

Phil Panaritis, Census Data

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1790 Census

The first enumeration began on Monday, August 2, 1790, little more than a year after the inauguration of President Washington and shortly before the second session of the first Congress ended. The Congress assigned responsibility for the 1790 census to the marshals of the U.S. judicial districts under an act that, with minor modifications and extensions, governed census-taking through 1840. The law required that every household be visited and that completed census schedules be posted in "two of the most public places within [each jurisdiction], there to remain for the inspection of all concerned..." and that "the aggregate amount of each description of persons" for every district be transmitted to the President. The six inquiries in 1790 called for the name of the head of the family and the number of persons in each household of the following descriptions: Free White males of 16 years and upward (to assess the country's industrial and military potential), free White males under 16 years, free White females, all other free persons (by sex and color), and slaves.

Stephen Hunt	- 1
Phineas Hunt	- 3
Mary Hunt	- 1
Willaims Hunt	- 3
John Hunt	- 3
Joshua Hunt	- 1

Thomas Hunt Esq. - 10
22

James Leggitt - 1
Abraham Leggitt, Esq - 9
Ebenezer Leggitt - 6
16

Total slaves: 38

<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1790.html> pdf
#5

The Drake Cemetery is supposed to be primarily a Hunt and Leggitt/Leggett family plot, but we don't know about the other "heads of households" buried there

this is for the whole Town of Westchester, so maybe not all Hunts and Leggetts lived in Hunts Point proper -- though they still could be buried in the family plot at Drake Park - and not sure these Hunts are all related

a surprisingly high number