

## THE HISTORY OF THE LESLIES & CASTLE LESLIE

The Leslie's can trace their ancestry back to Atilla the Hun. The first Leslie came from Scotland and was a Hungarian nobleman Bartholomew Leslie who was the chamberlain and protector of Margaret Queen of Scotland. It is through him that the family motto Grip Fast originated. While fleeing enemies Queen Margaret rode pillion on the back of Bartholomew's horse. When fording a river the queen fell off, Bartholomew through her the end of his belt and told her to grip fast the buckle. He saved the Queen's life & from that day forward she bestowed the motto Grip Fast on the Leslie's. The first Leslie to come here was Bishop John Leslie who was Bishop of the Isles of Scotland. In June 1633 he was translated (it seems that only bishops and foreign languages can be translated) to Raphoe in Donegal where he built Raphoe Castle. At the age of 67 the Bishop married a young girl, Catherine Cunningham. They had five children two of who lived to adulthood. Bishop John Leslie was known as the 'fighting bishop' and defeated Cromwell's forces at the Battle of Raphoe. On the Restoration of Charles II, the Bishop then 90 rode from Chester to London in twenty-four hours. As a reward for his loyalty the King granted him £2000. In 1665 Glaslough Castle and Demesne was sold by Sir Thomas Ridgeway to the Bishop of Clogher John Leslie. The Bishop died at the age of 100 in 1671. The original deed to the Castle is in the family archives.

The Bishop's son John then 26 years of age inherited the estate but very little is known of him except that he never married and that he was Dean of Dromore. His brother Charles succeeded him but being then seventy-one years of age he only enjoyed the estate for a few short months and died the following year. Charles was a theologian with a fury. Oliver Goldsmith mentions him as an arguer of some wit and Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote of him that 'he was reasoned not to be reasoned with'. Charles who was a non-juror whose bitter attacks on the penal laws and spirited defence of the Catholics deeply offended King William. Today he would surely have been an editor of 'Private Eye' or producer of 'Spitting Image'. All this led to his arrest for high treason but he managed to give his captors the slip and flee to France. When King Billy died, George I pardoned him and said "let the old man go home to Glaslough to die'. He left three children Robert, Henry & Vinegar Jane. Henry & Robert were great friends of Dean Swift who was a regular visitor to the Castle on his way to Armagh. He wrote many verses about the Leslie's not all of them complimentary. Some of them went like this;

Robin (Robert) to a beggar with curse  
Will throw the last shilling in his purse  
But when the Coachman comes for pay  
That rogue must wait another day.

OR

Here I am In Castle Leslie  
With Rows and Rows of Books Upon The Shelves  
Written By The Leslie's  
All About Themselves.

Charles Powell Leslie I took over the estate in 1743. Charles was a man of most remarkable common sense and practical ideas. He devoted himself to the improvement of farming methods in the district. He was elected M.P. for Hillsborough in 1771 and M. P. for Monaghan in 1776. In 1779 he became very active in the great Volunteer movement and was colonel of the Trough Volunteers. In 1783 Grattan's Parliament was established (under pressure from 80,000 Volunteers). Charles represented the County Of Monaghan and in his election speech of 1783 stated "I desire a more equal representation of the people and a tax upon our Absentee Landlords". They say that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. More likely was it won at Castle Leslie, when Charles Powell Leslie decided to help his impoverished brother-in-law, Lord Mornington, professor of Music at Trinity College Dublin to educate his son Arthur. Had he not done so Arthur would never have grown up to become the famous Duke of Wellington and defeat Napoleon at Waterloo. We would have passed the years since 1814 coping with EEC bureaucracy, speaking compulsory French and enduring good cooking. Charles died with the Parliament he had honorably fought to maintain in 1800 and was one of the few landlords to refuse Castlereagh's bribe of a peerage to vote for the Act of Union with Britain in 1800.

His son Charles II Powell Leslie took over the estate but died shortly before the years of the Great Hunger. He was a keen amateur architect designing the present farm buildings and the fairy tale gate lodge which looks down the lake to the castle. His widow Helen ran the estate during the time of the famine. She was a very able lady and managed to feed all the people on the estate. She had a famine wall built around the estate to provide work (this was not to keep the Leslie's in as some people have suggested) and set up soup kitchens to provide food for the starving. She continued to run the estate most capably until her son Charles Powell Leslie III came of age. Charles Powell Leslie III simply loved big house parties and wanted to entertain on the Grand scale. His taste in architecture ran from 'Free Range Gothic' 'Early Taj Mahal' 'Late Rothschild' 'Bahnhof Baroque' and 'Jacobean Bloody'. Some of his plans included a cut price copy of the French Chateau de Chambord at least six times larger than the present house and a nine storied gothic tower in the middle of the lake reachable only by Venetian gondolas. Although Charles Powell Leslie III never married he achieved a number of quite successful erections among them the Grain Merchant Store in Glaslough village and the entrance lodges at the main gates to the Castle. Sadly for Charles but fortunately for Leslie family finances he choked on a fish bone before he could realise any of his major architectural fantasies. He died in 1871 and the building of a new castle was left to his brother John.

