

RAMSEY COUNTY
History
A Publication of the Ramsey County Historical Society

Cass Gilbert Designs

318 Summit

Page 17

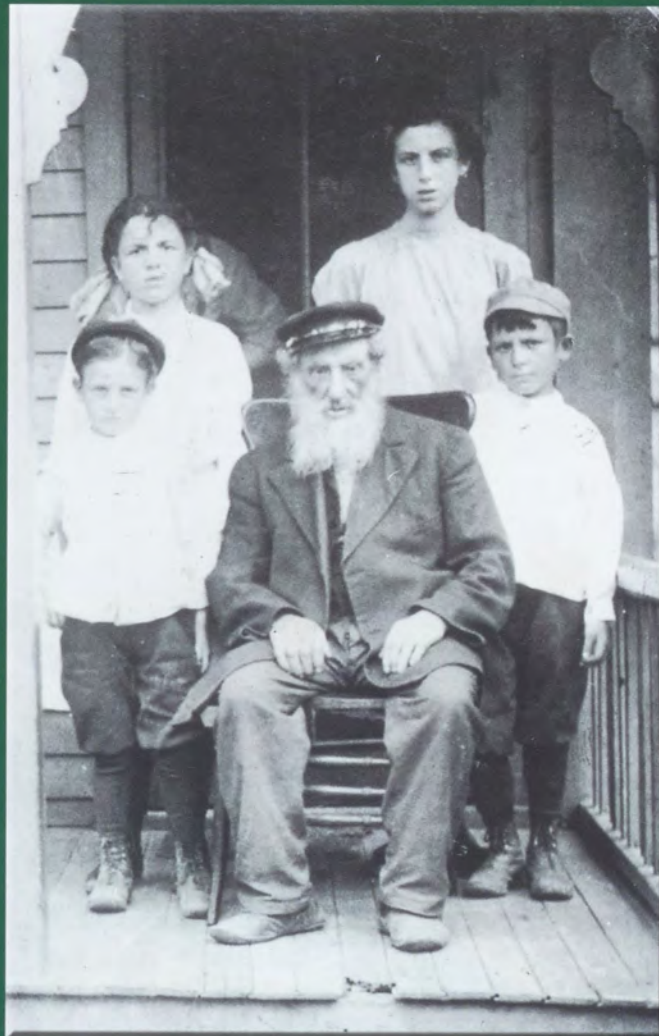
Spring 2007

Volume 42, Number 1

Lost Neighborhood

The Jews of Fourteenth Street Remembered

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Simon Note Silberstein, the patriarch of the Silberstein family, with his grandchildren in 1909 on the porch of 549 L'Orient Street. Born Simon Rubelske, he fled the small village of Filipowa with his grandchildren Sarah, Mary, Louis and Ben. He changed his name to Silberstein after his three sons, who preceeded him, had done so in Sweden, on their way to the United States. He had four sons and one daughter, Jennie, who married Isadore Marofsky. One of

his sons, Isaac, had come directly to the United States, and changed his name to Robinson. Simon lived with Isadore Marofsky. The house at 549 L'Orient had an outside toilet, and they took baths in a washtub. They used kerosene lamps for lighting, and coal and wood for heating. Simon Silberstein lived with the Marofsky family until 1916, when he died. He is buried in the West Side Cemetery. Photo courtesy of Edith Marofsky, Isadore's granddaughter.

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RAMSEY COUNTY History

Volume 42, Number 1

Spring 2007

THE MISSION STATEMENT OF THE RAMSEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN JULY 2003:

The Ramsey County Historical Society shall discover, collect, preserve and interpret the history of the county for the general public, recreate the historical context in which we live and work, and make available the historical resources of the county. The Society's major responsibility is its stewardship over this history.

