

Eustace Families Post

Eustace Families Association

Tucson, Arizona

November 2015



Eustace Families Association

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The Eustace Families Association was formed in 1976 with the objectives of:

Preserving for posterity the considerable knowledge now held in the histories of families originating in Flanders and the British Isles who bear the name "Eustace" or spelling variants thereof and of their descendants throughout the world.

Encouraging and assisting namesakes to research the story of their immediate and extended families and to disseminate the knowledge gained to those interested.

Developing and extending friendship and understanding between namesakes and welcoming visitors from overseas.

The Eustace Families Association was formed in the United Kingdom by the late Donald W. Eustace of Chiswick (London), and other family members. Following the death of Donald Eustace in 1993, the Eustace Families Association took a brief hiatus. In 1995, David Eustace of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England and Ronald Eustice of Savage, Minnesota, USA began to correspond via e-mail and the Eustace Families Association was resurrected. Eustace Families Musters (Reunions) have been held in 1979 (Pyrton), 1981 (Bledlow), 1983 (Watlington), 1985 (Lambeth) and 1999 (Watlington). The Great Eustace Gathering was held at Ballymore Eustace, Ireland in 2009.

The Eustice family of Waseca County, Minnesota has had well-attended family gatherings on numerous occasions. In 2011 Eustice families of New Jersey held a gathering with over 100 in attendance.

Beginning in 2006, the Eustace Families Association began gathering Y-chromosome DNA data on male namesakes of various origins. To date more than 165 namesakes have submitted DNA samples. DNA profiles of 16 to 67 markers have been compared. Contact Ronald Eustice to participate in the program.

Membership applications may be obtained through contact with any member of the volunteer committee.

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Need a gift idea? Give a gift subscription of the Eustace Families Post to that relative who already has "everything". One size fits all. A gift subscription will make an ever lasting gift because family history lasts forever.



From The Editor's Desk



Ronald F. & Margaret Eustice

In 1976, Donald W. Eustace of Chiswick (London), England sent out a Christmas newsletter. He called it the *Eustace Families Post*. At first, it was sent to family members and close friends. Donald was an avid historian and genealogist. He spent long hours researching family roots and was happy to share the results with anyone who would listen and even to those who had little interest.

Donald Eustace's goal was to trace his own family roots to the famous Eustace, Counts of Boulogne, one of whom came to England with William the Conqueror. He came close but never quite established the link. During the course of his research, he found lots of Eustaces worldwide. Some were his relatives but many others didn't seem to connect with his particular line that came from the Chiltern Hundreds in Oxfordshire, England. He was surprised to learn that many namesakes claimed ancestry in Cornwall and Ireland. Donald was amazed when he learned that many of these namesakes, including some English Eustaces, knew little about their ancestry. He also found out that there were many different ways to spell our name, Eustace, Eustis, Eustice, Eustance and others.

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Steve Eustis in San Angelo, Texas is one of the EFA's greatest supporters. He has the distinction of tracing his roots back to two family branches; the Eustises of Boston and the Eustaces of Virginia. Steve is a real estate investor and frequently travels to meetings in various parts of the USA. He recently attended a meeting in Boston and while there visited the Shirley-Eustis house at Roxbury. The articles on pages 6 to 9 is a direct result of his comments following the trip. While in Boston, Steve went to a graveyard or two and found headstones of five of his direct ancestors. He was thrilled. He also learned that one of the Eustises participated in the "Boston Massacre." Hopefully, there will be time in Steve's busy schedule for a report on his Boston trip.

We try to include articles about various family branches in each issue. In this issue, we have focused on the Boston Eustis family and their descendants in Louisiana and Mississippi. There is much to write about concerning the Eustises who trace ancestry back to William Eustis, born 1659; died 1694. Family historians Warner Eustis and Henry Lawrence Eustis have done a marvelous job of recording this history. Eustis family descendants are very fortunate that astute family historians have recorded the extensive and impressive history of the family branch.

Each issue of the Eustace Families Post is permanently preserved at major US and international libraries such as the Wisconsin State Historical Library, Madison; History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City; Minnesota Genealogical Society Library; Newberry Library, Chicago; Fort Wayne Public Library Family History Society, Shirley-Eustis House, Roxbury, Massachusetts, Waseca County Historical Society and the National Library of Ireland, Dublin. Please consider offering a gift subscription to your local library or family history center.

Learn more about the Eustace/Eustice/Eustis families at www.roneustice.com, <http://www.dave.eustace.dial.pipex.com/index.htm> and <http://www.eustice.info/>

THANK YOU!

(Renewals as of November 2015)

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 AnnMarie Eustice, Minneapolis, MN
 Bernard Eustace, Emlagh, Moyasta (Kilrush), Ireland
 Brian Eustace, Sierra Madre, CA
 Carol & Michael Jewison, Janesville, MN
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I want to express my sincere gratitude to all of you for helping to support our efforts as we complete the Eustace Families Association's 40th year. Subscriptions/memberships defray a portion of the cost to publish the Eustace Families Post. Our costs are substantial and include paper, printing, postage, computer program fees and many other incidentals. Contributions and financial support are and will always be appreciated. Thank you!
 Ronald Eustice

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

The following individuals have made larger contributions to support the Eustace Families Association. Their generosity and continuing support are greatly appreciated.

Bernard Eustace, Emlagh, Moyasta (Kilrush), Ireland
 Carol & Michael Jewison, Janesville, MN
 Dawna Eustice Lund, San Bernadino, CA
 David Carberry, Gales Ferry, CT
 James Eustice, Tarpon Springs, FL
 Janet Eustace, LaGrande, OR
 Noel Eustace, Moncton, NB, Canada
 Patrick Eustace, Monasterevan, County Kildare, Ireland
 Robin Eustace Harvey, Co. Carlow, Ireland
 Ronald & Margaret Eustice, Tucson, AZ
 Steve Eustis, San Angelo, TX
 Terry & Dan Diebel, Mendota Heights, MN
 Tim McDonald, Oil City, PA

Wonderful Letter from a Nice Lady

30 October 2015

Dear Eustace family members:

I came across this website quite by accident as I was looking for the family tree of my grandmother Mary Ellen "Meade" Murphy, the sister of Sarah Meade married to Daniel Eustace who lived across the road from my grandparents in Cahermurphy, Clare, Ireland.

The Eustace and Murphy cousins were lifetime best friends along with being cousins, and I met four Eustace family members in NYC.

It was known among the families that the Eustace family had been powerful and had not originated in Ireland. Both families knew of having a castle in Kildare.

I am 77 yrs old and well remember my father's cousin Dick "Richard" Eustace married to an American Margaret Smith in NYC. They had two nice, successful sons. I remember P.J. who was in the Air Force, married a German woman and had one son. Unfortunately P.J. died very young from cancer. I remember "Peggy" Eustace who was married to a Michael Burke who had a highly successful bar in the Bronx. Peggy or Margaret was beautiful and in fact all the ones I know were quite tall and handsome. Unfortunately Peggy never had children. And then there was Jack who would come play the accordion at parties in our childhood home in NYC. I have so many happy memories of all of them and I have a picture of an Eileen Eustace's wedding that you might like to have. I am not proficient at the computer so I would have to forward a copy. They were childhood and lifetime friends and cousins. I remember my aunt Sara Murphy Duffy telling of them being an important family and having a castle in another part of Ireland. Of course the Murphy's through the Gorman line had Cahermurphy Castle so the families were almost destroyed but survived and went on to achieve extraordinary. Although the Murphys have many achievers, perhaps the best known is our brother John J. Murphy, Technical Analyst, and his best known work is "*Technical Analysis of the Futures Market*." You can knock people down, but you can't keep them down. To think all of these wonderful, kind people survived and went on to achieve great things.

Did you know that it was a Eustace from Bologne-sur-mer in France who was William the Conqueror's general in conquering England? I have to say I don't approve of that kind of conduct but sometimes people have to fight back.

Perhaps you know the ancestry of Sarah Meade Eustace and thus of my grandmother Mary Ellen Meade Murphy. Love to all the Eustaces as I have so many happy memories of the ones I know.

Mary Ellen Clogston

The most welcome letter from Mary Ellen Clogston was recently received. She found our Eustace Families Association website and though not a Eustace, she felt compelled to share some thoughts. She mentions in the letter that the Irish Eustace family had been powerful and had not originated in Ireland and that there was a family castle in Kildare.

The letter has generated further discussion as to the Eustace castle and where our Eustace namesakes came from originally if not Ireland.

The first question is easier to answer than the second. There were several Eustace castles in Kildare; Ballymore Eustace, Castlemartin, Confy, and Harristown.

The question about where we originated is more complicated and deserves to be investigated in greater detail. There were Eustaces at Castlemartin in Kildare as early as 1317. Some say he was a LePoer but we know that no Eustace (or FitzEustace) is mentioned on the list of major participants in the Norman invasion of Ireland.

Burke says that there was a young Norman lord named John FitzEustace in Henry II's entourage but records do not substantiate his claim. John O'Hart says that the Eustaces are Dál gCais (Dalcassian) and descend from Brian Boru but this seems unlikely in view of the fact that the Eustaces were firmly implanted in the heart of Norman territory with the powerful Norman family of FitzGerald surrounding them to the north, west and south. Alison Eustace married the 8th earl of Kildare who was Norman. This would not have been permissible if Alison was Irish. The possession of choice land by a Celtic family would not have been permissible in those days under English law.

DNA evidence provides us with a powerful tool that previous researchers have not had. We will address Eustace origins as well as the spelling of our surname in future issues of the EFP.

*William Eustis*

William Eustis (June 10, 1753 – February 6, 1825) was an early American physician, politician, and statesman from Massachusetts. He was trained in medicine and served as a military surgeon during the American Revolutionary War, notably at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He resumed medical practice after the war, but soon entered politics.

After several terms in the state legislature, Eustis won election to the United States Congress in 1800, serving as a moderate Democratic-Republican. He briefly returned to state politics after losing reelection in 1804, and was chosen to be Secretary of War in 1809 by President James Madison. Due in part to his inexperience at managing the army and a lack of preparedness, the military failures in the early months of the War of 1812 were laid on his shoulders, leading to his resignation.

Madison then appointed Eustis Minister to the Netherlands, a post he held from 1814 until 1818. After another period in Congress, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1822. A popular successor to long-serving John Brooks, Eustis died in office in 1825. His Boston mansion, built in the 1750s by royal governor William Shirley, is known as the Shirley-Eustis House and is a National Historic Landmark.

Early years and military service

William Eustis was born on June 10, 1753 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Benjamin Eustis, a prominent Boston doctor, and Elizabeth (Hill) Eustis. He was the second surviving son of twelve children. He was educated at the Bos-

Governor William Eustis

ton Latin School before he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1772. While at Harvard he belonged to an undergraduate militia unit called the Martimercurian Band.

After graduation he studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Warren, a well-known Patriot political leader. When the Battles of Lexington and Concord sparked the American Revolutionary War in April 1775, Warren and Eustis both worked in the field, tending the injured revolutionaries. Warren secured for Eustis a commission as regimental surgeon to the rebel artillery. Eustis helped care for the wounded at the June 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, in which Warren was killed. He served with the Continental Army in the New York and New Jersey campaign. He refused a lieutenant colonel's commission offered by artillery chief Henry Knox. During his Continental Army service, Eustis met and established an enduring friendship with New Jersey native Aaron Burr.

In 1777 Eustis was placed in command of a military hospital established at the former residence of Loyalist Beverley Robinson north of New York City, where he remained for the duration of the war. In September 1780 he played a minor role in events surrounding the flight of traitor Benedict Arnold. He treated Arnold's wife Peggy, who was seemingly hysterical over the sudden departure of her husband and the discovery of his plot.

After the war Eustis returned to medical practice in Boston. He was once again called on to serve in military matters when Shays' Rebellion broke out in western Massachusetts in 1786, becoming surgeon to the militia force raised by General Benjamin Lincoln that quashed the rebellion in the early months of 1787. Eustis became vice president of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1786, a post he held until 1810, and again in 1820.

Legislator

Eustis was elected to the Massachusetts General Court (the state legislature) from 1788 to 1794, which he left because he was "sick of" the political gamesmanship in the body. He was thereafter chosen to serve on the Governor's Council for two years. In 1800, he ran for a seat in the United States House of Representatives. During his successful campaign against Josiah Quincy, Eustis was charged with either authoring, or being complicit in the production of, letters that formed a part of the 1783 Newburgh Conspiracy, a threatened uprising in the Continental Army. Eustis publicly denied being the author of the letters, but was silent on his role in the affair. (John Armstrong later admitted to writing the letters, and Eustis acknowledged some years later that he was privy to the plot.)

Governor William Eustis

William Eustis was a moderate Democratic-Republican who did not seek the significant reforms more radical Republicans wanted. He demonstrated this by voting against President Thomas Jefferson's repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801, a Federalist bill passed in the late days of the John Adams administration that had greatly expanded the number of seats on the federal bench. In 1802 Eustis was reelected, defeating John Quincy Adams, and in a rematch of the 1800 election with Quincy, Eustis was defeated by fewer than 100 votes. While in the House, he was one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in 1804 to conduct the impeachment proceedings (the first such action to succeed) against John Pickering, judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire. In 1804 he argued in favor of arming merchant vessels headed for the West Indies.

Secretary of War

When James Madison became president in 1809, he sought to enhance the status of the Democratic-Republicans in Federalist-dominated New England. To that end he chose Eustis to be his Secretary of War. Eustis was not a good choice for the post, lacking the necessary administrative skills and detailed military background. He also had difficult relations with James Wilkinson and Wade Hampton, two senior army commanders.

Eustis made a major push to update the military's field manuals, which had not changed since the Revolutionary War. After acquiring copies of manuals published in 1791 for use by the armies of the French Republic, Eustis commissioned a translation and lobbied for adoption of new manuals based on French tactics. Although a new manual was ready for use in 1812, it was not well received by the officer corps, and was not used in the war that broke out that year.

As tensions grew between the United States and Great Britain, Eustis made modest moves to improve military readiness, but did not otherwise distinguish himself or introduce other initiatives or proposals. When the War of 1812 began, the army's logistics were in shambles, and it had no overall commander, forcing Eustis to make detailed decisions for nine military districts. When the war began poorly with the surrender of General William Hull at Detroit, Eustis was severely criticized. Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin wrote that there was "a total want of confidence" in Eustis that was felt "through every ramification of the public service." Eustis tendered his resignation in December 1812, and Secretary of State James Monroe took over his duties until John Armstrong assumed the office on February 13, 1813.

