

## William Craig

ISSN 0003-4827

Material in the public domain. No restrictions on use.

---

### Recommended Citation

"William Craig." *The Annals of Iowa* 4 (1900), 399-400.

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.11429>

Hosted by Iowa Research Online

educational world. This lady was the mother of his three children, two of whom survive him. After her death Mr. Shaw married Mrs. McCutchen, a lady whose first husband perished in the army during the civil war. She survives the deceased. Some years ago, Mr. Shaw came to Iowa with the view of making his home near his sons in Crawford county; but in a few years he found that old associations had too strong an attachment for him to permit his remaining away from his native state. Accordingly, he returned to Vermont. He came again to Iowa on a visit in 1897, and to attend the inauguration of his son as governor—a happy occasion for the venerable gentleman. Last summer his daughter, Mrs. Cora Allen, passed away. On Saturday, the 3d, Mr. Shaw had a partial stroke of paralysis, which the physicians looked upon as likely to be fatal. The patient however suffered no pain, and seemed to be entirely comfortable, conversing pleasantly with his family, until Sunday evening, when he lapsed into unconsciousness, in which condition he remained until the end peacefully came on Tuesday, the 6th, at 4:30 p. m. His son, the Governor of Iowa, was summoned to his father's bedside, but did not arrive until the aged man had passed away. He was at the funeral, it being the second time he had been called to his old home on a like mournful errand since he became Governor. Mr. Shaw's other son, Dutha W., resides at Manilla, Crawford county. His wife is the daughter of his father's present wife by her former marriage.

---

**MOST REVEREND JOHN HENNESSY**, Archbishop of Dubuque, was born in Limerick county, Ireland, August 20, 1826; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, March 4, 1900. He received his primary education in his own home, but studied from his 12th to his 22d year under special teachers. He came to this country in 1847, and studied awhile at Carondelet Seminary, near St. Louis, where he was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood by Archbishop Kenrick, in 1850. He was pastor of the church at New Madrid, and also at Gravois, Missouri, from 1850 to 1855, when he became professor of dogmatic theology at the theological seminary at Carondelet. He taught for two years when he was attached to the cathedral at St. Joseph, Missouri, and also officiated at St. Joseph's church in that city. In 1866 he was appointed Bishop of Dubuque. In 1893 Dubuque became a metropolitan see and Dr. Hennessy was promoted to the archbishopric. His archdiocese included five sees—Dubuque, Davenport, Omaha, Lincoln and Cheyenne. He was one of the profoundest scholars and ablest men in the Catholic church of this country—with few equals in executive ability—and one of the most influential in its councils. He was not often heard from the pulpit, though he had a high reputation as an orator. He was especially distinguished for his work in establishing hospitals and schools, and for a year or two before his death was striving to found a great educational institution which would have become the chief work of his life. In his death his church in the United States has lost one of its greatest men. His funeral was attended by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ireland, Ryan, Feehan, Keane, and many others of the most distinguished priests and prelates throughout the country.

---

**DR. WILLIAM CRAIG** was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., July 29, 1817; he died at Keosauqua, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1899. He was of Scottish descent. His boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm, but he entered upon the study of medicine at Geneva College, N. Y., in 1843. He also studied at the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, O., where he graduated in 1851. In the autumn of that year he settled at Keosauqua, Iowa, which was his home to the end of his days. He served as Mayor of the city, upon the school board, and was a leading deacon of the Congregational church. People of these days can little appreciate what a humane

physician on the frontier became to his patrons. He was liable to be called out at any hour of the day or night, to travel possibly 15 or 20 miles in mud, rain, or snow, often in a wild blizzard. It was the style in those days for the practitioner to carry his own medicines, and often to act both as nurse and doctor. In many a case it would be evident enough that his patients were too poor and destitute to pay a doctor's bill. But he treated all with equal kindness. One who knew him well compared him with William MacLure, of the "Bonnie Briar Bush" tales, with whom he had many traits in common. Wherever sickness and suffering demanded his presence, he went cheerfully and gladly. Few men have ever been more intimately and usefully identified with a community than was this beloved physician with Van Buren county, and for nearly a half century.

DR. EDWARD A. GUILBERT was born at Waukegan, Ill., June 12, 1827; he died at Dubuque, March 4, 1900. This distinguished homeopathist settled in Dubuque in 1857, where he soon built up a large medical practice. At the opening of the civil war he was appointed and for some time acted as surgeon to the board of enrollment of his district. In 1864 he raised a company of men which was mustered into the 46th Iowa infantry as Company A. His services in this capacity, while not at the front, were such that he retired with a good record. His regiment received the thanks of Abraham Lincoln for the alacrity and courage with which its duty as a patriotic volunteer organization was performed (Ingersoll's "Iowa and the Rebellion," p. 716). He was especially prominent as a Mason, in which order he held all the high offices—"passed all the chairs." He edited and published for several years, *The Evergreen*, a periodical devoted to that order. He was once a candidate for Secretary of State, and on another occasion for the nomination to Congress, but was both times defeated. He was for several years a useful member of the State Board of Health, and at one time its president, a distinction which he was the first man of his school of practice to reach. He also took a deep interest in Grand Army affairs, having organized Lookout Post in the city of Dubuque. Dr. Guilbert was an active and useful man to the end of his days.

ALFRED T. ANDREAS, a former resident of Davenport, Iowa, died in New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1900. Capt. Andreas was well known as a civil war veteran, and as a historical writer and publisher of county histories and atlases. He was born in Amily, N. Y., May 29, 1839. His parents were possessed of a comfortable fortune, but at an early age he started west to carve out his own fortune. He taught school and engaged in various business enterprises for some years. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company G, 12th Illinois infantry, and was in several of the most noted battles. After the war he removed to Davenport and there married. He amassed a fortune in the making of state and county atlases, but lost it through his efforts to help other men. He afterwards removed to Chicago, organized the Western Historical Company and engaged in historical writing on an extensive scale. "Andreas' Atlas" was his most considerable publication. While much of its space was devoted to portraits and sketches of individuals, it still remains a quite valuable work of general reference. It was one of the best publications of its class.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, a pioneer of Black Hawk county, died at his home in Cedar Falls, Jan. 19, 1900. He was born Nov. 28, 1831, in La Grange, N. Y. His early years were spent on a farm and his education received largely at the district school. In 1859 he removed to Iowa. He resided for two years in Waterloo, and then located in Cedar Falls, which was afterwards his home. For many years he was engaged in banking, later in the

Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.