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A Message from the Editorial Board

This issue shows us two perspectives on places in Ramsey County: the history of a whole neighborhood and that of a single building. The first article, Gene Rosenblum's "The Jews of Fourteenth Street Remembered," provides a fascinating glimpse into the Jewish community that flourished from the 1880's to the 1950's near the site of present-day Region's Hospital. The article draws on numerous sources—photographs, maps, census data, and RCHS's own building permit collection—to document the families, businesses, synagogues, and community organizations of the neighborhood. Many present-day St. Paul Jewish families, who later moved to other parts of the city, can trace their roots to this area, which first welcomed Russian Jewish emigrants in 1882. In the second article, Paul Clifford Larson examines the history and architecture of 318 Summit Avenue, a home designed by Cass Gilbert for prominent St. Paul attorney William Lightner and his wife Carrie. Gilbert worked on the Lightner house, the third of his designs to be built on Summit Avenue, in the early 1890's, before he won the competition to design the new State Capitol. The house, which is bilaterally symmetrical and faced with quartzite and brownstone, reflects the transition between the Richardson Romanesque and Beaux-Arts architectural styles. Ramsey County is lucky that the home's current owners, Richard and Nancy Nicholson, have carefully restored one of St. Paul's social and architectural landmarks, and our readers are even luckier to access this comprehensive view of its history.

Anne Cowie,
Chair, Editorial Board

Lost Son

The Forgotten Fate of Roseville's First Child, Benjamin Rose

Patrick Hill and Cindy Rose Torfin

From the crest of Lookout Mountain, he gazed out over the lush panorama of the glorious spring foliage in the valley below. The Tennessee River snaked through the basin passing Moccasin Point from Chattanooga where his brother Henry's unit, the 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery, was finishing out the war on garrison duty. Indeed, his own regiment, the war-ravaged 18th U.S. Infantry, had been performing the same obligations atop Mission Ridge since the previous October and it would not be long before he himself would complete his hitch and return home to Minnesota.

Absentmindedly, he fingered the scar on his left wrist where a bullet had grazed him while fighting his way to the top of this very rim almost eighteen months earlier during the battle of Mission Ridge.¹ A faint smile rounded the corners of his mouth as he recalled how for nearly a mile all along the Union line he and the rest of "the boys" had seized control of that battle turning aside all opposition—including the curses and shouts of "Halt! Come back here!" from their own officers—until every Rebel before them had fled. There followed months of hard fighting. He remembered his brother Benjamin. Had it all really happened? He had been witness to so many unimaginable scenes of men slaughtering each other in such hideous ways that his nature protested of its very possibility. Put that aside, he told himself. At least one reality seemed now assured, Gideon Rose had somehow survived it all and was going to make it home.

Six year-old Missouri Rose floated into Nauvoo on a raft in the spring of 1843. Her father, Isaac Rose, 41, had fashioned a cabin atop the wooden vessel to contain his worldly possessions and provide shelter for his family which included his wife Mary, aged 36, and their other children Caroline, 17, Gideon, 9, and two-year-old twins, Henry and Isaac Jr.²

The elder Rose was a victim of the wanderlust afflicting many Americans

during this period of national expansion and manifest destiny. Beginning his life in 1802 in Burlington, New Jersey, Rose had journeyed west meeting and marrying Mary Harvey in Dayton, Ohio, in May of 1825. In 1827 he enlisted for a term of five years in the 6th U.S. Infantry and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. His assignment for the next five years was patrolling the western frontier during the summers, often fighting Indians, but at least he had the opportunity to spend winters with his family.

After leaving the army in 1832, Isaac Rose would farm for a time in Illinois and Iowa, before taking his family north to the Wisconsin forests near Lake Pepin in 1842, where he would work for the next year before rafting back down the Mississippi river into Nauvoo. Whether known to Rose or not, Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1843 was the center of the spiritual universe for the recently founded Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, commonly referred to as the Mormons. Joseph Smith, the charismatic and controversial leader of the new sect was not only a religious prophet but also the mayor of this river city. During this pause in their journey, Mary Rose accepted an invitation to hear the Mormon leader speak. The recital left her with a favorable impression of Smith.³

While working in the logging camp, Isaac Rose may have learned that the



A portrait of Isaac Rose for whom Roseville is named and the father of Gideon and Benjamin Rose. Photo courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

U.S. Congress had recently renewed the Pre-emption Act of 1830, which allowed citizen heads of households who had cultivated land on the public domain in the territories to make claims for that acreage at prices as low as \$1.25 an acre. The act was widely redeemed in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, where he had served in the army for five years, so he may have wished to return to this familiar area and make a claim himself. But en route along the mighty river highway, the increasing volume of steamship traffic going north to newer territories may have drawn his attention and following inquires, he determined on a change of course. Whatever the reason, something had abruptly modified Isaac Rose's plans and very shortly thereafter the family reversed direction and headed north, the same direction from which they had just come.



