

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative _____

Senator Chase

Daniel Darrow - Represented Hardin and Hamilton Counties, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 4 Jul 1830 Canajoharie, New York

2. Marriage (s) date place

Hattie E. Bell 10 Aug 1852 New Woodstock, Madison County, New York

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business Admitted to the bar on 1 Jan 1856 at Saratoga, New York

B. Civic responsibilities

C. Profession Lawyer

4. Church membership Not member of a church

5. Sessions served 17th, 18th General Assemblies 1878, 1880

6. Public Offices

A. Local Wheat City board of education member; district attorney; judge of the district court

B. State

C. National Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1864 when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for his second term

7. Death 27 Apr 1891

8. Children

9. Names of parents Oliver C. and Ruth (Darrow) Chase

10. Education

Educated in the district schools in the winter; attended the Ames Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary

11. Degrees

12. Other applicable information

- Whig, later Republican
- Until age 17 he lived with his family on the farm.
 - He taught school to get funding for his studies and became principal of the public school at Cazenovia.
 - He studied law with S. G. Paddock, Esquire of Cazenovia, New York.
 - He was called to teach at the New Woodstock Academy and at the same time he completed his legal instruction with his great-uncle, Daniel Cady.
 - After being admitted to the bar he entered practice as a partner of William Wait, opening an office in Broodalbain, Fulton County, New York.
 - He moved to Heberton City, Iowa in Aug 1858, but it was many months before he had clients due to 2 well established lawyers. He was employed by the Temperance people in the prosecution of sundry violations of the liquor law. It brought notice to him and by spring 1864 he was active

operate in every helpful and promotive enterprise, and as a citizen and lawyer he was second to no man in the public regard. He served one full term in the senate, and discharged all his duties there with efficiency and ability, and secured for his locality and district many local advancements. At the bar and in the legislative halls he made his impress for good upon the jurisprudence of the state and upon the history and development of his locality and of the state at large.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NOTICES OF ATTORNEYS.

X Daniel D. Chase was a native of New York, where he received a good common school education; and after teaching for two or three years he had a thorough academic course in the Cazenovia Seminary, one of the best schools of its class in all the state. He studied law and concluded his course in the same with his great uncle, Judge Daniel Cady, one of the most eminent and long-service judges of that state. He was admitted to the bar in the state of New York in 1856, and continued the practice there as partner of Wm. Wait, a distinguished legal author of New York. In 1858, he removed to Webster City, Iowa, and commenced the practice of the law there with quite more than the average of business success. He acquired much enviable reputation by his prosecution of persons for the violation of the liquor law, and became practically the leader of the bar in his county. He was a member of the first board of education under the constitution of 1857. He was also elected district attorney for his judicial district, the Eleventh, and served two terms. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the district court, and served therein most acceptably. Judge Chase was a very

energetic, able and faithful judge, and attained a very enviable reputation as such.

John N. W. Rumple was a native of Ohio, and came with his father and family to Iowa county, near Marengo, in 1853. He received a thorough academic course, and was well advanced in the State University at Iowa City, when, in August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Cavalry. He remained in the army for the full term of the war, and was promoted by degrees to corporal and thence on to captain. He was in more than one hundred skirmishes and battles. Upon his return from the army in 1865, he commenced the study of law with H. M. Martin of Marengo, which he completed, and he was admitted to the bar and at once entered into a very successful practice. Captain Rumple was noted for his faithfulness, integrity and attention to business, and he maintained that reputation. He was elected to the state senate in 1872, and he served with fidelity and acceptability, and was re-elected in 1875. As a legislator Captain Rumple ranked very high, not only with his constituents for the service rendered them, but by his co-legislators for his efficiency and service therein. Captain Rumple was a modest, unassuming and yet an aggressive and efficient man, and was deservedly very popular with all his associates in whatever line of duty.

John Y. Stone, born in Illinois, came to Iowa with his parents when a mere boy. He received a good education, and before reaching full age and at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry and served until peace was restored. He then returned to Glenwood, Iowa, and entered upon the study of the law, completed it, and was admitted to the bar. His course of study of the law was very close and thorough. He was elected to the house of representatives of the Twelfth general assembly, and the efficiency of his service was so manifest and satisfactory that he was re-

candidates merely for party's sake. He has never taken an active part in politics, and though repeatedly urged to accept nominations for city and legislative offices, his many other duties have forced him to decline.

He was reared under Presbyterian influences, and although he adheres to the principles of that denomination, he is liberal in his views respecting the creed and faith of others.

He owns some of the best business property in Burlington, the result of his foresight in business; and his elegant home commands a delightful view up and down the Mississippi river.

Mr. Barhydt stands prominent among the eminent self-made men of Iowa. He possesses the love and respect of his fellow-citizens, and is well and favorably known throughout the country. As a foreseeing financier, he stands among the first bankers of the west.

