

Daniel, Robert ^[1]

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ROBERT DANIEL

Governor: 1703-1705

by Dennis F. Daniels

Research Branch, NC Office of Archives and History, 2005.

<https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program> ^[2]

See also: [Robert Daniel](#) ^[3], *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*



This photograph is of a portrait of Robert Daniel by artist Henrietta Johnston. The original is believed to be lost.

The brief tenure of [Robert Daniel](#) ^[3] (1646-1718) as North Carolina governor was marked with tension between Anglicans and non-Anglicans and between Indians and colonists. The tensions eventually erupted into religious rebellion and open warfare with Indians following Daniel's governorship. Daniel lived in Barbados and came to South Carolina in 1677 where he had acquired land and settled in 1679. He married twice and was the father of five children. As a landgrave (a member of the Carolina nobility), Daniel acquired over 31,000 acres of land, but sold most of it. By his death, he owned 1,519 acres in North and South Carolina and five town lots.

Daniel was active in political affairs of South Carolina, being a leader in the faction called the "Goose Creek Men." He supported [Seth Sothel](#) ^[4], who removed Governor James Colleton from office, and created problems for [Governor Phillip Ludwell](#) ^[5]. In 1697 the [Lords Proprietors](#) ^[6] had Daniel's assistance in London in drafting a revised version of the Fundamental Constitutions. He returned to South Carolina with the revised document and with an appointment from proprietor Lord William Craven as his representative. On the South Carolina council, Daniel, a diehard [Church of England](#) ^[7] supporter, mounted an effort to prevent a "dissenter" (non-Anglican) from being chosen as acting governor in 1700.

In 1703, Provincial Governor Nathaniel Johnson appointed Daniel as deputy governor of North Carolina. In that year, relations between colonists and Indian were becoming strained. Daniel received petitions from colonists telling about raids. The colonists sought “speedy Redres” and defense, so they did not have to “live in such dayly Jeapordy of our lives.” To defuse growing tensions, some colonists of Bath County asked Daniel and his council to send an interpreter and to appoint envoys to negotiate with the Indians. Daniel called for the raising a militia regiment to respond to threats and tried to alleviate tensions by convening a meeting of the Governor and Council and “all the Indian Kings and Rulers in which “they agreed upon a firm Peace.” However the peace proved to be elusive.

Daniel's greatest challenge came with his efforts to curb the power of religious ~~dissenters~~ ^[8] (mainly Quakers) and bolster the Church of England in North Carolina. The governor placed Anglicans in the government and on his council. To get the Church of England established, Daniel had to remove dissenters from an assembly dominated by them. In 1704, Daniel received the instrument he needed to remove dissenters from the assembly, a requirement that public officials to swear an oath of allegiance to Queen Anne. Since the Quakers' faith forbade them from taking an oath, they were effectively barred from public office. A simple affirmation, as Quakers earlier expounded to hold office, was not allowed. With no Quakers, the assembly soon after enacted a law that required support of the Church of England.

After leaving the governorship, Daniel remained active in North Carolina but, by 1709, had made South Carolina his permanent home after giving his North Carolina property to his wife Martha. In spring 1716, Daniel was appointed deputy governor of South Carolina, but he was out of office by the fall 1717 after a tumultuous tenure. He died in May 1718.

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"Robert Daniel." Accession no. H.19XX.135.28. [North Carolina Museum of History](#) [13], Raleigh, NC, USA.

Note: Robert Daniel's surname is sometimes spelled as "Daniell," and Daniel(l) himself signed it this way.

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