The Lower Landing at the foot of Jackson Street in St. Paul, 1856. Virtually none of this activity would have greeted the Rose family on their arrival in 1843. There were few structures then on the landing beyond Henry Jackson's home and warehouse, and a cabin where Pierre "Pig's Eye" Parrant made and sold liquor. Etching courtesy of the St. Paul Public Library.

Ever resourceful, Rose proceeded to dismantle his watercraft, marketing the valuable logs to the residents of Nauvoo. With the funds from the sale, Rose booked passage for his family aboard the steamer *Otter* bound for the new territories of the upper Mississippi, which had been opened to settlement only a few years earlier in 1837 by treaty with the Dakota Indians. The little clan of seven with its meager possessions stepped down the gangplank of the *Otter* near a break in the imposing limestone bluff just upstream from Carver's Cave on July 15, 1843.

Gaining the top of the hill through the steep break in the limestone, the travelers saw only six cabins. The little settlement (then known as Pig's Eye after a tavern owner there) was possessed of more than those six shacks, but not a great many more, and few of them could then be seen from where they stood.⁴ They were greeted by Henry Jackson a storekeeper who offered temporary shelter to the family in his warehouse near the river. Isaac Rose's restless nature paused long enough to sense the promise of opportunity. While not knowing it, he was destined to leave the legacy of his name to a portion of this land, then a part of St. Croix County, Wisconsin.

Up river about six miles stood Fort Snelling, the only real vestige of civilization in this vast wilderness area. Completed barely twenty years earlier, it guarded another high bluff at the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peter's (later known as the Minnesota) rivers, a tenuous testimony to the authority of the

United States government at the north central edge of the young nation. In order to secure resources needed to provide for the fort, the army had carved out a land reserve from the wilderness on both sides of the Mississippi river. Squatters of mostly French, Swiss, or métis descent who had migrated some years earlier from the vicinity of the Selkirk settlement in British territory (modern Winnipeg) along the Red River valley had encroached upon this military reserve and the army had already evicted them twice.

Angered by this continuing disruption, these settlers were determined to avoid the army's reach. Consequently they took up land well eastward of the fort toward the area of present-day downtown St. Paul. Yet Isaac Rose was not a man so easily dissuaded. While most of them were relocating in an easterly direction, Rose struck out westward and made his first claim just outside the boundaries of the reserve along the eastern bank of the Mississippi River above Shadow Falls near where Summit Avenue ends today. His only neighbor was Steven Desnoyer, who had established a "half-way house" at the midpoint between Pig's Eye and St. Anthony Falls. Here the able Mrs. Desnoyer served libations and home-cooked meals to weary travelers and soldiers from the fort who wanted a break from their routine.

The Rose family remained in this area along the St. Paul-St. Anthony road selling and buying other claims over the

next sixteen years. In 1850 the Federal survey of the new county of Ramsey, in what was by then Minnesota Territory, designated this part of the county as Rose Town after the pioneer family. Later the area would develop into Rose Township and one hundred years into the future the village of Roseville would be carved from a portion of the township. Yet their name alone would not be the only legacy the Rose family would leave to the area.

The first marriage in what would later be named Rose Town took place in 1844 when Isaac and Mary Rose's oldest daughter, Caroline, wed Luther Furnell, a young man whom the Rose family had met during their stay in the Wisconsin lumber camp and who had also made the journey to Pig's Eye with them. Isaac Rose would help build the first school building and later in 1857, he would become the first postmaster for the settlement.

On January 17, 1844, an especially happy milestone occurred in what would later be named Roseville, the birth of Benjamin Reily Rose, the first child descended of two European parents, Isaac and Mary Rose. His birthday occurred while the area was still part of Wisconsin territory, five years before Minnesota would become a territory and fourteen years before its statehood.

