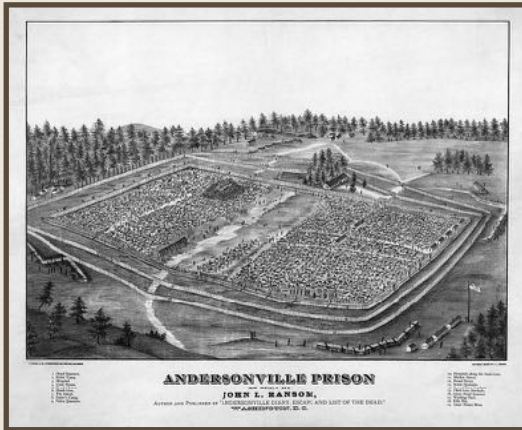


Population in Anderson Prison

April 1, 1864	7,163
May 5, 1864	12,002
June 13, 1864	20,654
June 19, 1864	23,944
July 18, 1864	29,078
July 31, 1864	31,680
August 31, 1864	31,695



Captain Henry Witz

edge of this plague-spot, and how we were to live through the warm summer weather in the midst of such fearful surroundings, was more than we cared to think of just then," said Robert H. Kellogg in the book **Life and Death in Rebel Prisons** in 1865.



When Emsley Jackson Hamilton survived, and on June 7, 1867 he married Sophia Oyate Kagewin Prescott. They lived in the area, including in Shakopee, for many years. On February 10, 1902, Sophia Oyate Kagewin Prescott Hamilton died, and was buried at Valley Cemetery in Shakopee.

Emsley Jackson Hamilton died in Minneapolis on October 24, 1922. He was buried at Valley Cemetery, where a tombstone mentions that he was a private in the Civil War, and was a prisoner of war in Andersonville Prison, and was one of the few who survived the awful experience.



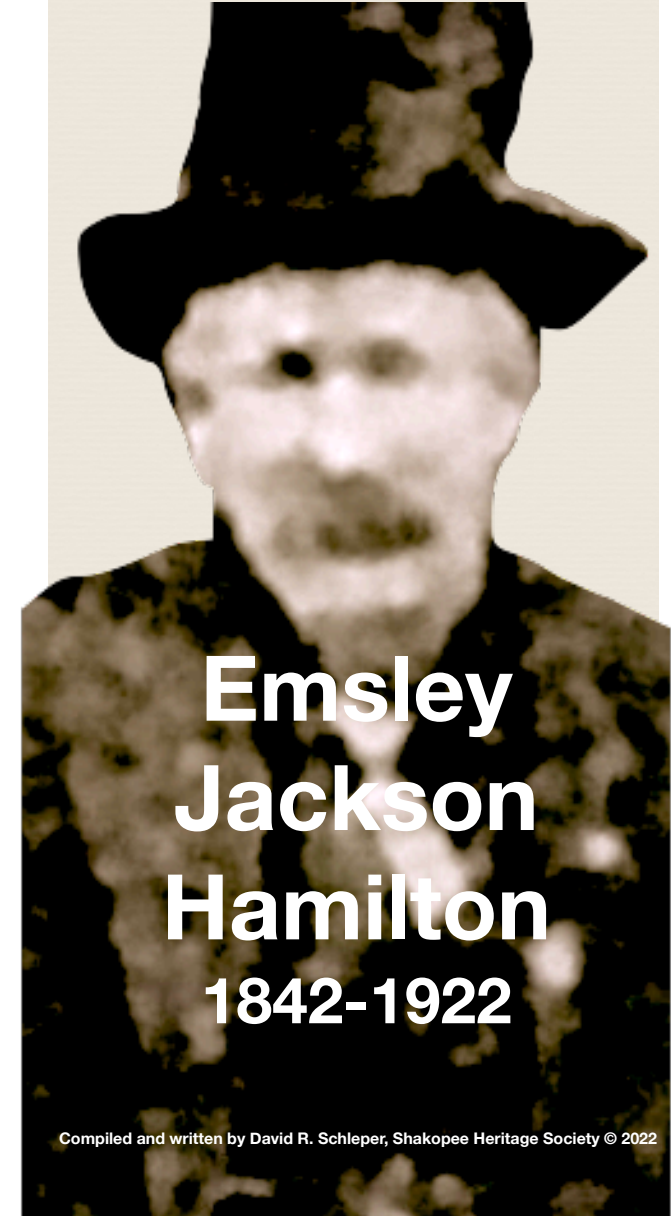
SHAKOPEE HERITAGE SOCIETY
2109 Boulder Pointe, Shakopee, MN 55379