John Leslie (later to become Sir John Leslie 1st Baronet of Glaslough). was a fine painter of the Pre Raphaelite School. It was he who at the insistence of his pretty young wife Constance built the Castle. Constance was the daughter of Minnie Seymour who was supposed to be George IV's daughter by Mrs. Fitzherbert. You could say we are related to royalty on the wrong side of the banquet. While it was being built she and here husband went on a Grand Tour and collected much of the present furniture in the house. It has a strong Italian influence with many pieces form the 16th and 17th century. As Sir John grew older Lady Constance could bear the sight of him no more and designed an enormous floral table ornament, which effectively hid her husband from view at the dinner table. She called it "un cache marie" (hide husband). Following their Golden Wedding in 1910 they moved to Manchester square in London where Sir John

died in 1916. On her death Lady Constance was seen by servants walking around the Castle. She died in London on the same day in 1925.

Finances took a dive when on the advice of the Queen's financial advisor Sir Ernest Cassell the Leslie's invested their compensation money from the Wyndham Land Acts in Russian Railway Bonds. That was in 1917. The rest is history. Sir John Leslie 2nd Baronet was the only son of five children the other four being girls. He was a great wit and raconteur but not quite so good a painter as his father. He married the delightful Leonie Jerome whose stunning elder sister Jenny married Lord Randolph Churchill. Both sisters were brilliant pianists and pupils of Czerny. The Bechstein piano in the Drawing Room was specially chosen for her by the famous concert pianist Paderewski and is over 100 years old. There are many of the Churchill's 'hand me downs' in the Castle as the Leslie's were considered the poor relations. Though Jennie was the family beauty, Leonie enchanted young and old alike with her wit, sympathy and sound advice until she died in 1943. On her deathbed she was constantly attended to by nurses around the clock. On her last night while the nurse was dosing off an elderly woman approached Leonie, spoke to her and left the room. The nurse passed no remarks as she thought it was one of the family. Leonie died peacefully in her sleep. After the funeral everyone was sitting in the Dining Room when the nurse remarked that the lady in the portrait to the left of the fireplace (Lady Constance) was the one who had visited Leonie on her deathbed. Lady Constance had died in 1925. Sir John Leslie 2nd Baronet died in 1944.

Sir Shane Leslie 3rd Baronet, Irish Speaker, author, poet and ardent nationalist became a Catholic and stood as Nationalist candidate for Derry in the 1910 election losing by a mere 59 votes to the Duke of Abercorn. He then decided to leave the sinful world and retreat into a monastery none of which went down very well with his Protestant family, who were delighted when he met and married an American beauty, Majorie Ide of Vermont and forgot all about the priesthood. Majorie's father Henry Clay Ide was Chief Justice of Samoa, a tropical paradise where he and his daughters became great friends of fellow islander Robert Louis Stevenson. Ide was Governor General of the Philippines and lived with his family in the Malacanan Palace which is now apparently a museum for all Mrs. Marcos' shoes. Finding the prosaic business of running an estate uncreative and boring the poetic Sir Shane transferred the property to his eldest son John Norman Leslie who became the 4th Baronet. Owing to ill health from five years in a prisoner of war camp he made the estate over to his sister Anita and lived the next 40 years in Rome until his return home to Castle Leslie in 1994 where he still lives.

Anita Leslie-King the biographer had a distinguished war career. She joined the French Army as an ambulance driver and at times actually drove her ambulance behind enemy lines to rescue Frenchmen from the notorious prison work camps for which General de Gaulle awarded her two Croixes de Guerre. She married Bill King the famous submarine commander. In the 1960's she moved to Oranmore in Galway and made over Glaslough to her younger brother Desmond. Desmond, one of the few surviving wartime Spitfire pilots, is also an author and composer of electronic music. During the war he destroyed a number of aircraft, most of which he was piloting at the time. In the 1950's he was the first to realise that UFO's have always been with us and in his world best seller 'Flying Saucers Have Landed' was the first book to record human contact with an alien. In 1991 he handed the Castle over to his five children and his daughter Samantha now runs the Castle.