Benjamin Rose was born of a family that claimed a long line of American soldiers. His great-grandfather had volun-



Stephen Desnoyer was the nearest neighbor to the Rose family in 1843. Desnoyer operated this halfway house between St. Anthony Falls and the Lower Landing in Pig's Eye, soon to be renamed St. Paul. The site of the Desnoyer house is said to have been on the property of the current Shriners Hospital. Photo courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

teered in the American Revolution and in 1814, his grandfather had fought with future president Andrew Jackson during the Battle of New Orleans. Isaac, his father, had served five years on the frontier with the U.S. Army. Even the war for Texas Independence received the family's assistance when his uncle Gideon Rose, with the other men serving under Colonel James Fannin were deceived into surrendering on a promise of mercy and then executed by order of Mexican General Santa Ana in the infamous Goliad Massacre in March of 1836. This atrocity so infuriated Sam Houston's remaining forces that they shouted "Goliad! Goliad!" as they hurled themselves against the Mexican forces at San Jacinto the following month in what would prove to be the decisive battle for Texan independence. Roseville's first son would continue this distinguished family military tradition by volunteering in the Civil War, although by the time of his enlistment he was no longer a Rose Town resident.⁵

In May 1862 Ben Rose, who was just eighteen, stood five-feet-eight-inches tall with blue eyes and brown hair. Filled with patriotic fervor, he received his father's endorsement to go off to war. Perhaps to honor his father's Regular Army service, young Ben enlisted in the 18th U.S. Infantry, one of nine new regiments of infantry commissioned for the U.S. Army, instead of joining one of the many Minnesota volunteer regiments that were

still recruiting around the state. Other information suggests that Benjamin believed that joining the Regular Army would provide him opportunity to more quickly confront the Rebels (probably true) than enlisting in one of the volunteer regiments, which were at that point only slowly filling their ranks.

Family tradition holds that as something of a precaution, Isaac Rose encouraged Benjamin's older brother, Gideon, then twenty-eight, to enlist as well, in order to watch after his little brother. Having been hunters from an early age, both brothers were considered "crack marksmen." The afterthought of Gideon Rose accompanying his little brother would put into motion events that would result in his compiling as distinguished a record of service as any enlisted man from Minnesota throughout the entire Civil War. Benjamin's service would also be honorable, but brief.

By virtue of some peculiar political gyrations, the 18th U.S. Infantry was headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. Colonel Henry Carrington commanded the regiment. Carrington achieved singular notoriety while commanding because he never served in the field with the regiment during the entire war.

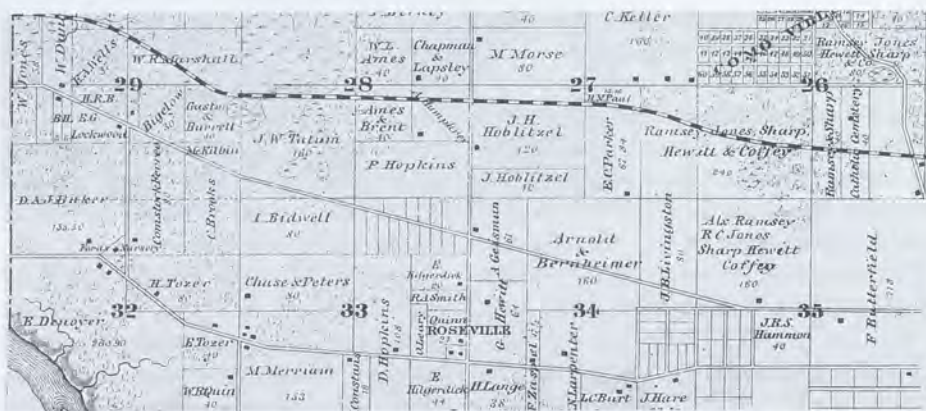
During the Civil War, regiments recruited into the volunteer army were organized according to a British model. Usually those regiments were divided into ten companies of up to eighty-nine men. With

the addition of the requisite number of officers and support staff, a fully recruited regiment would have a complement of 1,000 men. The new Regular Army regiments were to be different. They were patterned after the French model of 2,440 men divided into three battalions of eight companies of 100 men each. The resulting large regiment in the Regular Army model allowed commanders to deploy individual battalions as separate units and this was often done. In the case of the 18th U.S. Infantry, its 1st and 2nd Battalions were sent forward to serve as part of the Army of the Ohio, which was commanded by Major General Don Carlos Buell, while the 3rd Battalion remained in Columbus with Colonel Carrington.⁶

Following training in Columbus, the Rose brothers were assigned to Company H, 1st Battalion, and reported in time to assist the regiment in maintaining security along the Nashville-Chattanooga Railroad in preparation for General Buell's contemplated advance to the south. In the autumn of 1862 the Confederate Army under Major General Braxton Bragg struck first, however, undertaking an offensive to the north and driving all the way into Kentucky until the Federals were barely able to turn back the Confederate thrust at Perryville.