Netherlands minister

Eustis was next appointed minister of the United States to the Netherlands by President Madison, serving from 1814 to 1818. Madison believed the post to be important for sounding out conditions in Europe due to The Hague's historical use as a neutral ground for negotiations, and he instructed Eustis to track European diplomatic sentiment. However, the status of the Dutch declined after the defeat of Napoleon, and the post was not particularly active. Eustis unsuccessfully pursued claims against the Dutch for seizures of American goods and ships that had taken place during the reign of Louis Bonaparte over the Kingdom of Holland (the claims were eventually acknowledged by France). Eustis was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1815. Eustis and Albert Gallatin, then the US Ambassador to France, negotiated a new commerce treaty with the Dutch government in 1817; it was ratified in 1818. Eustis was at a disadvantage due to his lack of French language skill, and was recalled in 1818 after the Dutch government reduced its American delegation head to a chargé d'affaires. While in Europe, Eustis renewed an acquaintance with the Marquis de Lafayette, with whom he had served in the Revolutionary War.

Later offices

Upon his return from Europe, Eustis purchased the mansion in Roxbury built by royal governor William Shirley in the 1750s (which is now known as the Shirley-Eustis House). Eustis was again elected to Congress in a special election called after the resignation of Representative Edward Dowse. He served from 1820 to 1823, presiding as chairman of the U.S. House Committee on Military Affairs. In the debate on the admission of Missouri as a state (leading to the Missouri Compromise), Eustis made an impassioned speech in opposition to proposed language in the Missouri Constitution forbidding the entry of free blacks into the state.

He ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Massachusetts three times (1820–22), losing each time to the popular moderate Federalist John Brooks. In 1823 Eustis won the seat in a highly contentious contest with the unpopular arch-Federalist Harrison Gray Otis. Republicans presented Eustis as a moderate successor to Brooks who would be less partisan than Otis, and also highlighted his Revolutionary War experience. He carried Federalist strongholds in Hampshire and Essex Counties, and very nearly defeated Otis in Boston. Eustis' victory in the election (combined with a Republican sweep of the legislature the following year) marked the effective end of the Federalist Party in Massachusetts. William Eustis was a popular governor, continuing Brooks' moderate policies. He nominated his lieutenant governor, Levi Lincoln, Jr., to the state's high court, and won reelection in 1824 with former Representative Marcus Morton as his lieutenant.

Governor William Eustis & The Shirley-Eustis House

While governor, William Eustis received his old friend Marquis de Lafayette when he toured the United States. In March-April of 1824, perhaps due to his popularity, William Eustis was honored with a single vote at the Democratic-Republican Party Caucus to be the party's candidate for the Office of U.S. Vice President for the upcoming 1824 U.S. Presidential Election.

Eustis died in Boston of pneumonia while governor on February 6, 1825. His funeral and temporary interment took place Boston's Granary Burying Ground, and he was memorialized by his friend Edward Everett. He was later reinterred at Lexington's Old Cemetery.

Personal life

During the Revolutionary War Eustis became close friends with Aaron Burr, a friendship that deepened in the 1790s. Burr and Eustis exchanged letters on the most intimate subjects, recommending potential romantic partners to each other and sharing a taste for well-educated women. Eustis aided Burr on one occasion by helping him find accommodations for a young woman whose mother had been involved in an adulterous relationship with Alexander Hamilton; she was placed in a Boston-area boarding school. Eustis may have also been the subject of a teenage crush by Burr's daughter Theodosia, who shared intimate details of her life with him well into adulthood.

William Eustis was for many years a confirmed bachelor, described as urbane and charming. He married Caroline Langdon in 1801; they had no children. She was the sister of Henry Sherburne Langdon, who had married Eustis' sister Ann, and the daughter of Woodbury Langdon, a prominent Portsmouth, New Hampshire merchant and judge. His wife survived him by forty years, after which his Boston property was divided among relatives.



The Shirley-Eustis House, Roxbury, Massachusetts was originally the mansion for the Royal Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The mansion fell into decay, but was acquired by preservationists in 1913 and restored to its 19th-century grandeur in the late 20th century. It is now a house museum and was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1960.

The Shirley-Eustis House is located at 33 Shirley Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The house was built between 1747 and 1751 on 33 acres (13 ha) in Roxbury by William Shirley (1694–1771), Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and served as his summer home. The house is attributed to architect Peter Harrison, and is one of four remaining mansions of royal governors in the United States.

In 1763 Shirley's son-in-law Eliakim Hutchinson, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk County, and one of Boston's richest men, acquired the house from his father-in-law. Upon retirement from his post as Governor of the Bahamas in 1769, William Shirley moved in with his daughter and son-in-law and lived there until his death in 1771.

After Hutchinson died in 1775, the house was occupied by Colonel Asa Whitcomb's Massachusetts Sixth Foot Regiment, and in 1778 it was seized as Loyalist property. It then sat unoccupied until purchased in 1782, then passed through a succession of owners, including the widow of a French planter in Haiti, a real estate speculator, and a China merchant, until it was acquired by Congressman William Eustis, Secretary of War under President James Madison during the War of 1812, Ambassador to the Netherlands 1815-1818, and the first Democratic-Republican Governor of Massachusetts from 1823-25.

The House is open to the public for tours Thursday through Sunday, June through September and by appointment on any weekday year-round. Events are presented throughout the year. A group of highly trained historic educators and docents will engage visitors during all tours and events. Programs are limited to warmer months as the House is expensive to heat in winter. Admission is charged to the general public, although entrance is free to SEHA members. Admission Fees: \$7 per adult; \$5 students and seniors.

Shirley-Eustis House, Roxbury, Massachusetts

After William Eustis' wife's death in 1865, the estate passed to relatives who auctioned off the house's contents. In 1867 its site was subdivided in 53 lots and sold. The mansion was also sold, and moved about 60 feet (18 m) to make way for Shirley Street.

By 1886 the house was occupied by more than a dozen tenants; it was abandoned in 1911. In 1913 William Sumner Appleton, who had recently founded the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, founded the Shirley-Eustis House Association to save the house, which was then used for storage of antiquities.

In the 1980s, historical architect Robert G. Neiley and the Shirley Eustis House Association spearheaded the salvation of the crumbling structure. Extensive restoration, carried out by Neiley himself in collaboration with McGinley Hart & Associates, began in the 1980s, and in 1991 the house opened to the public. The restoration, which included restoring the grounds to include an orchard, period perennial beds, parterre gardens, and a large lawn, won a Boston Preservation Alliance award for the best-restored small-scale structure in the City of Boston.

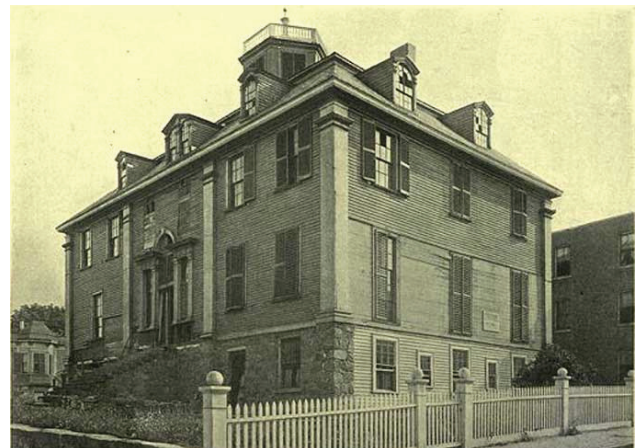
In 1960, Shirley Place was awarded the prestigious designation as a National Historic Landmark. One of a handful of Boston's national landmarks that pre-date 1750, the House represents an unusually long continuum in American history, serving as the home of two distinguished Governors - one Royal and one Federal (William Eustis). The House has also been occupied by, among others, the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment of Foot when it served as a Revolutionary War barracks during the Siege of Boston in 1775; Jean-Baptiste du Buc, the Haitian counselor to Louis XVI of France; Captain James Magee, an Irish-American who prospered in the China Trade, and scores of other immigrants in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Located adjacent to the Dudley Triangle in Roxbury, Shirley Place is a magnificent historic house on approximately one acre of grounds that serves both the surrounding community and Greater Boston. Immediate neighbors include Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative, YouthBuild Boston and the Ralph Waldo Emerson School.

The demographics of the community have changed dramatically since Governor Shirley built his country mansion in Roxbury. Today the neighborhood is urban and ethnically diverse, with a large number of residents below the official poverty level. Since residents are currently unable to sustain this Landmark property, either through visitations or memberships, the Shirley Eustis House Association must rely heavily on support from outside the community.



Shirley-Eustis House (exterior before restoration). By 1886 the house was occupied by more than a dozen tenants; it was abandoned in 1911.



Following the death of William Eustis' widow, the estate passed to relatives who sold the furnishings. By 1886 the house was occupied by more than a dozen tenants; it was abandoned in 1911. In 1913 William Sumner Appleton, founded the Shirley-Eustis House Association to save the house, which was then used for storage of antiquities.

A few famous Eustis family members from the past



Abraham Eustis (1786-1843)
US Army Brevet Brigadier General

After briefly practicing law, he entered the United States Army in 1808, and remained on active duty until his death. He served in the War of 1812, as well as campaigns against the Seminoles in Florida under Osceola in the 1820s and 1830s, and the 1832 Black Hawk War. He was a nephew of Governor William Eustis. Fort Eustis in Virginia is named after him.



George Eustis (1828-1872)

He was the eldest son of George Eustis, Sr. and Clarice Allain. He obtained a law degree from Harvard University Law School, was a member of Congress and then secretary to John Slidell during the Civil War. He became a member of the US House of Representatives representing Louisiana. He served two terms as a member of the anti-immigration American Party. He was later Secretary of the Confederate mission in Paris.



Henry Lawrence Eustis (1819-1885)
Union Brigadier General

Civil War Union Brevet Brigadier General. He was a Engineer Professor teaching at West Point in 1861, when he enlisted to serve the Union in the Civil War. He was a son of Brevet Brigadier General Abraham Eustis. In 1877, Henry Lawrence Eustis, then a Harvard professor published *The Genealogy of the Eustis Family*.



James Biddle Eustis (1834-1899)

He was the son of George Eustis (1796-1858) and Clarice Allain. James pursued classical studies, graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1854, was admitted to the bar in 1856 and commenced practice in New Orleans. He served as judge advocate during the Civil War in the Confederate Army and resumed the practice of law in New Orleans. He was elected a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives prior to the Reconstruction acts. He was again a member of the State house of representatives in 1872, and was a member of the Louisiana Senate from 1874 to 1878.

Miss Celestine Eustis Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 1.—Miss Celestine Eustis, aunt of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, who was seized with a fainting spell while out riding last Saturday, lies critically ill at Monrepos, the home of Thomas Hitchcock, and very little hope is entertained for her recovery. Miss Eustis is in her eighty-sixth year. On account of her illness all social affairs in the colony set have been canceled. Including the big hunt for tomorrow.

The New York Times

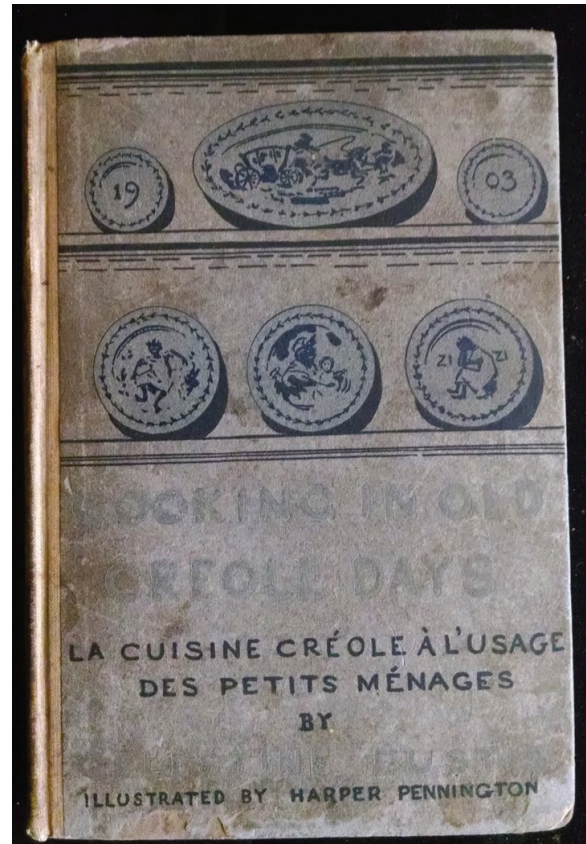
Published: February 2, 1921

Celestine Eustis (1836-1921)

Celestine Eustis was born Dec. 6, 1836 in France. She died Feb. 11, 1921 at Aiken, South Carolina. She was the daughter of George Eustis Sr (1796-1858) of Massachusetts and Clarisse Allain, d. 1876 of Louisiana.

Célestine Eustis was born in Paris, the daughter of George and Clarisse Allain Eustis of New Orleans. Her father, nephew of Massachusetts governor William Eustis, was a prominent Louisiana attorney who became chief justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, and was a founder of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company and Tulane University. Her mother was from a prominent French-speaking Creole family. Though little is recorded concerning Celestine Eustis, she was an influential member of a prominent family. Her brother George Eustis Jr. (1828 - 1872) was a U.S. Congressman, Confederate diplomat to Paris, and expatriate who lived in France after the Civil War with his wife, Louise Morris Corcoran (her father founded the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C.). Celestine Eustis spent much of her time in France with her brother's family, living in elegance. One account states, "The hotel of Mr. Eustis at Paris, like his villa ['Villa Louisiana'] at Cannes, was the chosen rendezvous of the best French and foreign society." Louise Corcoran Eustis died of tuberculosis in Cannes in 1867, the same year her youngest daughter Louise was born. Five years later, when Eustis' brother George died in Cannes, Celestine Eustis was appointed guardian of her niece and two nephews. She was especially close to young Louise, who married New York financier Thomas Hitchcock. Celestine Eustis and the Hitchcocks spent much of their time in Aiken, South Carolina. Considered the founders of the winter colony there, they helped make the town a fashionable place - it became known in the late nineteenth century as a health resort, winter retreat, and polo center for wealthy, prominent families. Eustis helped plan city parks featuring plants and trees from diverse climates, and Eustis Park was named in her honor. A member of St. Mary's Church in Aiken, in 1878 she was instrumental in replacing the church, demolished in a hurricane, with a new, sturdier building, and commissioned French stained glass paintings to adorn the windows. Her other brother, James Biddle Eustis (1834 - 1899), an attorney, leading post-Civil War Louisiana Democrat, and ambassador to Paris under Grover Cleveland (1893) also wintered in Aiken.

