

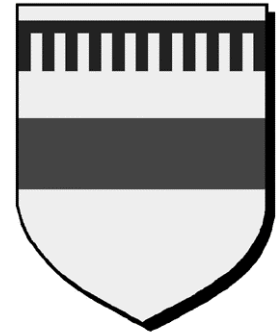
De Quincy

The de Quincy Name and Arms

Saher de Quincy (I), also Quency and Quincey, was the tenant of Anselm de Chokes at Long Buckby, co. Northampton in (probably) 1124 - 1129. (See Generation One below) He presumably derived the Quincy or Quency name from Cuinchy, near Béthune, on the border of Artois and Flanders, which is less than 10 miles from Chocques, the original home of his Northampton overlord.

The arms of Magna Charta Surety Saher de Quincy IV, 1st Earl of Winchester (see Generation Three) are described as “Or, a fesse gules, a file of eleven points azure” which means “a gold shield with a red bar across the middle and a narrow blue strip with 11 points at the top.” As with the genealogy, the arms of Saher de Quincy are uncertain. Silver can be used instead of gold, and the colours of the fesse and file can be transposed. As well, the file doesn’t appear to be definite, and is pictured in different places with 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 points.

The arms of Roger de Quincy, 2nd Earl of Winchester (see Generation Four) are described as “Gules, seven mascoles conjoined, three, three, and one, or” which means “a red shield with 7 hollow gold diamond shapes joined together and arranged 3, 3, and 1.” These arms were apparently passed on through Roger’s daughter Margaret who married circa 1238 to William de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby, and then through one of their younger sons to Ferrers of Groby. These are the same arms claimed by the Quincys of Massachusetts. (See *Quincy*) Professor Salisbury (*Family Memorials*, 1885, page 308) explains that “it appears that the descendants of the younger sons of Saher de Quincy were very numerous, and, as the lands and property were divided, they went into different employments, and became part of the yeomanry of England, but yet carefully retained the arms, and the tradition of their Norman descent.” This may explain the use of this device by the Quincys of Massachusetts to this day.



Saher de Quincy



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The story of the de Quincy family begins, as do many families, with a figure that must be considered at least partly legendary. Saher de Quincy is reputed to have flourished circa 1066 and is referred to in a letter written by {Rev} Henry Doyle Sewell in 1858 in which he states: “... we could show on our Fathers side, a descent from Saher de Quincy one of the 250 Barons who accompanied William in A.D. 1066 whose descendants were made Lords of Buckley Henry II — and Earls of Wilton or Winchester by King John — & one of whom is found among the 25 Barons who compelled John to sign Magna Charta. The Title became extinct by the death of Robt. De Quincy, without male children, & the property is now held by Marquis Townshend”.

For more on the ancient (perhaps legendary) Quincy and de Quincy family, see *Quincy*. The exact relationship between Saher de Quincy mentioned above and Saher de Quincy I shown next under Generation One is unclear.

Generation One

Saher de Quincy I of Long Buckby and Daventry

Died: probably circa 1156 - 1158.

Saher de Quincy (I), or Quency, was the tenant of Anselm de Chokes at Long Buckby, co. Northampton in (probably) 1124 - 1129. It is probable that the singular christian name of Saher, or Saier is a corruption either from the Hebrew Zair, affliction; or the Saxon Segher, Sigher, or Seagar, a Conqueror.

Archaeological evidence suggests that Long Buckby Castle was built by 1150 AD, probably by Saher de Quincy. Many Norman castles were built of earth and wood and were defended by a timber wall built on an earth bank surrounded by a ditch or moat. The timber wall was plastered to resemble stone. Some of these castles were gradually replaced with stone structures while many others including Long Buckby were allowed to fall into disrepair.