The Union soldiers felt that had they been better led they should surely have destroyed the Confederate force in this contest and they widely condemned Buell's mismanagement of their army. The disgruntlement was so widespread that President Abraham Lincoln was moved to replace Buell to quiet the dissent. Lincoln put Major General William Rosecrans in command and at the same time redesignated the Army of the Ohio as the Army of the Cumberland. The new commander of the Army of the Cumberland had a specific role in mind for the Regular Army regiments, a decision that would have dramatic consequences for the Rose brothers.

Rosecrans respected the professionalism and training of the Regular troops and their officers. So he sought to use this to the army's advantage by consolidating them into a single brigade. His vision saw the Regulars serving in the role of elite shock troops for his new command. It was a fateful decision that would later



The Federal government performed a survey of the new Minnesota Territory in 1850. The area along the St. Anthony-St. Paul road between the Mississippi River and modern-day Snelling Avenue was designated "Rose Town" by the surveyors in recognition of the pioneer family living there. The portion of the 1867 Bennet map of Ramsey County seen here includes only a small part of southwestern Rose Township. The Rose name appears on a number of features. A large portion of what is now Roseville was carved from this area more than a century later. Map courtesy of the Ramsey County Historical Society.

save his army. The men were very proud of their new identity under the distinctive new brigade banner of a light blue field with a single gold star.

In mid-December 1862 and with renewed confidence, the refurbished Army of the Cumberland began to move south from Nashville extending its reach toward the Confederates. General Bragg, whose forces were at Murfreesboro, opted to accommodate the encounter. The collision would occur on December 31 along the banks of the Stones River. Both commanders sought to take the initiative at dawn by striking with their left wings. By virtue of poorer flank position, the Union right suffered under the early going and the Confederates vigorously pressed their advantage. The Rebel commanders successfully fed in reserves as they repeatedly delivered mighty blows that curled back the Federal right. The broken fragments along the Union line attempted desperately to regroup around their main route of escape, the Nashville-Murfreesboro Turnpike.

Reassured that his left held firm and seeing that his men on the right though falling back were still resisting, Rosecrans felt the moment had come to deploy his shock troops, the Regulars, which included the 18th Infantry. If these soldiers did their job, they would buy time that would allow this new defense on the Federal right to form. Rosecrans's desperate decision gained the desired result as the disciplined Regulars, though suffering terrible losses, blunted the Butternut tide. In a matter of little more than twenty minutes, nearly half of the men of the Regular Brigade, who had gallantly advanced into the maelstrom, had fallen killed or wounded. The losses in the 18th Regiment alone were later tallied at 48%. But their sacrifice was not wasted because in the meantime Rosecrans had skillfully retooled a second line that finally halted the Confederate advance and saved the Federal position.

In that fight Gideon Rose received a serious wound to his hip. His younger brother, Ben, who had miraculously escaped unscathed, helped him from the field. It appeared that their father's hope that Gideon would look after him had been fulfilled. Following this ferocious first day's fighting, the armies paused for a day



At the January 1863 battle at Stones River, the last safe position for the Union right wing was along these railroad tracks. While all others were reforming here, General William Rosecrans sent the 1,438 men of the Regular Brigade across a quarter mile of open cotton field into the cedar forest to the right against 4,000 Confederates. By the time these Union soldiers returned to their original lines some twenty minutes later, the brigade had suffered 651 casualties, but their bravery under fire had gained the time needed to secure the position. Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.

to regroup before again turning on each other to continue the slaughter. On the night of January 2, 1863, the Confederates finally withdrew toward Chattanooga and the Federals were happy to let them go.⁷

Gideon Rose was evacuated to Nashville to recover. Benjamin remained in the field with the regiment. Tragically, as was too frequently the case in that war, Benjamin, though unwounded, would find himself in greater peril than his injured brother. Death from disease in the Union Army occurred at roughly twice the rate of deaths by combat during the Civil War. On February 14, 1863, Benjamin was reported with typhoid fever at the regimental field hospital in Murfreesboro. Five days later, while his brother lay wounded thirty miles away in Nashville, Benjamin Reily Rose, Roseville's first born, died.⁸