In 1904, when Eustis was in her late sixties, she wrote *Cooking in Old Créole Days*. *La cuisine créole à l'usage des petits ménages*. This cookbook was part of an interest in the exotic regional culture of Louisiana and an interest in the Old South. A reflection of her Creole heritage, New Orleans background, French living, and privileged lifestyle, the recipe book celebrates the culinary tradi-



tions and dinners produced in the well-staffed kitchens of wealthy Southern society. In the book, Eustis frequently pays tribute to particular servants who once prepared the recipes. "Calf's Liver a la Celeste Smith," was originally prepared by "Mme. Eustis Mere's Cook," and the recipe for "Pot Au Feu" was given to Eustis by "an old colored cook brought up in James Madison's family." Eustis also mentions Mme. Josephine Nicaud, who served in Ambassador Eustis' family for over forty years. The introduction sets the tone for this nostalgic, "noblesse oblige" approach to cookery, recalling the old black cooks of the south, and the delicious food that appeared when they were in charge. The book includes quaint illustrations and old-time song lyrics, which bring to mind Lafcadio Hearn, author of *La Cuisine Creole* (1885) (included in this collection) and his fascination with the city of New Orleans and its Creole culture.

Celestine Eustis died in Aiken, South Carolina at the Hitchcock home, in 1921. Though accounts vary on her birth year, she was approximately eighty-five years old. Her siblings were:
 George Eustis, jr
 James Biddle Eustis
 Allain Eustis (1830-1936)
 Marie Mathilde Eustis (1831 -)
 John Gray Eustis (1833 - 1912)



*Horatio Sprague Eustis
(1811-1858)*

Horatio Sprague Eustis was born December 25, 1811 in Newport, Rhode Island. He was the second son born to Abraham Eustis (1786-??) and his wife Rebecca Sprague (d. 1820). He married Catherine, daughter of Henry Chotard of Natchez, Mississippi on May 10, 1838.

Horatio Sprague Eustis graduated from Harvard College in 1830. He studied law and had an extensive law practice at Natchez, Mississippi but eventually became a planter at Issaquena, Mississippi. He died at his plantation on September 4, 1858.

Family of Horatio Sprague Eustis and Catherine Chotard:

- 1). *Henry Chotard Eustis*; born January 29, 1840. He is listed as an overseer at Eustatia Plantation in 1860.
- 2). *Horatio Eustis*, born June 6, 1841; killed in the War of Rebellion in 1864. He entered Harvard College in 1857 but left during his sophomore year.
- 3). *Cartwright Eustis*; born November 4, 1842. He entered Harvard College in 1859, but left before graduation when the Civil War broke out in 1861. He went directly to his mother's plantation on the Mississippi River, in Issaquena County, Miss., where he remained until he entered the Confederate Service as a corporal in the 10th Miss. Regiment.
- 4). *Richard Eustis*; born May 11, 1844; killed in the War of Rebellion in 1864. He entered Harvard College in 1860 but left when the war broke out.
- 5). *Fenwick Eustis*; born July 3, 1846. He married Eliza Conner on April, 8, 1876, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She died March 27, 1877.
- 6). *Arthur Eustis*; born July 10, 1848. He was a grocery clerk age 31 in 1880. Arthur died at age 39 years on 26 Jun 1888 in New Orleans. He married Emily Taylor.
- 7). *Frances Eustis*; born February 11, 1850; She died in 1921; not married.
- 8). *Estelle Eustis*; born February 1, 1852; died young.
- 9). *Norman Eustis*; born December 13, 1853. He married Louise Leeds and died Oct. 28, 1914; burial Metairie Cemetery
- 10). *Catharine (Katherine) Eustis*; born September 2, 1857. She died in 1928; not married.



*Catherine Chotard
(1820-1877)*

Catherine Chotard was the daughter of Marie Henri "Henry" Elizabeth Chotard (1787 - 1870) and Frances Minor (1795 - 1864). Following her husband's death in 1858, Catherine Chotard Eustis and her children divided their time between living at her home in Natchez, and on Eustatia Plantation in Issaquena County, Mississippi. Catherine Chotard Eustis died at New Orleans on February 12, 1877. Her later years were saddened by the deaths of two of her sons during the US Civil War.

Whereas Horatio S. Eustis, of Issaquena County, Mississippi,

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Jackson,

Horatio S. Eustis, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the Lots numbered seven and eight, of Section twenty three, in Township nine, of Range eight West, in the District of lands subject to sale at Jackson, Mississippi, containing one hundred and fifty seven acres and seventy seven hundredths of an acre,

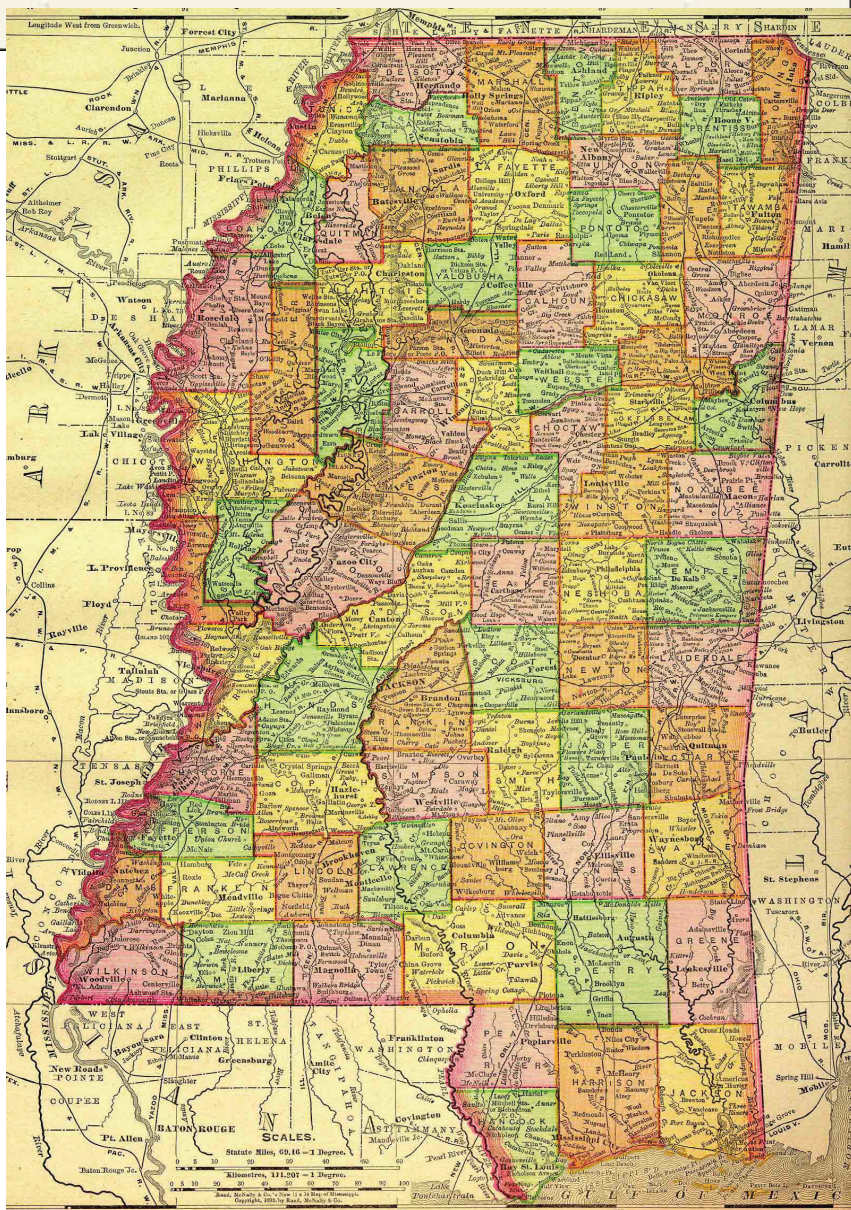
Eustatia Plantation was located in the southwestern part of Issaquena County near the Mississippi River. Eustatia Plantation was owned by the Horatio Sprague Eustis family,

Eustatia Plantation was located in Issaquena County, Mississippi near the Mississippi River. The plantation included 26 slave houses in addition to the main house and many outbuildings including a sawmill and cotton gin.

During the year 1860 there were three overseers enlisted -- G.R. Clark, J.W. Butler and Henry Chotard Eustis, son of Horatio Sprague Eustis.

Horatio Sprague Eustis, born December 25, 1811 at Newport, Rhode Island, was the son of Abraham and Rebecca Sprague Eustis.

He moved to Natchez, Mississippi at an early age where he married Catherine Chotard of that city. During the 1850s they purchased land in Issaquena County where they built Eustatia Plantation. Horatio died on September 4, 1858 in Issaquena County and his wife continued running the plantation with the help of her son and overseers. Catherine Chotard Eustis and her children divided their time between living at her home in Natchez, and on Eustatia Plantation in Issaquena County.



The Family of Horatio Sprague Eustis and Catherine Chotard of New Orleans



Horatio Eustis

*Horatio Eustis
(1841-1864)*

Horatio Eustis was born June 6, 1841 in Natchez, Mississippi. He was the second son of Horatio Sprague Eustis and Catherine Chotard. He attended Bradford's School in Boston before enrolling in Harvard College in 1857 at age 16. He was sponsored by his uncle Henry Lawrence Eustis, a Harvard graduate and professor of Engineering at Louisiana. He left Harvard after two years and worked briefly in New Orleans before returning to the plantation.

He enlisted as a private in Company B (Louisiana Guards Company) 1st Louisiana Volunteer Infantry commanded by Major James Nelligan, probably at the time of the unit's organization in April 1861. He received orders to report to Norfolk, Virginia Company B and was transferred to artillery service with the Louisiana Guard Artillery Company (Captain Camille Girardey) on July 31st. He served with Girardey's company through the Seven Days battles.

Eva Moore noted that he "fell ill with severe prolonged illness and was incapacitated for active duty. In October or November, before he was fully recovered, he was elected 2nd Lieutenant of Company B (Derbigny Guards) in the 10th Louisiana Volunteer Infantry at Bunker Hill, Virginia. He served in the 10th Louisiana commanded by Eugene

Waggaman, until his death on September 19, 1864. He was on duty at Fredericksburg on reserve. At Chancellorville, he commanded the Derbigny Guards in General F.R.T. Nichol's Louisiana Brigade and during General R.E. Colston's Division during General Stonewall Jackson's famed flank attack on May 2nd. Moving to the Shenandoah Valley, he took part in Second Winchester on June 15th when General R.S. Ewell successfully repulsed General R.H. Milney. He was wounded at Gettysburg on July 2-3 during General Edward Johnston's unsuccessful evening/night assault on Culp's Hill and was admitted on July 23 to Richmond General Hospital with "V.S. (gun shot wound) left knee." At an uncertain date in 1863, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and was on duty at Payne's Farm engagement on November 27, 1863.

Napier Butler noted that Horatio Eustis commanded Company B during the Wilderness on May 5, 1864 and again at Spotsylvania Courthouse on May 12th when the 10th Louisiana was overrun in the Mule Shoe salient. He was active in the Cold Harbor engagement on June 2nd when the Louisiana 10th lost its flag. Marching into Maryland with General J.A. Early in July, he served at Maryland Heights, July 6 and at Monocacy on July 9th. After returning to Virginia, he saw action at Snicker's Gap on July 18 and at Newtown on July 24 where he fell wounded again. He was admitted as a Lieutenant to the Winchester General Hospital with "V.S." on July 25th and was transferred six days later to Richmond Hospital.

Returning to duty in Early's Valley campaign, he served at Kernstown August 17, Leetown August 25 and Smithfield August 29. Eustis received his last wound at Third Winchester on September 19 when his left leg was carried away below the knee by a solid shot or unexploded shell. He was captured and taken to the USA Depot Field Hospital at Winchester where his wound was described as "V.S. Arm." He died the same day.

Sources: Trimpi, Helen; Harvard Men Who Fought for the South.

Blake, Harvard Confeds; Moore; Henry Lawrence Eustis, Genealogy of the Eustis Family (Boston 1878); Bergeron Guide, Bartlett, Military Record of Louisiana, pp. 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 24



Cartwright Eustis
(1842-1902)

Cartwright Eustis was born November 4, 1842 at Natchez, Mississippi to Horatio Sprague and Catherine (Chotard) Eustis. He entered Harvard College in 1859, but left before graduation when the Civil War broke out in 1861.

When he left Cambridge, Mass. in Jan. 1861 he went directly to his mother's plantation on the Mississippi River, in Issaquena County, Miss., where he remained until Feb. 1862. On March 8, 1862 he entered the Confederate Service as a corporal in the 10th Miss. Regiment, carried a musket until Oct. 17, 1863, when he was transferred to the 20th Louisiana Regiment as a Lt. He served as a line officer and adjutant until Aug. 1864 when he was assigned to General R.L. Gibson's staff, remained with him thereafter until paroled at Meridian, Miss. in May, 1865.

He was shot through the left thigh twice; first by a canister shot in Apr. 1862 at Corinth, Miss.; 2nd time by a rifle-ball in Jan. 1863 at Murfreesboro. He was continuously with the Army of Tennessee, commanded successively by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston and Hood. He was in all of its battles and marches, except during period between Apr. 1862 and Jan. 1863, when he was on furlough at Natchez, Miss. recovering from wound he received at Corinth.



Cartwright Eustis

He married Laura Buckner of New Orleans on May 3, 1870. They resided in New Orleans where he was a partner in the firm of A. Baldwin & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware. After the war he hoped to study law as a profession, but finding himself without the means of support, the heavy responsibilities pressing upon him, he went to New Orleans, La. Sept. 1865, accepted a position as clerk, on a very small salary, in the firm of which he became a partner, then conducted under the style of C. H. Slocomb. Mr. Slocomb died in spring of 1873, so he was admitted a partner in the firm, succeeding to the business on July 1, 1873, the style of the firm being then, as now, A. Baldwin & Co. importers and dealers in hardware. He was also extensively engaged in raising sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar, on Bayou Teche, in St. Mary's Parish, La. Cartwright Eustis was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Tulane Educational Fund. He died December 2, 1900.

