5 20 miles today. Hard marching. Road frozen, rough and snowy.
6 18 miles. Passed through California.
7 14 miles. Reached Jefferson City.
8 The regt. continued on toward St. Louis but H.H.Danielson(from whose diary most of this account was taken) was left behind by reason of lameness and disability. November 13th he left by boat and reached St.Louis and joined the regiment at Benton Barracks on Nov. 16th. Before going any further it were well to give the muster rolls of the status of the company on Oct. 31st in the field near Pleasant Hill, Mo. ~~88~~********Muster roll deleted.
The remainder of the march to St. Louis there is no diary of. Serg. Ramer says "The day we got to Sedalia there was a heavy snowstorm. We had bad weather and snowy roads all the way to St. Louis." A forceful setting out of this campaign is copied from a letter written by Capt. Betcher while in the intrenchments at Nashville, to Lt. D. Densmore as follows: "In the department of Missouri great dissatisfaction exists in regard to Rosie's (Rosenceanz) manner of conducting the campaign against Price and sport is generally made of it. It was a pity old A.J.Smithcould not reach the end of the telegraph sooner , so as not to have his good intentions spoiled by Red Lake ye Mighty."Rosie wanted, no doubt, to reap the laurels himself, therefore he delayed Smith two or more days. Rosie came by rail and boat to Sedalia, rode his steed to Lexington and from there to Harrisburg, made fun of footsore, worn out soldiers by the roadside, issued an order (after running through the whole of northern Missouri by Smith's army) that we retuen to St, Louis, when both railroad and river transportation were plenty. Dan, it was an outrage to us that will never be forgotten. By the time we reached St. Louis, brigades had dwindled down to companies, and such a feelimg existed amomg the rank and file that our division dared not march us by Rosies's headquarters, neither when going into or coming out of St. Louis. Ols Smith was ordered on transports the day we got into St. Louis but reports say he tore around like a mad bull and refused to go intil his men were fed and clothed. The men had the freedom of the city by merely ,entioning "Smith's Thieves" and well they did behave themselves; withso many troops in one place it was orderly and quiet." Of his own company the Capt. speaks in reminiscing of their long march, in the same letter, thus complimemtary, "My company is good in every way. I cannot complain. Theu are cheerful and stand me as long as their shoes and rations last."
Of Capt. Betcher's own loyal spirit, it is just to quote yet further, "I was glad of old Goodhue's 1300 majority, a great rebuke for demagogues, to think over their mad peace offerings. I hope the North will stand tried and true to herself and country and not stop until outrages such as we have seen in Missouri are revenged, that in fiendish Rebel blood alone. Talk about peace with a Rebel; as wella s give a snake for a toy to a baby. Dan, do not think me very changed. When I joined the army, I meant War and it has only come to a boil after coming South; so much of this, and this is by an adopted citizem and in the trenches and under the guns of the enemy."
Oct 23 Philles, Berg and Brown go home on a 30-day leave. (furlough)
Nov 24 We left St.Louis for down the river. Were laid up on accoint of high winds.
25 Still going down the river. Were laid up on account of high winds. We left Benton Barracks and went on board the boat.
26 Still going down the river.
27 This morning landed at Cairo and lay there all day.
28 Left Cairo for up the Ohio. Stopped at Pad.
29 Left Smith land and started up the Cumberland.. Stopped two hours at Fort Henry.
30 Still on the river and steamer Silver Cloud going up the Cumberland. Passed Clakville.
Dec 1 Arrived at Nashville early this morning. Went into camp. Found the rest of the Regt. all well.

Dec. 2 Remained in camp.

3 Remained in camp until afternoon, then got in line of battle at the trenches, skirmishing continued all day. Details for picket duty.

4 Stayed in line of battle all dight. Skirmishing and cannon fire all day.

5 Skirmishing and connonading continued.

6 Skirmishing and cannonading continued.

7 Skirmishing and connonading continued.

8 Cold this morning. Skirmishing and connonading in aftrenoon.

9 No cannonading today.

10 Still in camp. Received orders to march at any moment's notice.

11 to 14 In the mud all over. (Rained) Orders to march inthe morning.

15 Packed up this morning and got in line of battle. Began fighting about noon. Drove the Rebels off of their breastworks and captured some prisoners. Bivouacked for the night on the battlefield.

16 We were up early and cooked breakfast. Git in line again and advanced on the Rebels' works. While thus advancing, H.H.Danilson (whose diary this account is greatly copied) was struck in the left knee by a piece of shell, completely disabling him. He lay there all night and next day was taken to the hospital and placed on a car for Louisville, where he arrived at 10:00 P.M. of the 19th. By the carelessness of the surgeon, infected instruments were used in dressing his wounds, which resulted in having to suffer amputation halfway between the knee and hip. On the 27th of March, 1865, he was transferred to General Hospitlat Evansville, Indians. He was present and mustered out with the Reg. of St. Paul Aug.16, 1865. The other losses in Co. G were: Pvt. Sebastian Banlig, killed; Sgt. Jacob Chist, Corp. Jacob L. Hamlin, Pvts. Samuel Budd, Andrew M. Crane, Ferdinand Ehlert, and Henry K. Carson, wounded. Carson was struck on the 15th by a piece of shell. Having, as before described, the advance to near the Rebels' works, we lay there until 4:00 P.M. Rain began to fall about noon and continued all day. A grand charge ~~was~~ by the division was on the Rebel works which were at once captured. It was in this charge that our men were injured. After taking the works, pursuit was made after the fleeing force until we came to a range of hills where we bivouacked. The rain continued all night. In the two days our Reg't. lost seven men killed and 48 wounded.