At this point in the war, burials of Regular Army enlisted men in the field were anything but regular, particularly in "enemy" territory. No evidence of the burial of Benjamin Rose's body has survived. In the course of the establishment of the National Cemetery at the Stones River National Battlefield between June 1865 and October 1866, the War Department meticulously collected the remains of some 4,000 Union dead from scattered informal burial sites around the area. When that task was complete, the dead included more than 1,000 unknowns.⁹ In 2001, with the endorsement of Federal officials at the Stones River National Cemetery, Benjamin Reily Rose

was identified as likely among these honored unknowns.¹⁰

Private Gideon Rose would return to duty five months after receiving his wound to continue his service with his regiment. He would fight in the ranks during the Tullahoma Campaign driving General Bragg's army out of Tennessee, followed shortly with a stunning reversal of fortune at Chicamauga, where the Union Army was forced to fall back into Chattanooga and endure a siege lasting two months. Finding Rosecrans incapacitated by the rout at Chicamauga ("confused and stunned like a duck hit on the head" was the exact phrase the president used to describe his general), Lincoln removed the disoriented commander and replaced him with the man who had saved that Federal army from complete destruction at Horseshoe Ridge, Major General George Thomas. Thomas's stalwart leadership at Horseshoe Ridge had earned him the sobriquet, "the Rock of Chicamauga." Though roughly handled on the first day, the Regulars had stood with Thomas in that battle to the end.

Lincoln then sent his most able field general, Ulysses S. Grant, to Thomas's assistance. Grant successfully organized measures lifting the siege at Chattanooga and under his direction forces commanded by major generals William Tecumseh Sherman, Joseph Hooker, and Thomas overwhelmed the Confederate army at the Battle of Missionary Ridge forcing the Rebel army to retreat into northern Georgia.

The Spring of 1864 marked perhaps the most critical period of the war if not in military terms, then certainly in political ones. After more than two continuous years of relentless bloodletting, the will of the people of the North to continue the war was being tested. At this time, General Grant and his close subordinate, General Sherman, had determined that Sherman's army would drive eastward toward the indispensable Rebel munitions and supply depot of Atlanta, Georgia. Straining throughout the summer, Sherman slowly advanced against a grudging Confederate defense characterized by almost daily skirmishes of varying degrees. With Grant and his Army of the Potomac then stalled before Petersburg, Virginia, and the election season maturing, these two apparent stalemates in the major theaters of war convinced President Lincoln that popular sentiment, weary of war, assured his own election defeat. "I am going to be beaten and unless some great change takes place, badly beaten," worried Lincoln in August 1864. He had drawn up a list of proposals in the unhappy event he would be compelled to negotiate for peace with Rebel officials.

At this darkest hour, Sherman engineered a brilliant campaign that the brave men in the ranks of the Western Army executed, thereby lifting the gloom of despair that clouded the hopes of Union support-

ers. In a series of gritty, determined flanking moves around Atlanta, Gideon Rose would fight with the Regular Brigade at Resaca, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, a push directly at Atlanta, then flanking again at Ezra Church, Utoy Creek, and the decisive effort at Jonesboro where Confederate General John Bell Hood, realizing he was close to being surrounded, finally abandoned the prize.

While tactically some of these actions did not always reward Union arms, following each engagement the Confederates were compelled to fall back toward Atlanta and thus all were strategic victories for Sherman. The Rebel setbacks came at the vital crossroads of military necessity and political will, once and for all tipping the balance in favor of the Union cause and leaving all of Georgia, Florida, and much of the Carolinas virtually defenseless before Sherman's armies. The sacrifice and success of men in the ranks, such as Gideon Rose, eventually wore down the Rebel defenders and allowed Sherman to triumphantly wire the president on September 3, 1864, "Atlanta is ours and fairly won," thereby rejuvenating Northern hearts and assuring Lincoln's reelection.

Reorganizing in Atlanta, Sherman contemplated and planned his now legendary

March to the Sea. The Regulars, seriously depleted by losses from their fierce fighting, were directed back to garrison duty in Chattanooga for the remainder of the war. The record of battle ribbons earned by Gideon Rose reads like a history of the crucial actions in the Middle Theater of war in 1863 and 1864.

