



**Emergency White House Meeting of the United
States of America, 1862**

PORTFOLIO GUIDE

Freeze Date: 20th September , 1862



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1) Hannibal Hamlin

Hannibal Hamlin was born on 27th August in Maine to Cyrus Hamlin and Anna Livermore. After Abraham Lincoln won the Republican Party nomination for president in 1860, the party chose Hannibal as the vice president because he was strongly antislavery and pro-union and was from the Northeast, which helped to balance the ticket geographically. He was an early supporter of emancipation and arming freedmen. The vice president's main duties were presiding over the Senate, ensuring orderly proceedings, and maintaining rules of debate.



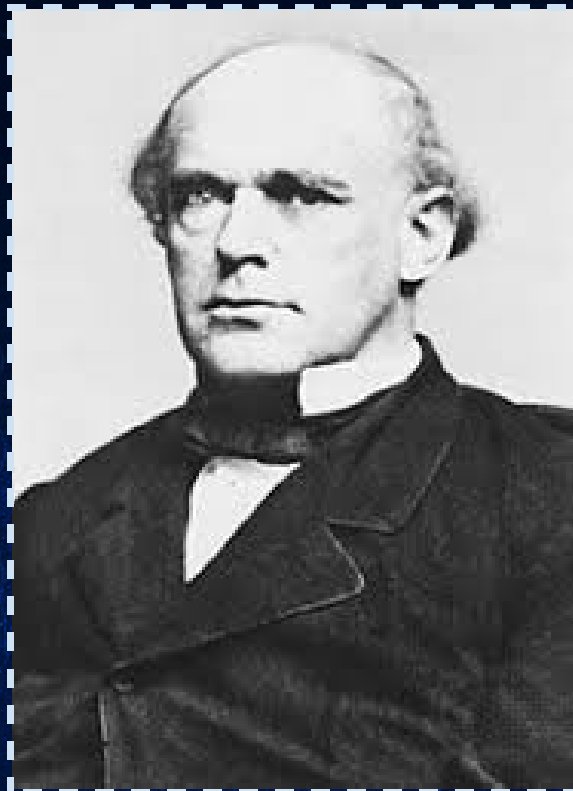
2) William Seward

William Seward was born on 16 May, 1801 in Florida, New York. He joined the Republican party after the collapse of the Whig Party and was adamantly anti-slavery. He was appointed by Abraham Lincoln as the Secretary of State on 5th March 1861. His primary goal was to prevent European powers, particularly Great Britain and France, from recognizing the Confederacy as an independent nation. He negotiated the Lyon-Seward Treaty of 1862 which was an international agreement to eradicate the Atlantic slave trade. On most issues, he was Lincoln's most trusted advisor.



3) Salmon P. Chase

Salmon Chase was born on 13th January 1808 in Cornish Township. From 1830, he practiced law in Ohio where he became widely known for his courtroom work on the behalf of runaway slaves and white people who aided them. He was a strong supporter of Lincoln and helped him to get the Republican nomination for the President. He was a prominent abolitionist advocating for civil rights and equality. Lincoln appointed him Secretary of Treasury in 1861 and he was responsible for financing the war efforts of the Union.



