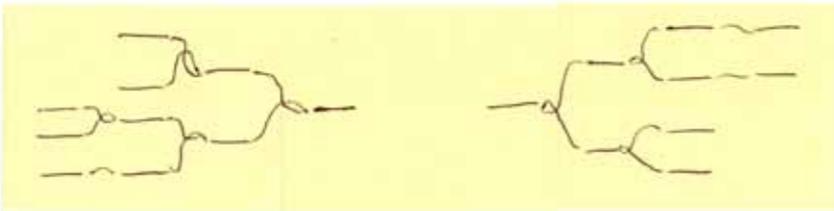
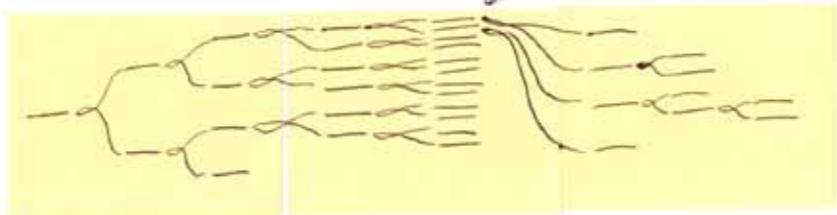
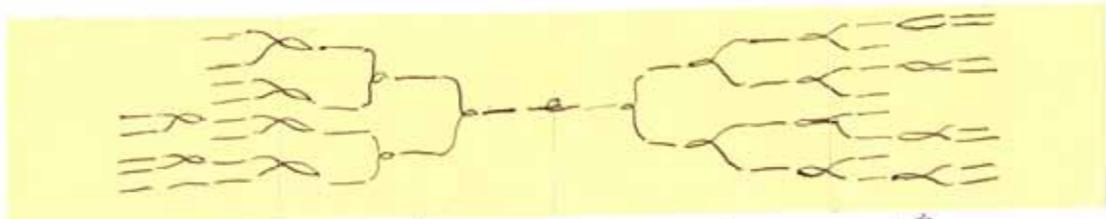
This particular model was my first exploration into mapping out my ancestry without making it too linear or ordinary, but I found that this was much too confusing and messy. The following page shows some slight adjustments to colour and icons as I experimented with the visual style of the book, but this format was ultimately scrapped.





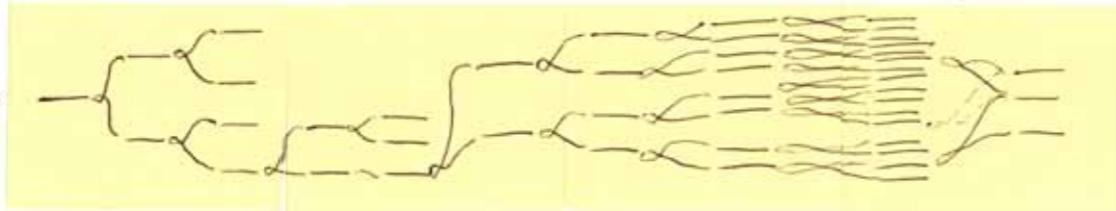
The final style for the maps features each individual's name, their years of birth and death, and the page number that holds their profile. Organic lines linking parents and child are easy to trace, subtle and elegant.

CLARK  
family

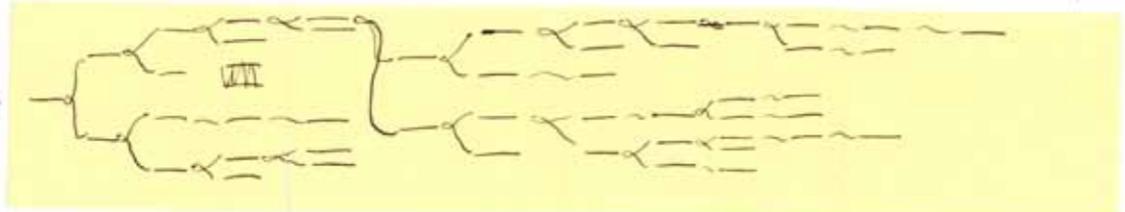


THE STEWART  
FAMILY

← Cornelius  
Bogardus



← Rachel  
DeWitt



Pagination layouts and a mockup of the first section demonstrates the fold-out layouts for each tree (explained later in the process book)

# the format

From early on in the design process, I knew that, should the project have a printed deliverable, it needed to be large in format. I approached it as a coffee table book that would be available to be leafed through at any time, or explored more fully on a large table.

The size when closed, about 11 by 14 inches, fits comfortably on most coffee tables, and when open, about 11 by 28 inches, fits perfectly over two people's laps when seated next to each other. In this way, the size itself encourages users to explore the book with another family member or in a small group.

The first section, the style of which has just been described, features fold-out pages so that the long maps and pieces of information are broken as rarely as possible. The longest foldout spreads are four times the length of the closed book, and meant to be folded out on a larger table, like a dining table, and explored from above, like a large-scale map.

# Arthur Clark

Born: August 19, 1871

Place of Birth: Bristol, England

Died: March 20, 1927

Place of Death: York, Ontario, Canada

Cause of Death: Hemiplegia

Occupation: Painter

Addresses: 6 Royal Fort Road, Bristol, England

637 1/2 Jane Street, Toronto, Ontario

376 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Arthur Clark was born to Edwin and Elizabeth Clark on August 19, 1871. He had an older brother and sister and 4 younger brothers, two of whom he named his sons after. His childhood home at 6 Royal Fort Road, and was across the street from a children's Hospital in Bristol, England. The area is now in the heart of the University of Bristol campus.

Arthur had a dark complexion, brown hair and grey eyes. As an adult, his height was 5'7".

Arthur moved to Canada and married Rosina Embley Southcott, who changed her name to Rose Emily Clark. They had nine children together.

Arthur enlisted in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force on May 1, 1916. He was assigned to the 4th Canadian Division and sent overseas to fight in World War I. He returned home to Canada in April 1920.

It is likely that Arthur had a drinking problem or was an alcoholic, and some of his children avoided alcohol for their whole lives as a result.

Arthur died on March 20, 1927 due to hemiplegia from vascular disease. His wife, Rose, died 11 years later and they are buried together in Prospect Cemetery in Toronto.

San Sect. 44 Can Exp  
DUPLICATE  
ATTESTATION PAPER. No. 520703  
CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
7030.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

1. What is your surname? Clark
2. What are your Christian names? Arthur
3. What is your present address? 276 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario
4. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what County were you born? Bristol, England
5. What is the name of your next of kin? Rose Clark
6. What is the address of your next of kin? 276 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario
7. What is the date of your birth? August 19th, 1871
8. What is your Trade or Calling? Painter
9. Are you married? Yes
10. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated and inoculated? Yes
11. Do you ever belong to the Active Militia? No
12. Have you ever served in any Military Force? No
13. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes
14. Are you willing to be attached to serve in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force? Yes

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Arthur Clark, do solemnly declare that the above are answers made by me to the above questions and that they are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any part of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until I am lawfully discharged.

Arthur Clark (Signature of Enrollee)  
Date May 1 1916 R. W. Southcott (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Arthur Clark, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will do my duty bravely and faithfully during His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Town, County and Empire, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all His Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Arthur Clark (Signature of Enrollee)  
Date May 1 1916 R. W. Southcott (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Enrollee above named was examined by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as applied to, and the said Enrollee has made and signed the declaration and sworn the oath before me, at Toronto on 1st day of May 1916.

R. W. Southcott (Signature of Justice)

Description of Arthur Clark on Enlistment.

Approved Age 46 years 0 months  
Date of Enlistment May 1 1916

Height 5 ft. 7 in.  
Weight when fully clothed 127 lbs.  
Range of vision 6 in.  
Complexion DARK  
Eyes GRAY  
Hair GRAY  
State of Teeth Good  
Church of England Yes  
Protestant No  
Methodist No  
Baptist or Congregationalist No  
Roman Catholic No  
Jewish No  
Other denomination No

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Enrollee and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Enlistment.

He does not at the present distance with either eye his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his limbs and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force.

Date May 1 1916  
Place Wellington Army Depot  
Signed Capt. A. W. ... Medical Officer

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

Arthur Clark having been fully approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.

R. W. Southcott (Signature of Officer)  
Date May 1 1916 O'Connell 44 Can Exp

The first mockup of the main part of the book, the profile spreads, was quite plain and boring. It featured an individual's full name, some quick facts, and a short biography about them, along with an image or two of a census form or other paperwork that concerned them and may be of interest to the user.

# Arthur Clark

Born: August 19, 1871  
 Place of Birth: Bristol, England  
 Died: March 20, 1927  
 Place of Death: York, Ontario, Canada  
 Cause of Death: Hemiplegia  
 Occupation: Painter  
 Addresses: 6 Royal Fort Road, Bristol, England  
 637 1/2 Jane Street, Toronto, Ontario  
 376 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario



Arthur Clark was born to Edwin and Elizabeth Clark on August 19, 1871. He had an older brother and sister and 4 younger brothers, two of whom he named his sons after. His childhood home at 6 Royal Fort Road, and was across the street from a children's Hospital in Bristol, England. The area is now in the heart of the University of Bristol campus.

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It is likely that Arthur had a drinking problem or was an alcoholic, and some of his children avoided alcohol for their whole lives as a result.

Arthur died on March 20, 1927 due to hemiplegia from vascular disease. His wife, Rose, died 11 years later and they are buried together in Prospect Cemetery in Toronto.