Family of Cartwright Eustis & Laura Buckner:

- 1). Ellen, 9 b. August 5, 1871
- 2). Laura, b. May 30, 1873
- 3). Cartwright, b. March 9, 1875
- 4). Allan Chotard, b. December 23, 1876
- 5). Katherine (9) b. 1878; a. William Stewart
- 6). Herbert Lee (9) b. Nov. 24, 1880
- 7). Richard (9) b. Sept. 8, 1882
- 8). Maude (9) b. Aug. 26, 1887; m. Harold Seamon



Richard Eustis was born May 11, 1844 in Natchez, Mississippi. He was the fourth son of Horatio Sprague Eustis, a planter at Issaquena, Mississippi and Catherine Chotard.

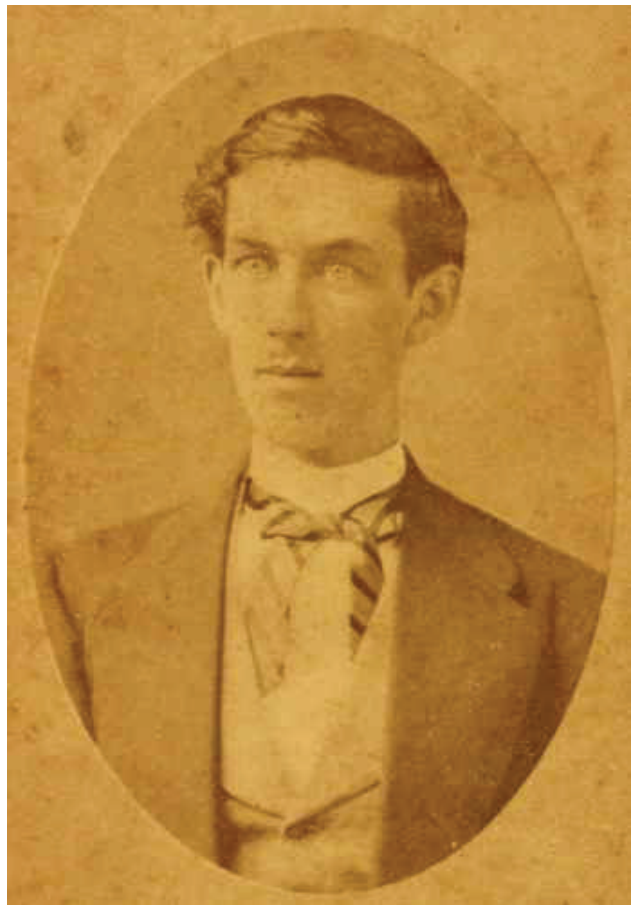
He briefly attended Harvard College during the spring of 1861 but withdrew at the onset of the War of Rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Adam's Troop of the Mississippi Cavalry (later Jefferson Davis' Legion Cavalry), a unit raised by Captain William Thompson Martin, a Kentucky attorney. Terrence J. Winschel noted that Adams Troop, recruited in Adams County, southwestern Mississippi consisted of men of the "most distinguished families" in and around Natchez and were provided with the finest equipment. They mustered on June 16, 1861 and promptly were ordered to Richmond, Virginia. They drilled at Ashland as part of General J.E. Johnston's Army of the Potomac, then were re-organized on October 24th with Captain James Gordon's Chickasaw Rangers and Captain Robert O. Perrin's Southern Guards, as Companies A, B and C of the 2nd Battalion, Mississippi Cavalry under Major Martin. In late 1861, they merged with Captain Andrew P. Love's Alabama Battalion and Captain Joseph Frederick Waring's Effingham (Georgia) Hussars to form the Jefferson Davis Legion (hereinafter JDL). Led by Lieutenant Colonel Martin, their first action was rear guard reconnaissance



Richard Eustis
(1844-1864)

for General Johnston as he withdrew up the Peninsula to Richmond in the spring of 1862. Their first "hard service" was under General J.E.B. Stuart in his famed 150-mile "ride around McClellan" on June 12-15, 1862. During the seven days, the JDL picketed and scoured at Malvern Hill, July 1st. At General Stuart's reorganization on July 28, it was reassigned to General Wade Hampton's Cavalry with regiments from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. Richard Eustis was on duty at Fredericksburg in December and through the winter of 1862-63 under Lt. Colonel Waring, with whom he would serve until his death. He served in May in the Chancellorville Campaign, then rode in the grand reviews of Stuart's troopers on June 5 and 8, 1863. On the following day, the JDL took part in the famed Battle of Brandy Station which, Winschel wrote, was perhaps its "most significant engagement." Hampton first deployed the JDL astride the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, then personally led them and the 1st North Carolina Cavalry to the defense of Stuart's headquarters on Fleetwood Hill. Gary Gallagher wrote that they met an attack of Colonel Judson Kilpatrick's men and chased Union resistance from the eastern side of the hill, then pursued the 2nd and 10th New York Regiments toward the Orange and Alexandria tracks. Waring reported "slight" casualties but the loss of badly needed horses. As the Gettysburg campaign began, Private Eustis marched north with the JDL on June 16. They were not heavily engaged June 17 at Aldie, nor at Middleburg, June 19 (See Edward P. C. Cantwell). But at Upperville, June 21, General Stuart, guarding the passes of the Shenandoah Valley, engaged General Alfred Pleasanton's cavalry in a fight in which Private Eustis distinguished himself. Richard Eustis was killed in action in 1864.

The Family of Horatio Sprague Eustis and Catherine Chotard of New Orleans



*Arthur Eustis
(1848-???)*

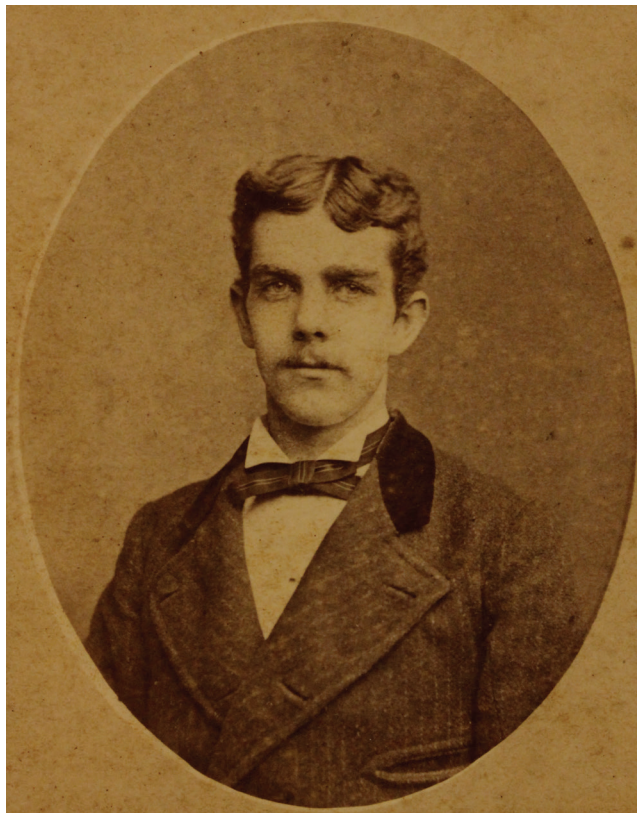
Arthur Eustis married Emily Allison on October 19, 1871. He was a grocery clerk age 31 in 1880. Arthur died at age 39 years on 26 Jun 1888 in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Family of Arthur Eustis & Emily Allison:

1). Emily Allison, b. December 30, 1872.



*Arthur Eustis is buried in Greenwood Cemetery,
City Park Ave, New Orleans, LA*



Norman Eustis

Norman Eustis, son of Horatio Sprague Eustis and Catherine Chotard was born Dec. 13, 1853 at Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. He married Louise Leeds. He died Oct. 28, 1914 and was buried at Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans, Louisiana.



*Norman Eustis
(1853-1914)*

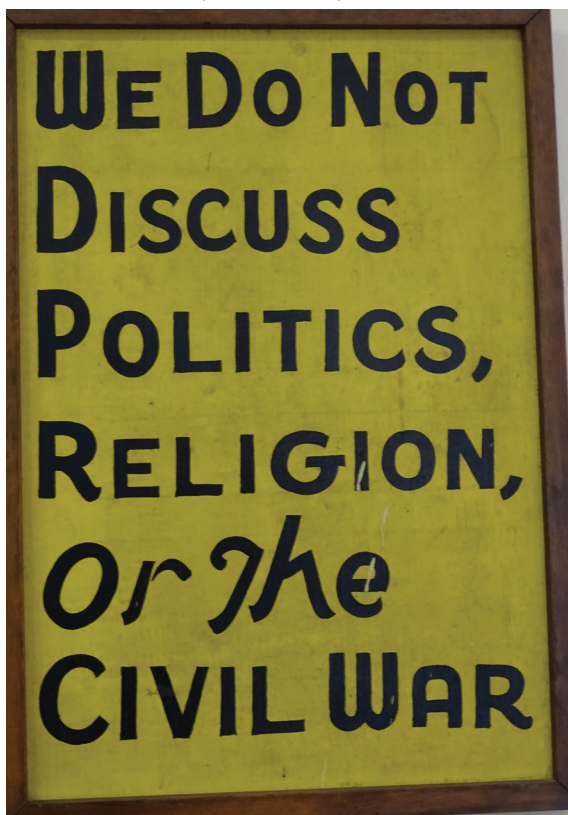
The Family of Horatio Sprague Eustis and Catherine Chotard of New Orleans



*Katherine Eustis
(1857 – 1928)*



*Frances "Fannie" Eustis
(1850 – 1921)*



Richard Eustice from Cornwall to Australia

By Jim Eustice in Enfield, South Australia

Like many Cornish folk with a mining background, Richard Eustice, headed overseas. His father, William, died in 1851, a few months before he was born. This is mentioned several times in South Australian newspaper reports so his early life cannot have been easy.

While quite young he was a supervisor at a Cornish mine, was sent to South Australia to oversee some mining equipment being installed, stayed, married there, moved to another mining area within that State and was also asked to help with other mines interstate. He returned to the 'Old Country' on a fact-finding trip at one stage and was also joined in SA by other members of his family. On retiring, he initially moved to a suburb of Adelaide, capital of SA, then on to Sydney, NSW where he died.

Richard Eustice was born in Sept. 1851 near Hayle, in Cornwall, England. His parents were William (1810- April 10, 1851) and Jenefer Jane (WARD) (1814-1886).

For all the following information, I am heavily indebted to the South Australian newspapers, The Register, The Observer, and The Advertiser which can be accessed at the "Trove" section of the National Library of Australia.

Richard was apprenticed to a firm of engineers and patternmakers. At the age of 19 he had charge of the machinery at the Wheal Agar Mine in Cornwall. Then his employers in London, Messrs. Darlington sent him to watch the erection of plant for the Burra Burra Mine in South Australia.

While at Burra in 1876, he married Mary Louisa Colley, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Colley who been the minister of the North Adelaide Primitive Methodist Church. The Rev. Colley was formerly of Hull, in Yorkshire.



After Kapunda, Burra is the earliest mining and industrial town to be established in Australia, copper was discovered in 1845. Australia's earliest mining structure is still in existence. Economically, Burra and Kapunda are significant in that their copper saved South Australia from a serious financial situation in the 1840s. During the 1870s, Richard Eustice was sent to watch the erection of plant for the Burra Burra Mine in South Australia by his employers in London, Messrs. Darlington. For further information on Burra mining see: www.south-australiahistory.com.au/burra.htm www.burrahistory.info.htm

In 1877 when copper was failing in Burra he went to the Moonta Mines. There he first worked as a patternmaker, afterwards supervised the surface plants, and subsequently was appointed surface officer at the Moonta Mines, 'which position he occupied with conspicuous ability'.

While still being employed at Moonta Mines he went in the mid-1890s to Broken Hill to overlook the erection of a concentrating plant, supervising the erection of apparatus for the treatment of sulphide ores for the South Mine. A couple of years later he was back there re-organising the concentrating methods and machinery, of the Block 14 and British Mines.

Unfortunately, in Jan. 1902, Richard's brother, Henry, 65 years of age, foreman carpenter at the Moonta Mine died suddenly while walking across the shop's yard. He was older than Richard, having been born in 1836. Henry left a widow and a young family of five daughters.

In April of 1907, Richard, with another member of the Moonta Mine staff left on board the Moldavia, from Port Adelaide, to visit Europe to examine mines Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland and possibly, Spain. They were going to be away for six months and during that time researching the latest developments in dealing with ores and in mining machinery and mining operations in general. On their way back they were stopping off in Western Australia to compare the results of their observations in the 'Old Country' with those occurring in that state.



Moonta, South Australia about 1880

Moonta in the 1870's was the largest town outside of Adelaide with some 12,000 people living in the area. There were about 80 businesses in the town including 5 hotels and 3 banks. Horse trams operated from East Moonta and Hamley Flat to Moonta Bay from 1869 to 1930. At its peak in the 1870's around 2000 men and boys were employed by the Company. Pickey boys were paid 11 pence per day for a 6 day week. 16 — 21 year olds averaged 3/- to 5/- per day and men over 21 averaged 5/- to 8/- per day. The miners were paid on a percentage of the value of the copper they dug out. Methodism was the main religion. Some 16 churches and chapels were built in the area. For further information on mining in the Copper Triangle of South Australia, where the towns of Moonta, Wallaroo and Kadina are, see: www.southaustraliahistory.com.au/moonta.htm

Richard was member of the American and Australian Institutes of Mining Engineers. Richard retired in 1911, from the various newspaper reports at that time of his send-off celebrations it appears he was extremely well thought of, not only for his work ethics, mining knowledge but also for his friendly and caring temperament. Initially he and his wife retired to Malvern, a suburb of Adelaide, then embarked on a world tour, visiting Canada, the USA, Britain, Europe, Fiji and New Zealand in the process travelling through France during WW I. They then moved to Chatswood in Sydney.

1915 saw the death of one of his sisters, Jenefer Jane Eustice. She had also been living in Moonta. In 1929, Richard and Mary, returned for a visit to Moonta and 'were greatly impressed by the warm welcome accorded by their old friends'. At time of this visit, he said the mines resembled "a graveyard with all the tombstones broken",

work having stopped there in 1923. Richard Eustice passed away at the age of 79 on October 3, 1930. Mary Louisa survived until July 6 1949 and the age of 92. The only relatives of theirs mentioned in the death notices are a nephew, Francis C Darby of Roseville, NSW and his children.



Richard Eustice went in the mid-1890s to Broken Hill to overlook the erection of a concentrating plant, supervising the erection of apparatus for the treatment of sulphide ores for the South Mine. A couple of years later he was back there re-organising the concentrating methods and machinery.