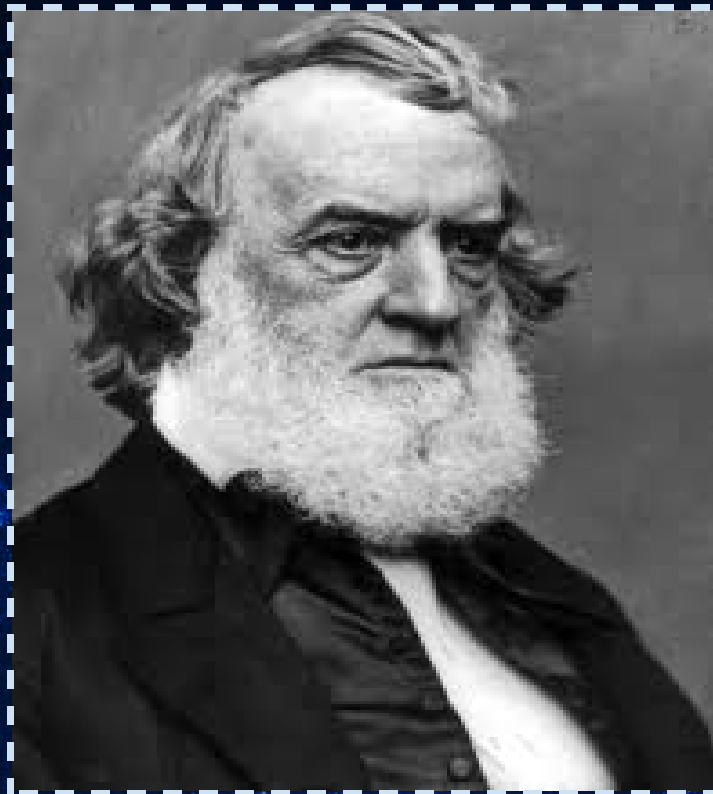
4) Edwin Stanton

Edwin Stanton was born on 19 December 1814 in Steubenville, Ohio. Stanton was a staunch Democrat who was very outspoken in anti-slavery measures. He criticized Lincoln very vocally during the early stages of the administration, but Lincoln, recognizing his talents, appointed him as the US Secretary of War on 20 January 1862. He proved an energetic, able administrator. He was in overall charge of the Union military, and his specialty was in command of logistics. He was brutal in managing the loyalty of the Union side and went to great lengths to remove anyone he suspected of having Confederate loyalties.



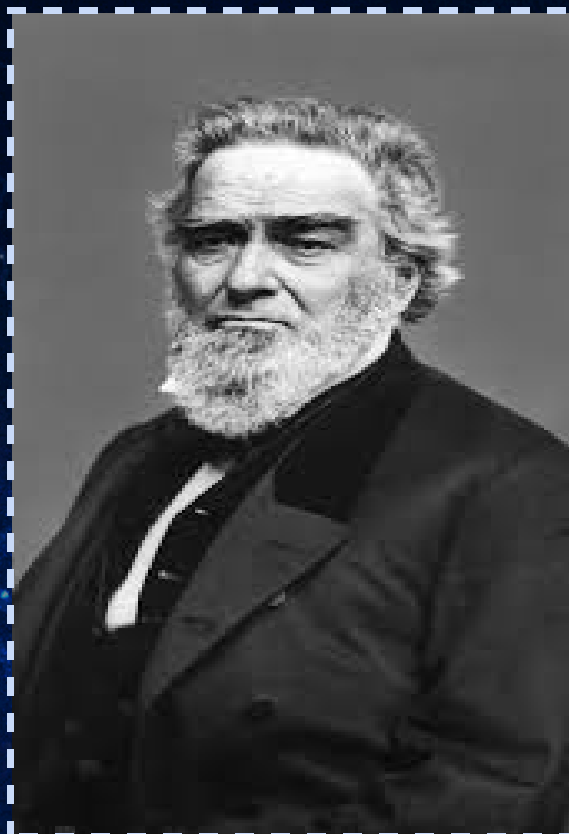
5) Gideon Welles

Gideon Welles was born on 1st July, 1802 at Glastonbury. Born into a wealthy family, he was educated in private schools. In 1854, he quit the Democrats and switched to the Republican Party, and in 1856, founded the Hartford Evening Press, which he wrote for extensively. In 1861 Lincoln made Welles the secretary of the Navy and was responsible for maintaining the Union blockade.



6) Edward Bates

Edward Bates was born 4th September, 1793 at Goochland County, Vancouver. Educated largely at home, he began practising law in 1816. He was appointed by Lincoln as the Attorney General in 1861. He opposed slavery but disdained blacks, and his tenure as attorney general was notable for the inconsistencies of his legal judgments.