Saher de Quincy married after 1136 to **Maud de Saint Liz** (died between 1158 and 1163). Maud de Saint Liz was the widow of **Robert FitzRichard de Clare** (see *De Clare*, Generation Three) and the daughter of Simon de Saint Liz, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton (died in 1111) and **Matilda (Maud) of Huntingdon**, (See *Normandy*, Generation Nine)

Saher de Quincy and Maud de Saint Liz had the following sons:

- Saher de Quincy II who died in 1190. From 1170 to 1189 he was frequently with the King in Normandy and witnessed many Royal charters there. He was also Constable of Normancourt Castle and acted as King's Justice in Normandy. He married in 1162 to Asceline, widow of Geoffrey de Waterville and daughter of Robert Peverel and his wife Adelicia. Saher de Quincy II and his wife Asceline had a son:
 - Saher de Quincy III, presumably the Saher de Quincy junior, who was a partisan of Prince Henry against the King in 1173. He d.s.p. (died without issue) in 1192.
- **Robert de Quincy**, mentioned next.

(Complete Peerage, XII/2 p.745-747 Thomson, p.278 Burke, p. 447 Weis, Ancestral: 53-27)

Generation Two

Robert de Quincy, Lord of Buckby and Fawside

Died before Michaelmas (Feast of St. Michael, September 29) 1197

Robert seems to have gone to Scotland in his youth for he witnessed a charter there which may date from 1163. He was granted the ancient castle of Forfar by his cousin, William I the Lion of Scotland. (See *Scotland*, Generation Twenty-four) He accompanied King Richard I to the Holy Land in 1190; and he fought in Normandy in 1194 and 1196.

Robert de Quincy married Orabella, a daughter of Ness who was a son of William, Lord of Leuchars and they had the following children:

- **Saher de Quincy IV**, mentioned next.
- Robert de Quincy who died before 1232, a younger brother of Saher de Quincy IV who is sometimes confused with his nephew, also Robert de Quincy. (See Generation Four) Robert married Hawise of Chester, Countess of Lincoln and they had a daughter:
 - Margaret de Quincy who married Magna Charta Surety John de Lacy; their daughter:

- Maud de Lacy who married Richard de Clare. (See *Normandy*, Generation Fifteen)

Robert married secondly to Eve who survived him and was the widow of or married secondly to Walter de Berkeley, Chamberlain of Scotland.

(Complete Peerage, XII/2 p.747-748 Weis, Ancestral: 53-27 Weis, Magna Charta: 107 Richardson: p.683)

Generation Three

Saher de Quincy IV, 1st Earl of Winchester

Born in 1155

Died on November 3, 1219 at Damietta, Egypt on the Fifth Crusade.

Saher de Quincy was one of the 25 sureties of the Magna Charta, for which he was excommunicated. He was frequently at odds with King John. In 1203, Saher de Quincy and Robert Fitz Walter (See *Fitz Walter*, Generation Three) were in charge of the Castle of Ruil in France which they surrendered to the King of France without putting up much resistance. When King John attempted to welsh on the Magna Charta in 1216, Saher de Quincy was among the deputation that invited Louis the Dauphin to invade England. He continued to support Louis after King John's death and was eventually taken prisoner by the victorious forces of King Henry III in May 1217. However, he made amends and had his lands restored by October 1217. In 1219, he sailed with Robert Fitz Walter and others on the Fifth Crusade. He fell ill at Damietta, Egypt and died there on November 3, 1219. Saher de Quincy was buried at Acre. For further details, see Richard Thomson: *An Historical Essay on the Magna Charta*, London, 1829, pages 276-278.

Saher de Quincy married **Margaret de Beaumont**, daughter and heir of Robert de Beaumont, 3rd Earl of Leicester and youngest sister and co-heiress of Robert Fitz-Pernel, Earl of Leicester. (See *Beaumont*, Generation Six) On the death of Margaret's brother on October 20 or 21, 1204, Saher de Quincy became coheir to half of the vast estates of the Honours of Leicester and Grandmesnil. (See *Grandmesnil*) Saher de Quincy and Margaret de Beaumont had the following children:

- **Robert de Quincy**, mentioned next.
- **Roger de Quincy**, mentioned next.
- Hawise de Quincy, who married Hugh de Vere. (See *De Vere*, Generation Two)
- Orabelle de Quincy, who married Richard de Harcourt.
- Lorette de Quincy, who married William de Valoynes of Panmure, Forfare, Chamberlain of Scotland.

