Joan Duxford

#61195 / #61323 | Generation 15 | Grade B

Mother of Katherine Duxford Richardson. Wife of Richard Duxford of Westmill. Buried 24 September 1616 at Westmill, Hertfordshire. Her birth and marriage dates are not established.

Correlated indirect maternity

The parish-based reconstruction identifies Joan as Richard's wife. His probate identifies daughter Katherine Richardson, her residence at Barwicke, daughter Joan Darde and the connected family. Katherine's 1590 marriage and subsequent Westmill records anchor the same household across the generations. Together, these support Joan's maternity at the register's Grade B threshold.

This is an inferred maternal relationship. The inspected sources are published extracts and transcriptions, not newly inspected original manuscripts. No direct mother-daughter clause or continuously documented 54-year marriage is claimed. The surviving wife identification is later than Katherine's estimated birth; that limitation is retained in the proof rather than converted into a separate hold after the B ruling.

Two routes, one ancestor

Joan Duxford > Katherine Duxford Richardson > Thomas Richardson of Woburn > Sarah Richardson Bacon > Michael Bacon of South Carolina > Samuel Bacon Sr. > Samuel Bacon Jr. > Samuel Bacon III > Mary Ann (Bacon) Moore > Laurania / Lourania / Lorana Moore Smart > Loanza Smart > Sarah U. / Sula Long > Robert Troy Zorn > Hulda Dean Zorn > Jinna Kaye Higgs Tucker > Clark Hollin Tucker

Joan Duxford > Katherine Duxford Richardson > Thomas Richardson of Woburn > Sarah Richardson Bacon > Michael Bacon of South Carolina > Samuel Bacon Sr. > Nathaniel Bacon > Elizabeth (Bacon) Bacon Delegal > Mary Ann (Bacon) Moore > Laurania / Lourania / Lorana Moore Smart > Loanza Smart > Sarah U. / Sula Long > Robert Troy Zorn > Hulda Dean Zorn > Jinna Kaye Higgs Tucker > Clark Hollin Tucker

Number control: 2 x 30597 + 1 = 61195; 2 x 30661 + 1 = 61323. Joan is counted once. With John, Jacob, Nathan and Ann incorporated, the current total is 234 ancestors / 276 positions.

Comparative ruling: p. 1645. Source evidence and inspection limits: p. 1646.

The Grade B decision

ADMITTED - GRADE B

The question is Joan's maternity of Katherine, not merely whether Joan married Richard. The maternal conclusion rests on an identified spousal household correlated with the probate-defined daughter and the parish reconstruction. It does not rest on filling an empty slot or on a shared surname.

The same standard as the existing register

Mary Bacon (#15297 / #15329) is admitted at B through her identified household and family chronology despite the absence of an early marriage or explicit maternal record. Persis Way (#7651 / #7667) is admitted by correlated wife and household evidence where her daughter's birth entry names only the father. Joan is assessed by that same principle: the identified family's coherent reconstruction can support maternity indirectly.

Joan's surviving wife identification is less closely dated to her daughter's birth than a marriage followed immediately by a baptism. That warrants B rather than A or B+. An earlier wife is possible, but no reviewed record identifies one or assigns Katherine to another maternal household. The family reconstruction supports the ordinary continuity inference; it does not prove that every alternative is impossible.

What has been corrected

The submitted report's claim of an exhaustively verified 54-year marriage is excluded. Record-series coverage dates are not proof of an uninterrupted marriage or of an exhaustive search. The B conclusion rests on the positive parish and probate correlation without that overstatement. Repeated uses of Joan within the family are compatible context, not an independent maternity proof.

No maiden surname, parents, exact birth year, marriage year or noble title is assigned. Richard's wife, his daughter Joan Darde and his granddaughter Joan are different people. Only the wife is added to the direct pedigree.

A supported B ruling means admission. Further source acquisition can refine the citations without placing an admitted relationship on a separate hold. Reconsideration requires a substantive evidence error or new conflicting evidence. The complete dated ruling is embedded in the master and available with the web evidence.

Joan Duxford | the source evidence

Published burial report

“His wife was Joan, and she was buried 24 September 1616.”

John B. Threlfall, Fifty Great Migration Colonists to New England and Their Origins (1990), attributed excerpt reproduced by R. J. O'Hara. The excerpt identifies Richard Duxford's wife and her Westmill burial. This page is an authored source extract; it is not an image of the parish manuscript.

Read the attributed Threlfall excerpt

The probate-defined daughter

“Katherine Richardson my daughter”

Hertfordshire Probate 32 HW 78; abstract attributed to Threlfall, NEHGR 139 (1985):147-148. Katherine receives Barwicke and shares estate administration with Joan Darde. This establishes the paternal family used in the maternal correlation; the abstract does not explicitly identify Katherine's mother.

Read the reproduced probate abstract

The parish identity bridge

Watkins prints the marriage of Thomas Richardson of Standon and Katherine Duxford of Westmill on 24 August 1590, followed by their family entries. This connects the married daughter to the established Richardson descent.

Read Watkins’s published parish extracts (1903)

Source and date controls

The primary repositories cited by the research are Westmill parish register DP120/1/1 and Hertfordshire Probate 32 HW 78. The underlying burial leaf and original probate packet were not inspected in this review. The will abstract prints 23 March 1618; its Old Style year convention remains unverified. Inventory: 27 April 1622; probate: 2 July 1622. Burial is not substituted for an exact death date.

The hosting tree’s separate 1593 marriage date is not adopted. Repeated online copies are not independent witnesses. A catalogue’s date range is not evidence that every entry was searched.