Arthur Eustace: New Zealand “World Class” Sprinter



Arthur Richard Paton Eustace

Arthur Richard Paton Eustace is a former New Zealand sprinter, athletics coach, and national and International track and field administrator. Arthur's family is originally from the Chiltern Hundreds, Oxfordshire, UK. He was born in India in 1926 to a British Army Major, and has lived most of his life in New Zealand.

In 1944, Arthur Eustace was the athletics champion of Takapuna Grammar School in Auckland. Later that year he won the 120 yards hurdles at the Auckland Inter-secondary Schools Championships, setting a new record in the process. In 1945, as a member of the Auckland Amateur Athletic and Cycle Club, he won the Auckland Centre junior 120 yards hurdles championship and set a new record. In March that year he won the National Junior 120 yards hurdles championship and set a new record of 15.0 sec. In early April at an invitation athletics competition in Matamata he set yet another record of 14.2 sec, which stood for 15 years.

He won eight New Zealand senior championships from 1946 to 1951 and set records in both the 120 yards and 220 yards hurdles. Three of these were won within a period of 25 minutes in 1948 in Dunedin.

He also represented New Zealand at the 1950 Empire Games in Auckland, where he was part of the bronze medal-winning relay team.

At the 1950 British Empire Games he won a bronze medal as part of the men's 4 x 110 yards relay alongside Keith Beardsley, Peter Henderson and Clem Parker. He also competed in the 100 yards, where he placed 6th in the second semi-final.

He lived in Fiji between 1951 and 1954, and represented Fiji at the 1954 Commonwealth Games in the 4 x 110 yards relay, in a team of which he was coach and manager.

Eustace was a member of the management committee of the New Zealand Amateur Athletics Association for 28 years and was its president in 1985. He was elected Patron of Athletics New Zealand in 2009. Eustace represented Oceania for 14 years on the IAAF council.

He qualified as a national athletics coach in 1955 and was elected President of the New Zealand Athletics Coaches Association in 1974. He served as the manager of coaching and development of athletics in Oceania from 1974 to 1985. In 2006, Eustace was an inaugural inductee into the New Zealand Athletic Coaches Association Hall of Fame.

In 1996, Eustace was made a Companion of the Queen's Service Order for community service. At the 2012 Westpac Halberg Awards, Eustace received the Lifetime Achievement Award, for outstanding service to sport. Eustace was a Technical Delegate at the 2000 Sydney Olympics.

News from New Zealand



**Arthur Eustace's 88th Birthday Party
Palmerston North, New Zealand on 18th April 2015**

Above Top: Angus Macewan, Glen Eustace, Patrick Martin, Joe Schmidt, Todd Bartlett; Middle: Lynley Macewan (nee Eustace), Rosanne Eustace (nee Jarman), Jackie Martin (nee Eustace), Kelly Schmidt (nee Eustace), Heather Bartlett (nee Eustace); Front: Gay Eustace (nee Burt, Arthur's first wife), Arthur Eustace (the birthday boy), Anne Bennett (Arthur's wife)

Arthur Eustace's 68 years of service to athletics earned him the lifetime achievement award at the recent Halberg Awards in Auckland. The Athletics New Zealand patron is a former New Zealand sprinter, athletics coach, and national and international track and field administrator. His international service also includes 14 years as the Oceania representative on the International Association of Athletics Federation council. Mr Eustace said 68 years was a long time to spend doing anything but said the highlight during all those years was presenting the gold medal to New Zealand's Beatrice Faumuina when she won the world discus title in Athens in 1997.

Mr Eustace has a strong connection with Manawatu, through his former work as Massey University's registrar as well as serving on the Manawatu-Wanganui regional athletics club's committee and coaching local athletes. He is also one of the patrons of the club and still travels from Otaki to Palmerston North to attend club administration meetings.



*Arthur Eustace
New Zealand Sprinter*



Ellen Marie Eustice
(1901-1972)

Ellen Marie Eustice was born September 12, 1901 on her parent's farm north-east of Janesville, Minnesota. She and her twin brother, Thomas, were the oldest children born to Thomas and Nellie (Cahill) Eustice. They were joined by two brothers; George Henry in 1904 and Benedict in 1909. Ellen attended rural school near Janesville with many of her Cahill and Jewison cousins.

On September 19, 1921, she married Patrick William (sometimes William Patrick) Morgan (1899-1923) at Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Waseca. Patrick William Morgan died at age 24 on 20 June 1923 at Waseca Memorial Hospital of complications from acute kidney disease and an emergency appendectomy. Patrick was buried in St. Jarlath's Cemetery, Iosco Township, Waseca County.

Ellen Eustice Snyder of Charles City, Iowa

Ellen was a 21 year-old widow expecting her first child a few weeks later. A daughter, Patricia was born August 13th. On March 3, 1925, Ellen married Leonard B. Snyder, son of Albert Snyder and Agnes Glenn at Janesville. Ellen and Leonard lived in Janesville and Mankato until 1931 when they moved to Charles City, Iowa where they raised their family and lived for the rest of their lives. Leonard worked as a salesman for a nursery in Charles City. Ellen was a stay-at-home mother.

Grandpa Leonard Snyder died April 6, 1963 at Charles City. Grandma Ellen died of a massive heart attack on May 23, 1972 in Charles City at age 70. I was twenty-two years old and pregnant with my second child when my grandmother Ellen Marie Eustice Snyder died. I remember her as being kind and gentle and rather shy. She was known to avoid people that she hadn't seen for awhile by attempting to "hide" behind counters at the grocery store. Perhaps she did not think she was dressed "appropriately" but to her grandchildren she was always beautiful.

My parents Wesley Banks and Bonnie Jean Snyder divorced in 1952, when I was only two years old. As a result, my brother, sister and I spent much time at Grandpa and Grandma's house because my mother worked full-time as a billing clerk at the local Oliver farm implement dealership. We saw our grandparents every day before school and helped them by shoveling snow in the winter and mowing grass in the summer. We had lunch with Grandma almost every day and usually went to her house when school was dismissed each afternoon.

Grandma spent lots of time in the kitchen; she loved to bake and cook. We have a copy of Grandma's hand written recipe book that my cousin Ellen (Apel) Crawford made for each of the granddaughters.

Grandma lived at least two hours away from Janesville, Minnesota where her Eustice and Cahill relatives lived and missed them greatly. Times were such that we were not able to make the long journey frequently but we often heard wonderful stories about Great Grandpa Thomas and uncles Tom, Henry and Benny Eustice.

Today, I have grandchildren of my own which I am close to. Grandma's love, affection and devotion to her grandchildren more than a half century ago were an inspiration to us all.

By Vickie Shollenbarger, Charles City, Iowa

Family of Ellen Eustice and Patrick Morgan:

1). Patricia Morgan was on August 13, 1923 at Mankato. She married Raymond William Apel on October 28, 1941 at Charles City, Iowa.

Family of Ellen Eustice and Leonard Snyder:

1). Bonnie Jean Snyder was born July 15, 1926 at Mankato, Blue Earth County. She married Wesley Raymond Banks, son of Edward and Elsie (White) Banks at Immaculate Conception Church, Charles City, Iowa on June 10, 1946. Wesley Banks was born at Charles City on September 25, 1924 and died April 26, 2003 in Charles City. Bonnie and Wesley Banks were divorced in 1952.

2). Joseph Snyder, born May 8, 1929 at Janesville, Minnesota. He married Marian Behling on April 20, 1929 at Charles City, Iowa.

3). Irene Snyder, born August 2, 1930; she married Paul Felber Field on July 4, 1951 at Immaculate Conception Church, Charles City, Iowa.

4). Ann Snyder, born January 9, 1935 at Charles City, Iowa. She married Woodrow Eugene Aldridge at Iowa City, Iowa on March 28, 1932.

King of Hearts: The True Story of the Maverick Who Pioneered Open Heart Surgery & Dorothy Eustice who helped him do it. By G. Wayne Miller

Dorothy Eustice may well have made a greater contribution to human health than any other member of our family. She was born with a defective heart and as a result became a patient of pioneer heart surgeon Dr. C. Walton Lillehei.

After World War II, surgery's highest aim was to open and repair the defective human heart without killing the patient. Dr. C. Walton Lillehei, a University of Minnesota surgeon was at the forefront of the quest.

Dorothy Eustice daughter of Thomas Eustice and Ethel Haley of Waseca, Minnesota was 23 when Dr. Lillehei, then 33-years-old walked into her room at University of Minnesota Hospital in Minneapolis during November 1951. Lillehei's mother had heard about Dorothy from a friend and insisted that Dr. Lillehei stop by her hospital room to cheer her up. Dorothy Eustice was on her sixth admission to University Hospital. Her heart was in chronic failure. Already, she'd lived longer than her doctors had expected. Dr. Lillehei knew that Dorothy was dying. Her heart was grossly enlarged and failing fast. Dorothy was so frail that she was mainly confined to bed, yet she did not have the defeated look of the invalid. Lillehei was struck by how, facing death, she seemed at peace.

Over the next few months Dorothy Eustice was repeatedly in the hospital. Lillehei stopped by her bed whenever he could. They talked of many things - the news, the weather, life on the hospital ward. His reports on heart research gave her hope. But hope was not enough to save the life of the lovely young woman from Janesville, Minnesota. It was nearing midnight on July 20, 1952, when the pathologist on duty at University Hospital telephoned Lillehei to tell him of Dorothy's death. Lillehei had taped a note to the wall asking to be notified whenever there was an autopsy, night or day. The pa-

thologist opened the body of Dorothy Eustice and started removing and weighing the organs. He gave Lillehei the one he wanted. Dr. Lillehei cupped the broken heart in his hands. He took the heart to a side table and cut it open. What a tragedy, he thought. A lovely young woman, beaten by a simple hole. Lillehei saw that a half-dollar size hole between the two upper chambers of her heart, had let blood flow inside her heart, overworking the organ and eventually killing her. With a few basic stitches, he closed the hole. Any seamstress could have sewn it in five minutes. If only we could get inside the living heart he thought.

And that was the moment that Lillehei decided to join the quest. The question was: What could he bring to the effort? By the summer of 1952, the only thing that the great minds of American heart surgery had produced was corpses. Dorothy Eustice's defective heart gave Dr. Lillehei the medical breakthrough he needed to save the lives of millions of patients with defective or damaged hearts. "You could say that on that day the Golden Era of heart surgery in Minnesota was born," said Dr. Leonard Wilson, a University of Minnesota medical historian and author of the 1989 book *"Medical Revolution in Minnesota."* A turning point.

Lillehei's earliest independent research was an extension of his prize-winning work on chronic heart failure. Around the time of Dorothy Eustice's death, the *British Journal of Surgery* crossed Lillehei's desk. Up to that time, the US had been the center of heart research, but it took an article titled *"Experimental Cardiovascular Surgery,"* written by obscure researchers in Kent to further tantalize Lillehei. The British scientists had closed the blood supply to the hearts of laboratory dogs. Their goal, like Lillehei's was to operate inside the heart and avoid the massive bleeding that overwhelmed surgeons in previous attempts. Lillehei began to study



*Dorothy Eustice
(1928-1952)*

the effects of shutting off the blood to the heart in dogs and with a stopwatch, he measured how long they could go without damage. Meanwhile, in the operating room, he performed his first closed-heart operations as principal surgeon. Lillehei would figure out how to detour blood around a patient's heart and lung, at first using a parent as a temporary placenta to supply oxygenated blood and later developing a heart lung machine with another Minnesota doctor, that would keep the blood cool and lessen the risk of brain damage while the patient's own heart was not pumping. For more than a decade, until 1967, when Dr. Lillehei left the University of Minnesota to head heart surgery at Cornell University in New York, Lillehei and his brilliant associates were at the center of heart surgery for the world. They trained more than 150 of the world's leading heart surgeons, including Dr. Christian Barnard, the South African surgeon who would successfully perform the world's first heart transplant, and Dr. Norman Shumway, the Stanford surgical pioneer who laid the groundwork for heart transplantation and made the operation truly successful.

This article was condensed from a four-part series titled 'Into the Heart: A medical odyssey which began February 14, 1999 in the Minneapolis Tribune. The series was written by G. Wayne Miller for the Providence Journal.



Ryan Eustice and Jacey Anderson of Janesville-Waldorf-Pemberton (Minnesota) High School were named 2015 homecoming king and queen at the school's coronation September 20th. (Photo: Daniel Ring/Waseca County News)

Congratulations to Ryan Eustice and Jacey Anderson who were named Janesville-Waldorf-Pemberton (Minnesota) High School 2015 homecoming king and queen at the school's coronation September 20th. Ryan is the son of Keith and Kelly Eustice of rural Waseca. His grandparents are Eugene and Leona Eustice of Waseca, Minnesota.



*Ryan Eustice
Janesville-Waldorf-Pemberton, MN
Senior Running back
Coach's Comments "He has always been a hard-nosed kid and was never afraid to mix it up. Coming into this year, he really dedicated himself to getting his body in the best shape and it will pay off for him."*



Chasity Dawn Kalynn Eustice

Chasity Dawn Kalynn Eustice was born October 17, 1994 in Paris, Texas. She attended school in Owatonna, Minnesota. Chasity has a son Donald Emmanuel Wolfgang Beraza born May 15, 2013.



Margie (Eustice) Root, Ronald Eustice and Robert Eustice at family event in September 2015. Their parents were Donald & Alice Mae (Perron) Eustice.

Jeanne Marie Illg & Tom Schoenbauer Family



Jeanne Marie Illg & Thomas Schoenbauer

Jeanne Marie Illg is the daughter Dorothy Eustice (Andrew Eustice & Ann Donelan) and Paul Illg. She was born June 10, 1951 at Owatonna (Minnesota) Hospital. Jeanne lost her mother in 1958 when she was in second grade. Paul remarried Marge Bock in 1962. Marge died in 1996. Jeanne attended St. Mary's grade school and graduated in 1969 from Marian High School, Owatonna. After high school moved to Faribault to attend Faribault Vocational School. Jeanne graduated in 1970 as a Licenses Practical Nurse (LPN). She lived with her grandmother, Ann Eustice for 5 years before she married Michael McCusker October 4, 1974.

She began her long career with Faribault District One Hospital in 1970. She worked at first as an LPN and then as an Registered Nurse (RN). She returned to school in 1979 and graduated with an Associate degree RN from Inver Hills Community College in 1983.