Saher de Quincy had the following children, but the name of the mother is not known:

- **Robert de Quincy**, (2nd with this name), mentioned next.
- John de Quincy

(Complete Peerage, XII/2 p.748-751 Weis, Ancestral: 53-27 Weis, Magna Charta: 74-1, 111-2, 120-2 Richardson: p.406, 683-685 Thomson, p.276-278)

Generation Four

Robert de Quincy, crusader.

Died (d.s.p.) in 1217 in London.

Robert de Quincy d.s.p. (died without issue) in 1217 in London. He was accidentally poisoned through medicine prepared by a Cistercian monk. He is sometimes confused with his uncle, also Robert de Quincy. (See Generation Two) He is also referred to as Reginald de Quincy.

Roger de Quincy, 2nd Earl of Winchester and High Constable of Scotland.

Died (d.s.p.m; died without male heirs) on April 25, 1264 at which time the Earldom of Winchester reverted to the crown.

Roger married Helen of Galloway (died after November 21, 1245). Helen was a daughter of Alan of Galloway, Lord of Galloway, High Constable of Scotland and Advisor to King John by his first marriage to a daughter or sister of Roger de Lacy, of Pontefract, Constable of Chester. *Note:* Alan of Galloway had a second marriage to and additional children by Margaret de Huntingdon, (See *Scotland*, Generation Twenty-five)

Roger and Helen had the following daughters, among whom his lands were divided:

- Margaret de Quincy who married circa 1238 to William de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby, as his second wife, her step-mother's father.
- **Elizabeth de Quincy**, mentioned next.
- **Elena de Quincy** (Ellen, Helen) who married to Alan, Baron Zouche of Ashby de la Zouche in Leicestershire. Their son:
 - **Roger la Zouche** who married **Ela Longespée**. (See *Longespée*, Generation Three)

Roger de Quincy married secondly in 1250 to Maud, widow of Anselm Marshal, 9th Earl of Pembroke, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex and thirdly to Eleanor, widow of William de Vaux and daughter of William de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby. There were no children by the second or third marriage.

Robert de Quincy (2nd son with this name)

Robert was the third son of Saher de Quincy by an unknown mother from Colne Quincy, Essex. His date of birth is unknown, so perhaps he was born after the death of his older brother Robert in 1217. However, two brothers with the same Christian name are of frequent occurrence from the 12th to 17th centuries.

Robert married in 1237 to Helen or Ellen, widow of John le Scot, Earl of Huntingdon and daughter of Llewellyn ap Iorworth, Prince of Wales and his wife Joan who was a natural daughter of King John. (See *Wales*, Generation Twenty-nine) Robert and Helen had the following daughters:

- Joan de Quincy who married to Humphrey de Bohun.
- Hawise de Quincy (born circa 1250; died on March 27, 1284/85) who married to Baldwin Wake.
- Anne de Quincy, a nun.

(Complete Peerage, XII/2 p.748, 751-754 Richardson: p.175-176, 321-322, 466, 684-686
Weis, Magna Charta: 74, 88, 107, 108, 114, 139, 140)

Generation Five

Elizabeth de Quincy

Died before November 1328

Elizabeth married to **Alexander de Comyn**, 6th Earl of Buchan, Constable of Scotland (died in 1290), son of William Comyn and Margaret, Countess of Buchan. Alexander de Comyn was a greatX2 grandson of Donald Bane, King Donald III of Scotland; and as such was a descendant of the ancient Celtic Kings of Dalriada and Alba. (See *Scotland: Donaldbane*, Generation Four)

Elizabeth and Alexander had the following children:

- Marjory Comyn (eldest daughter) who married in or shortly before 1282 to Patrick de Dunbar, 7th Earl of Dunbar, one of the 13 claimants to the throne of Scotland in 1291.
- John Comyn, Earl of Buchan who married Isabella, a daughter of Duncan, Earl of Fife. John d.s.p. (decessit sine prole, died without issue)
- Roger Comyn who was sent by his father, in his stead to serve the King of England against the Welsh
- Alexander Comyn (a younger son), Sheriff of Aberdeen who married Joan, a sister of William le Latimer
- William Comyn, a cleric, who for a time assumed the title of Earl of Buchan
- **Agnes Comyn**, mentioned next.
- Elizabeth Comyn (died shortly before February 17, 1328/29 who married to Gilbert de Umfreville, Earl of Angus (1244 - 1307)
- Elena Comyn (4th daughter, seen in 1302) who married Sir William de Brechin, a regent of Scotland in 1255, M.P. in 1283/84, died before December 10, 1292.
- Margaret Comyn who married to Sir Nicholas Soulis.