17 We fell into line again and started in pursuit. The rain still falling. We went out on the Granny White Pike, the route Hood had taken. Here we stood aronnd in the rain until in the afternoon. All the time expecting to be starting in pursuit. We then went out on the Franklin Pike a few miles and camped.

18 A march in the deep mud all day. Reached Franklin just at night. The houses were filled with wounded Rebels.

19 to 23 Followed on southwest and reached Columbia on Buck River. The weather was getting colder, although the roads were better. Kept log heaps burning to keep by in the night. We had no tents nor warm clothes.

24 Crossed Buck River and made 8 miles south toward Pulaski. Our train got behind and we were short on rations.

25 Pleasant day. Remained in camp and foraged and had a Christmas dinner.

26-27 Continued south and reached Pulaski. Here the pursuit of Hood was given up. He had crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton (down above Pittsburgh Landing).

28 Turned west and onthe 29th passed through Lawrenceburg and camped 4 miles west of town. Rain set in in the evening. It grew colder and snowed three inches by 3 o'clock. Had to burn more log heaps to keep warm. We had no overcoats. Company was mustered.

30 This morning our breakfast exhauted our rations supply and we could not forage on account of the snow and mud, and the desolation of the country, which was poor and deserted. Our supply train was toofar in the rear to furnish us. Camped in the woods by a small house.

Jan 1 This morning we had nothing for breakfast. We cheered Gen. A.J.Smith with groans and calls for hardtack. A little later a wagon drove that way and gave us two hardtacks apiece. That was all our subsistence for that day.
1865
3 Reached the Tennessee River at Clifton and remained until the 6th.
6 Went on two gunboats towing a monitor and ran up the Tennessee and landed on the 7th at Eastport on the west side of the Mississippi. Our experiences at this place were not of the happiest for a soldier. We were scantily clothed, without tents, and the mouth of the Tennessee becoming frozen over, our supply boats could not reach us, and we were at extermination for something to eat. Our camp was on a high ground about a miles from the river and in the woods. We Soon got huts and holes built for sheltet and foraged for corn, which the 7th reduced to meal in a small mill which they were put in charge of about 8 miles (sic). We kept the thing running day and night to its full capacity to keep the company fed. The mounth here was very well classed as though soldiering (sic).

Feb. 5 We embarked on the steamer Magenta for New Orleans and started down the river. Stayed one day in Cairo and then down the Mississippi to Vicksburg.
11 Reached Vicksburg. Left the boat and went into camp. about two miles back of the City. Remained there until the 19th. Again we went on board the Magenta and started down the river.
21 Reached New Orleans and during the night of the 21st we landed on the old battle-field. Vary cold, windy, and dreary. MUD.
22 Ground covered with snow. Bad place for camp. Low, wet, and deep mud. We could not stay there and moved (on our own hook) up to some brick yards where we got on fairly well. On warm days we amused ourselves throwing brickbats at the swifts in the brick pile.

Mar 7 Broke camp and marched to Lake Pontchartrain and took boat for Mobile Bay. Arrived at Daughin Island . Stayed there two weeks. Fed on oysters. Fort Gaines is on this island. Hospital there.
19 Went by steamer to thehead of navigation on the Fish River, east side of Mobile Bay. Went into camp and threw up entrenchments. A comfortable camp in the pines.
29 Started this morning for Spanish Fort. A fine day. About noon the skirmishing began and we were all badly shocked by Col. Marshall (who still commanded our brigade) being wounded by a ball passing through his neck. He mounted his horse again after having his wound dressed and the men cheered as he passed along the lines. He was a great favorite with the ment. Intrenched our camp.
26 Reached Spainish Fort, camping about three miles away.
27 Advanced on the fort. Skirmishing witht the enemy and driving him into his works. At night we went into camp in the rear of the 35th Iowa, the Brigade being in column of regiment. Remained in the camp until the 30th, furnishimg details for siege operations.
30 Our brigade was moved to the left, north west. Occupying a space vacated by Gen. Beatch"s Division of the 13th Corps, which had gone up to Blakely to assist in the investment there. Remained here until April 4th working incessantly, day and night., in the tranches and other duties. We were close up to the Rebels works.