In 1992, Jeanne graduated from Mankato State College with a Bachelor's of Science degree in Nursing. Jeanne started out working on the post-op surgical floor until 1985 when she began working in one day surgery and became Oncology Coordinator giving

chemo treatments and managing cancer patients. In 1993, she became Hospice Manager and served the Faribault community in that capacity for nine years. In 2002, she decided to work part-time and returned to one day surgery and administering chemo. She chose semi-retirement in 2006 but continued to work one day a week until 2009 when she completely retired. Jeanne and Michael McCusker were divorced in August 1994. He later died January 2010. She married Tom Schoenbauer on Aug.2, 1996. Tom lost his wife, Mary to cancer and had 4 boys. Jeffery, born Dec.16, 1974, Christopher, born January 11, 1977 Thomas, born March 15, 1979 and Michael, born Sept.12, 1981.

Tom worked as an accountant for Academies of the Blind and Deaf for over 35 years. He semi-retired in 2006 but continued to fill in and train new staff for a year. He then worked as a consultant to the business department at the Academies for several years. He is completely retired now.

Tom and Jeanne enjoy traveling and going to Florida in the winter time. They have 10 grandchildren and often provide care and fun times for the grandkids. They continue to live in Faribault the remainder of the year.



Jeanne & Tom Schoenbauer with their ten grandchildren

Jeanne had two children with Mike McCusker.

1). Christopher McCusker was born January 21, 1976 at Faribault. Chris attended Faribault school and graduated 1998 from St. Cloud University. He is single and currently living in Northfield, MN. He is program manager at IFP (International Food Processing). He enjoys college and pro hockey.

2). Kathryn Ann "Katy" McCusker was born December 5, 1977 at Faribault. Katy attended Faribault schools and St. Cloud University. She graduated in 2001. She moved back to Faribault and worked in food service for a group home. She returned to Mankato State University in 2002 and graduated as a dietician in 2006. She married Troy Roth in 2007 and they were later divorced in 2014. She has two children, Samuel Roth, born Nov, 12, 2009 and Ashley Roth, born Sept.16, 2011. Katy resides in Faribault and has been the dietician for Academies of the Blind and Deaf School since 2006.

Jimmie & Joann Eustis Family of Saratoga County, New York



Above: Pat & Judith Eustis family of Saratoga, New York. Pat (James, Jr.), Collin, Malcolm ("Mac"), Joulles, Judy ("Jude" Reulet)



Jimmie & Joann Eustis of Saratoga, New York with Ronald & Margaret Eustice in Tucson, Arizona (Winter 2015). The Eustises and the Eustices spend winters in Tucson. The picture was taken in the Eustice front yard in Tucson.



Michael Eustis and his daughter Haleigh

Jimmie & Joann Eustis Family of Saratoga County, New York



*Brittney Eustis and Jimmy Eaves
Brittney Marie Eustis is Pat's daughter. She was married at Disney World on June 7, 2014 and resides in Punta Gorda, Florida.*



*Mary Jude (Eustis) Sushynski Family:
Michael ("Mike"), Mary Jude, Lucia ("Lu"), Marcella ("Marce"), Maximus ("Max")*



*John Eustis Family John Eustis Family :
Rebekah, Hannah, Jonah, Job & John*



*Julia (Eustis) Martin Family:
Jacob ("Jake"), Benjamin ("Ben"), Julia ("Julie"), Richard ("Rick"), & Lydia*

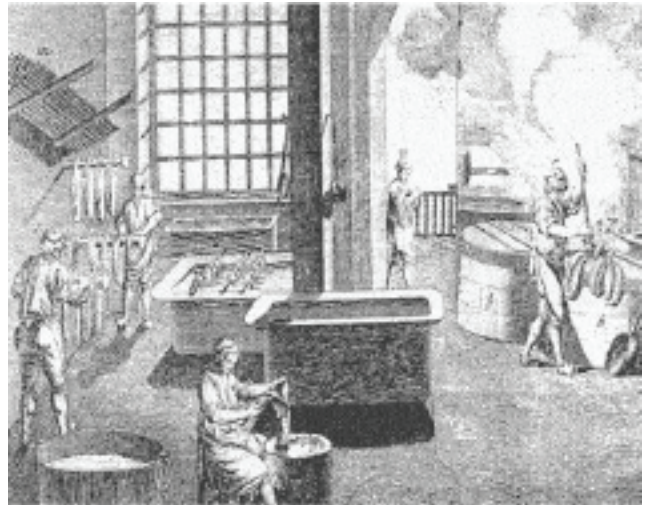
The Eustice family of Waseca County, Minnesota and the Eustis family of Saratoga County, New York both descend from County Longford, Ireland ancestors. Thomas Eustis emigrated to the US in 1850 with his sister Bridget and first cousin John. Somewhere along the way the Saratoga family began to spell the name Eustis while their Minnesota cousins spelled their name Eustice. Of interest is that our cousins in Ireland spell their surname Eustace and would probably make a case that their spelling is "correct." The fact is that there is no "right" or "wrong" spelling and regardless of how the surname is written, the pronunciation is the same.

Eustace Families of the Coombe and Weaver's Square, Dublin

The Coombe is a historic street in the south inner city of Dublin. It was originally a hollow or valley where a tributary of the River Poddle, the Coombe Stream or Commons Water, flowed. The name is sometimes used for the broader area around, in which the Poddle and its related watercourses featured strongly.

In the late 17th century economic development started in order to house the clothiers who were moving into this then suburban area. Settlers set up woolen manufacture from England, while many French Huguenot settlers took up silk weaving, using skills they had acquired in their home country. The Dutch constructed their own traditional style of house, known here as Dutch Billies, with gables that faced the street.

Thousands of weavers became employed in the Coombe, Pimlico, Spitalfields and Weavers' Square. This was in response to legislative changes and free trade policies from the newly independent Grattan's Parliament (1782). Prior to these changes, English woolen manufacturers felt threatened by the Irish industry and heavy duties were imposed on Irish wool exports. The Navigation Act was passed to prevent the Irish from exporting to the whole colonial market. In 1699 the English government passed the Wool Act which prevented export to any country whatsoever, which effectively put an end to the industry in the Liberties by the mid-eighteenth century. Later, under the repealed legislation, late in the following century, a revival took place by importing Spanish wool into Ireland. This was helped from 1775 by the Royal Dublin Society, but the events of 1798 and 1803, in which many weavers took part, and the economic decline that set in after the Napoleonic Wars and the Act of Union, prevented any further growth in this industry in the Liberties.



A weavers' hall was built by the Weavers' Guild in the Lower Coombe, Dublin in 1682 and by 1745, when the building of a new hall was required, it was a Huguenot, David Digges La Touche, who advanced the £200 needed. The silk and poplin industries grew successfully in the first half of the 18th century. However, these industries, which were supported as mentioned by the Royal Dublin Society, were almost ruined by an act passed by the English government, which prevented the society from supporting any house where Irish silk goods were sold. When war was declared against France and raw materials were difficult to obtain, the silk weavers suffered greatly.

The Tenter House was erected just off the Coombe in 1815 in Cork Street, financed by Thomas Pleasants. Before this the poor weavers of the Coombe had either to suspend work in rainy weather or use the alehouse fire and thus were (as Wright expresses it) "exposed to great distress, and not infrequently reduced either to the hospital or the gaol (jail).

Some Eustace family members listed in early Dublin records

Christopher Eustace, Dublin, Linen Draper, bankrupt; Friday September 2, 1774 - Dublin; Page 234:

"Died...**Mr. C Eustace**, linen draper, by a fall from a horse..."; May 3, 1776 - Dublin; Page 409:

Irish Genealogical Abstracts - Schlegel, Copyright 1990 Genealogical Publishing Co; Baltimore, MD; Indexes and articles located at University of St. Thomas Library.

Wilson's Dublin Directory (1801)

Allen Eustace; 30 Back Lane; Linen draper;

Richard Eustace, 3 Ormond Street; Carpet manufacturer.

St. Catherine (R.C.) Parish Records:

Andrew Eustace married **Eliza (Elizabeth) Cunningham** before 1831. They were the parents of:

John Eustace, baptized 6 Nov. 1831;

Richard Eustace, baptized 21 June 1835;

Margaret Eustace, baptized 5 November 1837.

Jury Lists for Dublin County and City (1844)

Andrew Eustace,

17 Braithwaite Street, Dublin, Silk dyer; householder

Lawrence Eustace,

3, Charles Street, House smith; householder

Stephen Eustace,

1, Baggot Street,, Lower, Baker, Leaseholder

Lists of Jurors returned by Collectors of Grand Jury Cess for the County of Dublin; Special Jurors' List, 1844; Affidavits filed in Cause, Queen v. O'Connell, December 1843.

1851 Dublin Census Eustace Entries

Julia Eustace, 57 Coombe, St. Catherine's Parish

Jno. Eustace, 18 Braithwaite St., St. Catherine's Parish

Emily Eustace, 10 Weaver's Square, St. Catherine's Parish

William Eustace, 35 Meath Street, St. Catherine's Parish

James Eustace, 9 Meath Street, St. Catherine's Parish

GENERAL LIST of JURORS made out from the corrected Lists—*continued.*

Christian and Surnames, in Alphabetical Order of Surnames.	Parish, Barony, District, and Place in which the Men live.	Title, Quality, Calling or Business.	QUALIFICATION, whether Freehold or Leasehold, Merchant, Freeman or Householder.
Ennis, Richard - -	46, Denzille street - -	provision dealer - -	householder.
Ennis, John - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Liffey street, Lower - -	publican - - -	ditto.
Ennis, James - - -	61, High street - - -	woollen draper - - -	ditto.
Ennis, Andrew - - -	58, Francis street - - -	grocer - - -	ditto.
Enwright, James - - -	39, Stephen's street - - -	tinman - - -	ditto.
Erck, Daniel - - -	113, Stephen's green, West - -	gentleman - - -	leaseholder.
Erroll, Peter - - -	4, Jervis street - - -	builder - - -	householder.
Esqv. William Compton - -	0, Sunnet place - - -	printer - - -	leaseholder.
Etchingham, John - - -	25, Mary's abbey - - -	grocer - - -	householder.
Eustace, Andrew - - -	17, Braithwaite street - - -	silk dyer - - -	ditto.
Eustace, Lawrence - - -	3, Charles street - - -	house smith - - -	ditto.
Eustace, Stephen - - -	1, Baggot street, Lower - -	baker - - -	leaseholder.
Eyott, George - - -	87, Grafton street - - -	cabinet maker - - -	householder.
Evans, Edward - - -	27, Nassau street - - -	fruiterer - - -	leaseholder.
Evans, Henry - - -	40, Arran quay - - -	cabinet maker - - -	householder.
Evans, William - - -	27, Aungier street - - -	paper stainer - - -	leaseholder.



Church of St. Catherine on Thomas Street, Dublin

Silk Dyers in Ireland

From earliest times fibres have played a vital part in human life, not only as a means of clothing, but also as basic commodities such as wool, silk, linen and cotton, on which entire empires have been based.

Without the skill to spin a thread and to weave it into cloth, textiles as we know them today would not exist. The invention of the spindle for twisting fibres into yarn was on a level with that of the wheel, in terms of importance for the progress of civilization.

The earliest known evidence in Ireland of woven material dates from about 1600 B.C., as pottery from that period shows signs of woven material in which the clay was placed before firing. A fragment of cloth in the National Museum, found in a bog in County Antrim, is dated from at least 700 B.C.

Stone spinning whorls have been recovered from many excavations such as crannogs or lake dwellings of the first and second centuries B.C., although we know that spinning was certainly practiced in Ireland in Neolithic times. Fragments of woven fabric and weaving tools have been found in the excavations of Viking and Medieval Dublin.

So important were the skills of spinning and weaving in early Ireland, that the Brehon Laws, written about 600-800 A.D. lay down as part of a wife's entitlement in case of divorce, that she should keep her spindles, wool bags, weaver's reeds and a share of the yarn she had spun and the cloth she had woven.

Historically, weaving in Ireland took two forms. Firstly, the rural handweaver working in his own home, supplying his own and his neighbours' needs. Secondly, from the thirteenth century onwards, the more organised urban craftsmen weaving for a larger domestic and export market. This latter was largely destroyed by restrictive laws imposed on the export of Irish woollen cloth at the end of the seventeenth century and did not revive again until the late nineteenth century.

During the famine years, the tradition of the local handweaver almost disappeared, but managed to survive in parts of Donegal, Mayo and Galway. In the late nineteenth century the Congested Districts Board and the Irish Industries Association helped to get the craft on its feet again.

By the twentieth century there were power mills, handweaving mills and the individual weavers operating. The handweavers were also encouraged by the Irish Homespun Society, which was founded in 1936.



A painting of the Weaver's Guild building in Dublin.

The Weavers' Guild:

The Weavers' Guild, The Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Dublin 1446 to 1840

In order to counteract the tendency of English settlers to become 'more Irish than the Irish themselves' and to reinforce the English system of government, Prince John, son of King Henry II of England, gave permission in 1192 to the citizens of Dublin to organize themselves into 'reasonable' guilds. The first to avail themselves of these rights were the Merchants, whose guild dates from this time.

The first Charter of the Weavers' Guild, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was granted on 28th September 1446 by the advice of the Archbishop of Dublin, Richard Talbot. The Guild consisted of a Master and two Wardens, and brethren – both men and women. It regulated the art of weaving in the city and suburbs, could sue and be sued, could establish a charity, and hold lands to the annual value of £40. In addition it was entitled to establish a chantry of one priest or more to celebrate in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the church of the Friars Carmelite in Dublin. The Guild could examine offences by weavers, their servants or apprentices in the city and within six miles of the precincts, and could imprison offenders.

The Guild's colours were orange and blue, and it possessed its own seal and coat of arms. Apprentices, before being enrolled, had to appear before the Master and Wardens and be certified by the Clerk that they were of 'good condition, good conversation and of English nationality'. Their apprenticeship was for seven years, and before being given

Silk Dying in Dublin, Ireland

The other great spectacle to which the Guilds were summoned every third year by the Lord Mayor, was the Riding of the Franchises. The original purpose of this procession was to establish the property boundaries of the citizens of Dublin, and in an account of 1488, they are described as going out 'well horsed, armed and in good array'. As time passed the Riding of the Franchises became a peaceful display of the work of the various Guilds and an opportunity to show their wares to the crowds. Each of the twenty-five Guilds marched behind a vehicle drawn by the most splendid horses obtainable; and on the floats craftsmen worked at their trades. The weavers wore wigs of different coloured wools and threw ribbons and scraps of cloth to the crowds, while beside them walked a motley collection of characters representing aspects of their crafts – Jason and his golden fleece is mentioned in one account.

Riding the Franchises was an expensive business. The Guild Brethren each had to contribute and were fined for non-attendance. The expenses included material for cloaks and costumes, grass for horses and meat and drink for all participating members.