10	6 Royal Fort Rd	1	Edwin Clark	de	2	Elizabeth Clark	de	2
			Thomas Clark	de	3	Arthur Clark	de	3
			William Clark	de	4	Herbert Clark	de	4
11	do		Arthur Clark	de	5	Rosina Embley	de	5
12	do	1	Arthur Clark	de	6	Rose Emily Clark	de	6
			Elizabeth Clark	de	7	Thomas Clark	de	7
			William Clark	de	8	Arthur Clark	de	8
			Herbert Clark	de	9	Rosina Embley	de	9
			Arthur Clark	de	10	Rose Emily Clark	de	10
			Elizabeth Clark	de	11	Thomas Clark	de	11
			William Clark	de	12	Arthur Clark	de	12
			Herbert Clark	de	13	Rosina Embley	de	13
			Arthur Clark	de	14	Rose Emily Clark	de	14
			Elizabeth Clark	de	15	Thomas Clark	de	15
			William Clark	de	16	Arthur Clark	de	16
			Herbert Clark	de	17	Rosina Embley	de	17
			Arthur Clark	de	18	Rose Emily Clark	de	18
			Elizabeth Clark	de	19	Thomas Clark	de	19
			William Clark	de	20	Arthur Clark	de	20
			Herbert Clark	de	21	Rosina Embley	de	21
			Arthur Clark	de	22	Rose Emily Clark	de	22
			Elizabeth Clark	de	23	Thomas Clark	de	23
			William Clark	de	24	Arthur Clark	de	24
			Herbert Clark	de	25	Rosina Embley	de	25
			Arthur Clark	de	26	Rose Emily Clark	de	26
			Elizabeth Clark	de	27	Thomas Clark	de	27
			William Clark	de	28	Arthur Clark	de	28
			Herbert Clark	de	29	Rosina Embley	de	29
			Arthur Clark	de	30	Rose Emily Clark	de	30
			Elizabeth Clark	de	31	Thomas Clark	de	31
			William Clark	de	32	Arthur Clark	de	32
			Herbert Clark	de	33	Rosina Embley	de	33
			Arthur Clark	de	34	Rose Emily Clark	de	34
			Elizabeth Clark	de	35	Thomas Clark	de	35
			William Clark	de	36	Arthur Clark	de	36
			Herbert Clark	de	37	Rosina Embley	de	37
			Arthur Clark	de	38	Rose Emily Clark	de	38
			Elizabeth Clark	de	39	Thomas Clark	de	39
			William Clark	de	40	Arthur Clark	de	40
			Herbert Clark	de	41	Rosina Embley	de	41
			Arthur Clark	de	42	Rose Emily Clark	de	42
			Elizabeth Clark	de	43	Thomas Clark	de	43
			William Clark	de	44	Arthur Clark	de	44
			Herbert Clark	de	45	Rosina Embley	de	45
			Arthur Clark	de	46	Rose Emily Clark	de	46
			Elizabeth Clark	de	47	Thomas Clark	de	47
			William Clark	de	48	Arthur Clark	de	48
			Herbert Clark	de	49	Rosina Embley	de	49
			Arthur Clark	de	50	Rose Emily Clark	de	50
			Elizabeth Clark	de	51	Thomas Clark	de	51
			William Clark	de	52	Arthur Clark	de	52
			Herbert Clark	de	53	Rosina Embley	de	53
			Arthur Clark	de	54	Rose Emily Clark	de	54
			Elizabeth Clark	de	55	Thomas Clark	de	55
			William Clark	de	56	Arthur Clark	de	56
			Herbert Clark	de	57	Rosina Embley	de	57
			Arthur Clark	de	58	Rose Emily Clark	de	58
			Elizabeth Clark	de	59	Thomas Clark	de	59
			William Clark	de	60	Arthur Clark	de	60
			Herbert Clark	de	61	Rosina Embley	de	61
			Arthur Clark	de	62	Rose Emily Clark	de	62
			Elizabeth Clark	de	63	Thomas Clark	de	63
			William Clark	de	64	Arthur Clark	de	64
			Herbert Clark	de	65	Rosina Embley	de	65
			Arthur Clark	de	66	Rose Emily Clark	de	66
			Elizabeth Clark	de	67	Thomas Clark	de	67
			William Clark	de	68	Arthur Clark	de	68
			Herbert Clark	de	69	Rosina Embley	de	69
			Arthur Clark	de	70	Rose Emily Clark	de	70
			Elizabeth Clark	de	71	Thomas Clark	de	71
			William Clark	de	72	Arthur Clark	de	72
			Herbert Clark	de	73	Rosina Embley	de	73
			Arthur Clark	de	74	Rose Emily Clark	de	74
			Elizabeth Clark	de	75	Thomas Clark	de	75
			William Clark	de	76	Arthur Clark	de	76
			Herbert Clark	de	77	Rosina Embley	de	77
			Arthur Clark	de	78	Rose Emily Clark	de	78
			Elizabeth Clark	de	79	Thomas Clark	de	79
			William Clark	de	80	Arthur Clark	de	80
			Herbert Clark	de	81	Rosina Embley	de	81
			Arthur Clark	de	82	Rose Emily Clark	de	82
			Elizabeth Clark	de	83	Thomas Clark	de	83
			William Clark	de	84	Arthur Clark	de	84
			Herbert Clark	de	85	Rosina Embley	de	85
			Arthur Clark	de	86	Rose Emily Clark	de	86
			Elizabeth Clark	de	87	Thomas Clark	de	87
			William Clark	de	88	Arthur Clark	de	88
			Herbert Clark	de	89	Rosina Embley	de	89
			Arthur Clark	de	90	Rose Emily Clark	de	90
			Elizabeth Clark	de	91	Thomas Clark	de	91
			William Clark	de	92	Arthur Clark	de	92
			Herbert Clark	de	93	Rosina Embley	de	93
			Arthur Clark	de	94	Rose Emily Clark	de	94
			Elizabeth Clark	de	95	Thomas Clark	de	95
			William Clark	de	96	Arthur Clark	de	96
			Herbert Clark	de	97	Rosina Embley	de	97
			Arthur Clark	de	98	Rose Emily Clark	de	98
			Elizabeth Clark	de	99	Thomas Clark	de	99
			William Clark	de	100	Arthur Clark	de	100
			Herbert Clark	de	101	Rosina Embley	de	101
			Arthur Clark	de	102	Rose Emily Clark	de	102
			Elizabeth Clark	de	103	Thomas Clark	de	103
			William Clark	de	104	Arthur Clark	de	104
			Herbert Clark	de	105	Rosina Embley	de	105
			Arthur Clark	de	106	Rose Emily Clark	de	106
			Elizabeth Clark	de	107	Thomas Clark	de	107
			William Clark	de	108	Arthur Clark	de	108
			Herbert Clark	de	109	Rosina Embley	de	109
			Arthur Clark	de	110	Rose Emily Clark	de	110
			Elizabeth Clark	de	111	Thomas Clark	de	111
			William Clark	de	112	Arthur Clark	de	112
			Herbert Clark	de	113	Rosina Embley	de	113
			Arthur Clark	de	114	Rose Emily Clark	de	114
			Elizabeth Clark	de	115	Thomas Clark	de	115
			William Clark	de	116	Arthur Clark	de	116
			Herbert Clark	de	117	Rosina Embley	de	117
			Arthur Clark	de	118	Rose Emily Clark	de	118
			Elizabeth Clark	de	119	Thomas Clark	de	119
			William Clark	de	120	Arthur Clark	de	120
			Herbert Clark	de	121	Rosina Embley	de	121
			Arthur Clark	de	122	Rose Emily Clark	de	122
			Elizabeth Clark	de	123	Thomas Clark	de	123
			William Clark	de	124	Arthur Clark	de	124
			Herbert Clark	de	125	Rosina Embley	de	125
			Arthur Clark	de	126	Rose Emily Clark	de	126
			Elizabeth Clark	de	127	Thomas Clark	de	127
			William Clark	de	128	Arthur Clark	de	128
			Herbert Clark	de	129	Rosina Embley	de	129
			Arthur Clark	de	130	Rose Emily Clark	de	130
			Elizabeth Clark	de	131	Thomas Clark	de	131
			William Clark	de	132	Arthur Clark	de	132
			Herbert Clark	de	133	Rosina Embley	de	133
			Arthur Clark	de	134	Rose Emily Clark	de	134
			Elizabeth Clark	de	135	Thomas Clark	de	135
			William Clark	de	136	Arthur Clark	de	136
			Herbert Clark	de	137	Rosina Embley	de	137
			Arthur Clark	de	138	Rose Emily Clark	de	138
			Elizabeth Clark	de	139	Thomas Clark	de	139
			William Clark	de	140	Arthur Clark	de	140
			Herbert Clark	de	141	Rosina Embley	de	141
			Arthur Clark	de	142	Rose Emily Clark	de	142
			Elizabeth Clark	de	143	Thomas Clark	de	143
			William Clark	de	144	Arthur Clark	de	144
			Herbert Clark	de	145	Rosina Embley	de	145
			Arthur Clark	de	146	Rose Emily Clark	de	146
			Elizabeth Clark	de	147	Thomas Clark	de	147
			William Clark	de	148	Arthur Clark	de	148
			Herbert Clark	de	149	Rosina Embley	de	149
			Arthur Clark	de	150	Rose Emily Clark	de	150
			Elizabeth Clark	de	151	Thomas Clark	de	151
			William Clark	de	152	Arthur Clark	de	152
			Herbert Clark	de	153	Rosina Embley	de	153
			Arthur Clark	de	154	Rose Emily Clark	de	154
			Elizabeth Clark	de	155	Thomas Clark	de	155
			William Clark	de	156	Arthur Clark	de	156
			Herbert Clark	de	157	Rosina Embley	de	157
			Arthur Clark	de	158	Rose Emily Clark	de	158
			Elizabeth Clark	de	159	Thomas Clark	de	159
			William Clark	de	160	Arthur Clark	de	160
			Herbert Clark	de	161	Rosina Embley	de	161
			Arthur Clark	de	162	Rose Emily Clark	de	162
			Elizabeth Clark	de	163	Thomas Clark	de	163
			William Clark	de	164	Arthur Clark	de	164
			Herbert Clark	de	165			

# ARTHUR CLARK

BORN ON SATURDAY

**AUGUST 19, 1871**

SAME DAY AS ORVILLE WRIGHT, CO-INVENTOR OF THE AIRPLANE

IN

**BRISTOL**

SOMERSET, ENGLAND

TO

**EDWIN & ELIZABETH CLARK**

SIBLINGS

**6**

CHARLES 1867  
LILY 1869  
EDWIN 1873  
WILLIAM 1875  
HERBERT 1880  
ERNEST 1882

MOTHER'S AGE  
AT BIRTH

**28**

FATHER WAS  
29 YEARS OLD

PHYSICAL  
FEATURES

**GREY EYES**

5 FEET 7 1/2 INCHES, BROWN  
HAIR, DARK COMPLEXION

OCCUPATION

**PAINTER**

WIFE'S NAME

**ROSINA EMBLEY  
SOUTHCOTT**

CHILDREN

**9**

ROSE, GEORGE,  
MAY, ERNEST,  
WALTER, SID,  
BERT, ARTHUR,  
HAROLD

ENLISTMENT  
IN CANADIAN  
ARMY (C.E.F)