Apr 4 Regt. returned to our first position in the line and occupied it.
6 Commences intrenchment (by night) close to their works but had gotten them scarcely completed when the Fort was evacuated.
8 At midnight the Union Forces took possession of Spainish Fort.
9 The Regt. moved up within two miles of the works at Blakely which were that day captured by the besieging forces. None of the ment of Co. G. were injured in this siege, though there were many close rubs.
13 The 16th Army Corps left Blakely for Montgomery, marching through yellow pine for most of the way.
18 We heard of the surrender of Lee's Army at Appomatox, Va.
22 Rained in the night.
23 Rained all day. Hard march through the mud.

25 Reached Montgomery, Alabama.
30 Mustered in the field near Montgomery.
May 1 We first heard of the assassination of Abe Lincoln.
10 To Selma, Alabama.
From a letter written by Capt. Betcher, June 2nd at Selma: "When last I saw thatbeautiful, shady city of Montgomery, we anticipated moving soon. Our march orders came for the morning of the 10th of May. For once our brigade was in luck and we went by the steamer Peerless and by 3:00 o'clock were steaming down the Alabama River. Our ride was so unexpected to us and that, together with the fine scenery that greets one's eyes from Montgomery to Selma, and the pleasant company with which I happened to fall in, made me enjoy the ride very much. " Reached Selma inN the night.
11 Went into camp on the north side of town. Our Brigade relieving that of Gen. C.C. Andrews of the 13th Corp. Col. Marshall was made Post Commander. Lieut. Col. Bradley commanding the Reg't. Gen. McIntyre arrived on the 14th with the remaining of the division, and he is commander of the district. From the Capt.'s letter again: "The whole brigade is encamped here. Our duties are light, in fact, nothing to do and therefore the desire to go North to home and friends increases daily. But orders for signing patrolls and being paid seem to look as though our being relieved and discharde soon, were far off. Yet why now feell disposed to find fault? I do not and lose no moments of sleep over it. The health of my men is very good, and I sincerely hope will remain so. I myself am enjoying very good health now, and with a little care may keep well. The citizens were in great dread of "Smith's Gorillas." They were greatly disappointed in finding us so orderly." Capt. Betcher was made Acting Commander of Subsistence. Relieved June 1st, 1865.
15 Capt. McIntyre on special services with Marshall.
24 Pvt. Nelson Berg detailed to wait on Military Commission at Selma.
July 6 Today Jonas Swan died in hospital at Selma. He was an ever-ready, helpful, and un complaining soldier. A careful and hardy man. A "good soldier."
9 Today Ferdinand Ehlert, one of the most sturdy and reliable men of the company died of disease in the Selma hospital. He served faithfully, always ready for duty. The Civil War is over, and yet these two brave, enduring men must add their lives to the great sacrifice.
20 Today the 7th Reg't. with Col. Wm. R. Marshall once more in command took the cars and started homeward. A day of rejoicing for all, the "Tigers" and"Smith's Gorillas" 9or "Guerillas". They loved home and the arts of peace. Clark and Hubbard left behind in hospital. Reg't. reached Meridian that night.
21 Went on to Jackson. 8 companies, Sgt. Ram says, the railroad being destroyed from Jackson to Black River , 20 miles, we had to march,.From Black River to Vicksburg we rode on the cars. We were at Vicksburg about three days and then embarked on the steamer Magruder for St. Louis. Stayed in St. Louis two nights and one day and then started on the steamer Savannah for St. Paul. We reached Winona about 9:00 o'clock A.M.The citizens had refreshments for the soldiers. The same at Red Wing and Hastings.
Aug. 8 Reached St. Paul a little before noon. The boat landed amid salutes of the artillery and plaudits of the multitudes. The Reg't. having landed were taken in charge by a committee and escorted to the Capitol where, drawn up in front of the building, we first listened to a speech by Mayor Pierce of St. Paul. George Miller, our old Col.,welcomed the Reg't. on behalf o fthe state. Brevet Brig. Gen. William R. Marshall (whose commission as such reached him on the way home) responded. Having partaken of a repast spread upstairs in the Capitol, we went by boat to Fort Snelling to be discharged. We went into camp on the high ground north of the fort and remained there making out rolls,etc. until discharged on the 16th day of August, 1865. We expected that Gen. Marshall would make us a farewell speech; instead he gave each man a copy of a farewell order in printed form. It was as follows:

Headquarters Minnesota Infantry Volunteers
Fort Snelling, Aug. 16, 1865

General Order)
No. 10) Officers and men of the Seventh Regt: Your work is done. This day you cease to be soldiers of the Republic, and resume the duties of peaceful citizens. I do not need now to testify of your fidelity, your soldierly endurance, your courage; this has been done in the reports of battles and campaigns, and is a part of the history of the Armieswith which you have served and of the State that in part you have so honorably represented in the filed, with gratitude to the Divine Providence that has restored so many of you to your homes and families, and commanding you to the protecting care of that Providence in the future, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Wm.R. Marshall, Brevet Brig. Gen. Commanding

The certificate on the muster-out roll reads as follows:

"I verify o n my honor that I have at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on this 16th day of Aug.,1865, carefully examined this roll and as far as practicable caused the allowances, stoppages, and remarks to be justly and properly stated and mastered the company for discharge; and it is hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States."

