

Lemuel C. Dill, Private, Co. D, 16 SC Infantry, CSA

- 1836 Lemuel Columbs Dill was born in Greenville, SC to Elijah and Elizabeth Dill.
- 1840 The U.S. Federal Census enumerated in Greenville, SC showed Elijah Dill as head of household with two young sons and a wife. He owned no slaves at this time.
- 1850 September 16: The U.S. Federal Census enumerated in Greenville, SC showed 14-year-old Lemuel living with his parents and his 7-year-old niece, Louisa. His father, Elijah, was a farmer. The Dill family owned two slaves.
- (abt) 1855, Elijah Dill died and left his son Lemuel land and a slave named Fancy. His father owned three slaves and he bequeathed them first to his wife and upon her death, he indicated which child should inherit which slave.

5th I also give unto my son Lemuel C. Dill
a certain piece of land beginning at the Spring
and East Course to a Spanish Oak Corner
thence running Stewarts line to the branch
thence down the branch to the Creek thence up the
Creek to Madison Dills line then along Madisons
line to Alexanders line thence running up the branch

6th
to the Spring. also one negro Girl calld Fancy
this being his full share of my Estate,

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- 1860 August 3: The U.S. Federal Census enumerated in Milford, Greenville, SC showed Lemuel, a farmer, living with Juda and their 3-year-old daughter Frances and their 1-year-old daughter Elizabeth. They are surrounded by many neighbors with the same last name, Dill. Lemuel's mother Elizabeth and his niece Louisa lived two households away.

¹ South Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980, pg. 402-403 (accessed ancestry.com)

1861 Government issued propaganda to muster up patriotism, donations and service.

The handbill, signed by Col. Elford and dated Nov. 18, 1861, read as follows:
"TO THE PEOPLE OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT. Our state is invaded, and, at the call of the Governor, the Greenville Regiment of Volunteers will march immediately to aid in repelling the foe who would desolate and dishonor our homes. Many of our brave men need assistance. Will you not render it freely and cheerfully? The government will furnish us with arms, but can give us no blankets or shoes. We call on you to help us. We go to protect your homes and your wives and your children, as well as our own. Will you let any volunteer go unprovided? Give us blankets, that our soldiers may be preserved from suffering and disease. You have houses and warm beds, while we shall have to sleep in tents, or in the open air, and upon the ground. If need be, give all your blankets—you can provide other bed-clothing. And give us money, to aid such of our men as may be needy or sick. The Captains of the various Companies will take charge of this. We know that the calls for aid are frequent, and the burdens of the war are becoming heavy, but remember what is at stake—liberty, honor, and perhaps existence itself. Is any sacrifice too great when these are imperilled? Help us, and we will go forth, trusting in the Lord of Hosts that we will prove worthy of all the kindness you may bestow upon us."

magazine article he was writing.²

1862 April 8: Enlisted in the C.S. Army and mustered into Co. D 16th SC Infantry at Camp Leesburg.

July to December: Company Muster Rolls. Present.

Service of the 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry (Greenville Regiment)

"16th Infantry Regiment, recruited in Greenville County, was organized and mustered into Confederate service in December, 1861. It moved to Charleston and for a time was stationed at Adams Run under General Hagood. During December, 1862, the unit was ordered to Wilmington, North Carolina and in May, 1863, to Jackson, Mississippi where it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. After sharing in the defense of Jackson, it was stationed at Rome, Georgia, during the Chickamauga Campaign. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, and endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee. The

² The Greenville News, Greenville, SC, Sunday, 29 Aug 1954, pg. 39 (accessed newspapers.com)

16th ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled 559 men and 452 arms, lost many in Tennessee, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles J. Elford and James McCullough, Lieutenant Colonel W.B. Ivor, and Major Charles C. O'Neill.”³

1863 January to April: Company Muster Rolls. Present

May & June: Company Muster Roll. Absent. Remarks “Absent sick in first hospital at Yazoo City, Miss.”

July to October: Company Muster Rolls. Present.

November & December: Company Muster Roll. Present. Remarks “Present sick.”

1864 January & February: Company Muster Roll. Absent. Remarks “Sick in Hospital, Griffin, GA.”

April to August: Company Muster Roll. Present.

August 27: Juda gave birth to son Columbus Charley Dill.

November 30: Columbus Dill was killed in action at the Battle of Franklin fighting in General States Rights Gist’s Brigade. He was buried at the McGavock Confederate Cemetery in Sec 84, Grave 24.

³ <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CSC0016RI01>