During the seventeenth century a number of French Huguenot weavers arrived in Dublin. They settled mainly in the Liberties area of Dublin, west of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they became part of the existing weaving fraternity. Many of them were experienced silk weavers and their expertise contributed to the establishment of a thriving silk and poplin industry.

A weavers' hall had been built by the Guild in the Lower Coombe in 1682 and by 1745, when the building of a new hall was required, it was a Huguenot, David Digges La Touche, who advanced the £200 needed. The main room of the new hall is described as being fifty-six feet long by twenty-one feet wide, wainscoted, and hung with portraits of kings and notabilities, and included a tapestry of King George II, woven by John van Beaver.

In 1750 the Guild erected a statue of George II on the front of their hall 'as a mark of their sincere loyalty'.

There was a surprising variety of woven goods produced in the eighteenth century in Dublin. Mention is made of 'broad clothes, forest clothes, beavers, druggets, milled woolleen goods, camblets, calimancoes, stuffs, crapes, shags, culgy handkerchiefs, poplins shot with clock reel and rock spun, velvets, Dutch velvets, Geneva velvets, German serges, taffety, Paduasoy and Persians'. In 1771 there were 3,400 looms in operation, of which 1,200 were weaving silk.

The Guild was very careful in keeping up the standard of its manufactures, and imposed fines for inferior work. In 1754 it was advertised that certain cloths should have a lead seal attached, three inches long, with the maker's name; also the alnage seal, a round lead seal with the crest of the corporation with the words 'Cor. Weavers' on one side, and on the other, a harp and crown with 'C & C Dublin'. Anyone putting on a false seal could be imprisoned.

The end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth century were a time of great growth and wealth in the city of Dublin, which was then regarded as the second city of the Empire. Many of the landowning classes built themselves fine houses in Dublin, and vied with one another in grandeur and elegance. The woollen, silk and poplin industries flourished – but not for long. Jealousy amongst English manufacturers caused laws to be introduced to limit the export of woollen cloth from Ireland. This caused severe hardship despite petitions for relief from the Weavers' Guild to the Irish Parliament. There are accounts in the 1730's and 1740's of the weavers attacking the houses of merchants supposed to have stocks of English manufactured cloth. A little later, in 1753, the silk weavers were also in trouble due to the importation of foreign silks.

A poem printed in 1767 describes the weavers in the Guild Procession:

*'The weavers next in order proudly ride
Who with great skill the nimble shuttle guide;
Pity such art should meet such small award;
But what art now-a-days does meet regard'.*

An almshouse for impoverished members of the Guild was erected on one side of the Weavers' Hall in 1767 and about the same time a schoolhouse was built on the other side. These were supported by lotteries, plays, legacies and subscriptions.

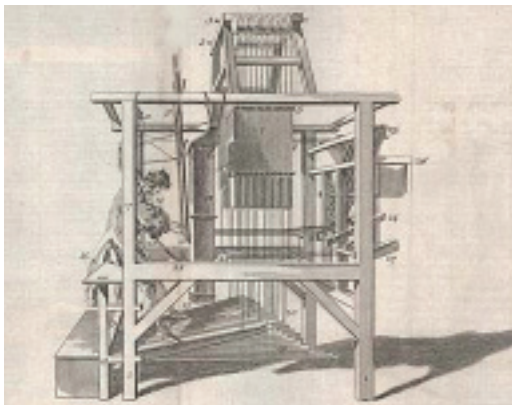
The Dublin Society came to the aid of the weavers by establishing a silk warehouse in Parliament Street in 1764, and a woollen warehouse in Castle Street in 1773, for the sale of home produced goods. For a time these measures were a help but the decline had set in. When war was declared against France and raw materials were difficult to obtain, the silk weavers suffered greatly. The rebellion of 1798 completely ruined them. They are described as descending from the Liberties to the lower parts of the city 'with a certain wildness of aspect, pallid faces and squalid persons'.

Silk Dying in Dublin, Ireland

The guild system was in decline from the beginning of the 18th century to the year 1840 when it was finally abolished, though it was so firmly established in Dublin that it lingered on much longer there than in other countries. Several causes contributed to the ultimate abolition of the guilds, one being the decline in the fraternal spirit, and its substitution by purely financial considerations in which workers combined against their masters for better conditions.

The exclusion of Irish Catholic merchants and craftsmen resulted in a large number of workers carrying on their trades and crafts illegally as far as the civic laws and guild regulations were concerned. The guilds therefore no longer exercised a monopoly over commerce and industry. The guilds also neglected the crafts with which they were associated, and though they continued to hold meetings and elect officers, they seem to have degenerated into political clubs. Because membership of a guild was a necessary qualification for selection of both municipal and parliamentary representatives, it became common for people unconnected with any craft to apply for, and obtain, membership of a guild.

In 1835 a special Report on the City of Dublin was published by the Municipal Corporation Commission in which it stated – referring to the Guild of Tailors – ‘that as the majority in the trade were not members of the Guild, it did not appear that the trade derive any advantage from the existence of the Guild’. This comment probably applied equally to other guilds including the Weavers’ Guild. As a result of the Report, an Act was passed for the reform of the municipal system throughout Ireland. The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act of 1840 marked the end of the guild system. After flourishing for more than 600 years, the guilds disappeared within one or two years, having lost their old civic franchise, which now was replaced by a more democratic system of election to civic government. (Only the guild known as the Company of Goldsmiths of Dublin survives and still protects the integrity and high standard of its craft. Its Guildhall is in the Assay Office, Dublin Castle.)



Weaver's Hall

The Weavers' Hall was demolished in 1965. Indeed, the only original guildhall still standing is the Tailors' Hall in Back Lane. The tapestry of George II woven by John van Beaver, which hung in the Weavers' Hall, is now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. An oak chest exists measuring six feet by three feet by three feet with the inscription 'This is the Corporation of Weavers' Chest ann. 1706. Nathaniel James, Master; William Pierce and Thomas How, Wardens'.

The tradition of silk and poplin weaving in the Liberties continued through the nineteenth century and in some cases into the twentieth century, with firms such as Frys, Pims, Elliots, Atkinsons and Mitchells. Elliots, the last factory in production, closed in c. 1965.

The Report and Adjudication of the Judges on the Manufacture, Produce and Invention, held at the Royal Dublin Society's House, 30th June 1847;
By Richard Griffiths, Esq.

Exhibition of Irish Manufactures at the Royal Dublin Society

First Section:

Silks, Linens, Cotton, Stuffs, Emboidery, Rope and Cords

Honorary Certificate

James Eustace, Weaver's Square

Description of Item: Four parcels of Roller and Girthweb.

Second Section:

Woolen clothes, blankets, carpets, tapestries, flannels, weaving, fringes etc.

Large Silver Medal

Richard Eustace, Weaver's Square

Description of Item Exhibited: A piece of Tapestry.
Subject: "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," as it stood at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. On the right is a falconer's son, bringing in wild fowl; on the same side is the Fisherman's Daughter, with a present of fish; on the left is the Forester, with a buck; next to him is the Sub-Prior; and in the centre stands his Superior, the latter accompanying the presents. Copied from the original engraving. Comment by the Author: This tapestry is valued at one hundred pounds; and excited considerable interest as the produce of one of our handloom weavers in "the Libertie."

Dublin Land Owners (1851)

Richard Eustace; 33 Chamber Street, Dublin (owned two acres).

Griffith's Valuation (1851):

Dublin City Parish

Andrew Eustace; Representatives of; Merchants Quay Ward, Braithwaite Street; Dublin City

Andrew Eustace; Representatives of; Merchants Quay Ward, Summer Street; Dublin City

James Eustace, Merchants' Quay Ward, Weaver's Square; County Dublin

Richard Eustace; Usher's Quay Ward, New Row West; County Dublin

Richard Eustace; Merchants' Quay Ward, Weaver's Square; County Dublin

St. Catherine's Parish:

Andrew Eustace; Representatives of; Braithwaite St. St. Catherine's

Andrew Eustace; Representatives of; Summer Street; St. Catherine's

James Eustace; Weaver's Square; County Dublin

Richard Eustace; New-Row, West; County Dublin

Richard Eustace; Weaver's Square; County Dublin

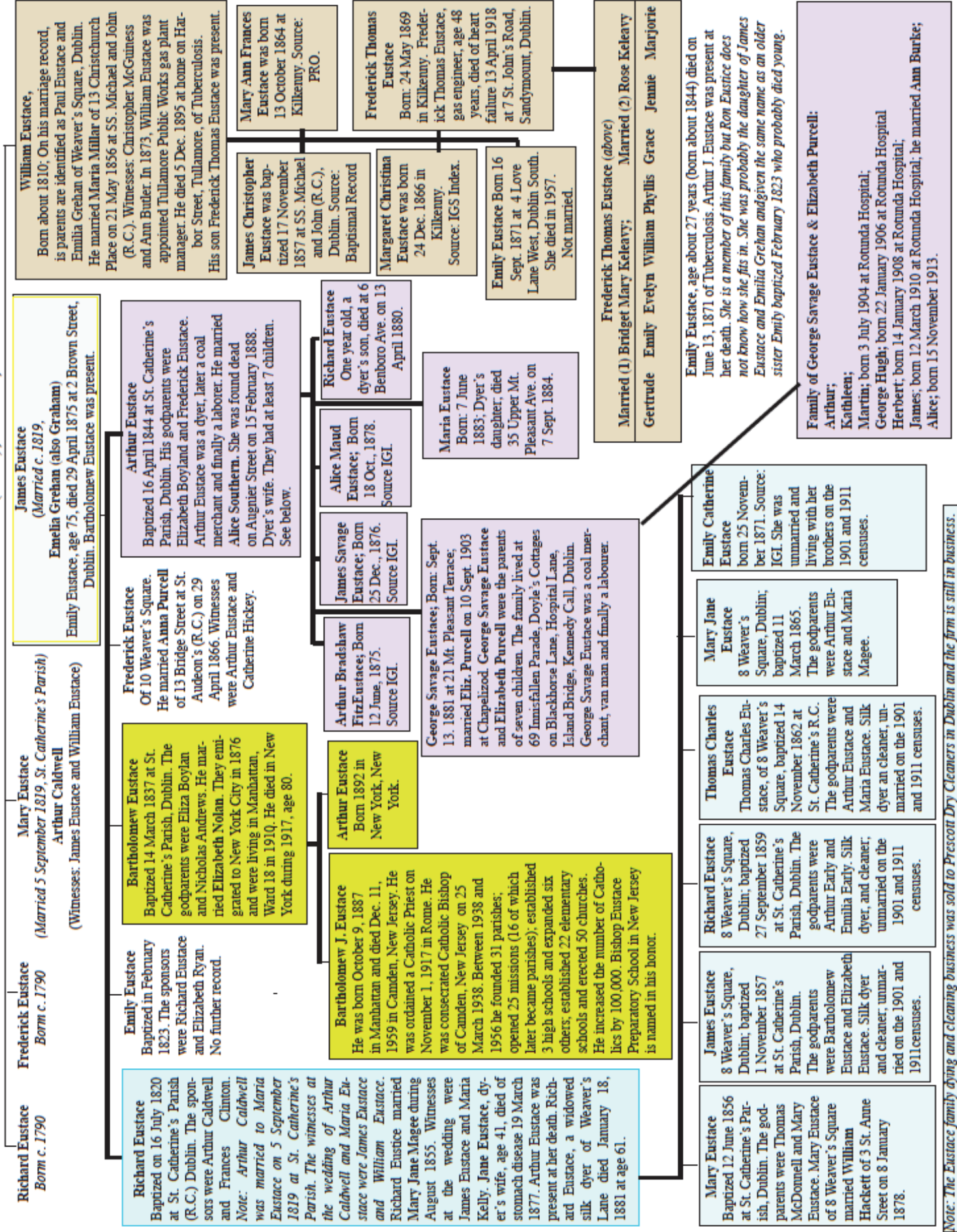


*Blackpitts in the Coombe, 1913
 (RSAI, Darkest Dublin Collection, No. 10)*



The area in Dublin known as "The Coombe"

Some Eustace Families of St. Catherine's Parish (R.C.), Dublin, Ireland



Note: The Eustace family dying and cleaning business was sold to Prescott Dry Cleaners in Dublin and the firm is still in business.



Dublin Silk Dyers circa 1900

Artisan Reports on the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; London; Sampson, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet Street (1879).

“The displays of French silk and woollen yarn dyers were excellent, showing as they did the most beautiful and newest tints that have been discovered. But they gave me cause to regret that our Irish dyer, Mr. Eustace (who produced all shades in the silk and wool used in the manufacture of Irish poplins exhibited) had not had the spirit and enterprise to send specimens of his work to this Exhibition, as he had done to former ones. I am quite sure that the shades and tints produced by him would have been equal in every respect to the best manufactures of the French, and superior to many which I saw exhibited in other sections.”

The author is probably referring to Richard Eustace (1820-1881) who lived at 8 Weaver's Square, Dublin. Perhaps the reason Mr. Eustace did not participate was due to health reasons. He passed away in 1881.

Ireland Census 1901 (Dublin)

House 110, Cork Street, Merchants Quay

James Eustace, age 43, head of family, single, Roman Catholic, Dyer & cleaner, born Dublin city.

Richard Eustace, brother, age 41, Read & write, dyer & cleaner, single, born Dublin city.

Thomas Eustace, brother age 38, Read & write, dyer & cleaner, single, born Dublin city.

Emily Eustace, sister, age 30, Read & write, no profession, born Dublin city.

Ireland Census 1911 (Dublin)

House 110, Cork Street, Merchants Quay

James Eustace, age 53, head of family, single, Roman Catholic, Master Dyer & cleaner, born Dublin city.

Richard Eustace, brother, age 51, Read & write, dyer & cleaner (Master), single, born Dublin city.

Thomas C. Eustace, brother age 48, Read & write, dyer & cleaner (Master), single, born Dublin city.

Emily Eustace, sister, age 40, Read & write, no profession, born Dublin city.



Dublin Silk Dyers circa 1900

Bartholomew J. Eustace; Bishop, Catholic Diocese of Camden, New Jersey

Bartholomew Joseph Eustace (1887-1956) was an American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. He served as Bishop of Camden from 1938 until his death in 1956.

Early life and priesthood:

Bartholomew Eustace was born on the Lower East Side of Manhattan to **Bartholomew Ambrose and Elizabeth (née Nolan) Eustace**, who were Irish immigrants. Bartholomew Eustace (1887-1917) was baptized 14 March 1887 at St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin. He was the son of **James Eustace** and **Emily Grehan** of 2 Brown Street, Dublin.