Sgt. Harvey Officer
Capt. and Mustering Officer

The old Springfield Muskets---What became of them and the accoutrements? Capt. Betcher's Ordinance return for the last quarter show that five men retained their old companions under General Order No, 101. War Dept. being charged therefore $6 each on their final pay roll. These men were Charles Boatman, Nelson Bergh, Ole Skadson, N. Holverson, Hand Holverson.The remainder of the arms were duly turned over to the Acting Ordinance Office, Dist. of Minnesota, on the 9th day of August, 1865, upon whose receopt, duly signed, they were, curiously enough, styled unserviceable, as explained by Sgt. Ramer of Co. B in his published narrative that whereas, the Govt. gave to each commanding officer one month pay extra, the enlisted men were given nothing, but that by General Order No. 101 could take their old faithfulguns by leaving with their paymaster $6.00, for that which the Govt. receiveed back and branded unserviceable. The sentiment arusing from that G.O. No.101 explains why so many men turned over what, to them, in all their lives, they would have regarded as their choicest keepsake. The Supreme Court of the United States decisive and clean (clear?) out in their appreciation of justice than could "Smith's Guerrilas." So the Govt. kept the unserviceable guns, and the brave boys paid for such items as their outfits as they were unable to provide at the muster out---to the last cent. The Government could lose nothing, for they always found it on the pay roll. The Monthly Return for Camp and Garrison equipment for Aug. 1865 shows the continued existence of 59 Great Coat straps, yielded upon the 2nd M receipt therefore. It also shows that the 63 men of the Co. "keeping house" in only 27 knapsacks, 42 haversacks, showed a better regard for their culinary needs, while 51 canteens and straps tell their own tale of thoughtfulness as to the finer comforts. Perhaps Willie Qray slipped his drum sling off his neck and handed in his two drumsticks having no more calls for them, but, however, could the rain of Heaven have gotten a chance at a company of 66 men hidden under 10 shelter tents. Yet the "Tigers" could appreciate the shelter of their own homes and lastly the Capt. passed in his headaches with his "clothing account book," Description, Order Book, and Moving Report Book. Very few in the Service appreciated the constant load of irksome responsibilities borne by the faithful Commandant of the

the company; intricate and perplexing accounts were to be kept with mathematical exactness, and large blanks to be filled out withdetail, and perhaps the only cover of a hardtack box across his knees as a deak. Working away with only the dismal light of a smashed up tallow dip;himself often wearied out from marching or a broken rest, and as likely, forsooth, mad clean through, over some unearthful provocation from those commanded or commanding.Always, were there pegs in a captain's shoes.Well, Captain Harvey Officer took the books under promise in his "Receipt therefore" (thereof?) that they were to be transferred to Washington, D.C. The Captain Commanding , no doubt, felt that the farther transmitted the better. The knalsacks, haversacks, and canteens under General Order 114 of the War Department the men having them were allowed to keep. 51 of them carried away their old canteens.

Aug 16 (At the roll call there stood in line 66 officers and men as follows:
(Names deleted)

Commandi ng Offucers	3	
Sergeants	5	
Corporals	8	
Musicians	2	
Privates	48	
Previously discharged from the company		21
Transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps		2
Died from wounds received in battle		12
Deserters from the company		3
Total no of men connected with the company		106
Total no. of miles journeyed		10625

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Lester W. Hansen
3150 No. Lake Owasso Blvd.
St. Paul 8, Minnesota THM

A H is TM's GREAT UNCLE

Oct. 4th 1949

Prof. Theo. Blegen,

Univ. of Minn.

Dear Professor,- The enclosed pages are copies of the diary kept by my Grand-father H.H.Danielson during the Civil War. He served as a private in Co. G 7th Minn. Vol. Reg. From Red Wing Minn.

Mrs. Gerhard Niels of Klickatat Wash. suggested that I send you a copy for the Historical Society. She is our niece.

Carol & Hillary

This a 3rd diary and not the one written by John Danielson

I also have a list of the Volunteers in Co.G. of this Regiment to which Grand-father was attached, and a copy of the day-by-day story of their expedition after the Indians during the summers of 1862 and 63, under Gen. H.H. Sibley. This diary was kept by Sargt. Densmore of Red Wing, who was attached to Co.G. also. Returning from the Indian expeditions they were soon sent South to fight the Confederates, and that is where the enclosed diary begins.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Lester W. Hansen

H.H. Danielson is my great uncle and brother of John Danielson who was my grandfathers dad

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Danielson, Hans H. Diary, 1864.
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DIARY

This diary was kept by Hans H. Danielson during 1864, while he served as a soldier in the Civil War. On some days nothing was recorded. The first days of January are missing.