He married, when quite young, Miss Eleanor C. Christianity, of Schenectady, New York, and much of his success is due to the good counsels he received from his wife. With untiring industry and energy, aided by good habits and health, has made him one of the most prominent of the business men of Iowa and the west.

DANIEL D. CHASE,

WEBSTER CITY.

DANIEL DARROW CHASE was born in Canajoharie, New York, on the 4th of July, 1830. His father, Oliver C. Chase, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Ruth Darrow. Until he attained the age of seventeen the subject of this notice remained at the old homestead, attending the district school in the winter season and laboring like other lads in rural communities on the farm during the spring, summer and autumn. The four ensuing years he passed at the Ames Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, where he acquired a good academic education, and taught in the meantime to procure the necessary funds to pursue his studies. After he ceased attending the seminary he became the principal of the public school at Cazenovia, at the same time commencing the study of the law with H. G. Paddock, Esq., of that town. He was afterward called to the charge of the New Woodstock Academy, successfully discharging the arduous duties of a teacher while pursuing his legal studies. He completed his course of legal instruction with his great-uncle, the distinguished Daniel Cady, who was one of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of his day, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at the general term of the supreme court, in Saratoga county, on the 1st of January, 1856. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession as the partner of Hon. William Wait, the well-known author of "Wait's New York Digest"—Mr. Chase opening an office in Broadalbin, Fulton county, and Mr. Wait remaining at Johnstown.

In August, 1858, Mr. Chase removed to Iowa, settling at Webster City, the shire town of the new county of Hamilton, where he has since continuously resided. Like tens of thousands of other young men who have their own way to make in the world, he came with no capital save that which was stored up in his brain, and an earnest determination to deserve success. Upon his arrival in the then little frontier town which he had selected for his home, and which then contained scarcely four hundred people, and the county not over sixteen hundred, he found the small legal practice in the hands of two older lawyers, who had settled there some time previously. It was many months before he secured his first retainer,—a discouraging fact to a man of limited means, when the times were hard and growing worse with every ensuing week. But he patiently bided his time, and finally the temperance people were forced to employ him in the prosecution of sundry violations of the liquor law, both of his competitors, fortunately for him, being engaged on the other side. The fight was a prolonged and bitter one, and it served to bring prominently to the notice of the people the fine legal ability and great force of character of the hitherto reserved and rather reticent and neglected young lawyer. This rough and tumble contest completely "westernized" him, and from this time forward he was the favored attorney in all the region around. In the following winter he visited quite a number of the northern counties of the old eleventh judicial district, becoming acquainted with the people in that sparsely settled

*From - Bio Dictionary - Portrait Galleries. Iowa Volume
Chicago New York American Bio Publishing Co. 1878. page 90*

section, and securing quite an appreciable addition to his slender legal practice at home. The spring of 1864 found him with as much and as profitable employment as active young lawyers are able to secure in a new country. And he was now accorded the leading position in his profession in that portion of northwestern Iowa. Noted for his purity of character, dealing fairly with his clients, and never encouraging litigation, except in cases where its necessity and justice rendered it imperative,—thus making him always the safest of counselors,—he rapidly won his way to a high place in the popular estimation. This measure of respect and confidence has only increased as the years have passed away.

In the autumn of 1859 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the position of county judge, a position in those days of great local power, for that officer had control of all disbursements of county funds, audited all accounts and bills against the county, and was within the scope of his duties, very nearly "monarch of all he surveyed." When the convention met, every delegate favored his nomination, and the county had a heavy republican majority; but he declined the proffered honor and remained a private citizen. But in the ensuing year, at the republican judicial convention, he was unanimously tendered the nomination for member of the board of education, to which he was, in October following, chosen by a very large majority. Before his term of service expired a supposed vacancy occurred in the office of district attorney for the eleventh judicial district, and while he lay in bed sick with fever his friends brought him out for the office, and he was chosen by more than the party majority. To remove all doubt the legislature at the next session passed an act declaring the vacancy to have existed and confirming his election. In 1862 he had no opposition in the republican convention, and very little at the polls, and was reelected for the full term of four years. In the year 1865, a vacancy having occurred in the office of judge of the district court, he was appointed to fill the place by Governor William M. Stone. He was twice nominated by acclamation and twice elected to this distinguished position, and at the close of nine years' continuous service on the bench he declined a third nomination and retired to private life. His district comprised some eight counties, in each of which his last court was distinguished by manifestations of the profoundest respect for the retiring judge. The bar held

meetings and passed resolutions in the highest degree complimentary of the ability and impartiality with which he had discharged the delicate and responsible duties which had devolved upon him for so many years. In the course of such a long career upon the bench, where the judge can, if he chooses, to a large degree, make an autocrat of himself—when counsel, in their eagerness for success, occasionally overstep the bounds of prudence and must be kept in their own proper place, asperities often arise which men carry with them through life. But in this instance nothing of the kind appeared. The gentlemen of the bar in each county seemed to vie with each other in their expressions of deep and heartfelt respect. In his own county, among his old rivals at the bar and among whom he was to return as a rival practitioner, only the kindest feeling prevailed, as was evidenced by the adoption of the following resolution, penned by Colonel Charles A. Clark, a lawyer of the opposite party, who has risen to a distinguished position in central and northwestern Iowa:

Resolved, That by his ability, efficiency and integrity in the discharge of every official duty, Judge Chase has won, and is worthy of, not only the commendation and plaudits of the bar, but of the entire people who have received the benefits of his labor.