**MAY 1, 1916**

FOURTH CANADIAN DIVISION

RETURN TO  
CANADA

**APRIL 1920**

AGE LIVED TO

**55 YEARS**

7 MONTHS AND ONE DAY

DIED ON SUNDAY

**MARCH 20, 1927**

IN

**YORK**

ONTARIO, CANADA

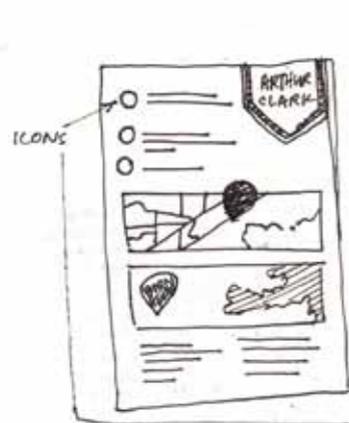
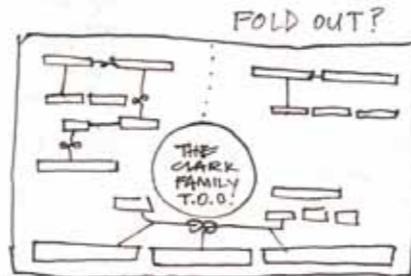
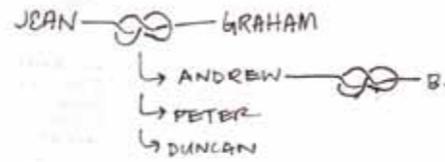
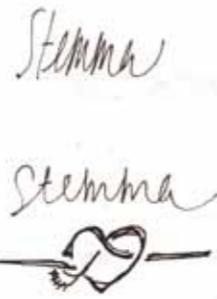
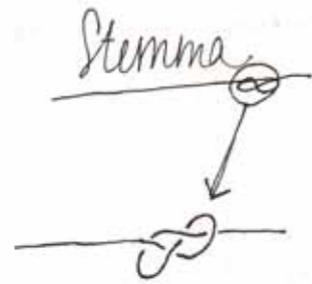
FROM

**HEMIPLEGIA**

DUE TO VASCULAR DISEASE

At this point, I knew that the organization system wasn't working, so I took a step back and revisited Nicholas Felton's work. Since I didn't really have a visual style that I was following yet, this mockup borrows its visual style from Felton as well. By sorting the information into categories with an emphasis on the facts themselves, I felt like I was beginning to find that infographic-inspired system that I had been looking for.

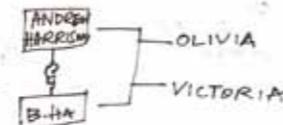
# STEMMA



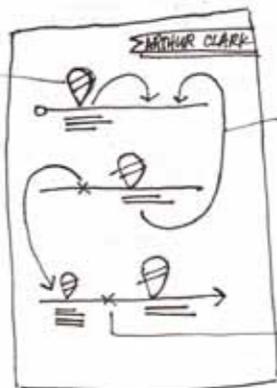
turns into super area  
faded texture

tree showing relevant family line

greyed out other side

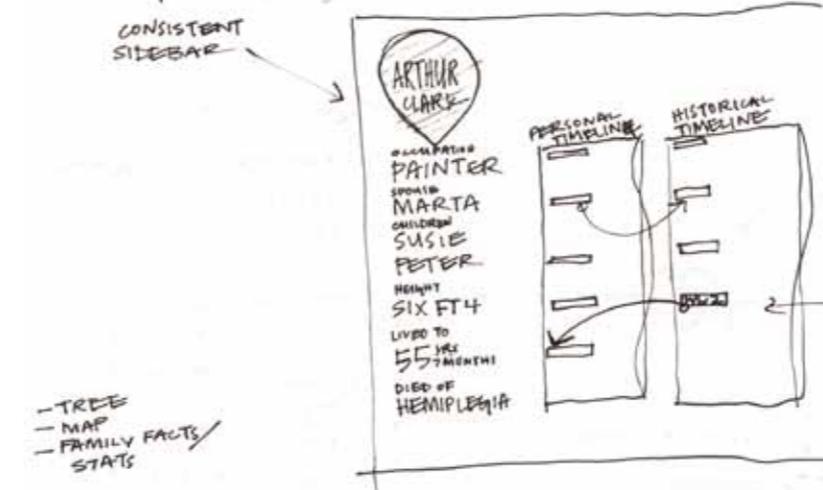
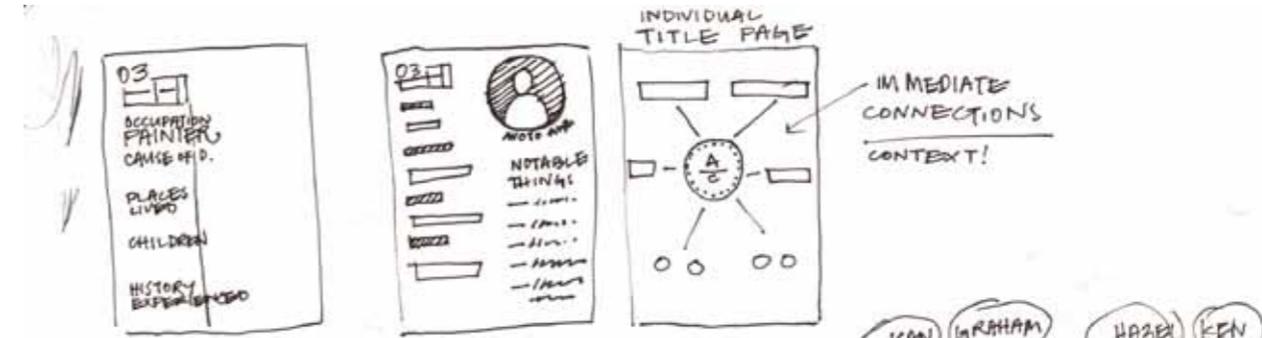
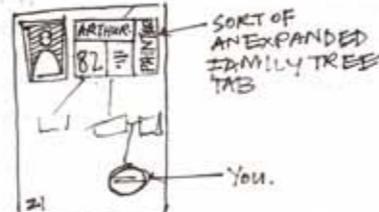


MAJOR LIFE EVENTS  
→ MOVING  
→ GETTING MARRIED

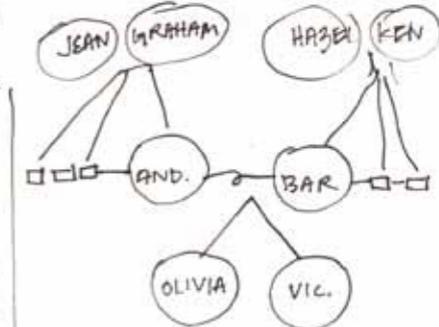


NARRATIVE ON TOP  
→ POINTING OUT CONNECTIONS/ CHAIN OF EVENTS

Historical Events?

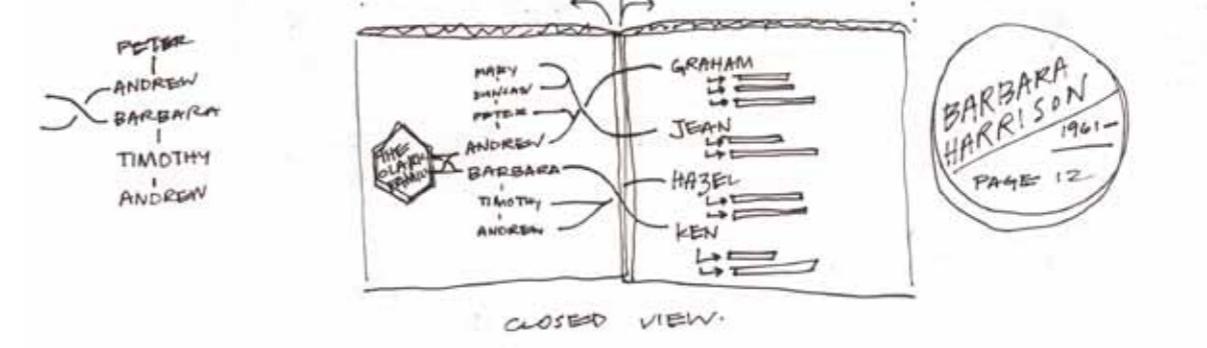
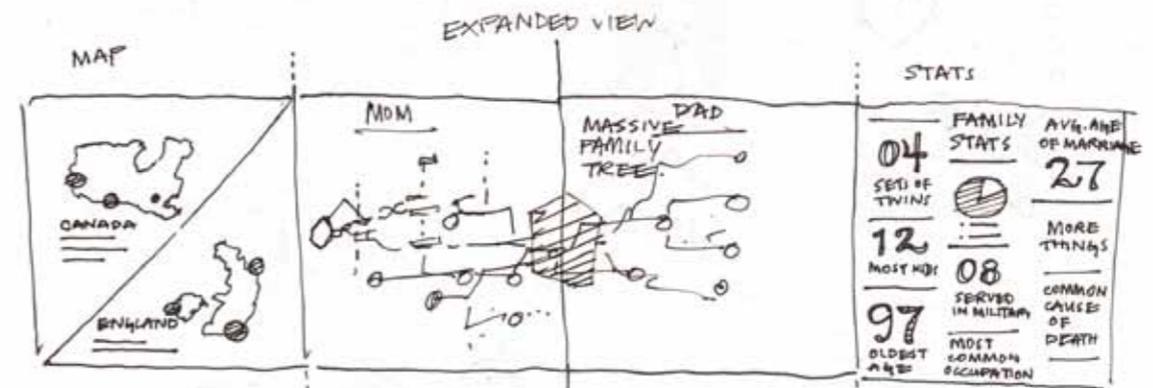