January

7 Sent a letter home.
9 Received a letter from home. Paid off at St. Louis, received for two months $32.66.
13 Sent three books home to the children.
14 Sent $22 home.
16 Sent a letter home. John A. Olson to cash paid $2.
18 Ole Olson paid for regulating watch, dr. 25 cents, Philio, same, paid dr. 15 cents.
19 John Danielson cr. to cash paid $1.
20 Letter from home. Johan Danielson dr. by fixing watch paid 75 cents.
22 Peter Fladland cr. to watch paid $8. J. Molhouse dr. by fixing watch $1.25 paid. Peter Fladland dr. by cash $6.
23 Sent a letter home.
24 Letter from Jennie.
25 John Johnson paid by fixing watch hands, 25 cents.
26 Peter Johnson paid for hands on watch, 25 cents.
27 John Danielson cr. to cash paid $2.
29 Letter from home.

February

1 Sent a letter home.
2 Ole Strand dr. by watch crystal and hands on his watch, paid 50 cents.
3 Martin Edwards dr. by cash on Cady S. account paid $5.
4 Ole Olson dr. by cleaning a watch, 50 cents paid. Mailed a letter to Anderson.
5 John Palm Co. C. 7th Reg. dr. by cleaning watch 40 cents.
6 John Manihan dr. by three new wheels in watch, paid $1. C. Sundel dr. by fixing watch paid 15 cents.
8 John Manihan dr. by hands split ring on watch paid 35 cents.
9 H. Cadwil cr. to cash paid $1.
10 H. Cadwil dr. by new main chain and crystal in watch paid $1.50.
11 Ben Benson dr. by regulating watch paid 15 cents.
13 Peter Johnson dr. by crystal watch 25 cents paid. Sent a letter home. I. Milton dr. by fixing a ring in watch. 15 cents.
14 Letter from Jennie.
17 Letter from home. Hans Hovelson dr. by fixing watch 50 cents, paid.
22 Sent a letter home. Sent a letter to Jennie.

(Note: Jennie was his sister.)

24 Ben Benson dr. to cleaning watch and second hand 80 cents, paid.
25 Letter from home. John Danielson dr. by fixing watch 15 cents paid.
26 Af Scherquest dr. by fixing watch $1.25, from Co. C. 7th Regt.
27 Big Biers dr. by watch key 10 cents.

March

2 Mailed a letter home. John Johnson dr. by fixing watch 25 cents, paid.
4 Letter from home.
5 O. T. Berg dr. by watch crystal 25 cents. Paid.
12 O. T. Berg cr. to cash $1, paid.
16 John A. Olson dr. by cash paid $1. John Danielson dr. by cash paid 25 cents.
19 Mailed a letter home. Letter from home.
21 Red Hempling dr. by fixing watch 15 cents.
22 Charley Faden dr. by fixing pistol $1 paid.
23 Mailed a letter to Jennie.
27 Mailed a letter home. Received a letter from Arnold A. Anderson.

April

1 Received Carry and Hiram's portrait.
5 Letter from home. Letter from Jennie.
12 George Holhous dr. by watch crystal 25 cents paid.
15 Paid off at St. Louis.
20 Sent a letter home with a twenty-dollar check. Left St. Louis down the river for Cairo at 7 o'clock.
21 Came to Cairo at one o'clock. Charley Sundell dr. by watch $3.
22 Paducah at two o'clock.
25 Received a letter from home.
28 Sent a letter home.

May

2 Letter from home. Sent a letter to Jennie.
9 Sent a letter home.
11 Paid off at Paducah, received $26 and sent home $20.
13 Letter from home.
15 Sent a letter home.
21 H. Caldwil cr. to a watch $3. paid.

June

4 Letter from home and two pictures. John A. Olson cr. to cash $2. Paid. F. Hempling dr. fixing watch $1.25. Paid.
6 Sent a letter home.
10 Received a letter from Jennie. O. T. Berg dr. by watch $3 paid.
11 Jacob Christ cr. to watch $3. John Danielson dr. by revolver $8 paid.
15 Sent a letter home.
17 Sent a letter to Jennie.

19 Left Paducah for Memphis. Colonel Hix made us an eloquent speech thanking the officers and soldiers of the 7th for their soldierly conduct while under his command.
20 Letter from home. Sent a letter home.
22 Arrived at Memphis this morning about three o'clock. Left Memphis and went out on cars 34 miles. Camped in the woods without tents.
23. Moved camp beyond Moscow, Tennessee, some eight or ten miles from the first camp.
26 Sent a letter home from Wreten with the lead pencil.
27 Advanced ten miles to La Grange court house and camped there. Four men fell down dead on the road from the heat. It was hot in the very extreme.
30 Letter from home.