The bar of the entire district, on the last day of his court, united in presenting him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, to purchase which they contributed the sum of five hundred dollars. A proud testimonial anywhere and under any circumstances.

As we are writing these lines, we are in receipt of a letter from an eminent lawyer, long a practitioner in the eleventh judicial district, who bears the following testimony to the distinguished merits of the subject of our sketch:

Judge Chase, as a jurist, is possessed of many strong qualifications. Patient, yet vigorous in the investigation of causes; clear, forcible and terse in his enunciation of legal principles, he was a model judge. The judicial cast of his mind is marked. A thorough knowledge of human nature, large perceptive faculties, with judgment and reasoning powers to match, combined with generous culture and patient research, indicate a type of man fitted to adorn the bench of a court of last resort.

Aside from these more substantial political honors conferred upon Judge Chase, he was made a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1864, when President Lincoln was nominated for his second term, and was chairman of the Iowa delegation in that body.

A whig in his early days, he has acted with the republican party for the past twenty years.

Judge Chase is not a member of any church organization, but is a regular attendant upon public worship and a liberal supporter of religious effort. Better than anything the public at large know of him, however, is the fact that his hand and purse are ever open to help the needy and distressed. In all the acquaintance of the writer hereof, there is no man who gives more freely in proportion to his means to objects of deserving charity, and this without ostentation or display.

Judge Chase married his wife, whose maiden name was Hattie E. Bell, at New Woodstock, Madison

county, New York, on the 10th of August, 1858. They have only one child, a son of much promise, now a student in the Iowa State University. From the time he located in Webster City Judge Chase has taken a lively interest in the public schools, and in every institution and enterprise tending to elevate and improve the people, and enhance the wealth and character of his adopted home.

In conclusion, we may say that Judge Chase is a man whose marked ability, rich and varied culture, candor and impartiality on the bench, unquestioned purity of character, praiseworthy aims and great public usefulness, have assigned him a distinguished place among the first men of Iowa.

HON. PHILIP VIELE,

FORT MADISON.

IN collecting the life histories of Iowa's influential, honored and leading men, we should be remiss in our duty should we omit that of him whose name heads this sketch. Fully realizing the difficulty of avoiding on the one hand the not doing justice to our subject, and on the other the presenting of a one-sided sketch, we present his biography impartially and with a true regard for the truth,—characteristics which alone add grace and dignity to the work of the historian.

Philip Viele was born at the Valley (now Valley Falls), in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 10th of September, 1799. His paternal great-grandfather, Arnaud Cornelius Viele, was a Frenchman by descent and a Hollander by birth, who immigrated to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Schenectady, New York, on the Mohawk river. He is honorably mentioned in the colonial history of New York for important services rendered the government in the negotiations with the Indian nations. The parents of our subject were Abraham L. Viele and Hannah *née* Douglass, a daughter of Major Samuel Douglass, of Pittstown, New York. They had nine children: Philip; Lodewic, died in 1840; Patience, widow of Daniel T. Newcomb, of Davenport, Iowa; Eve Eliza, died in 1848; Delia Maria, wife of Hon. David Rover, of Burlington, Iowa; William Douglass, died in 1866; Samuel Douglass, died in 1867; Harriet, widow of the late Dr. George W. Fitch, of Muscatine, Iowa; Charles Viele, of Evansville, Indiana.

Philip passed his early life on his father's farm, and at the age of fifteen was sent to an academy in Salem, Washington county, New York, where he remained three years. In 1817 he entered Union College, at Schenectady, and for several years pursued his studies with zeal under the celebrated Dr. Nott. Hon. William H. Seward was then a student at Union College, and between him and Mr. Viele there grew up a friendship which continued for many years afterward.

In October, 1821, Mr. Viele commenced studying for the legal profession in the office of John L. Viele, Esq., at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, and completed his studies in the office of John Paine, Esq., of Troy, New York, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. Possessed of a ready wit, quick at repartee, having strong mental perceptions and a ready flow of language, polished by literary attainments and deliberate reflection, and fearless in the advocacy of what he believed to be right, he must necessarily have attained to a high position as a jurist and advocate had he confined himself to the practice of his profession. Here, however, he permitted himself to be allured by the excitement of politics, and leaving his Blackstone and Coke, turned his attention toward political matters,—addressing the populace from the hustings.

During the Presidential campaign of 1824 four candidates appeared, soliciting the suffrages of the people. William H. Crawford was the democratic,