Following Isaac Rose's death in 1871, Gideon Rose lived out his days in a dignified, quiet, but too brief, life in St. Paul. He died on October 6, 1892, at age 58. His younger brother Henry's life would be slightly more tumultuous, serving some time in the Stillwater Penitentiary, but he had paid his debt to society by the time of his death in 1909. Neither man ever married and both are now buried near each other in the Soldier's Rest section of Oakland Cemetery in St. Paul. This summer the Veteran's Administration will place a memorial gravestone honoring the sacrifice of Private Benjamin Reily Rose, Roseville's first-born, in the Soldiers Rest portion of the cemetery near where his brothers already lie in peace.

Patrick Hill of Saint Paul has previously published Civil War articles in Ramsey County History, Gettysburg Magazine, and Minnesota History. Cindy Torfin of Monticello, Minn., is the great-grandniece of Benjamin, Gideon, and Henry Rose.

Notes

1. The usage Missionary Ridge became standardized by twentieth-century convention, but in the nineteenth century locals more commonly used the name Mission Ridge.

2. From a memoir of Missouri Rose Pratt 1836-1915 published in *Old Rail Fence Corners: The A. B. C.'s of Minnesota History* (Austin, Minn.: F.H. McCulloch Printing Co., 1914; reprint edition edited by Lucy Leavenworth Wilder Morris and titled *Old Rail Fence Corners: Frontier Tales Told by Minnesota Pioneers* [St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1976]).

3. Joseph Smith was one of those men whose forceful expression of opinion usually alarmed or angered some in his audience. During his time in Illinois, Smith issued some of his most controversial edicts including his endorsement of polygamy, which infuriated not only non-believers, but also some of his own flock. When acting as mayor of Nauvoo, he forced the closure of a newspaper critical of his views. This initiated a series of events that led to a mob murdering Smith on June 27, 1844. In less than two years Smith's followers commenced the great Mormon exodus from Illinois, which would deliver them to the valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah under the guidance of their new leader, Brigham Young.

4. To give some perspective on just how early in the his-

tory of St. Paul this is, the area was still a part of Wisconsin Territory, which itself was five years before that territory achieved statehood. Henry Sibley's house at Mendota was located in what was still Iowa Territory. The arrival of the Rose family in St. Paul was six years before Minnesota would formally become a territory and Alexander Ramsey would come to the city as the first territorial governor. Rev. Edward Neill, who accompanied Ramsey and would in 1864 become a personal secretary to President Lincoln, recorded in his *History of the Minnesota Valley* (Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Co., 1882) that in 1845, "There were three or not more than four, purely American families in the settlement." One of these families was the Roses. August Larpenfeur, one of the early pioneers, estimated that when the territory east of the Mississippi opened to settlers in 1843, the European population in the area was 300 and it grew to barely more than 900 by 1850.

5. In 1859, Isaac Rose, ever the real estate speculator, sold his final residence in Rose Town. This claim is now bounded by Snelling, Summit, Fairview, and St. Clair avenues and where the entire campus of Macalester College is now situated. The family then relocated to Cottage Grove in Washington County. Still residing with their parents at that time were sons, Gideon, 25, twins Henry and Isaac 19, Benjamin

16, and the family's youngest children, thirteen-year-old twins Andrew and Mary Ann.

6. Mark W. Johnson, *That Body of Brave Men: The U.S. Regular Infantry and the Civil War in the West, 1861-1865* (Cambridge, Mass.: De Capo Press, 2003): 8-9.

7. President Lincoln viewed Rosecrans's ability to turn near-defeat into victory with great relief, especially because Lincoln had had to cope earlier in December with the great loss of men and national disappointment following the terrible defeat that the Army of the Potomac suffered at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862.

8. Military records of Benjamin Reily Rose, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

9. These figures are taken from the report of the Quartermaster General's Office, General Order No. 96, December 11, 1866; Names of Soldiers who died in Defence [sic] of the American Union. Interred in the National Cemeteries at Chattanooga, Stones River, and Knoxville, Tenn. Modern figures show more than 6,100 Union burials, of which 2,562 are unknowns.

10. Letter from James B. Lewis, Park Ranger, Stones River National Battlefield, December 4, 2001, to Patrick Hill.



Rendering by Cass Gilbert of the Lightner House design, showing the porte cochere originally planned; private collection. See Paul Clifford Larson's article on page 17.

R.C.H.S.
RAMSEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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