- TREE  
- MAP  
- FAMILY FACTS/ STATS



POINTING OUT DIRECT CONNECTIONS

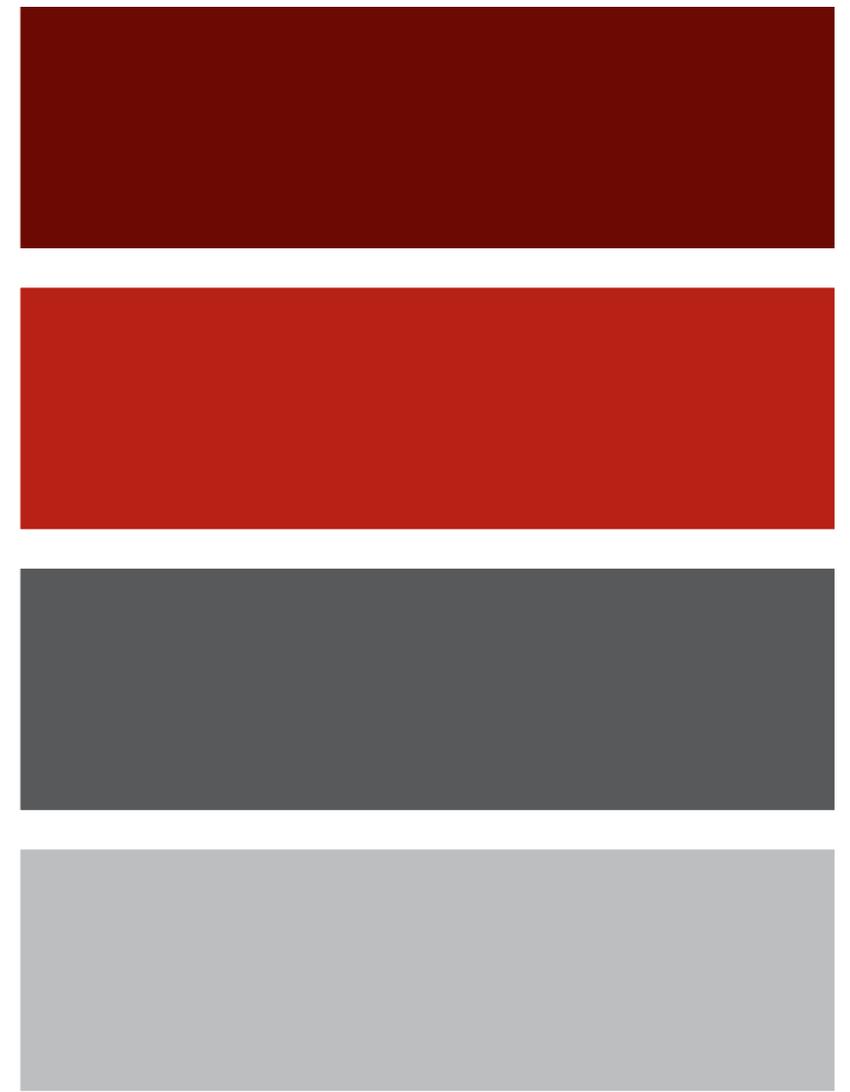
SYMBOLS.  
◇ ○ □ ?



The next step was to find a strong visual style and make it my own, but first, we had a class activity that really helped in my development. Olivia Harrison was my partner for this exercise, and she gave me a ton of great ideas, many of which are clearly visible in the final book.



I revisited my visual style moodboard from early in the semester, and noticed these images of letterpressed coasters that Graphic Exchange produced as a thank-you gift to their donors. I felt that they had just enough of a vintage influence without being overbearing with it, and I took strong visual cues from these.

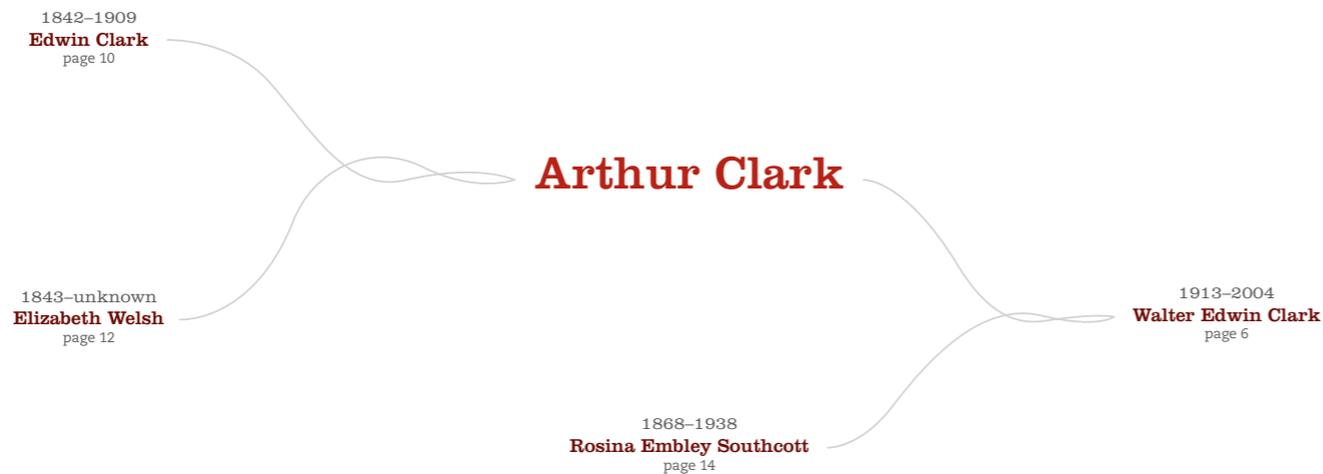


I chose Clarendon and Gotham as my typefaces for the book. I felt that, when paired, they have a modern air with a clear vintage influence, which is exactly the mood I was looking for. The colours used were inspired directly from the letter-pressed coasters on the previous page.

GENERATION NO. 2	<b>ARTHUR CLARK</b>		PAINTER
	<b>Aug. 19, 1871</b> Bristol, Somerset, England	<b>Mar. 20, 1927</b> Toronto, Ontario, Canada	



An initial exploration of this visual style, before combining it with the organizational style inspired by Felton. I looked at creating a standardized box of information for each individual, but quickly realized that due to the wide variety in the amount of information available for each individual, this was almost impossible to do, and so this concept was dropped.



2

# ARTHUR CLARK

Born on Saturday  
**August 19, 1871**  
(so was Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane)  
 in  
**Bristol**  
 Somerset, England  
 to  
**Edwin & Elizabeth Clark**



MOTHER'S AGE WHEN BORN  
**28**  
Father was 29

PHYSICAL FEATURES  
**grey eyes**  
5 Feet 7 1/2 inches, brown hair, dark complexion

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS  
**6**  
Charles 1867  
 Lily 1869  
 Edwin 1873  
 William 1875  
 Herbert 1880  
 Ernest 1882

OCCUPATION  
**painter**

WIFE'S NAME  
**Rosina Embley Southcott**

CHILDREN  
**9**  
Rose, George, May, Ernest, Walter, Sid, Bert, Arthur, Harold

ENLISTMENT IN CANADIAN ARMY (C.E.F)  
**May 1, 1916**

ASSIGNED TO  
**4th Canadian Division**

RETURN TO CANADA  
**April 1920**  
Through St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada

AGE LIVED TO  
**55 years**  
7 months and one day

Died on Sunday  
**March 20, 1927**  
 in  
**Toronto**  
 Ontario, Canada  
 from  
**Hemiplegia**  
 due to Vascular Disease

This iteration combined the visual style inspired by Graphic Exchange with the organizational style inspired by Nicholas Felton, along with a geographic visualization of the individual's places of birth and death.

# ARTHUR CLARK

Generation No. 2

born

**August 19, 1871**

a Saturday, in Bristol, Somerset, England (so was Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane)

occupation

**painter**

wife

**Rose Emily (Rosina)**

height

**five feet 7.5 inches**

grey eyes, brown hair, dark complexion

lived to

**55 years**

seven months and one day

died

**March 20, 1927**

a Sunday, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada from hemiplegia due to vascular disease



enlisted in Canadian Army

**May 1, 1916**

44 years, 8 months and 12 days old

assigned to

**4th Canadian Division**

fought in

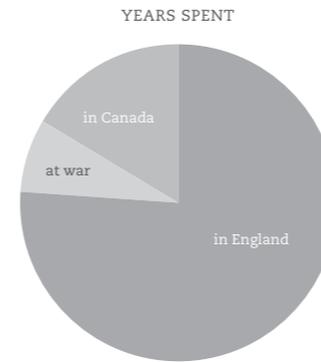
**World War I**

for the victorious side

returned home

**April 1920**

through St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada

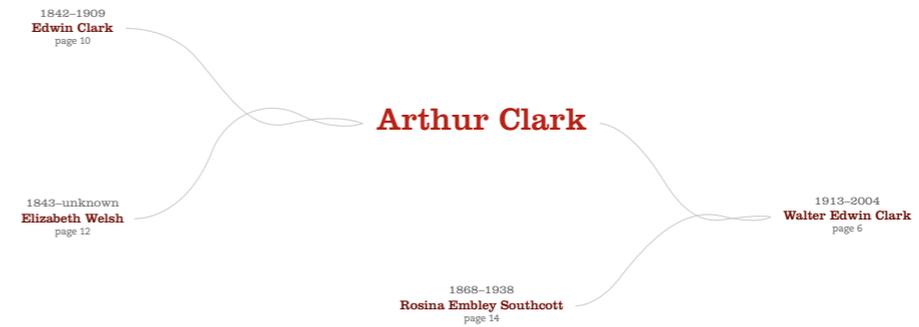


SIBLINGS Charles 1867

- 6** Lily 1869
- Edwin 1873
- William 1875
- Herbert 1880
- Ernest 1882

CHILDREN Rose

- 9** George
- May
- Ernest 1913
- Walter 1913
- Sid
- Bert
- Arthur
- Harold



These iterations attempted to organize the information and add more graphic visualization, but user testing showed that this layout was still somewhat difficult to navigate.

# ARTHUR CLARK

Generation No. 2

born

**August 19, 1871**

a Saturday, in Bristol, Somerset, England (so was Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane)

occupation

**painter**

wife

**Rose Emily (Rosina)**

height

**five feet 7.5 inches**

lived to

**55 years**

seven months and one day

died

**March 20, 1927**

a Sunday, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada from hemiplegia due to vascular disease



enlisted in Canadian Army

**May 1, 1916**

44 years, 8 months and 12 days old

assigned to

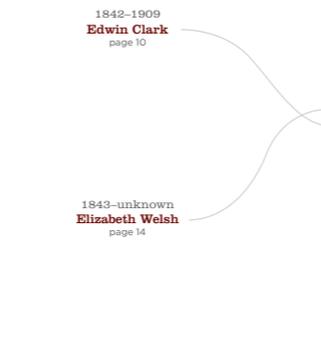
**4th Canadian Division**

fought in World War I

returned home

**April 1920**

through St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada

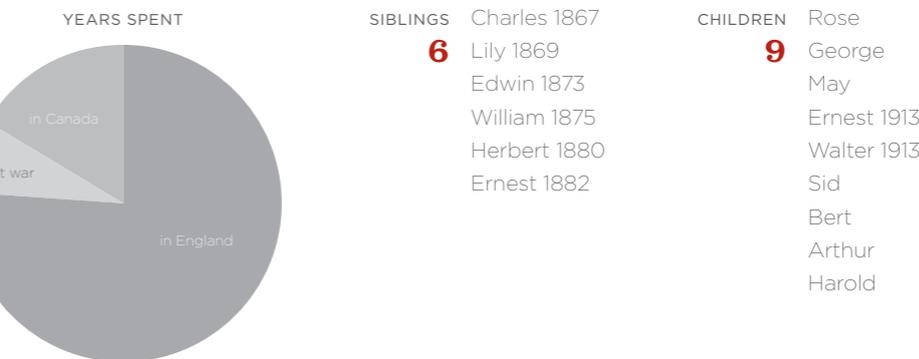


SIBLINGS Charles 1867

- 6** Lily 1869
- Edwin 1873
- William 1875
- Herbert 1880
- Ernest 1882

CHILDREN Rose

- 9** George
- May
- Ernest 1913
- Walter 1913
- Sid
- Bert
- Arthur
- Harold





# ARTHUR EDWIN CLARK

Generation No. 2

born

**August 19, 1871**

a Saturday, in Bristol, Somerset, England (Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane, was also born this day)

occupation  
**painter**

occasionally listed as labourer

lived to

**55 years old**

plus seven months and one day

died

**March 20, 1927**

a Sunday, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada from acute cardiac failure due to hemiplegia and vascular disease

height

**five feet 7.5 inches**

wife

**Rose**

married

**April 7, 1900**

in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England He was 28 years, 7 months and 18 days old

number of children

**nine**

including one set of twins

immigrated to Canada between

**1911 and 1913**

enlisted in Canadian Army

**May 1, 1916**

44 years, 8 months and 12 days old

assigned to

**4th Canadian Division**

of the Canadian Expeditionary Force He fought in World War I.