7) Montgomery Blair

Montgomery Blair was born in 1813 in Franklin County, Kentucky. He was the attorney of Dred Scott, a case which earned national recognition. In 1861, Abraham Lincoln appointed him as the Postmaster General. He spent most of the war trying to keep the state of Maryland loyal to the Union cause and he helped modernize the Union postal system.



8) George B. McClellan

George B. McClellan was a general who skillfully reorganized Union forces in the first year of the American Civil War but drew wide criticism for repeatedly failing to press his advantage over Confederate troops despite his huge numerical superiority. George McClellan was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac and his main objective was to take the city of Richmond, the capital of Confederacy.



9) Ulysses S. Grant

Ulysses Grant was born on 27 April, 1822 in Point Pleasant, Ohio. He joined the US military academy at West Point in 1839 and graduated in 1843. In the Mexican-American War, he showed gallantry and served as the regimental quartermaster and commissary. He resigned from the military in April 1854 and he rejoined at the start of the Civil War, quickly being promoted to the rank of brigadier general and was given command of the District of Southeast Missouri. His victories at Fort Donelson and Fort Henry earned him the nickname of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. He was promoted to the rank of major general and given command of the Army of Tennessee. His victory at the Battle of Shiloh earned him national fame and recognition.



10) William Rosecrans

William Starke Rosecrans was born on 6th September, 1819. Rosecrans graduated in 1842 from the United States Military Academy, where he served in engineering assignments. He served as the commander of the Army of Mississippi from June 1862.



11) Henry Halleck

Henry Halleck was born in Oneida County, New York on 16th January 1815. He was sent to visit the principal military establishments of European countries in 1844. During the Mexican War, he became the secretary of state of California and helped frame the state constitution. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he was made major general and he was put in Command of the Department of Missouri in order to replace Fremont. He put his considerable administrative skills to work and restored order to a chaotic region. His department won a number of key victories like Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. He was given the position of general-in-chief of all Union armies.



12) David Farragut

David Farragut was born in Knoxville on 5th July 1801. He was already an accomplished officer by the age of 20 and was given his own independent command in 1824. In December 1861, he was assigned to command the Union blockading squadron in the western Gulf of Mexico with orders to enter the Mississippi River and he was credited with the capture of the port of New Orleans through which the South received most of its war supplies from abroad.



13) Benjamin F. Butler

Benjamin Butler was born 5th November 1818 in Deerfield. Though he had some Southern sympathies, he strongly supported the Union after the outbreak of the Civil War. As a brigadier general of the Massachusetts militia, he commanded troops that occupied Baltimore MD and in May 1861 was promoted to the rank of Major General in command of Fort Monroe in Virginia. In early 1862, he was given command of the land forces in the Gulf region ordered to take the city of New Orleans. He was appointed the post of Military Governor of New Orleans.



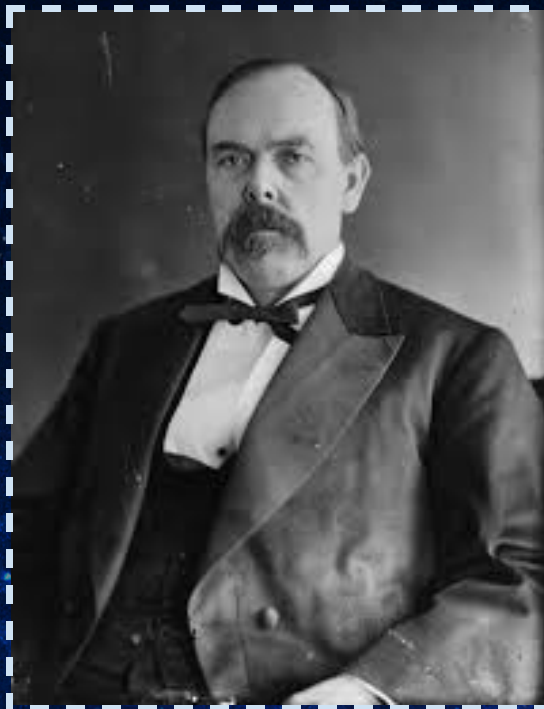
14) Andrew G. Curtin

Andrew Curtin was born on 22nd April 1817 in Bellefonte. He was a part of the People's Party in 1860 which consisted of Republicans allied with Democrats, and he was voted as the governor of Pennsylvania after defeating Henry Foster. He willingly sponsored taxes to finance the war and cooperated in logistical, recruitment, and conscription measures. Pennsylvania would prove to be a critical state providing the second most soldiers for the Union Army.



