



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

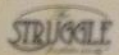
As the nation's 30th state, Wisconsin was the only one of the "New States" to contribute soldiers to the Union Army. Wisconsin's Civil War soldiers were the only ones to fight in the only battle in the war that was fought in the North.



Wisconsin's Civil War soldiers were the only ones to fight in the only battle in the war that was fought in the North. The battle was the Battle of Plattsburgh, which took place on September 5, 1814.

The battle took place in the town of Plattsburgh, New York, and was a decisive Union victory. It was the only battle in the war that was fought in the North.

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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 Platte 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 Kansas Militia. All of the militiamen subsequently joined Taylor's guerrilla force while the remainder were paroled and released unharmed. Thornton's command now numbered about 110 men. They marched to Parkville and left July 15th, when they departed for Platte City.

On this day the Confederates first arrived in the shadow of Platte City when the companies of Escalante Missouri Militia, approximately 200 men, were paroled. The Confederates, including Price and Isaac James, captured Platte 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 Platte 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 ruckus was held place in

nearby Platte County. Missouri, Curtis would send Colonel Charles R. "Doc" Johnston, assistant leader of the Kansas Jayhawkers, with one company from the 16th Kansas Cavalry consisting of 40 men and one company from the 10th Kansas Cavalry with 30 men from Fort Leonard. Johnston's order would cover the wide but shallow Missouri River by Scribner or by estimating the horses from Kansas City would come Colonel James W. Ford's Second Colorado Cavalry. Ford's cavalry and the Second Colorado Battery

approximately 400 men, included in one attack in the morning in route to Weston in two companies, the 10th and 16th. The 10th and 16th, 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 to Weston on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Violent action happened the morning 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 750 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.



Lt. Col. Dan M. Draper



Dr. M. Draper was born in Lincoln County, Missouri in 1828, and he was a farmer and carpenter in Clinton, Montgomery, Clarke, Missouri, when the War broke out. He worked in the North Missouri State Militia, Clinton in Missouri, 1850, and eventually rose to command the "Iron" 2nd, was recruited to work against the rebel raid in spring Missouri. Draper was in command of the district of "Upper Missouri" when Southern raiders nearly captured Westport, Missouri, Missouri on September 28, 1862. It was the "Night of 'Diplom'" when Draper, ordered was "The second capture" here was during the war "North" Draper was a captain in the 10th Missouri, Missouri, and he was the officer who recruited the 10th Cavalry in the following years after the War. Draper was the first Union officer of Missouri, but eventually he was sent to work for the State of Missouri.



Map of the attack on Camden Point, Missouri, July 13, 1862. The map shows the route of the attack from Platte City to Weston to Camden Point. The map is titled "Map of the attack on Camden Point, Missouri, July 13, 1862." and includes a scale bar and a north arrow.

Source: "The Battle of Camden Point, Missouri, July 13, 1862." by the author. The map is based on historical records and is not to scale.