returned home

**April 1920**

through St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada

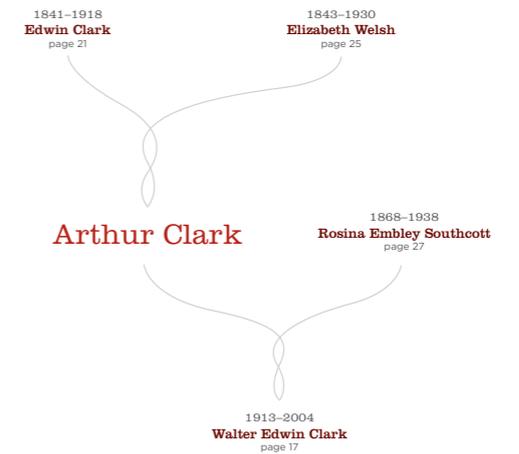


7 SIBLINGS

- Charles 1867
- Lily 1869
- Edwin 1873
- William 1875
- Alice 1878
- Herbert 1880
- Ernest 1882

9 CHILDREN

- Arthur 1896
- Mae 1898
- Harold 1901
- Rose 1904
- Sidney 1906
- Bertram 1908
- Coston 1910
- Walter 1913
- Ernest 1913



This is the final iteration, and an interpretation of this framework is present on every profile page in the final book.

The information is sorted into 6 columns, from most to least important, so that a user can easily browse and find specific information quickly. It also encourages users to explore the book in a non-linear way, by following one particular line or by looking for patterns.



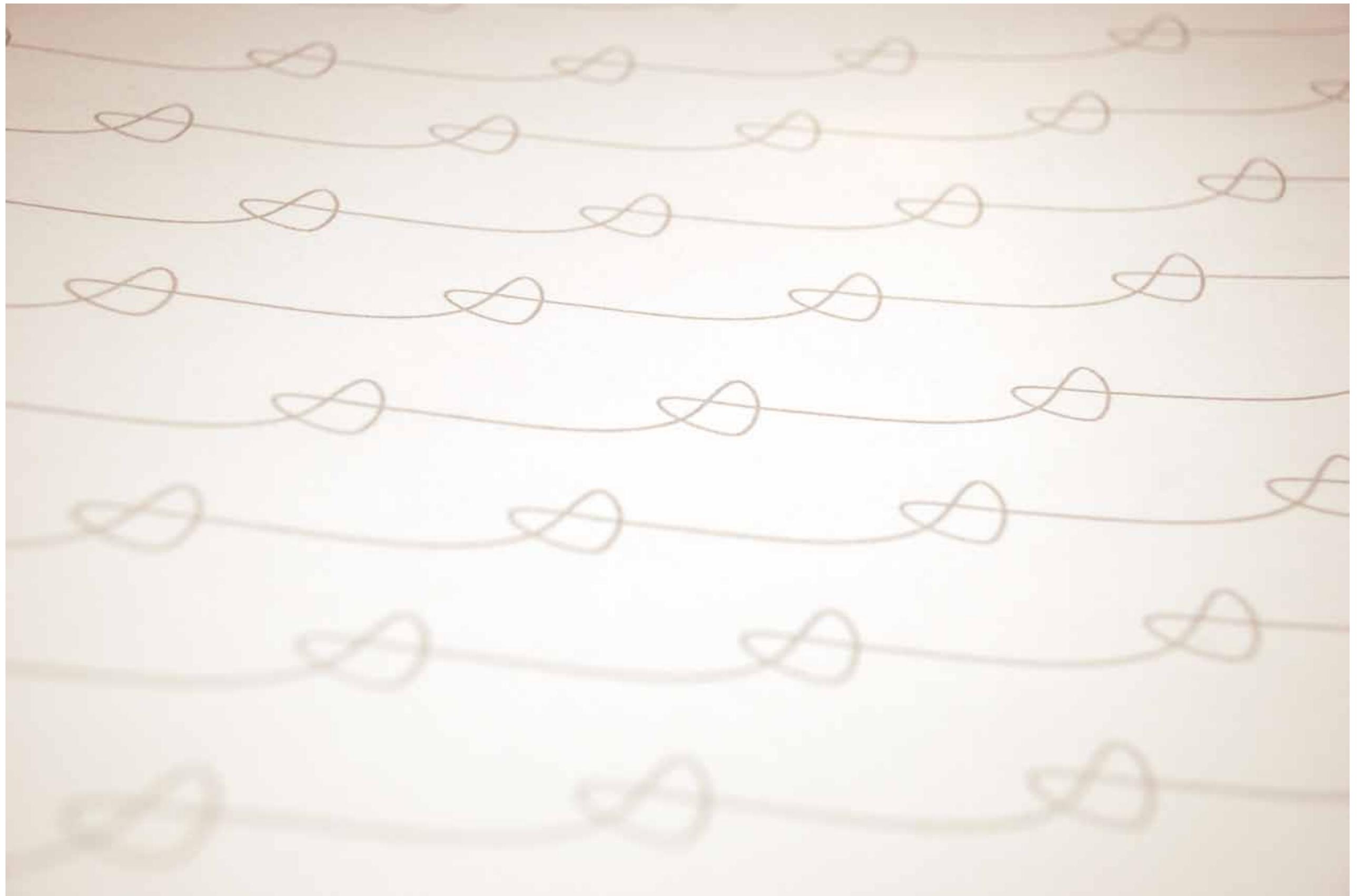
Once all of the pages were laid out, I printed all of them on letter-sized paper and marked them up to be sure that I caught all mistakes. There were 90 double-sided pages at this point.

The following pages contain some photos of the final piece, followed by a breakdown of my time management and some reflections on the project.

THE  
CLARK  
Family

THE CLARK FAMILY







Walter and Gladys Clark on their wedding day, February 6th, 1942.



The parents of Walter and Gladys Clark: Arthur, Rosina James, and Gertrude.

**Certificate of Marriage**

This is to Certify that, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. 1942, at \_\_\_\_\_ in the Province of Ontario, I solemnized the Marriage of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ under Marriage Laws No. 1, 1926, passed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The marriage certificate of Walter and Gladys Clark.

# the CLARK family



## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Fold out these pages for the first six generations of the Clark family tree. Further strains of the tree can be found on the following pages. Under each ancestor's name is a page number which contains a profile with additional information about them. At the back of this book is an extensive collection of graphs based on this information. Enjoy exploring!

## CALCULATING RELATIONSHIPS

On each individual's profile page, a relationship number is given. This number is calculated based on the individual's position in the tree.