After graduating St. Francis Xavier College in 1910, he attended St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers and completed his theological studies at the Pontifical North American College in Rome. While in Rome, Eustace was ordained to the priesthood on November 1, 1914. He earned his doctorate in theology the following year from the College of the Propaganda.

Upon his return to New York in 1915, he served as a curate at Blessed Sacrament Church in New Rochelle until 1916, when he became a professor of philosophy and liturgy at St. Joseph's Seminary. He later returned to Blessed Sacrament as its pastor in 1921.

Episcopacy:

On December 16, 1937, Eustace was appointed the first Bishop of the newly erected Diocese of Camden, New Jersey, by Pope Pius XI. He received his episcopal consecration on March 25, 1938 from Cardinal Patrick Joseph Hayes, with Bishops Edward Kelly and Stephen Joseph Donahue serving as co-consecrators, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The new diocese was located in South Jersey and included Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester Counties. There were then 49 parishes, 31 mission churches, 86 priests, 35 parochial schools, and 100,000 Catholics. Eustace was installed by Archbishop

*Birth: Oct. 9, 1887
Manhattan, New York,
Death: Dec. 11, 1956
Haddonfield, Camden
County, New Jersey*

*Roman Catholic Bishop.
He served as the First
Bishop of the Diocese of
Camden, New Jersey, from
1937 to 1956. He was or-
dained as bishop in Saint
Patrick's Cathedral, New
York City, on March 25,
1938. Before becoming
Bishop he was assigned
as a priest in the New York
Diocese. His motto was
"Glory To God Alone".*



Bartholomew J. Eustace; Bishop of Camden, NJ

Thomas Walsh at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on May 4, 1938. During his installation, he dedicated the diocese to the Virgin Mary. Eustace established a private residence in Collingswood.

During his 18 years as bishop, Eustace established St. Mary Catholic Home at Cherry Hill in 1941, and Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center (the only Catholic hospital in the diocese) at Camden in 1950. Also confronted with a shortage of priests, he recruited clergy and seminarians from New York and Ireland. He encouraged the greater involvement of the laity and supported the Holy Name Society. Eustace also promoted special ministries to African Americans and Hispanics. In 1940 he incorporated Catholic Charities into the diocese. Between 1938 and 1956 he founded thirty-one parishes; opened twenty-five missions (sixteen of which later became parishes); established three high schools and expanded six others; established twenty-two elementary schools and expanded fourteen others; and erected fifty churches, thirty rectories, and twenty convents. He is credited with

increasing the number of priests in the Diocese by 109, and the number of Catholics by 100,000.

Bishop Eustace was diagnosed with diabetes in January 1941, and suffered three heart attacks between 1950 and 1955. He was confined to his bed at his residence in Haddonfield by November 1956, and died there shortly afterwards at age 69. His Requiem Mass was celebrated by Cardinal James Francis McIntyre on December 15, 1956. He is buried at Calvary Cemetery in Cherry Hill.

Legacy:

Bishop Eustace Preparatory School, a coeducational private high school in Pennsauken Township, New Jersey, is named in his honor.

Sources Cited:

Bartholomew Eustace, Bishop of Camden, New Jersey, Eustace Families Association. Bishop Bartholomew Joseph Eustace". Catholic-Hierarchy.org. David M. Cheney. Previous Bishops. Pope John XXIII Parish. 1940 census.archives.gov/search/?search. Bartholomew J. Eustace. Roman Catholic Diocese of Camden. Bartholomew J. Eustace. Find A Grave Memorial.



Sister Jerome Eustace OSB

You might say that Sister Jerome Eustace was destined for religious life.

On her mother's side there were three relatives who were nuns; on her father's side two were priests. By the time she reached seventh grade in Oil City, Pennsylvania's St. Joseph School she was considering a vocation to the Religious Life.

She says, "My dad had a rule: Every church activity was to be attended by a Eustace family member. It was usually me," Sister Jerome recalls.

Sister Jerome turned 90 in November and is celebrating her 70th year as a member of the Benedictine Sisters of Erie. She believes in the Benedictine rule of prayer (*ora*). She ministered in elementary education throughout the Diocese for 35 years, as a teacher, principal and basketball coach after which she moved to health care for 15 years. She served in the infirmary at Mount St. Benedictine Monastery in Erie and then, worked as a nursing aide at Twin Brook Nursing Home in Erie. She was the receptionist at Benetwood Apartments, Erie before engaging in contributing

services at the monastery. Today she accompanies sisters to appointments and takes care of the infirmary and laundry.

"I will continue to cherish our *ora* and do as much *labora* as my body permits as I march on to a new decade in my life: the 90s," she says.

A native of St. Joseph Parish, Oil City, she entered the Benedictine Sisters of Erie on January 30, 1944. She made her first monastic profession August 20, 1945 and her final monastic profession four years later. She earned bachelor of science degrees in both social sciences and nursing aide from Villa Maria College, Erie.

"Committing to the monastic life requires that God is always with you," she says, adding: "Trying to live one day at a time is what keeps me going and I have managed to do that, more or less."

During 70 years as a nun, she has taught at six schools, and served as principal at Mount Calvary, Erie. Currently she is an appointment driver and works in the infirmary. Congratulations & Thanks, Sister Jerome.

Enters Convent



JOANNE EUSTACE

Joanne Eustace, well known in local athletic circles through her activities as a player and fan, has enlisted as a novice in the Sisterhood of the Order of St. Benedict, Erie.

She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Eustace, 104 Warren st., and a niece of Father Thomas Eustace, East Brady.

Miss Eustace was a member of St. Joseph's church and a graduate of the parish high school, class of 1943. Upon her graduation, Rev. P. A. Lynch, pastor of St. Joseph's, commended her on being of excellent character.

During her grammar school years she won four letters on the Gny St. school midget team, which captured the inter-city school championship those four years.

Upon entering St. Joseph's high school she became a member of the girls' varsity basketball team and after graduating last June played for the girls' alumni team as well as refereeing girls' games.

Joanne was an active fan at all football games during her high school days, lending whatever support or assistance she could, mostly at the refreshment booth.

She also was an ardent baseball fan, attending all home games of the Oil City team during the 1940-41-42 seasons and like many others missed the national pastime greatly when the Penn State association suspended operations after the 1942 season.

The course of study and preparation in the Benedictines consists of a study of Benedictine life, the rule of St. Benedictine and a course in teacher training which covers a five-year period before the novice becomes a full-fledged Nun.

Feb. 11, 1944; Oil City Derrick

Lives Remembered



*Michael Paul Illg
1952-2015*

Brookings, S.D.—Michael Paul Illg, 62 of Brookings, South Dakota, passed away peacefully Monday, July 27, 2015 surrounded by his family.

Michael Paul Illg was born Aug. 7, 1952 to Paul and Dorothy (Eustice) Illg in Owatonna, Minnesota.

Michael graduated from Marian High School (Owatonna) in 1970. Soon after, he was drafted and enlisted in the U.S. Air Force where he served until 1975. He was temporarily stationed in Guam and served at Ellsworth AFB in Rapid City, South Dakota. While stationed at Ellsworth AFB he served as part of the search and rescue during the Rapid City flood of 1972. When discharged, Michael moved to Sioux Falls and began work as a surgical technician at Sioux Valley and McKennan hospitals.

Michael moved to Brookings in 1987 where he was employed at Brookings Health Systems until his retirement in Nov. of 2014. Michael was united in marriage to Charmayne Hendrickson on July 9, 1990. The couple made their home in Brookings. He was a loving husband, stepfather, grandfa-

ther, brother, uncle and a loyal friend. Michael loved attending gatherings with his family and found great joy in attending the many activities of his grandchildren.

Michael was active in the Brookings Lion's Club doing enucleations for corneal transplants. He loved camping, vacationing with his wife, following Jackrabbit athletics in Brookings and on the road with the Back of the Bus Gang, reading historical books and playing games with his grandkids.

Michael is survived by his wife, Charmayne of Brookings; three step-children, five grandchildren, his father, Paul Illg of Owatonna; two sisters, Jeanne (Tom) Schoenbauer of Faribault and Mary Jo Lindmeier of Rosemont, Minnesota and two nieces and one nephew.



*Michael Illg and his wife Charmayne.
Michael Illg was the son of Dorothy Ann Eustice and Paul Illg.*

Michael Illg was preceded in death by his mother, Dorothy. A Celebration of Life ceremony was held Thursday, July 30, 2015 at Rude's Funeral Home, Brookings.

Richard Ransom Eustice (1929-2015)

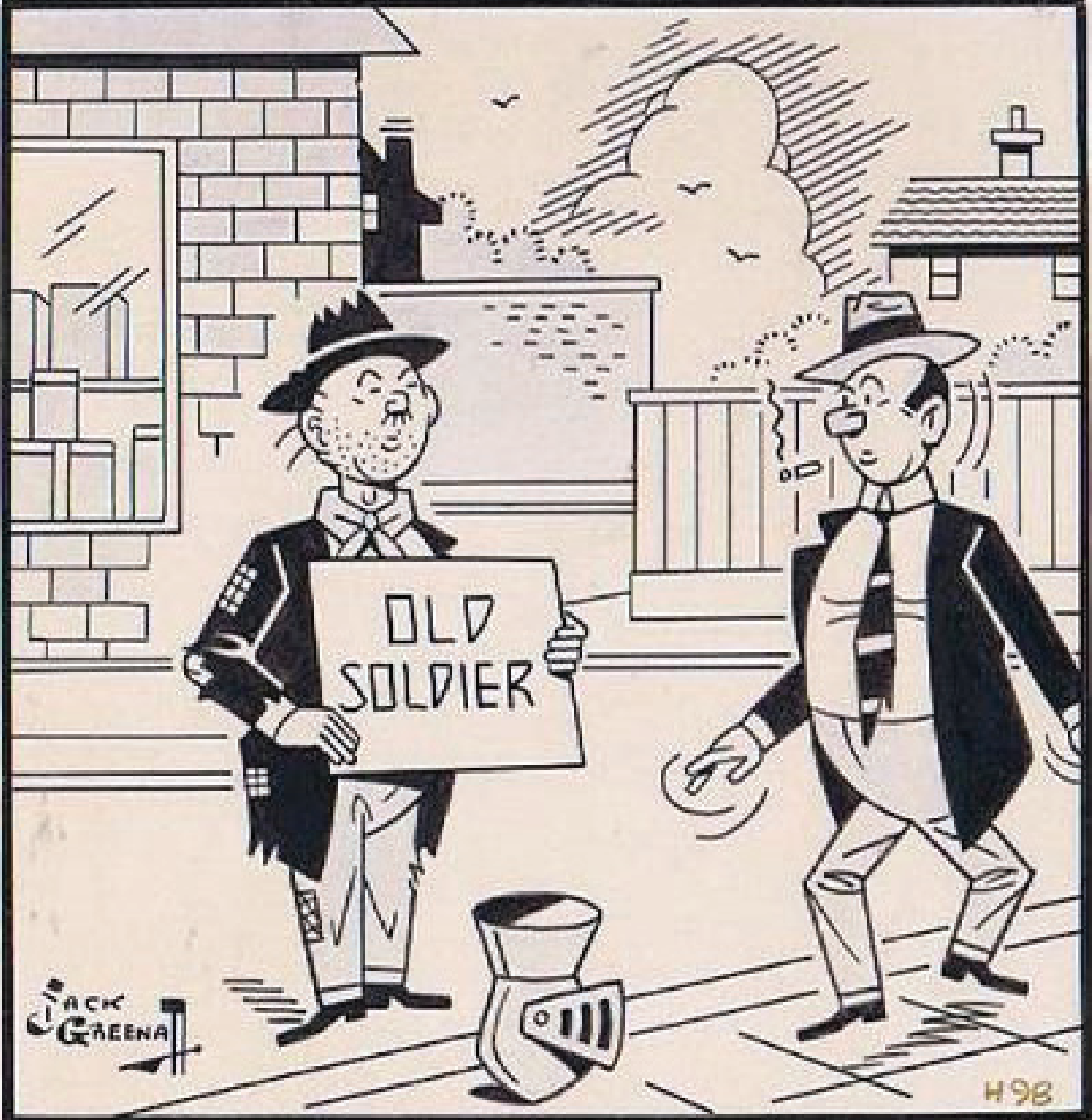
Richard Ransom Eustice was born November 1, 1929 at Detroit, Michigan. He was the son of Ransom Eustice and Mildred Holstein. He grew up in Detroit, Michigan and Mankato, Minnesota and attended parochial and public schools in Detroit. Following graduation from Mankato, Minnesota High School in 1947, Richard joined the US Army and was stationed near Tokyo, Japan where he worked with a map reproduction company. Following his discharge just prior to the Korean War, Richard used the GI bill to study at the Minneapolis Art Instruction Academy.

He joined the Benedictine Order in Conception Abbey, Missouri in 1954, where he worked as a brother and sculptor. He studied philosophy in Kitchener, Ontario and theology at Assumption Seminary in San Antonio, Texas. He was ordained as a Catholic Priest in 1963. For six years, he served as a parish priest in the Rio Grande Valley of south Texas. In 1970, Richard decided to take his life on a different course, left the priesthood and began working as a draftsman and technical illustrator with the Ford Aerospace Program. Richard retired in 1994 and has completed over 40 art courses at Pike's Peak Community College, Colorado Springs.

Richard married Joan Elaine Anthony, daughter of Maurice Lee Anthony and Betty Jean Plester at Colorado Springs, Colorado on October 28, 1972.

Richard "Dick" Eustice passed away on August 15, 2015 in Colorado Springs. There was a gathering of folks who are glad to have met Dick Eustice on Wednesday, August 26, 2015. Some of Dick's art work was available for an optional donation to the Colorado Springs Senior Center.

USELESS EUSTACE



Jack Greenall was born in Whitefield, Lancashire, United Kingdom in 1905. He sold his first cartoon at the age of fifteen, and his first strip - "Pa, Ma and the Boy" - appeared in Pictorial Weekly in 1929. Greenall's early cartoon series were short-lived, and it was not until he created the single-frame "Useless Eustace" that he found a successful format. The first "Useless Eustace" cartoon appeared in the Daily Mirror on 21 January 1935, and thereafter appeared in every issue of the paper. At first drawn as a typical office-worker, Greenall later transformed Eustace into a comic symbol of the common man, and gave him any trade or profession that fitted the joke. Useless Eustace was Winston Churchill's favorite cartoon. Jack Greenall died in Lancing, Sussex, UK in July 1983.