

Currituck County ^[1]



Average: 3.4 (24 votes)

Currituck County



^[2]

CURRITUCK COUNTY GOVERNMENT:

<https://currituckcountync.gov/> ^[2]

COUNTY SEAT: Currituck

FORMED: 1668

FORMED FROM: Albemarle

LAND AREA: 261.85 square miles

2020 POPULATION ESTIMATE: 28,100

White: 90.5%

Black/African American: 5.8%

American Indian: 0.7%

Asian: 0.8%


Pacific Islander: 0.1%

Two or more races: 2.1%

Hispanic/Latino: 4.4% (of any race)

From *State & County QuickFacts*, US Census Bureau, 2020. ^[3]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 3RD

BIOGRAPHIES FOR  ^[4]
[Currituck County](#) ^[4]



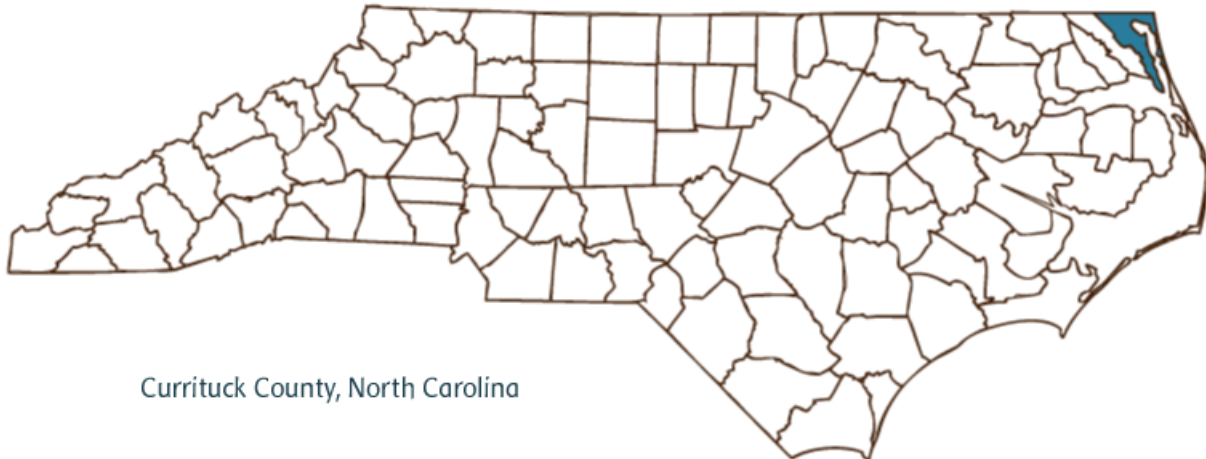
^[5] **WILDLIFE PROFILES FOR**

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

REGION: [Coastal Plain](#) ^[6]

RIVER BASIN: [Pasquotank](#) ^[7], [Map](#) ^[8]

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES: [Camden](#) ^[9], [Dare](#) ^[10]



Currituck County, North Carolina

See also: [North Carolina Counties](#) ^[11] (to access links to NCPedia articles for all 100 counties); [Wild Horses](#) ^[12].

by Jay Mazzocchi, 2006

Currituck County, located in the [Coastal Plain](#) ^[6] region of northeastern North Carolina, was formed in 1668, with its name taken from an Indian word meaning "land of the wild geese." It partially borders the state of Virginia and Currituck Sound, Albemarle Sound, and the Atlantic Ocean. The early inhabitants of the county were the [Pasquotank Indians](#) ^[13], followed by English and [French Huguenot](#) ^[14] settlers. Currituck, the county seat, is named for the county. The town has never officially been incorporated, although it is mentioned in records dated as early as 1755. Other communities in Currituck County-all, like Currituck, unincorporated-include Corolla, Tulls Creek, Coinjock, Knotts Island, and Sligo.

Currituck County encompasses the northernmost section of the [Outer Banks](#) ^[15] and is largely surrounded by bodies of water, which dominate its culture and economy. The county was home to one of North Carolina's first ports. It contains several wildlife sanctuaries, including the [Currituck National Wildlife Refuge](#) ^[16]. It is also home to the largest population of "Banker" ponies, descendants of a breed of Spanish mustangs left by early explorers.

Currituck County agricultural products include potatoes, wheat, corn, strawberries, peanuts, soybeans, hay, [swine](#) ^[17], beef cattle, and chickens. It boasts a number of landmarks and historic sites, such as the Haywood Bell House, dating from before the American Revolution, and the [Currituck Beach Lighthouse](#) ^[18], constructed in 1875. The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, built between 1855 and 1859, bisects the county at its midpoint. County cultural institutions include the [Currituck County Library](#) ^[19]. The county hosts several annual events, such as the Currituck Wildlife Festival, the Corolla Seafood Festival, and the Currituck County Resource Fair. In 2004 the population of Currituck County was estimated to be just under 22,000.

Annotated history of Currituck County's formation:

For an annotated history of the county's formation, with the laws affecting the county, boundary lines and changes, and other origin information, visit these references in *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties* (Corbitt, 2000), available

online at North Carolina Digital Collections (note, there may be additional items of interest for the county not listed here):

County formation history: <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/289857> [20]

Index entry for the county: <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/290079> [21]

Additional resources:

Corbitt, David Leroy. 2000. *The formation of the North Carolina counties, 1663-1943*. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/290103> [22] (accessed June 20, 2017).

Currituck County Government: <https://currituckcountync.gov/> [2]

Currituck County Chamber of Commerce: <https://www.currituckchamber.org/> [23]

DigitalNC, Currituck County: <https://www.digitalnc.org/counties/currituck-county/> [24]

North Carolina Digital Collections (explore by place, time period, format): <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/> [25]

Image credits:

Rudersdorf, Amy. 2010. "NC County Maps." Government & Heritage Library, State Library of North Carolina.

Subjects:

Counties [26]

From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. [27]

Authors:

Mazzocchi, Jay [28]

Origin - location:

Currituck County [29]

1 January 2006 | Mazzocchi, Jay

Source URL: <https://ncpedia.org/geography/currituck>

Links

[1] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/currituck> [2] <https://currituckcountync.gov/> [3] <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/currituckcountynorthcarolina/POP010220> [4] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/currituck-county/biography> [5] <https://ncpedia.org/wildlife/coastal-plain> [6] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/region/coastal-plain> [7] <https://files.nc.gov/deqee/documents/files/pasquotank.pdf> [8] <https://ncdenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PublicInformation/index.html?appid=f82f583438e74bf29adcc76247381eee> [9] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/camden> [10] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/dare> [11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/node/156/> [12] <https://ncpedia.org/wild-horses> [13] <https://ncpedia.org/pasquotank-indians> [14] <https://ncpedia.org/huguenots> [15] <https://ncpedia.org/outer-banks> [16] <http://www.fws.gov/currituck/> [17] <https://ncpedia.org/hog-farming> [18] <https://ncpedia.org/currituck-beach-lighthouse> [19] <https://co.currituck.nc.us/library/> [20] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/289857> [21] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/290079> [22] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/290103> [23] <https://www.currituckchamber.org/> [24] <https://www.digitalnc.org/counties/currituck-county/> [25] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/> [26] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/counties> [27] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia-> [28] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/mazzocchi-jay> [29] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/coastal-34>