1919-2002  
**Gladys Alena Hislop**  
page 41

1885-1944  
**James Albert Hislop**  
page 45

1846-1924  
**David Robert Hislop**  
page 47

1853-unknown  
**Margaret Ann Vanderburgh**  
page 53

1890-1984  
**Gertrude Irene Bond**  
page 242

1862-1923  
**Henry Bond**  
page 245

1864-1938  
**Emma Casely**  
page 253

1810-1874  
**Gideon Jude Hislop**  
page 48

1811-1888  
**Agnes Nancy Jeffrey**  
page 52

1817-1888  
**Peter Vanderburgh**  
page 54

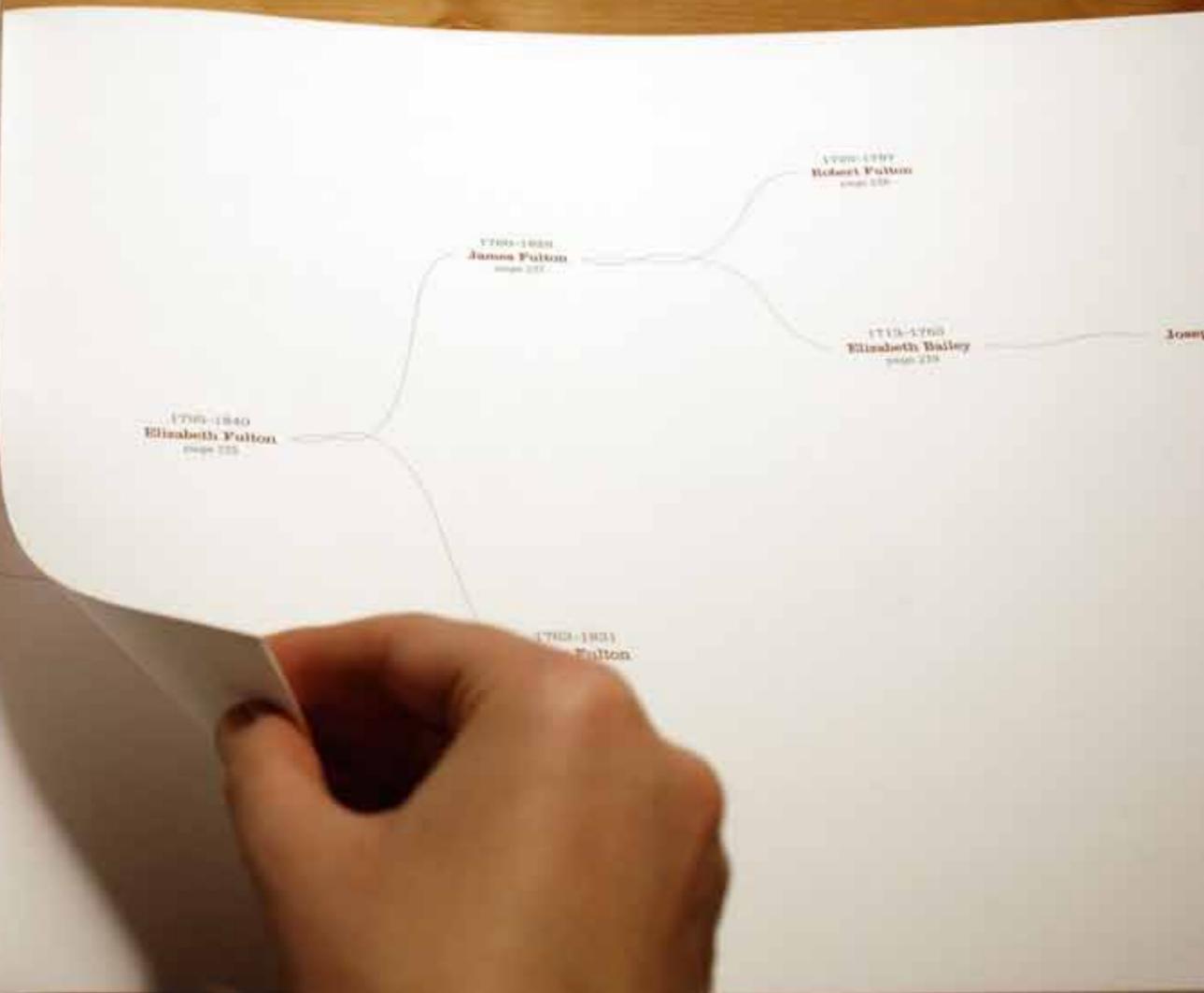
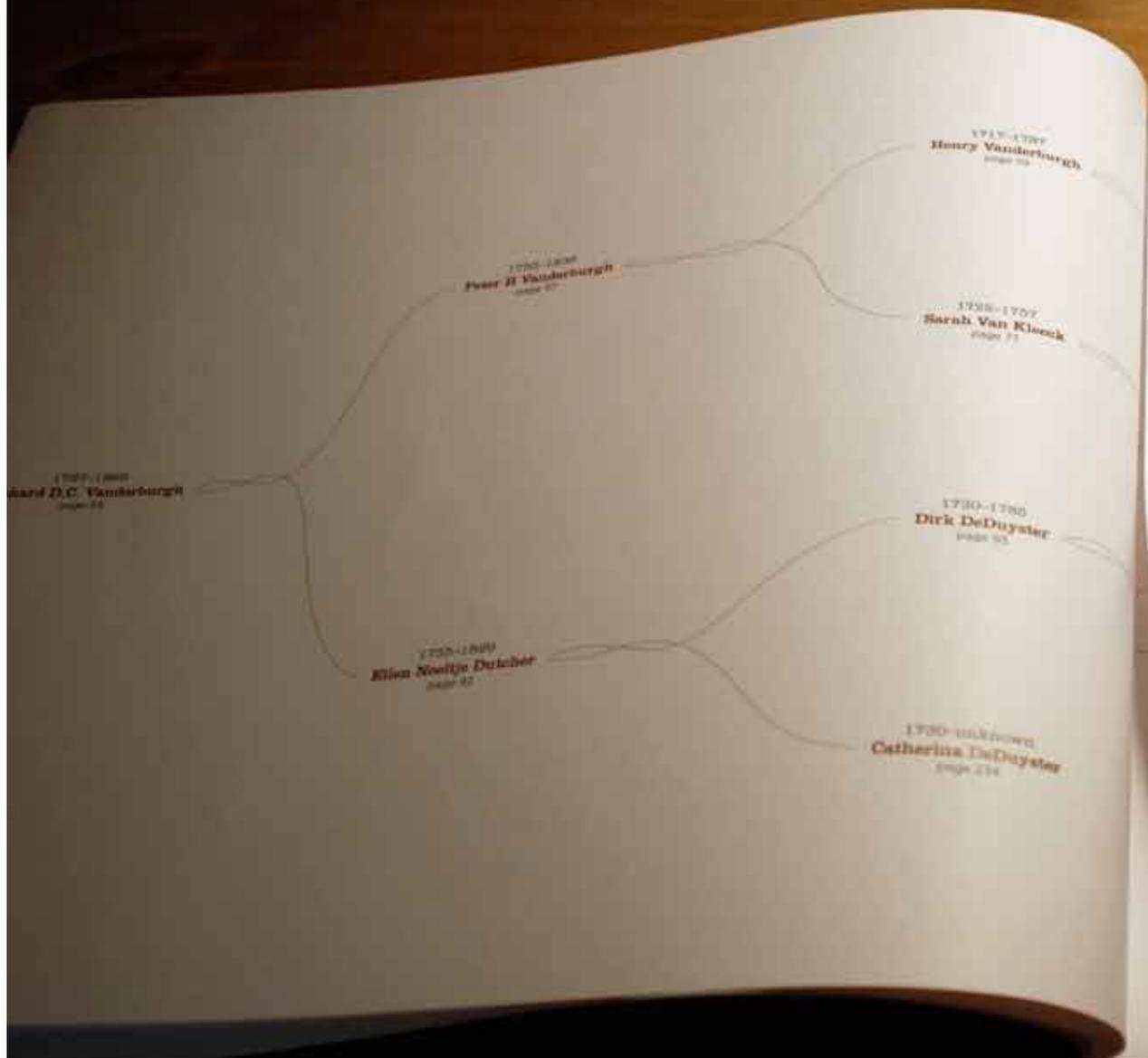
1825-1861  
**Mary Ann Marsh**  
page 246

1827-1899  
**Joseph Bond**  
page 247

1843-1915  
**Elizabeth Thomas**  
page 249

1820-1896  
**Plymouth Clement Casely**  
page 255

1820-1890  
**Jane Piper**  
page 267





1680-1707  
Cornelius Bogardus  
page 47

1680-1696  
Cornelius Bogardus  
page 47

1607-1687  
Everardus Bogardus  
page 13

1605-1664  
Anneke Jans  
page 16

1680-1701  
William Teller  
page 15

1641-1707  
Helena Teller  
page 17

1620-1664  
Margaret Donckers  
page 20



## THE BOGARDUS FAMILY

nationality  
Dutch

settled in  
New Amsterdam  
later became New York City

significance  
among the first  
settlers in America



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT:  
EVERARDUS, ANNEKE, NEW  
AMSTERDAM IN 1664 (LOOKING  
NORTH)

The Reverend Everardus Bogardus was born in 1612, Woerden, Utrecht, Netherlands on July 27, 1647, he arrived in New Amsterdam (present day New York City) on March 2, 1638. Everardus became the second ordained minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, which is now the oldest established church in New York. Everardus died on September 27, 1647, in the Princess Amalia shipwreck off the coast of Swansea, Wales, while en route to Amsterdam on a church-related mission. 21 of the 107 passengers on the ship survived.

Everardus' wife, Anneke Jans, is also well-known throughout history. She was born in 1605 in Vlecken, Norway and came to New Amsterdam on May 24, 1630 with her first husband, Roelof Jansen, and their first two children. He was among the first settlers in the area and was given a 62-acre of land to farm for \$71 per year, but died shortly after arriving, and she inherited the farm, called 'Domine's Bouwerve', which is now a neighborhood called TriBeCa in Manhattan. It was granted to the Colonial Governor in 1705 and never returned to the family. Some of her descendants tried to get a settlement in the 1920's when the property was quoted to be worth billions. Anneke died on February 23, 1663 in Beverwyck, which is now Albany, New York, United States.



1800-1800  
Wichman DeWitt  
page 176

1800-1800  
Tasje Claassen  
page 225

1800-1848  
Andries Luyssen  
page 227

1807-1878  
Janetje Schyns  
page 231

1800-1800  
Jan DeWitt  
page 176

1800-1800  
Kornelia VanBoven  
page 176

1800-1800  
Luyms Andries  
page 228

1875-1890  
Herbert William Sabin  
page 231

1875-1845  
Dorothy Sabin  
page 231

1800-1800  
Francis DeWitt  
page 176

1800-1800  
Lohrens VanBoven  
page 176

1845-1845  
Andries VanAlbeda  
page 228

1875-unknown  
William Sabin  
page 231

1890-unknown  
Florence Wilson  
page 231

1800-1800  
Kornelia DeWitt  
page 176

1800-1800  
Kornelia VanBoven  
page 176

1875-1800  
Kornelia VanDeWitt  
page 231

## THE STEWART FAMILY



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT:  
JAMES IV, JAMES V, MARY I

nationality  
Scottish

significance  
the royal family of  
Scotland

The House of Stewart ruled Scotland from 1371 to 1567. Robert the Stewart was a grandson of Robert I by his daughter, Marjorie. He was at his accession an old man, unable to reign vigorously, a problem also faced by his son Robert III, who had suffered lasting damage in a horse-riding accident. These two were followed by a series of regencies, caused by the youth of the succeeding kings.

Consequently, the Stewart era saw periods of royal inertia, during which the nobles usurped power from the crown, followed by periods of personal rule by the monarch, during which he or she would attempt to address the issues created by their own minority and the long-term effects of previous reigns.

Governing Scotland became increasingly difficult, as the powerful nobility became increasingly intractable; James I's attempts to curb the disorder of the realm ended in his assassination; James III was killed in a civil war between himself and the nobility, led by his own son; when James IV, who had governed sternly and suppressed the aristocrats, died in the Battle of Flodden, his wife Margaret Tudor, who had been nominated regent for their young son James V, was unseated by noble feuding, and James V's own wife, Marie de Guise, succeeded in ruling Scotland during the regency for her young daughter Mary I only by dividing and conquering the noble factions, and by distributing French bribes with a liberal hand.

Finally, Mary I, the daughter of James V, found herself unable to govern Scotland faced with the surliness of the aristocracy and the intransigence of the population, who favoured Calvinism and disapproved of her Catholicism; she was forced to abdicate, and fled to England, where she was executed for treason against the English queen Elizabeth I. Upon her abdication, her son, fathered by a junior member of the Stewart family, became King James VI of Scotland and later James I of England. At this point, the house's spelling was changed from Stewart to *Stuart*, so that foreign pronunciation would be easier, and the Stuart house ruled Scotland until the formation of the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707.

Although Mary I (also known as Mary, Queen of Scots) is not a direct ancestor of the Clark Scots, she is significant. Lady Janet Stewart was her governess and Lord Alexander Livingston was her guardian during her childhood. Both had daughters who became two of her ladies-in-waiting.

