

some years attended the public schools here. He pursued his later education at Grinnell College and at Monmouth College, in Illinois, from which he graduated in 1871. He engaged in farming until December, 1877, when he removed to Des Moines. For two years he studied law in the office of Conrad & Phillips, and then entered the Iowa Law School, a branch of Simpson Centenary College at Indianola, and graduated therefrom in 1880. He served as justice of the peace for Lee township for one year and as United States store keeper and United States gauger until 1885. In 1887 he was elected auditor of Polk county, and continued in office until 1895. In June, 1898, Mr. Brandt was commissioned Captain and organized a company of colored immunes. This company proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Macon, Georgia, where they performed camp and garrison duty. An order to depart for Matanzas, Cuba, was countermanded on account of the close of the war. On July 5, 1899, Captain Brandt was appointed Captain of Company F, Thirty-second U. S. Volunteers, which went to the Philippines and served until June, 1901. Captain Brandt was an active member of the Early Settlers' Association and served as its president several times. He was ever interested in all social affairs of the pioneers of the county.

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JAMES SHANNON CRAWFORD was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, December 20, 1851; he died in Chicago, March 2, 1913. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Allamakee county, Iowa, where he was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He attended Upper Iowa University and the State University of Iowa. In 1876 he taught school in Allamakee county for a year. He visited the Centennial and spent some time observing the industries and inspecting the coal, iron and oil regions of the East. Returning to Iowa he resumed school teaching in Cass county and in 1882 was principal of schools at Lewis. He became superintendent of schools in Cass county and was a member of the Educational Board of Examiners in 1890. He represented Cass county in the House of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. For some years he engaged in newspaper work on the *Atlantic Telegraph* and the *Cherokee Herald*. In 1900 he was appointed a member of Ferdinand W. Peck's staff of custodians of the United States exhibit at the Universal Exposition in Paris and in his capacity as head of the corn kitchen did much to develop the use of corn as a food among the European people. He was connected with the Department of Exploitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, 1902 to 1904, and many of his articles appeared in the leading magazines of that time. He was the author

of two books on economics, "Political socialism, would it fail in Success" and "Philosophic Anarchism." He had made his home at Cherokee for some years before his death.

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Mrs. MARIA PURDY PECK was born in West Butler, New York, November 16, 1840; she died in Davenport, Iowa, January 2, 1913. She was the daughter of Merritt and Amanda Sears Purdy, who came of Revolutionary ancestors. She was married to Dr. Washington Freeman Peck September 18, 1865, and they removed immediately to Davenport. Mrs. Peck possessed a calm, dignified, pleasing personality that made her not only beloved but a leader in all lines of activity she attempted. Active in charitable work, she was one of the organizers and first president of St. Luke's hospital and member and organizer of the kindergarten department of the old People's Union Mission. She was well-known in club circles, being organizer and first president of the Davenport Woman's Club, one of the principal state workers in the Federation of Women's Clubs in Iowa, member of the state child labor committee, and for some time president of the local biennial board of federated clubs. Interested in library and literary work, she served for years as president of the library board and for ten years as president of the Clionian Club, one of Davenport's oldest and most exclusive literary organizations. Mrs. Peck gained national prominence in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was one of the organizers and first regent of the Hannah Caldwell chapter of Davenport, and for a number of years regent for Iowa in the national organization. As a descendant of Stephen Hopkins she was a member of the national Mayflower Society, and was also a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots and of the Daughters of 1812. Mrs. Peck attended a number of the gatherings of the D. A. R. held in Washington and other cities and as vice president-at-large of the National Council of Women in the United States attended the quinquennial held in London in 1899 and in Montreal in 1909. She was well versed in general history and particularly in all that pertained to Iowa and the surrounding territory. She was clever in repartee and an eloquent speaker.

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