952-693-3865

shakopeeheritage.org



SHAKOPEE HERITAGE SOCIETY



Emsley
Jackson
Hamilton
1842-1922



On New Year's Day in 1850, Eli Pettijohn, born on January 28, 1819 and in Minnesota Territory since 1841, married Lucy Prescott, of Shakopee, at Fort Snelling. It was the highlight of the Fort Snelling social season.

Lucy Prescott was half Mdewakanton Dakota, the daughter of Na-he-no-Wenah (Spirit of the Moon) and Philander Prescott. Lucy's parents were Catherine Totodutawin, a Wahpeton Dakota, and sister of Wapahaša, and Keeiyah (Flying Man), brother of Mañpiya Wičhášta (Cloudman).

Reverend Edward D. Neill performed the ceremony, and the guests included the officers in full uniform, their wives, the United States Agent for the Dakotas, and family, the bois brules of the neighborhood, and Indian relatives of the mother.

According to Jane Lamm Carroll, the ceremony presented a "symbolic tableau of the cultural transition that was taking place from one generation to the next in Lucy Prescott's family. Her Dakota relatives viewed the wedding from the hallway, not as full guests or participants, but as interested observers—and also as a people whose culture Lucy was leaving farther behind as she married an Anglo-American," said Jane Lamm Carroll in *Cultural Identity*



On left is a Minnesota Monument that is located at Andersonville Prison in Georgia, where Emsley Jackson Hamilton was a prisoner of war from 1864 to 1865. On the right is a picture of the GAR members in Scott County, Minnesota, including Emsley who is third from left in the front row. In the back row, fourth from left is Charles August Manaige.



*across Three Generations of an Anglo-Dakota Family in **Minnesota History**, Summer 2012.*

Despite Naginowenah's 40-year marriage to Philander Prescott, she only spoke the Dakota language, although she perfectly understood both French and English. She raised her children as Anglo-Americans. One of her children was Sophia Oyate Kagewin Prescott.

Sophia was born on January 24, 1844 at the Old Military Reserve at Fort Snelling, Minnesota Territory. She married Emsley Jackson Hamilton on June 7, 1867 in Richfield. Emsley was born on January 7, 1842 in Quincy, Illinois, son of William Hamilton and Elizabeth Zeiger. He arrived to Minnesota by 1860.

Emsley Jackson Hamilton was a private at the First Regiment of the Minnesota Infantry during the U.S. Civil War. He became a prisoner of war at Andersonville Prison in Georgia from 1864-1865.

Andersonville Prison (also known as Camp Sumter) was a Confederate prisoner-of-war camp during the final fourteen months of the American Civil War. The site was commanded by Captain Henry Wirz, who

was tried and executed after the war for war crimes. It was overcrowded to four times its capacity, with an inadequate water supply, inadequate food and unsanitary conditions. Of the approximately 45,000 Union prisoners held at Camp Sumter during the war, nearly 13,000 died. The chief causes of death were scurvy, diarrhea and dysentery.

Robert H. Kellogg, sergeant major in the 16th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, described his entry as a prisoner into the prison camp, May 2, 1864:

"As we entered the place, a spectacle met our eyes that almost froze our blood with horror, and made our hearts fail within us. Before us were forms that had once been active and erect;—stalwart men, now nothing but mere walking skeletons, covered with filth and vermin. Many of our men, in the heat and intensity of their feeling, exclaimed with earnestness. "Can this be hell?" "God protect us!" and all thought that he alone could bring them out alive from so terrible a place. In the center of the whole was a swamp, occupying about three or four acres of the narrowed limits, and a part of this marshy place had been used by the prisoners as a sink, and excrement covered the ground, the scent arising from which was suffocating. The ground allotted to our ninety was near the