70-1518  
am Livingston  
page 131

-1510  
Hepburn  
page 135

512  
Douglas  
page 137

0  
Crichton

ing

ad

t

Lord James Livingston  
page 133

1451-1491

Beatrice Fleming  
page 134

1444-1517

Alexander Hepburn  
page 137

1440-1512

Jonet Napier  
page 138

1468-1493

Earl James Douglas  
page 143

1428-1486

Princess Joan Stewart  
page 145

1435-1461

Patrick Crichton  
page 154

1437-1477

Malcolm Fleming  
page 160

1441-1493

Euphame Livingstone  
page 161

1438-1519

Lord John Drummond  
page 163

1445-1519

Elizabeth Lindsay  
page 163

1451-1488

King James III Stewart  
page 169

1456-1486

Queen Margaret Oldenburg  
page 171

1451-1488

Earl James Stewart  
page 174

Margaret Ogilvie  
page 174

1394-1437

King James I Stewart  
page 147

1404-1445

Queen Joan Beaufort  
page 149

1383-1451

Sir James Stewart  
page 151



1871-1907  
**Arthur Edwin Clark**  
page 11



1886-1924  
**Rutha Evelyn Resilient**  
page 11



1919-2004  
**Walter Edwin Clark**  
page 11

CLARK, derived from the Latin form clericus, originates from Old English, meaning clerk, scribe, or scholar within a religious order. The earliest record of the Clark family is in Northumberland, England in the 11th century. The name is among the top 30 most common names in both the United Kingdom and the United States.



1919-2002  
**Gladys Alena Hislop**  
page 11

HISLOP originates from the Anglo-Saxon tribes of England, referring to the hazel trees in the valley where the Hislop family lived. The name is derived from the Old English words hæsel (hazel) and hōp (valley). The earliest record of the Hislop family is in Yorkshire, England in the 10th century.



1890-1944  
**James Albert Hislop**  
page 11



1890-1944  
**Gertrude Emma Bond**  
page 11



**WALTER EDWIN  
CLARK**

Generation No. 1

born  
**October 8, 1913**

a Wednesday, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
His birthday is shared with his twin brother,  
Ernest.

occupation  
**textile buyer,  
store owner**

lived to  
**90 years old**

plus eleven months and twenty-five days

passed away  
**October 3, 2004**

a Sunday, in Burlington, Ontario, Canada

first address  
**637½ Jane St**  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

second address  
**376 Wellington St W**  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He grew up here.

wife  
**Gladys**  
page 43

married  
**February 6, 1943**

a Saturday, at Toronto City Hall, Ontario.  
He was 29 years, 3 months and 28 days old.

married for  
**59 years**

four months and seventeen days,  
until she passed away.

he brought his middle name with  
**Edward**

most often travelled to  
**Clearwater, Florida**  
Bardmore Estates



# RICHARD D.C. VANDERBURGH

Generation No. 5  
extended map on page 3

born  
**December 17, 1797**

a Sunday in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess,  
New York, United States

occupation:  
**merchant**

died  
**January 26, 1869**

a Tuesday in Markham, Ontario, Canada

first wife  
**Elizabeth**

page 235

married  
**October 17, 1816**

in Markham, Ontario, Canada. He was 18  
years and 10 months old.

married for  
**23 years**

plus eleven months and fourteen days,  
until her death. He was 42 years, 9 months,  
and 14 days old.

second wife's initials  
**B.M.**

born about 1801 in New York

lived to:  
**71 years old**

plus one month and nine days



## 11 SIBLINGS

- Sarah 1795
- John 1798
- Barnett 1797
- Isaac 1799
- Hester 1791
- Elizabeth 1793
- Amelia 1795
- James 1800
- Peter 1800
- Stephen 1802
- Jacobus 1803

## 6 CHILDREN

- Peter 1817
- Clarissa 1819
- James 1822
- Eleanor 1825
- Richard 1828
- John 1830

1750-1830  
**Peter II Vanderburgh**  
page 22

1750-1820  
**Eliza Heertje Dutcher**  
page 23

**Richard D.C.  
Vanderburgh**

1795-1840  
**Elizabeth Fulton**  
page 22

1817-1899  
**Peter Vanderburgh**  
page 24

## REYMERIG JANS

Generation No. 9

born in  
**1665**

in New Amsterdam, United States

husband  
**Dirck**

page 63

married in  
**1685**

she was 20 years old

lived to  
**45 years old**

died  
**May 27, 1710**

a Tuesday, in New Amsterdam,  
United States

2 CHILDREN

Henry 1685

Anna Maria 1690

1610-1690  
**Hans Jansen**  
page 75

1625-1685  
**Jenneken Gerrete VanLoon**  
page 76

**Jans Hansen  
VanNoordstrandt**

1661-1709  
**Dirck Vanderburgh**  
page 62

**Reymerig Jans**

1685-1710  
**Henry Van Vanderburgh**  
page 64

## JANS HANSEN VANNOORD- STRANDT

Generation No. 10

born in  
**1637**

on island of Nordstrand, Germany

arrived in Flatbush, Long Island in  
**1639**

when he was 2 years old

occupation  
**captain**

of the New Utrecht militia

settled in  
**Hackensack,  
New Jersey**

after serving his tenure in the militia

3 HALF-SIBLINGS

Catherine 1653

Peter 1657

Gerret 1661

1 CHILD

Reymerig 1665



**JOHANNES  
TER BOSCH**

Generation No. 9

born  
**October 18, 1665**  
a Sunday, in Harlem, New Amsterdam,  
United States

wife  
**Lysbeth**  
below

died in  
**Harlem**  
New Amsterdam, United States



Lysbeth Hendericksen  
VanWagenen

Johannes  
Ter Bosch

1662-1714  
Aaltje Ter Bosch  
page 90

**LYSBETH  
HENDERICKSEN  
VANWAGENEN**

Generation No. 9

born in  
**1669**  
in Kingston, Ulster, New York, United States

husband  
**Johannes**  
above

died  
**February 15, 1762**  
a Monday, in New Amsterdam, United States

**ELLEN  
"NEELTJE"  
DUTCHER**

Generation No. 6

born  
**February 23, 1755**  
a Sunday, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess,  
New York, United States

husband  
**Peter**  
page 57

married  
**August 25, 1774**  
a Thursday, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, New  
York, United States. She was 19 years, 6  
months and 2 days old

lived to  
**74 years old**  
plus eight months and four days

died  
**October 27, 1829**  
a Tuesday, in Markham, Fauquier, Virginia,  
United States

12 CHILDREN

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Sarah 1775     | Amelia 1795  |
| John 1781      | Richard 1787 |
| Barnett 1787   | James 1800   |
| Isaac 1789     | Peter 1800   |
| Hester 1791    | Stephen 1802 |
| Elizabeth 1793 | Jacobus 1803 |



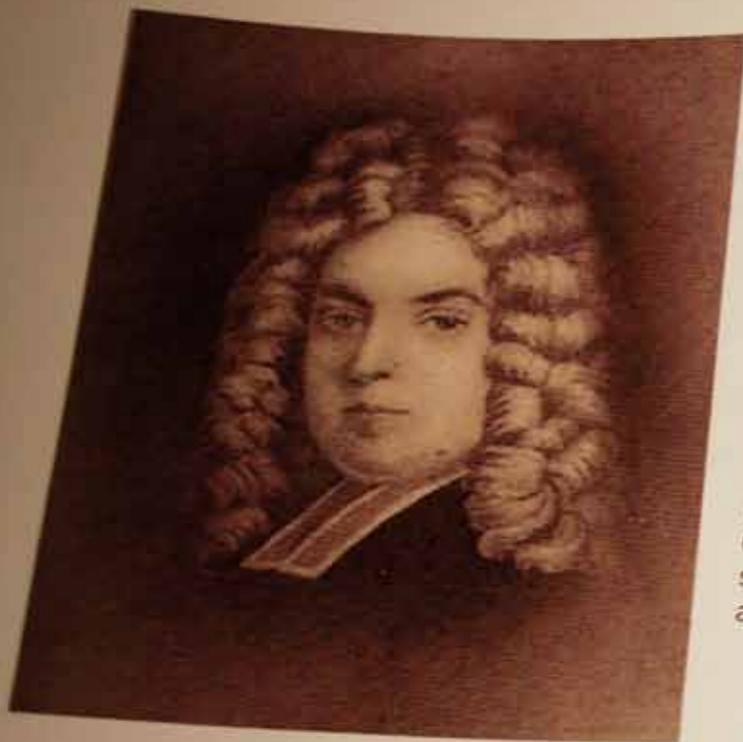
1789-1795  
Dirk DeDuywie  
page 57

1789-1829  
Catherine DeDuywie  
page 234

Ellen Neeltje  
Dutcher

1785-1800  
Peter H Vanderburgh  
page 57

1797-1869  
Richard D.C. Vanderburgh  
page 58



**EVERARDUS  
BOGARDUS**

Generation No. 11

more information on page 8

born

**July 27, 1607**

a Friday, in Woerden, Utrecht, Netherlands

occupation

**dominie & minister**

died

**September 27, 1647**

a Friday, in Bristol Channel off the coast of Swansea, Wales, in the Princess Amelia shipwreck. Only 21 of the 107 passengers aboard the ship survived.

arrived in New Amsterdam in

**April 1633**

aboard the ship called "de Southberg."

importance

**2nd ordained minister**

of the Reformed Dutch Church in America, which is now the oldest church in present-day New York City.

wife

**Anneke**

page 115

married

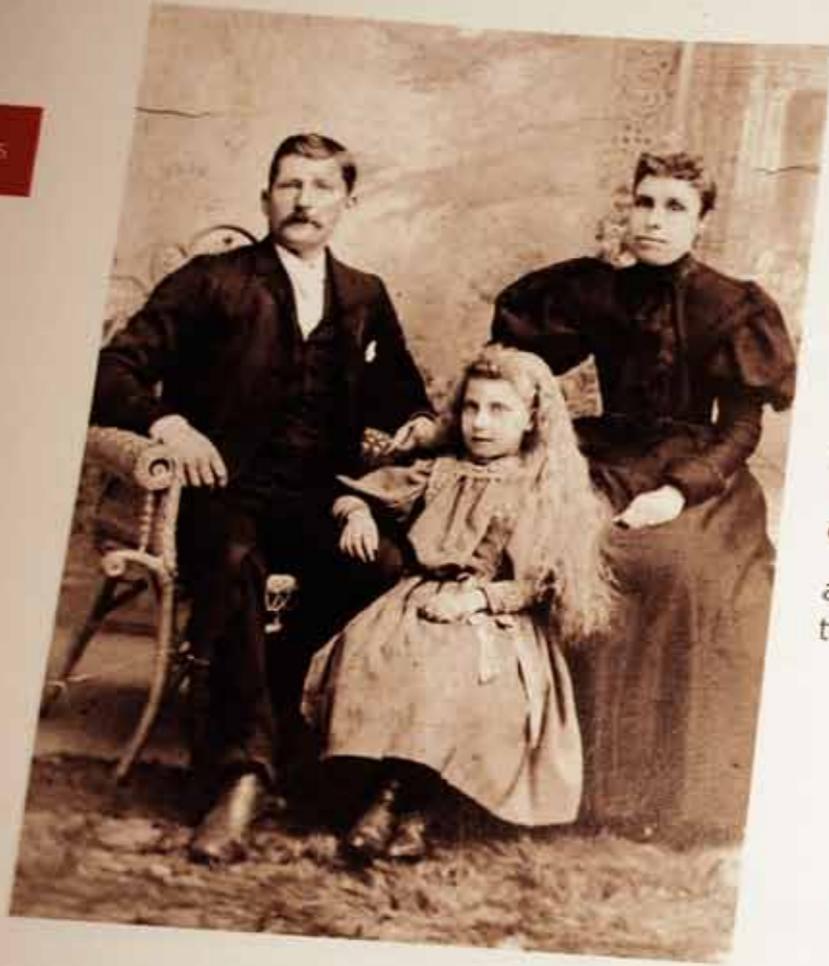
**March 2, 1638**

a Tuesday, in New Amsterdam, United States. He was 30 years, 7 months and 5 days old.

