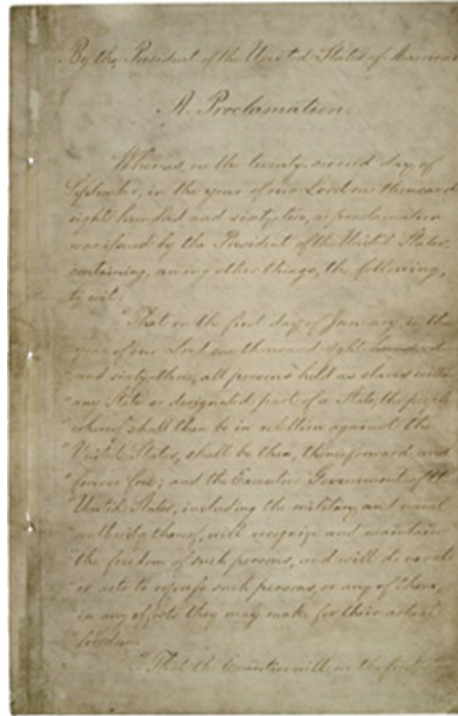


## Civil War 150 Years Ago—January, 1863

Jan 1 Emancipation Proclamation signed "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."



National Archives

Jan 2 Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee concludes. On December 31, 1862, advancing forces under Union general William Rosecrans fought a pitched battle with Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee on the outskirts of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Both generals formed plans of attack, but Bragg struck first, pulverizing the Union right flank with two veteran divisions. False reports indicating a Union retreat kept Bragg in place on January 1, but January 2 dawned with Rosecrans stubbornly holding his ground. Bragg ordered Gen. John Breckinridge and his division to charge the Union left late in the afternoon. Breckinridge's men crossed an open field and nearly achieved a breakthrough, but massed artillery broke up the assault at the climactic moment. Although the battle to that point had been a tactical draw, the arrival of Union reinforcements made Bragg's position untenable. He retreated on January 3, granting the North a valuable strategic victory in the middle of an otherwise dismal winter.

Jan 10 Engagement of Post of Arkansas (Fort Hindman), Arkansas

Jan 11 Post of Arkansas (Fort Hindman) surrenders

Jan 12 Skirmish at Lick Creek, Arkansas

Jan 17 Lincoln signs resolution for immediate payment of troops & calls for currency reform

Jan 22 Union General Ambrose Burnside's "mud march" ends in failure. Heavy rains stop Burnside's second offensive designed to repair his reputation after his major defeat at Fredericksburg.

Jan 25 U.S. Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker takes command of the Union Army of the Potomac

Jan 31 Confederate ironclads temporarily break the blockade in Charleston Harbor