

Cyrus Clay Carpenter, David Nelson Richardson,  
Landon Hamilton

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himself, going to western Ohio. From early youth he developed a great love for nature and this taste was gratified and fostered by his life on the western frontier. His habits of close observation and years devoted to hunting, fishing and trapping, gave him a wonderfully intimate acquaintance with animal life. In 1840 he removed to the then territory of Iowa where Indians and wild game abounded. In 1854 he came to Des Moines, then a small village, and was for some years following chiefly occupied in fur-buying, making many trips along the Des Moines from the town to the source of the river. In this business he accumulated a modest fortune. He was without family ties, and upon retiring from active business led the life of a recluse, devoting his time to the study of natural history and the collecting of specimens. As early as 1846 he kept a sporting book in which entries were made of the game killed from year to year. At the time of his death he owned probably the largest private museum in Iowa. This contains almost the complete fauna of the State, relics of the mound builders, minerals and fossils. By the terms of his will this valuable collection becomes, with many provisions, the property of the State, and it is expected that it will find a permanent home in the historical building now in process of erection.

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GEN. CALEB HOSKINS BOOTH, one of the leading citizens of Dubuque, after a residence of sixty-two years, died in that city June 19, 1898. He was born December, 1814, in Chester, Pennsylvania, his ancestors being Quakers. After receiving an excellent classical and legal education he came west while Iowa still remained part of Michigan territory, reaching Dubuque, then a small mining camp, July 3, 1836. During a long career his business interests have been wide and varied. In early days he was engaged in lead mining and smelting; later he turned his attention to milling, shot manufacture, banking and railroad interests. He brought the first steam engine into Dubuque. He invented the Booth Dredge Pump, which has been widely used in engineering and railroad work. Gen. Booth was elected the first mayor of Dubuque, in 1841; he was a member of the Territorial Assembly that convened in 1841 in Iowa City; during the administrations of Presidents Polk and Taylor he was surveyor-general of the land district including the states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was elected to the Fourteenth General Assembly as a member of the House of Representatives. Gen. Booth as early as 1848 helped to found the Episcopal Church at Dubuque. He was also one of the oldest Masons in the State, having joined the Dubuque Lodge in 1843.

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RIGHT REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY of Davenport, Bishop of Iowa, and eminent as a theologian, scholar and writer, died in Dubuque, Iowa, May 13, 1898, aged sixty-six years. Bishop Perry was a recognized leader in the Episcopal Church of his own country and of England as well. On one of his numerous visits to the mother country he was presented to the Queen and had the honor of addressing the Lambeth conference. Born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 22, 1832, he was educated in Brown University and later, in 1854, graduated at Harvard. He preached for several years in the east, and occupied for a time the chair of history in Hobart College. In 1868 he was appointed historiographer of the Episcopal Church in America. In 1876 he was elected Bishop of Iowa, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. He was a man of distinguished appearance and of recognized ability in many lines. He was a member of many ancestral societies. Honorary degrees had been conferred on him by seven prominent institutions of learning, including the University of Oxford, England, and Trinity College, Dublin. He ordained over one hundred persons to the ministry and consecrated between fifty and sixty churches. His writings are numerous and although chiefly con-

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