

Home Squadron. In 1862 he was appointed to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and by mid-1864 was a surgeon on the receiving ship USS *Princeton*, stationed in Philadelphia. In September of that year McClelland was assigned to the USS *Colorado* and remained affiliated with that ship through at least 1867. As part of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the Civil War, the *Colorado* saw action off the North Carolina coast. In mid-June 1865, it became the flagship of the European Squadron and spent the next two years cruising the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. From 1867-1868 McClelland was fleet surgeon on the South Pacific Squadron. The papers in the collection range from orders and directions from McClelland's terms of duties to reports on sailors he examined. The documents are signed by various officers, including secretaries of the Navy Isaac Toucey and Gideon Welles, Dr. William Whelan (1808-1865) the chief of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine, Dr. Francis M. Gunnell (1827-1922), who was with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the war, and Admiral David D. Porter.

**J. Ridgway Moore Papers** (1862-1864) consists of ten letters and two receipts relating to the military life of a Philadelphia-born recruit who served with 116th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. Moore (1842-1901) was the son of Carlton Ridgway Moore (1818-1905) and Mary H. McClure, and the grandson of Samuel French Moore (1793-1827) and Rachel Matlack Haines (1796-1851). Samuel Moore was a prominent land speculator and close friend of Philadelphia merchant Jacob Ridgway (1767-1843). The letters were written to Moore by his mother and father in Philadelphia, his aunt, the noted author Clara Jessup (Mrs. Bloomfield H.) Moore (1824-1899) in Newport, RI, and his friend and fellow soldier "Graves" encamped at Point-of-Rocks, VA, in 1864. There are four letters written by Moore to his parents while he was stationed in Virginia with Gen. David Bell Birney in 1862 and 1863, which describe Moore's whereabouts, activities, and news. After the war, J. Ridgway Moore managed the New York office of the Jessup and Moore Paper Company, a firm founded by his uncle, and spent the final decade of his life in Europe.

**Lovell Harrison Rousseau Papers** (1864-1865) is a small collection of letters and documents received by Gen. Rousseau in Tennessee. A lawyer and career soldier, Rousseau (1818-1869) was born in Kentucky and served in his state senate before the war. When Secession movement began, he remained a supporter of the Union, and held positions as a colonel, brigadier general, and major general in the Union Army. From November 1863 through November 1865, when he resigned from the Army, Rousseau was the district commander for Nashville and middle Tennessee.

Rousseau's folder contains sixteen letters written to him (several with enclosures), and a single note written by him. Chief among them are two letters and a transcribed telegram from Gen. William T. Sherman. One dated June 21, 1864, encloses a copy of a five-page order from Sherman to Gen. Stephen Burbridge, commander of the District of Kentucky, asking Burbridge to take decisive action against Confederate guerillas in the state. In the cover letter, Sherman instructed Rousseau to follow the same orders. The other letter was written on September 23, 1864, just after Sherman had taken Atlanta and as he was planning his infamous "March to the