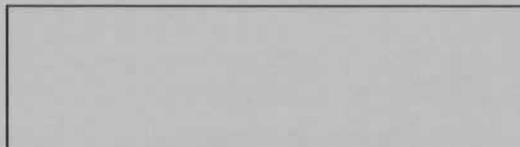


RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



Civil War Veterans Resting At Old Village Cemetery (Part 3)

John Jones enlisted in Co. I Michigan 5th Regiment, under Capt. John Gilluly. Believing the war would not last long, recruits signed up for 90 days at \$13.00 per month. Co. I, known as the *Livingston Volunteers*, consisted of all Livingston County men.

As a private, Jones was mustered in at Fort Wayne, August 20, 1861, before "...hundreds of spectators consisting of ... friends and relatives of departing soldiers who had come to say good-bye and God-speed. The crowd was kept back by the unceasing labor of guards stationed along the line."

After receiving the regimental flag, the "...command was marched to the river and embarked for Cleveland..." en route to our nation's capital. Within a week, they reached Washington. They were allocated "indifferent" Springfield rifles and then on to Camp Richardson in Virginia. Winter was spent in "Camp Michigan". Co. I joined the battle at Williamsburg on the afternoon of May 5, 1862.

July 1, 1863 found Jones in the Battle of Gettysburg. Death by enemy fire or disease soon depleted many other companies, which were then replenished with members of other regiments. Jones was a part of Co. D, 29th Michigan Infantry November 27 at Locust Grove during the Mine Run Campaign. He was among those of the Michigan 5th when it was furloughed January 4, 1864, in Detroit.

After the end of his first enlistment period, Jones re-enlisted February 22, 1864. He later saw action with the 5th Regiment May 6, 1864, during the Wilderness Campaign at Chancellorsville. An appreciation of the service "...by the Fifth may be had from the fact that of the twenty-six men of Co. I who entered the fight May 5, seventeen were killed and wounded."

Many engagements followed to the end of the war. The 5th Regiment was present at Appomattox Courthouse for the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia by Gen-

eral Lee. Jones was mustered out of service on July 5, 1865, returning to Brighton and civilian life.

Jones had left wife Caroline (Hinkley) with two children, Stephen (born 1857) and Fannie (born 1859). Illustrative of child mortality during the 19th century, Jones already had two sons and a daughter buried in the Old Village Cemetery. His parents, Stephen and Diantha had also lost young children: Albert (1838-45), Willis (1841-42), Wilfred (1848-50), all buried at the same cemetery. Any parent can imagine the heartache surrounding the loss of a child, as was common during this time period.

After his return from the war, the couple had six more children: Eva (1866), Lottie (1868), Nina (1874), Rhoda (1879), William (1881) and Bertha (1884).

Brighton Village was chartered in 1867. Jones served as Village Marshall and his father was a Trustee on the Village Council. Both had been born in Vermont.

Jones was a blacksmith by trade, a trade welcomed by the area's farmers. Once arriving in Brighton (formerly Ore Creek), his father Stephen opened a local grocery and drugstore. An 1875 photo shows Stephen Jones as a member of the Ore Creek Fire Department.

Jones' surviving children all married local residents: Steve married Elvira, Fannie married William Ball, Eva married Edwin Ball, Lottie married Ira Cook, Nina (who taught school in Pinckney) married John Cord, Rhoda married Steve Franks, William married Etta Roberts, and Bertha married L.W. Morris. Thirteen members of the Jones family can be found in the Old Village Cemetery next to the millpond.

Compiled by Marieanna Bair from census records; obituaries collected by Milton Charboneau; and Carol McMacken's book 'From Settlement to City, Brighton 1832-1945.' Additions, corrections requested. 810-229-6402.