July

3 Mailed a letter home with $11.50 in it. Received a letter from Jennie.
5 Left La Grange and marched six miles and camped on a small river.
6 Left camp and marched thirteen miles. Very hot, many gave out. Camped near a small creek. C. Sundell dr. by watch key and hook 20 cents.
7 Left camp and marched ten miles. Hot. Guarded the train today, camped on a bottom.
8 Left camp and marched ten miles. Very hot. Camped in the woods. Passed Ripley at noon.
9 Left camp and marched ten miles. Camped at a place where a small town was burned.
10 Left camp and marched twelve miles. Camped in a wheat field, our advance drove one regiment of rebels from the road at sundown. Our pickets were driven in. Broke camp and advanced one mile. Camped.
11 Broke up camp advanced and skirmished with the rebels until eight o'clock, when they broke and ran. Went through a town called Pontotuck. The inhabitants all left. Went into camp outside of town. Object of raid was to break up the N.-S. R. R. in E. Miss.
13 Broke up camp and started for Tupelo, Mississippi. Was attacked in the rear after we got out of camp. Skirmished all day. Dr. Smith killed. Got into camp after dark one mile from Tupelo. Marched seventeen miles. Very hot day.
14 Was attacked about sun-rise and fought till nine morning, when the enemy retired. Captured one enemy brig. Long towards night they formed another line of battle but did not fight.
15 This morning there was some skirmish firing and after a while we had quite a fight. We charged on them and put them to flight. Started back to Memphis five miles. The enemy attacked us in the rear after we camped. Shelled the corral. Some cavalry and the colored troops charged on them. Took their battery.
16 Broke up camp and marched sixteen miles till twelve o'clock. Enemy attacked the rear but did no harm.

17 Broke up camp and marched thirteen miles. Camped on the Tela-hatcha River. The enemy did not bother. Killed and wounded: ten milled, fifty-two wounded from the 7th Minn., and one missing.
18 Broke camp and marched eighteen miles, very hard marching on two rations.
19 Broke up camp and marched eighteen miles. Camped at Davison Mills. Jim McDowl dr. by boot between revolvers. $3.
20 Broke up camp and road the cars into Memphis, Tenn., fifty miles west. Got there at two o'clock. The number of killed in this expedition in all the battles: 300 wounded, 50 killed, and 12 missing. Received two letters from home.
23 Wrote a letter home. John Danielson dr. by cash paid on a box of clothing sent home. 87 cents.
27 John Monson dr. by fixing watch, 25 cents.
28 Jonas Swan dr. by boot between watches, $3 paid.
29 John A. Johnson dr. by watch hand 15 cents. Sargent of Co. K dr. by main spring 75 cents. Paid.
30 John Monson dr. by new main spring in watch $1.
31 Regiment left for Columbus.

August

1 Mailed a letter to Jennie, and home.
4 Left camp at Memphis and started for Holly Springs, but did not go, went to the Soldiers Home and stayed all night.
5 Stayed at camp the next night. Stayed at the Soldiers Home last night.
6 Received two letters from home. Stayed at camp last night.
7 Stayed at camp last night. Left Memphis for the Regiment, got to Holly Springs about four o'clock, stopped there all night.
8 Left Holly Springs and got to Waterford.
9 Stayed at Waterford last night. Mailed a letter home.
10 Still stopped at Waterford.
11 Left Waterford and came to camp where the Regiment was in camp at Tellahachie.
12 Mailed a letter home. O. T. Berg dr. by fixing watch 50 cents.
13 Tellahachie. About two o'clock this afternoon the rebels came up on our pickets and drove them in, and quite a battle commenced, but we were in reserve. This was the battle of Abbeville.
14 Today passed off without any fighting.
15 John Olin cr. to cash paid, 25 cents.
19 Left camp at Tellahachie, Miss., and marched about one mile and had to turn back on account of the rain and occupied our old camp grounds.
21 Left camp at Tellahachie and marched six miles and crossed a creek and camped.
22 Took up our line of march and marched to Oxford. The rebels had all left and we turned back to our old camp at the creek, making a march of fourteen miles.
23 Took up our line of march back to Memphis and camped in our old camp at Tellahachie. The enemy came up in our rear and commenced to skirmish, and we had to come out and meet them. Some fifty of their men were killed, and three were wounded and one killed on our side.

25 Took up our line of march this morning and crossed the Tellahachie River and marched to Waterford, eight miles.
26 Crossed the creek at Waterford and camped.
27 Left Waterford and marched to Holly Springs, 10 miles. Arrived after dark.
28 Left Holly Springs and marched 25 miles and camped at Wolf River.
29 Left Wolf River and marched to La Grange, three miles.
30 Left camp at La Grange and took the cars for Memphis and camped at our old camp. Letter from home and from Jennie.

September

1 John A. Olson dr. by cash 50 cents paid. Elerth by cash 25 cents paid.
2 Left Memphis camp and stood on the landing. Got on board the boat just at dusk. Received a letter from home.
3 Left the landing at Memphis and started down the river on the boat St. Patrick. Rode on the hurricane deck.
4 Turned up the White River and continued on the boat.
5 Still continued on up the White River. Stopped at St. Charles and camped on shore.
7 Sent a letter home. Got on board the boat ready to start up the river.
8 Left St. Charles this morning and went up the river on the Nevada. Came to Duvolls Bluff in the night.
9 Went on shore this morning at Duvols Bluff. Went into camp at Duvols Bluff in the afternoon.
10 A watch left me by O. T. Berg, worth $20. O. T. Berg, dr. to Michel Anderson $20. Hans Hovelson $5.50. Left camp at Duvols Bluff at three o'clock and marched 20 miles.
11 Left camp this morning at five o'clock and marched 18 miles to Brownsville, Arkansas.
14 Mailed a letter home.
17 Left camp at Brownsville and marched eight miles.
18 Took up our line of march and marched 20 miles, came through Austin.
19 Took up our line of march and marched 17 miles and camped on the little Red River.
20 Took up our line of march and marched 17 miles. Camped at Stoney Creek.
21 Took up our line of march from Stoney Creek and camped on the White River, 21 miles march.
22 Took up our line of march from the White River and camped on the Little Black River in the woods. A bridge broke down so that we could not cross. Marched 17 miles.
23 Laid in the woods till four o'clock and marched 10 miles. Camped on the middle branch of the White River at Millers Church.
24 Took up our line of march and marched 22 miles. Camped at Pocohontos, Ark.
25 Took up our line of march and marched 22 miles.
26 Took up our line of march and marched 18 miles.
27 Took up our line of march and marched 14 miles. It rained some and the roads became very muddy.