(Complete Peerage, XII/2 p.753 Weis, Magna Charta: 108, 108A, 108B Weis, Ancestral: 114A Richardson, p.59-61 Scots Peerage, Strathearn: p.249-250 Van Rensselaer: p.24)

Generation Six

Agnes Comyn

Living in 1320

Agnes (also known as Emma) married Malise, 6th Earl of Strathearn (1257 - 1312) Malise was the eldest son of Malise, 5th Earl of Strathearn and Matilda, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Orkney and Caithness. Malise took a prominent part in the treaty for the marriage of Margaret the Maid of Norway (the last of the direct descendants of Malcolm C annmore and St. Margaret the Exile), to Edward, the eldest son of King Edward (I) of England. However, this marriage never took place because Margaret died in Orkney while travelling from Norway to Scotland. (See *Livingston*, Generation One for further details of this troubled time in Scottish history) Malise Graham swore fealty to King Edward (I) in 1296.

Agnes and Malise had the following children:

- **Malise, 7th Earl of Strathearn**, mentioned next.
- Gilbert who may have died or been killed in Flanders in 1297

- Robert who was imprisoned in the Tower of London on December 12, 1296 and was not heard of again.
- Matilda who married Robert de Toeni, a son of Ralph de Toeni.
(Scots Peerage, Strathearn: p.249-250 Scots Peerage, Caithness: p. 317-318 Van Rensselaer: p.22, 24)

Generation Seven

Malise, 7th Earl of Strathearn

Died circa 1328/29

Malise married at least twice, but the name of his first wife has not been ascertained. Malise and his first wife had the following children:

- **Malise, 8th Earl of Strathearn**, mentioned next.
- Mary or Maria, who married circa 1319 - 1322 to Sir John Moray

Malise married secondly (as her first husband) to Jean or Joanna Menteith, a daughter of Sir John Menteith of Rusky, but they had no recorded issue. Joanne survived her husband and married second to John Campbell, Earl of Atholl, third to Maurice Moray and fourth to William, 5th Earl of Sutherland.

(Scots Peerage, Strathearn: p.251-252 Van Rensselaer: p.20)

Generation Eight

Malise, 8th Earl of Strathearn, Earl of Caithness and Orkney

Died between 1344 and 1350

Malise succeeded to the Earldom of Caithness and Orkney in right of his great-grandmother Matilda, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Caithness and Orkney. (See Generation Six)

Malise married to Marjorie Ross, daughter of Hugh, 4th Earl of Ross and Lady Maud Bruce, a sister of Scotland's national hero, King Robert the Bruce. Marjorie was a sister of William, 5th Earl of Ross. (See *Scotland*, Generation Twenty-eight)

Marjorie and Malise had the following daughters:

- Matilda who married Wayland (?) de Ard. Their son:
 - Alexander del Ard, one of the competitors for the Earldom of Orkney after the death of Malise, 8th Earl of Strathearn, Earl of Caithness and Orkney.
- **Isabella** who was declared by her father to be the heiress of the Earldom of Caithness. She married William Sinclair of Roslyn. (see *Sinclair*, Generation Five)
- Ageta who married to Arngils or Erngisl Summeson who was made Earl of Orkney, 1353, by the King of Norway, but was deprived of his title in 1357.
- a daughter who married to Guttorm Sperra. Their son:
 - Malise Sperra, Lord of Skaldale, one of the competitors for the Earldom of Orkney after the death of Malise, 8th Earl of Strathearn, Earl of Caithness and Orkney.

(Scots Peerage, Caithness: p.318-320 Scots Peerage, Ross: p.326-327 Scots Peerage, Sinclair: p.568 Scots Peerage, Strathearn: p.252-254)

For the continuation of this line, See *Sinclair*, Generation Five

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