

McMillan, Hamilton ^[1]

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McMillan, Hamilton

by Robin Purser Stacy, 1991

29 Aug. 1837–27 Feb. 1916



A photograph of Hamilton McMillan. Image from the University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

^[2]Hamilton McMillan, lawyer and author, described as "a full-blooded Scotchman," was born in Cumberland County ^[3] near Fayetteville, the only child of William and Ann Patterson McMillan. His earliest schooling was at local schools and under the guidance of the Reverend George Benton, but in 1853 he attended Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. The next year he entered The University of North Carolina ^[4] and was graduated in 1857. Moving to Red Springs, he taught school until the beginning of the Civil War ^[5]. On 17 Apr. 1861, even before North Carolina seceded from the Union, twenty-three-year-old McMillan enlisted as a private in Company F, First Regiment of North Carolina Infantry, for six months. He was mustered out in November at the end of his enlistment, having participated in the Battle of Bethel. The company's records indicate that he then enlisted in Company G, Sixth Regiment, but the records of that regiment contain no information as to his further service.

In 1868 McMillan was licensed and began to practice law in Wadesboro. He soon returned to Red Springs, however, and resumed teaching as well as practicing law. Here he became interested in the historical background of the Indians of Robeson County ^[6]. His inclination towards research led him to undertake an investigation of their past, and he came to believe that they were descendants of Sir Walter Raleigh ^[7]'s "Lost Colony" ^[8] of 1587. In 1885, the three hundredth anniversary year of the departure of the Ralph Lane ^[9] colony from Roanoke Island, McMillan published a pamphlet on the Lost Colony that presented his personal conclusions linking the Croatan Indians and the English colonies to the Robeson County Indians. His conclusion was based on what he considered to be evidence of old English pronunciations used by these Indians and the occurrence of some family names of Roanoke colonists among them. In 1888 and 1907 he repeated his theory in editions of *Sir Walter Raleigh's Lost Colony* ^[10]. Continuing his crusade, he wrote *The Lost Colony Found*, which was printed about 1898. In 1911 *The North Carolina Booklet* ^[11] (vol. 10) published his article, "The Croatans."

In 1885 the voters of Robeson County sent McMillan to the General Assembly, where he was responsible for enacting legislation to officially recognize these people as "Croatan Indians" and to establish a separate school system under their control. Returning to the house in 1887, he supported the passage of another act that established the Indian Normal School in Pembroke. His efforts on behalf of the Indians in his county greatly improved their lot and brought them increased respect—not only among themselves but from others as well.

McMillan married Elizabeth Gillespie Robeson of Bladen County ^[12] on 17 Feb. 1863. They became the parents of seven children: Mary Eliza, Janie Robeson (Mrs. B. W. Townsend), John Robeson, Cornelia Spencer, David Gillespie, William Graham, and one who died as an infant. William Graham died soon after his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy. McMillan died in Red Springs.

Update from N.C. Government & Heritage Library staff:

According to the death certificate for Hamilton McMillan, his mother's maiden name was Ann Peterson McNeill, not

References:

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Louis H. Manarin, comp., *North Carolina Troops, 1861–1865: A Roster*, vol. 3 (1971).

North Carolina Bar Association Report (1916).^[13]

Tar Heel Sketch-Book (1885).^[14]

Additional Resources:

Locklear, Lawrence T. "UNC Pembroke's Founding Fathers." University of North Carolina at Pembroke. http://www.uncp.edu/uncp/about/founding_fathers.htm^[2] (accessed October 14, 2013).

"Statue of Hamilton McMillan." University of North Carolina at Pembroke. 2010. http://www.uncp.edu/map/statue_hamilton_mcmillan.htm^[15](accessed October 14, 2013).

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Authors:

[Stacy, Robin Purser](#)^[23]

Origin - location:

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From:

[Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, University of North Carolina Press](#).^[25]

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[13] <http://books.google.com/books?id=UOw8AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA192&pg=PA193#v=onepage&q&f=false>

[14] <https://archive.org/details/tarheelsketchboo00toml>

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