15) Oliver Morton

Oliver Morton was born on 4th August, 1823 in Salisbury, Indianapolis. He participated in the formation of the Republican Party and he became the governor of Indiana in 1861. Oliver Morton achieved fame through his vigorous handling of political forces bent on disunion.



16) Richard Yates

Richard Yates was born on 18th January, 1815 in Warsaw Kentucky. In 1850, he was elected as a Whig to the United States House of Representatives, where he was the youngest member of the Thirty-second Congress. He was elected as the Governor of Illinois on 14th January, 1861. Yates was a staunch supporter of the Union and President Abraham Lincoln. In 1862, he continued to rally Illinois' support for the war effort, helping to organize and supply troops for the Union Army.



17) Leland Stanford

Amasa Leland Stanford (March 9, 1824 – June 21, 1893) was an American attorney, industrialist, philanthropist, and Republican Party politician from Watervliet, New York. Stanford was a strong supporter of the Union during the Civil War. He ensured California remained firmly loyal to the Union, despite being far from the front lines. He helped suppress secessionist sentiment within the state.



18) Hamilton Gamble

After Union forces captured Jefferson City and ousted Governor Jackson, the Missouri Constitutional Convention appointed Gamble as provisional governor. In 1862, Gamble opposed efforts by Radical Republicans and Union generals to unilaterally emancipate enslaved people in Missouri. He strongly believed in gradual, compensated emancipation through legal, constitutional means—resisting military-led emancipation efforts.



19) Allan Pinkerton

Allan Pinkerton was the son of a police sergeant who died when Allan was a child, leaving the family in great poverty. He founded the Pinkerton National Agency, an independent American police force founded in 1850 and it was involved in thwarting an assassination attempt on Abraham Lincoln in 1861.



20) John Austin Stevens

Stevens came from a wealthy and influential New York family. On July 15, 1862, Stevens served as the secretary for a large mass meeting of loyal citizens held in Union Square, New York City. Stevens assisted the President during the Civil War by helping organize logistics for the Union Army, managing an expedition to Texas and arranging for a \$150 million loan to finance the war.



21) Jay Cooke

Jay Cooke was an American financier and fund-raiser for the federal government during the American Civil War. In 1861 he opened his own banking house in Philadelphia and floated a war loan of \$3,000,000 for the state of Pennsylvania. He was engaged by the United States Treasury Department in 1862 for the sale of war bonds.



22) Wiliam Sherman

William Tecumseh Sherman was a trusted subordinate of General Ulysses Grant and served under him in the Army of Tennessee. He was primarily responsible for the defense and administration of the city of Memphis.



23) Samuel Dupont

Samuel Francis Du Pont was a rear admiral in the United States Navy, and a member of the prominent Du Pont family. Du Pont had been appointed commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron in 1861 and remained in that role through 1862. His area of responsibility included the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and part of Florida, with a base of operations at Port Royal, South Carolina.



24) Major General John Foster

An 1846 graduate of West Point, he served as an engineer in the war with Mexico where he was wounded. He was with Major Robert Anderson's US Army garrison at Fort Sumter when on April 12, 1861, Confederate guns opened fire causing Anderson to evacuate two days later. In July 1862, he was appointed to the rank of Maj. General and commanded the Department of North Carolina.



25) Eli Whitney Jr

Eli Whitney Jr. was a key figure in the development of the U.S. Army's armory during and after the Civil War, contributing to the increased production of muskets and other weapons. He inherited and ran the Whitney Arms Company which had been instrumental in the early development of interchangeable parts and mass production techniques in firearms.

