

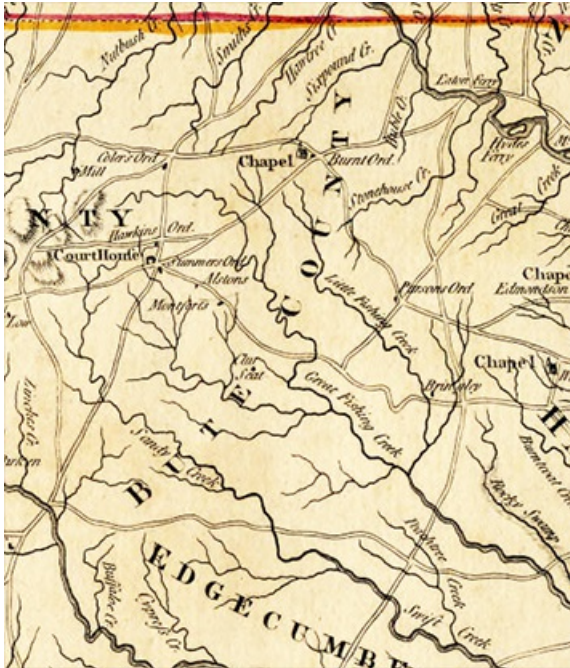
Bute County ^[1]

Bute County

by Michael Hill

Research Branch, NC Office of Archives and History, 2008.

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



Bute County from a 1775 map of North Carolina. Image from North Carolina Maps.

^[3]Bute County was a Piedmont North Carolina county between 1764 and 1779. It was named for the Earl of Bute, the prime minister of Great Britain during the reign of King George III. In 1779 Bute County was divided into Franklin ^[4] and Warren ^[5] counties. The Bute County courthouse was located in present-day Warren County, about eight miles southwest of Warrenton.

On June 10, 1764, the North Carolina General Assembly formed Bute County from part of Granville County ^[6]. The new county was incorporated to provide the residents in the eastern parts of Granville County, specifically St. John's Parish, better access to county government. Bute County was expanded in 1766, when part of northwestern Northampton County ^[7] was annexed.



John Stuart, the 3rd Earl of Bute, for whom Bute County was named. Image from the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program.

^[2]The popularity of the Crown ^[8] in Bute County had declined significantly by the late 1760s. The Earl of Bute was blamed personally by many North Carolinians for institution of the Stamp Act ^[9] in 1765, and was hung in effigy. Royal Governor William Tryon ^[10]'s call for troops to fight the Regulator Movement ^[11] in 1768 was ignored by the Bute County militia ^[12]. In the early 1770s, it was commonly claimed that, "There are no Tories in Bute," and there is little evidence to dispute the statement.

With the declining popularity of the Crown and of the Earl, as well as the increasing county population, support grew for the division, and renaming, of Bute County in the mid-1770s. Following the Provincial Congresses^[13] of 1775 and 1776, Bute County representatives proposed an act to divide their county. After two years of discussion, it was divided, generally along the Shocco Creek, into two parts: the northern county of Warren and the southern county of Franklin. With the incorporation of Warren and Franklin counties on January 20, 1779, Bute County ceased to exist.

The Bute County courthouse stood to the southwest of Warrenton, built on land donated by Jethro Sumner^[14], a brigadier general in the Revolutionary War^[15]. It was located on a tract of land called "Buffalo Race-Path." The courthouse no longer stands.

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Image Credits:

Mouzon, Henry. "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina With Their Indian Frontiers, Shewing in a distinct manner all the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks and Soundings on the Coasts, with The Roads and Indian Paths; as well as The Boundary or Provincial Lines, The Several Townships and other divisions of the Land in Both the Provinces; the whole from Actual Surveys by Henry Mouzon and Others." London: Robt. Sayer and J. Bennett, Map and Print-Sellers. 1775. North Carolina Maps.

<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/125/rec/55>^[3] (accessed June 7, 2013).

"John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute." N.C. Highway Historical Marker E-19, N.C. Office of Archives & History.

<https://www.dncr.nc.gov/about-us/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program>^[2] (accessed June 7, 2013).

Subjects:

American Revolution (1763-1789)^[16]

Colonial period (1600-1763)^[17]

Counties^[18]

Geography^[19]

Authors:

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Origin - location:

Franklin County^[21]

Warren County^[22]

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