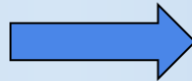


Kinchen Artis



ABOUT HIM

BORN:
July 15,
1831



DIED:
September
18, 1905

ENLISTED:

He was 37 when he enlisted in the First Michigan Colored Infantry.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

He died at the age of 74 from enlargement of the heart, mitral regurgitation, and rheumatism. He was buried at the Romeo Cemetery.

WHERE HE WAS FROM:

He was from Ohio along with parents.

MITRAL REGURGITATION: Heart valve disease where the mitral valve fails to close properly. This reduces blood flow to the body.

RHEUMATISM: Pain, stiffness, or swelling in the muscles or joints.

Family

- Both his parents Richen Artis and Abigail Hanker. His mother gave birth to him in 1831. His family were early settlers of the region we live in today. Kinchen had no kids, and was married to Carolina Artis.

Job

- He was a laborer. Laborers were commonly people who did unskilled physically demanding jobs and would do tasks that depended on local needs. Kind of like today's farmers, landscapers, and warehouse workers.

Kinchen Artis

He was a Private

- The private is the lowest rank in the military. Some jobs are infantry man, cavalry, and gunners. For Kinchen Artis he was an infantry man.

Then later got promoted to Corporal

- This is the lowest ranking non commissioned officer, acting as a crucial super private front-line leader.

What is an infantry man?

A volunteer footsoldier, often a farmer or laborer. They often carried a rifled musket.



BATTLES AND MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WAR

He enlisted December 19, 1863, at Battle Creek, for 3 years. Then Kinchen was mustered January 4, 1864. Finally, he was promoted to Corporal May 10, 1864. Throughout the war he moved around. For example he moved to, Beaufort, Pocolatigo, etc. There are many more places he has been but he clearly moved around during the civil war.

During the war Kinchen suffered from chronic diarrhea and acquired deafness in the left ear.

CHRONIC DIARRHEA

Soldiers suffered from this because of contaminated drinking water, poor sanitation, crowded camps, etc. Between 44,000 and 95,000 soldiers died from it.

DEAFNESS IN LEFT EAR

Soldiers became deaf from exposure to loud noises. For example, artillery fire and constant rifle volleys. Deafness could also be gained from certain diseases.