28 Took up our line of march and marched 10 miles and crossed the Black River on a bridge made from rails at a farm on the bank. Crossed the Missouri line and camped six miles from the river.
29 Took up our line of march and marched 8 miles. The roadswere very bad; it had rained last night. Some of the wagon train did not get in till morning.
30 Took up our line of march and marched 27 miles and came through Poplar Bluff and crossed the Black River ten o'clock at night. Rained very hard.

October

1 Took up our line of march from the Black River camp. The roads very muddy all day, coming 14 miles. Camped on a stoney ridge.
2 Took up our line of march. Stopped on the road and fired off the old loads from our guns. Marched 18 miles. Forded the St. Francis River and camped in Greenville, Mo.
3 Took up our line of march from Greenville and marched 15 miles and came through a little town called Hog-eye.
4 Took up our line of march and marched 32 miles and came through a little town Dallas. Camped at White Water.
5 Took up our line of march from White Water and marched 20 miles and camped at Cape Girarddeau, Mo. (300 miles in 19 days, 10 days' rations.)
6 Sent a letter home.
7 Broke camp at Cape Girardeau and started up the river to St. Louis on the steamer Leonidas.
8 Arrived at St. Louis and anchored in the river opposite the levy.
9 Laid opposite St. Louis at an Illinois town.
10 Left St. Louis and started up the Missouri River. Drew clothing: one pair pants, one pair drawers, one pair shoes, two pair socks, one shirt, one hat, one rubber blanket.
11 Still on the boat going up the Missouri River.
12 " "
13 " "
14 " "
15 " " Arrived at Jefferson City and went on shore and started on the cars eleven o'clock at night.
16 Arrived at a place where the rebels had burned a railroad bridge. Stopped and cooked breakfast by the track near Otterville, Mo. Mailed a letter home.
19 Left camp at Otterville and marched 30 miles. Camped all along the road in the night. Received five letters from home.
20 Came up to the camp. Stopped and cooked dinner. Marched 17 miles and camped on the prairie without water.
21 Took up our line of march. Twenty-eight miles to Lexington. Camped on a side hill. Only a very few men came into camp on account of being so foot-sore.
22 Left camp at Lexington to follow Price, Shelby, and Marmeduke. Marched 18 miles and camped in some hazelbrush, water near.
23 Took up our line of march, 23 miles. Stopped at dark and got supper and rested till twelve o'clock at night.

24 Took up our line of march one o'clock at night, marched 13 miles. Stopped and got breakfast, went on some further and the signs of fighting was very plain. Saw three dead. Stopped on the battle ground all night.
25 Left the battle ground of Blunt and Price and marched 18 miles and camped near Kansas line.
26 Was over in Kansas. Took up our line of march and marched 20 miles. Camped near a small, demolished town called Harrisonville. Drew flour in place of crackers and had to bake pancakes.
27 Laid in camp all day. Had no rations except a little flour, baked some dough pancakes.
28 Did not start from this place. Laid in camp all day.
29 Laid in camp all day. Drew rations. Mailed a letter home.
30 Took up our line of march from Harrisonville and marched 12 miles and went into camp to prepare for muster.
31 Mustered this morning. Took up our line of march from Pleasant Hill and marched 18 miles. Camped on the prairie where there was neither wood nor water.

November

1 Took up our line of march. Marched 20 miles, camped in some timber. Plenty of wood and water.
2 Took up our line of march and marched 26 miles and camped at one of our old camps.
3 Took up our line of march this morning in a snow storm. Marched 13 miles, camped in an old store in Sedalia. All our clothing was wet.
4 Took up our line of march from Sedalia. Marched 20 miles and past Otterville. Letter from home.
5 Took up our line of march and marched 20 miles. F. T. Beers by cash 50 cents.
6 Took up our line of march. Came through California, marched 18 miles.
7 Took up our line of march. Marched 14 miles, camped at Jefferson City.
8 The regiment took up their line of march this morning for St. Louis and I was left behind on account of lameness and disability to march.
9 Stopped last night in the State House. Mailed a letter home.
10 Still stopping in the State House at Jefferson City.
11 " "
12 " "
13 Left Jefferson City and took the boat down the river to St. Louis.
14 On the river going down to St. Louis we got stuck on a sand bar. Laid there all night.
15 On the river going down to St. Louis. Got stuck on a sand bar for about three hours.
16 Arrived at St. Louis about half past two o'clock and went to Benton barracks to stop. Received a letter from John.
17 Received our pay for six months. Received $97.95, sent home $80.

