

Attack on Camden Point

Originally placed on Wall of Weston Civil War Museum

601 Main Street, Weston, Missouri 64098

REMOVED

According to Greg Wolk, Director, Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation in November 2020

Here's the scoop: the Attack on Camden Point was installed on the wall of the Weston Historical Museum; the other Platte County sign was installed in Platte City but later removed. Based on a quick look at Google maps, looks like the Weston sign has also been removed. These were sponsored by Sons of Confederate Veterans, and it looks like things have gotten PC even in Platte County.

## Civil War in Wisconsin

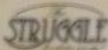
On October 20, 1861, a Union soldier on the Western Front of the American Civil War, looking towards the front lines near Vicksburg, Mississippi. The image is a reproduction of a painting by John S. Pugh, showing a soldier in a trench looking out over a landscape with smoke in the air.



A scene of a battle during the American Civil War, showing soldiers in a trench, smoke, and a landscape in the background.

The battle of Gettysburg, a turning point in the American Civil War, was fought on July 1-3, 1863, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Union Army, led by General George Meade, defeated the Confederate Army, led by General Robert E. Lee.

The battle of Gettysburg was a decisive victory for the Union Army, and it marked the end of General Lee's invasion of the North. The Union Army's victory at Gettysburg was a turning point in the war, and it led to the eventual defeat of the Confederate Army.



Learn more at [www.missouricivilwar.org](http://www.missouricivilwar.org)



# Attack on Camden Point

Missouri's

## CIVIL WAR

Confederate Major General Sterling Price's last effort to liberate the west from the grip of Federal control. In advance of the week Price sent Confederate recruiting officers into pro-Southern counties. One such recruit was Lieutenant Colonel John K. Callison. "Doc" Thornton working in Platt County.

On July 1, 1862, Thornton, with 50 Confederate guerrillas under the command of Captain Charles "Fencer" "Black" Taylor, took over Parkville, Missouri and captured the 60-man garrison of the 54th Missouri Militia. All of the militiamen subsequently joined Taylor's guerrilla force while the remainder were paroled and released unharmed. Thornton's command was reinforced about 100 men. They marched to Parkville and left July 15th, when they departed for Platt City.

On this day the Confederates first arrived in the northern of Platt City when they comprised of 1,000 Missouri Militia, approximately 200 men were paroled. The Confederates, including Price and Isaac James, captured Platt City and burned the Confederate flag. All 200 militia quickly defected to the Confederate side. Over the next few days Thornton's forces were strengthened by defolting militia throughout the region, along with another 77 guerrillas under the command of Captain John Thornhill.

Thornton's force departed Platt City in the late afternoon of July 12th en route to Camden Point where several warehouses of supplies were located. Federal scouts informed Major General Samuel R. Curtis, the Federal commander at Fort Leonard, that Thornton's command of about

400 men was on their way to Camden Point. General Curtis began issuing instructions for a mounted attack on the rebels at Camden Point. The plan required a concentration of all available Federal cavalry from Fort Leonard, St. Joseph and Kansas City. The reinforcements would take place in several possible Missouri County would send Colonel Charles R. "Doc" Johnston, assistant leader of the Kansas Jayhawkers, with one company from the 10th Kansas Cavalry consisting of 40 men and one company from the 10th Kansas Cavalry with 30 men from Fort Leonard. Johnston's orders would cover the wide base between Missouri River by Scribner or by utilizing the routes from Kansas City would come Colonel James W. Ford's Second Colorado Cavalry. Ford's cavalry and the Second Colorado Cavalry

approximately 400 men, included in one attack in the morning in route to Weston in two companies, the 10th Cavalry and the 2nd Cavalry from St. Joseph. Lieutenant Colonel Daniel M. Draper with one company of approximately 250 volunteers from the Ninth Missouri from Milton Cavalry would be transported in Weston on the Standard and St. Joseph Railroad. Violent action happened the afternoon of all these from the night of July 13, but by one o'clock the next afternoon, they had encamped in Weston and were preparing for their attack. With a combined strength of approximately 700 mounted men, the Federal's attacked toward Camden Point, 8 miles to the East. Colonel Ford's Second Colorado would lead Johnston's Jayhawkers behind them and Draper's militia in the rear of the column. Expecting the Confederates at Camden Point to be unaware of the attack the Federal's were in for a surprise.

### Li. Col. Dan M. Draper



Dan M. Draper was born in Lincoln County, Missouri in 1826, and he was a farmer and carpenter in Clinton, Montgomery County, Missouri, when the War broke out. He enrolled in the 10th Missouri State Militia Cavalry in February, 1862, and eventually rose to command the "Iron" 10th. He was wounded in an action near the mouth of the Osage River in August, 1862, and eventually rose to command the "Iron" 10th. He was wounded in an action near the mouth of the Osage River in August, 1862, and eventually rose to command the "Iron" 10th. He was wounded in an action near the mouth of the Osage River in August, 1862, and eventually rose to command the "Iron" 10th.



Source: "The Battle of Camden Point, Missouri, July 13, 1862," by the War Department Historical Service, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1862, pp. 100-101. "The Battle of Camden Point, Missouri, July 13, 1862," by the War Department Historical Service, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1862, pp. 100-101. "The Battle of Camden Point, Missouri, July 13, 1862," by the War Department Historical Service, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1862, pp. 100-101.

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Made possible by a grant from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.