lived to

**40 years old**

plus two months



## HENRY BOND

Generation No. 3

born

**March 1, 1862**

a Saturday, in Buttonville, Ontario, Canada

occupation

**farmer**

died

**June 20, 1923**

a Wednesday, in York, Ontario, Canada, due to arterial sclerosis from apoplexy.

wife

**Emma**

page 253

They lived across the street from each other as teenagers.

married

**March 27, 1889**

a Wednesday, in Headford, Ontario, Canada  
He was 27 years and 26 days old.

lived to

**61 years old**

plus three months and nineteen days

average age lived to

**59.7**  
years old

oldest age lived to

**94**

youngest age lived to

**25**

average age at marriage

**24.3**  
years old

average years of marriage

**28.8**

average number of children

**7.13**

instances of twins

**13**

Daniel and Meagan Clark, Walter and Ernest Clark, James and Peter Vanderburgh, Elias and Jeremias DeDuyster, Alida and Elizabeth Vankleeck, Barbara and Cornelius Bogardus, Annetje and Jenneken Bogardus, Wolfert and Neetje Jans, Helen and Janet Livingston, William and Thomas Livingston, Eleanor and Anabella Stewart, Alexander and James Stewart, Mary and Joan Stewart,

most children

**13**

Ijzerk Claessen & Barbara DeWitt

most common male name

**Jan**

most common female name

**Elizabeth**

most common occupation

**farmer**

most common month of birth

**February**

most common month of marriage

**March**

most common month of death

**October**

average age lived to

**59.7**

**years old**

first ancestor in America

**Luycas  
Andries**

Generation 14, died in New Amsterdam  
(now New York City) in 1630

percent of generation 13  
to immigrate to America

**68%**

first ancestor in Canada

**Sarah  
Van  
Kleeck**

Generation 9, died in 1757 in  
Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada

percent of generation 11  
to live in America

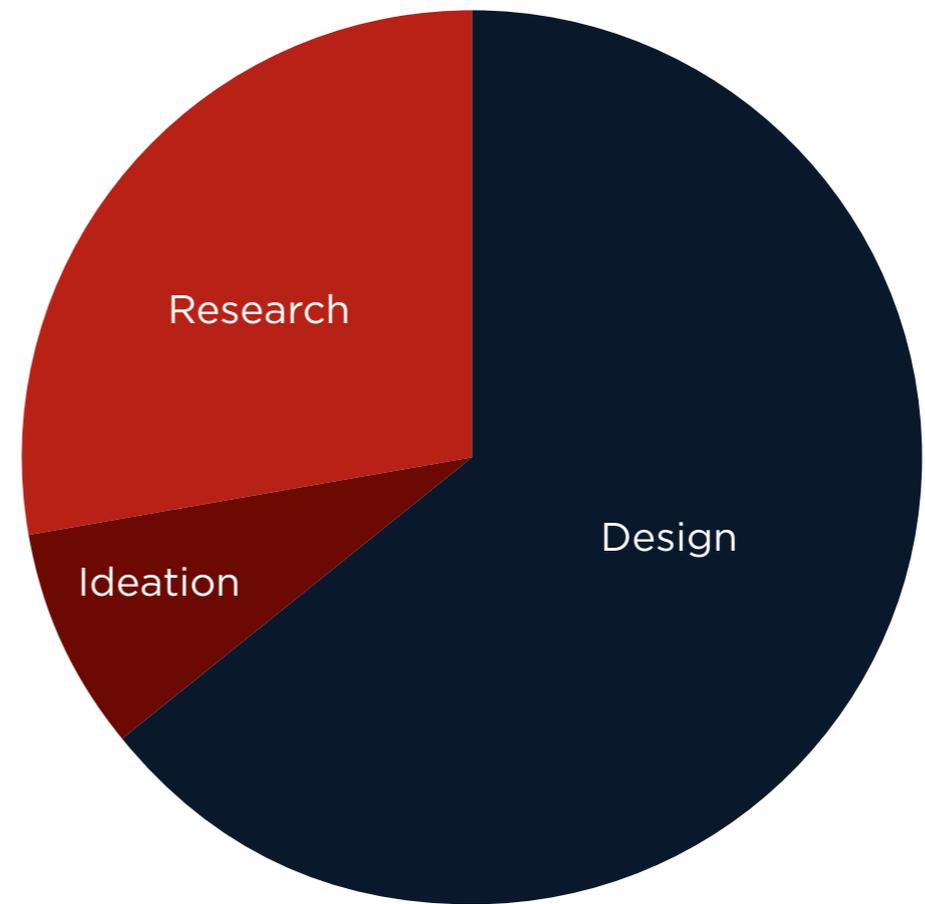
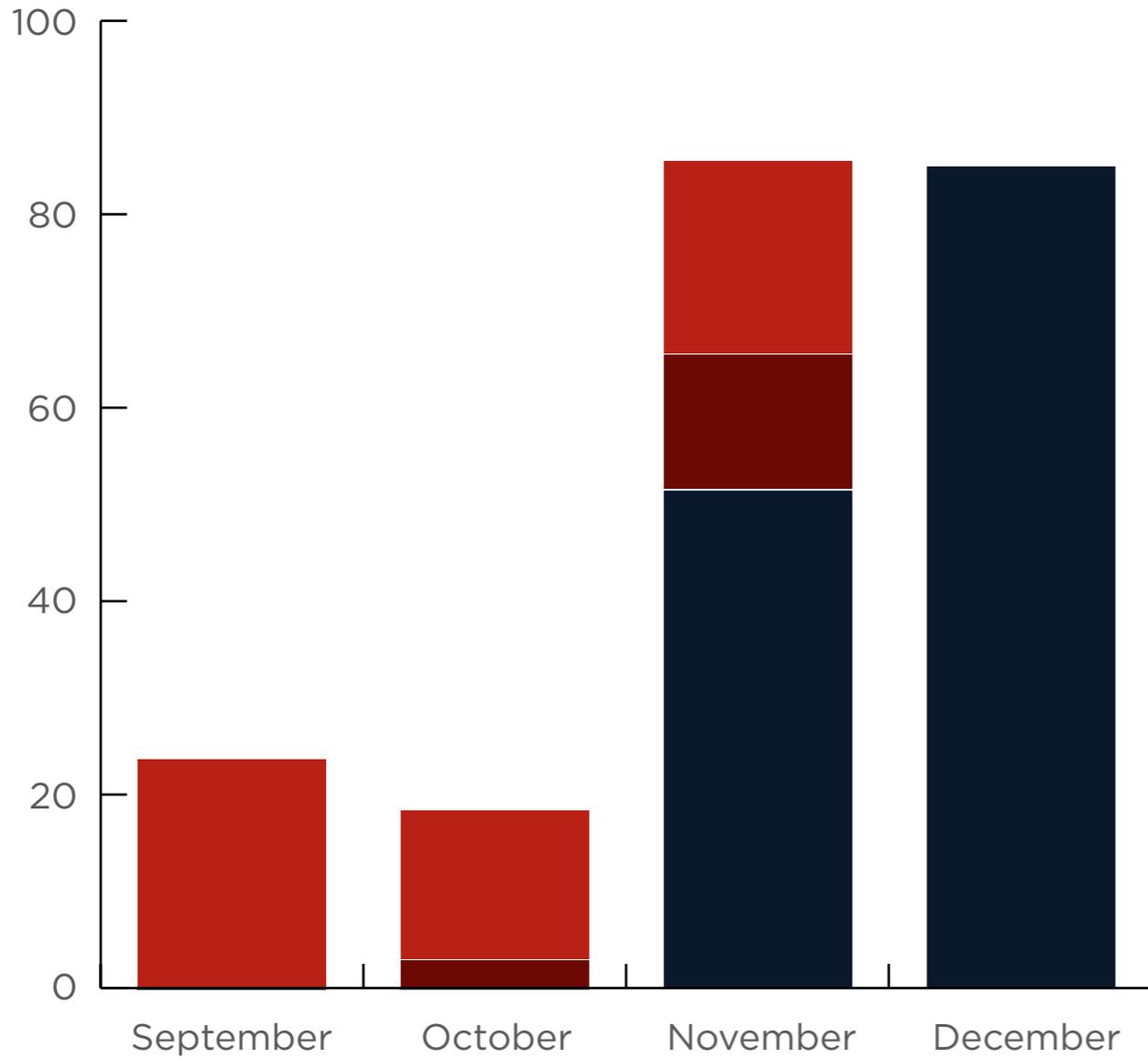
**100%**

percent of generation 6  
to live in Canada

**53%**



# time management



# reflections

I really enjoyed doing a project that has such a personal significance, but I felt that I became almost irrational when it came to removing content because it held more meaning for me. I plan on doing a project that is significantly removed from my personal feelings and interests for the second grad project in the spring semester, as a result of this.

I loved being able to work with my own family for this project, and I was amazed by how helpful and accomodating they were. Even total strangers who I hadn't even known existed spent hours sending me their research and photos, and I was really touched. This project was truly a group effort, but in a different way than most of my group project are. I must say that I prefer it this way, working more closely with clients than with other designers.

I think it goes without saying that I learned a great deal about my own family and even myself throughout this project, and I am thankful for that.

Had time allowed, I was planning on making a hard cover for the book or a box for it to be stored in. Better time management for the last phase of the project would have allowed for this, and I regret the way I handled that.

In the future, I will be revisiting this project. I will make a complimentary book for my paternal ancestry, and I will print copies for each family member who has helped me in this research and design process.