18 Went downtown on a pass and bought one pair of boots, one pair of gloves, and one pair of suspenders, one great coat, one sack coat, two flannel shirts, one pair of drawers, and one blanket.
19 Mailed a letter home.
20 Mailed a letter to John at Memphis.
21 Mailed a letter to Jennie.
23 Left Benton Barracks and went on board the boat.
24 Left St. Louis at two o'clock p.m. and started down the river. Received a box of all sorts of good things from folks of Red Wing.
25 Was on the boat going down the river, but had to lay up because the wind blew so hard that the boat became unmanageable.
26 Still on the boat going down the river. Quite pleasant today.
27 Landed at Cairo this morning. Laid their all day getting coal. Mailed a letter home.
28 Left Cairo this morning and started up the Ohio River. Stopped at Paducah and took on some of the 12th Iowa. Stopped at Smithland.
29 Left Smithland and started up the Cumberland River. Stopped at Fort Henry about two hours.
30 Still going up the Cumberland River. Passed Clarksville. Came up the river on the Silver Cloud.

December

1 Arrived at Nashville early this morning. Went on shore and went into camp. Found the rest of the regiment there, all well. Letter from home.
2 Remained in camp until in the afternoon, then got in line of battle at the trenches. Skirmishing continued all day.
4 Remained in line of battle all last night at the trenches. Kept on canonading all day and skirmishing all day.
5 Was skirmishing and canonading some all night. Some cannonading all day and cavalry skirmishing. Letter from home.
6 Mailed a letter home. The same cannonading continued today as usual. Went on picket.
7 Cannonading and picket as usual all day and night. Received a letter from home.
8 Very cold this morning and very still. No cannonading. Some skirmishing this afternoon and cannonading.
9 Still colder this morning. No cannonading.
10 Still in camp, no cannonading. Received orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning.
11 Remained in camp, very cold.
12 Remained in camp. Went on guard. Mailed a letter home.
13 Remained in camp all day. Letter from J. A. Olson.
14 Remained in camp all day. Jacob Chries dr. to cleaning watch 50 cents.
15 Packed up this morning and went in line of battle and got in fighting about noon. Drove the rebels out of their breastworks and took some prisoners.
16 Got up early and cooked some coffee. Got in line again and advanced on the rebels works. While advancing was struck by a piece of shell in the left knee.

inch thick below the water line and four inches thick above the water, so that it is very hard to shoot a hole through them. I do not think the rebels will like them very much next summer. The weather is very nice here now, and the ice is going away very fast, and before long the steamboats will begin to run on the river. I could get a chance to come home, but it costs so much that I cannot afford it. I should like to see my folks again. I hope that the day is not far distant that we can all come home and stay forever, for the rebels are getting pretty hard up for everything, both eatables and clothing, and they are getting to grumble over it pretty hard. They say that their troops are without shoes and stockings the biggest part, and no materials for making any more, and I think the war will not last over six months longer. If it lasts longer, it will probably last two or three more. We will have to whip them before they can get another crop raised to

17 Was taken to the hospital and had the wound dressed. Felt a great deal better.
18 Packed up my things to leave the hospital for Louisville, Ky. Started in the afternoon on the cars.
19 Was on the train all last night and all day until ten o'clock at night, then arrived at Louisville.
20 At the hospital in Louisville.
21 Mailed a letter home. Mailed a letter to John.
22 Hospital.
23 "
24 "
25 "
26 "
27 " Mailed a letter home.
28 "
29 "
30 "
31 "

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Hans H. Danielson arrived at home, Goodhue, Minnesota, in August, 1865, a cripple for the rest of his life. His left leg had to be amputated at the hip.

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St. Louis, Missouri
January 25, 1864

Beloved Sister,

I have received your letter of Jan. 17 and I see from your letter that you are well, and I can with pleasure tell you that I am well again, although I have not done any guard duty yet, but I expect soon to be put on duty. I am glad to hear that my folks are all well. I had a letter from Elizabeth the 20th.

We have had a good deal of change since I wrote to you. We have moved out of the barracks and into a nice brick house that used to be a boarding house for a college, and it is three stories high, and all the upper rooms are small so that there is only room for twelve men in each room, and then we have a large room below for dining room and kitchen. This is such a change that we almost think ourselves at home, but when we look for our sisters, wives, and children, they are not here, and it is almost too good for a soldier, but we have met with a loss that we are sorry for, and that is our Captain. He has received his commission as a Captain in the U. S. Vol. Service. He was a good Captain, and we shall feel his loss very much. Our Orderly is promoted to a First Lieutenant in the regular U. S. Service, and he will probably be promoted to Captain.