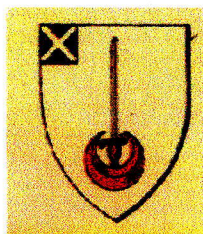


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Halliday



Halliday Coat of Arms

From the book *The Scottish Nation*

Halliday, a surname, from holiday, originally belonging to a border clan settled in Annandale, but for more than six centuries common on both sides of the Solway. When a plundering excursion on the English border was determined upon, 'a holiday' was the slogan or gathering cry of the Annandale mosstroopers, and the small hill where they were accustomed to assemble on such occasions, still retains the name of the 'Halliday Hill'. The chieftain who first assumed, or to whom was first given, the surname Halliday, had his castle or strong tower at Corehead, near the source of the river Annan, and about three miles from the village of Moffat, celebrated for its medicinal waters. In the time of the crusades, of the five thousand men who were sent by William the Lion, under his brother the Earl of Huntingdon, to the assistance of Richard the Lion-heart in Palestine, one thousand were from Annandale, and nearly all of them Hallidays. Several persons of this surname subsequently settled in England, chiefly in Wiltshire and Somersetshire.

In 1485 Thomas Halliday of Pontefract commanded five hundred archers in Sir John Shirley's division of the English army at the Battle of Agincourt. In 1470 Walter Halliday, called 'The Minstrel', a younger son of the Annandale chieftain, was Master of the Revels to Edward the Fourth. It was no unusual thing for a mosstrooper to find his way to court. George Armstrong, of the same family of Willis Armstrong, hanged by King James the Fifth, was the celebrated court fool of King James the Sixth. Walter the Minstrel was the first of the Hallidays of Rodborough in Gloucestershire, to which family the learned Baron Halliday belonged. In 1605, Sir Leonard Halliday (knighted by King James) was Lord Mayor of London. The first chairman of the United East India Company was William Halliday, merchant, and alderman of London, who died in 1628.

The direct Scottish line failed in the fifteenth century. Walter the Minstrel's great-grandson, Theobald Halliday, married in Holland a Miss Hay, heiress of Tulliebole, Fifeshire, only daughter of Colonel Hay, in the Dutch service, and at her death, their son, Sir John Halliday, inherited that estate. In the youthful days of James the Sixth (James the First of England), during the progress of the court from Stirling to Falkland, that monarch often slept at Tulliebole house, midway on the journey, and, on one of those occasions, he is said to have knighted the laird. In 1722 Catherine Halliday, daughter and heiress of John Halliday of Tulliebole, the descendent of this Sir John Halliday, married the Rev. Archibald Moncrieff, who obtained the estate of Tulliebole in her right. Her great-grandson, Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, bart of Tulliebole, a lord of session, died in 1851. Sir John's second son, William Halliday, provost of Dumfries, and one of its representatives in parliament, had the honour of entertaining King James VI at his house in that royal burgh, after his accession to the crown of England, on his last visit to Scotland. One of the provost's sons, Thomas Halliday, who had gone to England, returned in 1679, in the army of the Duke of Monmouth, sent to suppress the Covenanters, but left the king's service on finding that all his kinsmen were on their side.

Among those who suffered in Galloway in the persecutions of the seventeenth century, were several of the name of Halliday, particularly David Halliday, portioner of Mayfield, who, on 21st February 1685, was with Bell of Whiteside, and three others, surprised by Grierson of Lag on Kirkconnell Muir, parish of Tongland, and barbarously shot on the spot 'without so much as allowing them to pray, though earnestly desired' (*Woodrow's Hist. vol. iv. p. 242*). Another David Halliday, once in Glengape, was also shot, on 11th July following. By his marriage with Miss Wright, an heiress of the Four Towns, Thomas Halliday, acquired some property at Berngaw, Annandale, which became the title of the family. His second son, Simon Halliday, acquired the lands of Whinnyrig, on the banks of the Solway Firth, and his descendents still bear that designation.

William Halliday, the elder son of the provost of Dumfries, inherited Berngaw, and on his decease in 1745, he was succeeded by his son, Thomas Halliday of Berngaw, who married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Porteous, portioner of the Copewood. He died in 1804 leaving an only surviving son, Sir Andrew Halliday, a memoir of whom follows. Sir Andrew married Helen,

daughter of Peter Carmichael, Esq, merchant in Edinburgh.

Of the Galloway line of the family, were Mr Halliday of Chapmanton and Dr Alexander Halliday of Calcutta. Dr Matthew Halliday, who about the middle of 19th century distinguished himself as physician at Moscow, and was one of the physicians of the Empress Catherine of Russia, was son of Mr William Halliday, farmer at Lochbrow, parish of Johnstone, Dumfries-shire, who derived from a junior branch of the Corehead family that never left Annandale.

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More Hallidays

Sir Leonard Halliday

Born in 1537 in Rodborough, Gloucestershire and dying on January 15, 1612, Sir Leonard came from a prominent clothier family. Upon the death of his father William, he was sent to London where he became Sheriff and then in 1605 became [Lord Mayor of London](#). At some time in the early 1600's he is accredited with helping to rebuild the church of St Mary Magdalen in Rodborough.

Sir John Halliday

Born c1550 and dying in March 1616 he was educated in Holland and upon the death of his mother inherited the lands of Tulliebole, Fifeshire. John was a 'person of distinction' and a favourite of James VI of Scotland (James I of England). The King would, on his trips from Stirling to Falkland sleep at Tulliebole House (*now known as Tulliebole Castle*) and is said to have conferred the honour of a knighthood upon the laird.



The original house (*pictured*) consisted of an oblong main block lying E-W, the eastern part having three storeys and the western four, with a wing projecting on the S side. A heraldic panel indicates that part of it was built by John Halliday in 1608. However, there was probably a much earlier house on the site, there being in the Record Office in London letters patent to Edward I dated from 'Tullibothville' in 1304. In the same year, a memorandum states that Edward I had intended to build a castle at Tullibothville, but could find no suitable site. Charter evidence shows that in 1490, Tulliebole belonged to the Hering family (there is also recorded in 1482 a bond with the name of James Hering of Tulliboll), passing to the Hallidays in the 16th century. It passed to the Moncrieffs about 1740. Tulliebole was the last seat of the Hallidays.

A Note on the Funeral of Sir John Halliday 1619

Ane Note or Memorandum of Forme of the founerall of Sir John Healladay of Tilleboll Advocat who dyed at Tilleboll upon the day of and was beiried at the Kirk ther, and was caried from heis Castle there to the said kirk upon Mun-day the 8 March, 1619: being Convoyed with many Noble Honourable and Worship-full Persones : All marching upon foote to the said Kirk. Item Their went before all cled in long dule gounes 39 Poor ones caryind every on of them on a Stage, and his armes on the one syde and his name I.S H. on the other syd painted upon black buokrum and going before all the rest carying on a black Stages end; and the gumpheon whilk is a morts head painted upon 3 Quarters of black bukerum, pon[or u]idered (or degented with tears) & those words Memento Mori. Next went John Hing carying the Gumpheon of Honour which was 3 quartres of tefety with the mort-head one on the same on each syde with the words Memento Mori. Then followed John Oliphant carying the Pinsill which his Crest a Boares-head, argent Couped upon a Pinon or Long Peace of blew tefety of [two] 2 ells and a long. Next to him followed carying his Armes upon 3 Quarters of blew tefety square-wayes. Then followed his 4 Branches. Then came Eliazer Makeson and Walter Ritchie Pursevants with ther Coates Displayed. - Next to them Followed Thomas Drysdail, Hay Herald. Then followed the Corps in a Coffen caried on foot, by his Honourable freinds covered with a very faire mortcloath of black velvet and 8 pair of his Armes upon the syds of the same, his Eldest sone was at his head and his freinds accompanying him in Dule & murning apparall and efter he was bringit furth of his Castel he was caried from the same just west and then north and at last east to the kirk whilk was in all also meikle as the bounes of a myle, & a « hour efter came into the kirk & was sett doune upon 2 stools befor the pulpete till a Litle prety sermone was made by [the] ordinary Preacher there And efter the sermone the said Corps was intered in the east end of the said Kirk with the sound of a Trumpet And with God send a joyfull Resurection "

pp. 26 & 27.

William Halliday

Born c1565 William was chosen in 1617 as one of the sheriffs of London and the following year was elected alderman of Cripplegate Ward. He was the first chairman of the United East India Company.

A monument to Mr Alderman Halliday is in St Lawrence Jewry and has the inscription - 'in or near this church lyeth interred the body of William Halyday, alderman of the City of London, who died on 14th March, 1623, being a worthy magistrate of this city, who, for his piety, charity and prudence deserves immortal fame'.

Thomas Halliday

Born c1620, Thomas was a soldier. He came to England, but returned to Scotland about 1679 in the army of the Duke of Monmouth, which was raised to quell the rebellion of the covenanters. Finding however that his kinsmen were on the side of Presbytery, he left the Kings service.

Much of this information was gathered from [The Clan Moncreiff](#) site

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